Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

1994

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Date span: 1994-01-01 through 1994-12-31

Source text: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc.txt

Source item: https://archive.org/details/usenet-rec

Messages included in this PDF: 5,088

Message records with no readable body available in the source text: 21

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Re: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-01 04:09:17 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2g2t1d$ge7@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 50593

Yep - you identified the difference... The Alinco doesn't come with a mic.

I own one, and it has worked well for the past couple years. It is a good radio for packet, and it the price is right. If you are looking for a packet radio, this one is a good choice.

73, Drew

--
---------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
---------------------------------------------------------------*

2. Options for Macintosh tcp/ip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-01 04:11:13 UTC
From: ewing@capstan.cis.yale.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan1.041113.24950@news.yale.edu>
Source record: 50594

Hello and happy new year!

I am using Net/Mac (2.3.31, now) and it generally works for me. I can think of quite a few potential improvements, however. What is the state of alternative Mac tcp/ip implementations for ax.25? Is there a mailing list or other source of information on work that may be in progress?

Features I'd like to see (not an exhaustive list!):

-Use of MacTCP with LocalTalk, EtherTalk, InterSLIP transport or what have you. (Discussed here previously. This could be done with an ax.25 driver module, but one really wants to be a router driving multiple interfaces. Would hate to have to buy Apple's pricey router s/w.)

-Modularity: Separate terminal emulation, ftp, finger "clients", etc. A modular approach would allow mixing & matching s/w from various authors. (Like our present mailers.)

-Mac look&feel - scrollable windows (like common terminal emulators), cut & paste, etc.

-Apple events & scripting support.

(your favorite stuff here.)

Thanks for any pointers.

Martin, AA6E

3. Re: Macintosh NOS Users ...?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-01 04:18:04 UTC
From: SteveSgt@torrent.sj.ca.us
Message-ID: <01068011.kkebs9@torrent.sj.ca.us>
Source record: 50597

In article <WY1Z.93Dec29231005@splinter.coe.neu.edu> (rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc), wy1z@splinter.coe.neu.edu (Scott Ehrlich) writes:
>In article <2966299874.0.p00489@psilink.com> "Terry M. Stader KA8SCP" <p00489@psilink.com> writes:
[Header Deleted]
> >DATE: Wed, 29 Dec 1993 08:18:00 -0500
> >FROM: Keith J. Leite <kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com>
> >
> >Hello,
> > I have been running Net/Mac Nos on my packet system, I am wondering if
> >there happens to be any other types of NOS's for the Macintosh that will
> >work with packet ....???
> > I have looked everywhere on the internet, if anyone know's of any other
> >types that will run on the Mac please let me know. Thanx!!!!
>
> Keith... Jim's program (Savant) is very good... it is highly recommended.
>
> As far as other TCP/IP applications... there is none. NET/Mac is based
> on the older NET application once ported over from the DOS world. There
> has been no apparent attempt to port NOS to the Mac. At one point there
> was going to be a re-write of NET to be called NET/Mac-Pro... but that
> has never shown up as the "commercial" product discussed several years
> back. It may still be something in the works.
>
> NET/Mac works very well... Adam-PA2AGA has been making modificatiuons
> to it for quite sometime and has made significant contributions to it's
> operation. If you have not checked it out recently... you'll find the
> latest version, 2.3.34, can be found at ucsd.edu in the
> /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming directory.
[Stuff Deleted]
>
>Also, PA2AGA's IM_Mac and NET_Mac area also available. His periodic updates
>as e-mailed to me, and I, in turn, place them onto World as soon as I receive
>the updates.

[Stuff Deleted]

It seems to me, that what someone needs to do is to write a Comm. Toolbax
connection tool, sort of like MacSlip or MacPPP, that links MacTCP
to a TNC. Perhaps it could be called MacKISS or the like.

The we could use all of the great existing Macintosh TCP-IP tools such
as Eudora, Telnet, Fetch, etc. over TCP-IP Packet.

Perhaps the timing problems are insurmountable -- I wish I were a savvy enough Mac programmer to attempt it myself.

Any comments from those more knowledgeable?

- -

Steve Sergeant Internet: SteveSgt@torrent.sj.ca.us
San Jose, California Radio: KC6ZKT @N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
(408) 945-0395 GEnie: STEVSERGEANT
Audio Engineering, Music, Macintosh, Bicycles, Backcountry, Japan

4. Re: Looking for information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-01 07:28:00 UTC
From: ebo@algodones.unm.edu
Message-ID: <2g38m0INN61v@lynx.unm.edu>
Source record: 50596

I gues that I only have one thing to add:

The most difficult thing that I have ever had to learn is how to
ask the right question.

Or mabe put another way, when begining a new field I often
haven't a clue where to start looking or how to phrase the
question in a precise enough way that anybody but me can
understand. Every field, technical or otherwise, is so full of
jargon that until you learn the rudiments, the etiquette, etc.
you cannot even begin... You are correct, that many people
are lazy, but where does a newby begin? Do remenber what it was
like trying to ask questions of an expert when you were a rank
novice still wet behind the key?

EBo --

5. PK-80 TNC info & Schematic needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-02 01:21:49 UTC
From: standrew@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <standrew.5.0@nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 50599

Can anyone help me with a schematic for an AEA PK-80 TNC?
We have a node down here in Maine/New Brunswick and
we are shooting in the dark right now!

Thanks, Pete Sherwood on the Community College account.
I'm the only one using it right now.

If you are inclined to fax a copy of this, Donny Price VE1AU
is at 506-466-3726.

Pete VE1PPS

6. Re: Gracilis PackeTen on AX.25?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-02 04:06:22 UTC
From: terryd@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU
Message-ID: <terryd.757483582@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU>
Source record: 50600

dave@eram.esi.com.au (Dave Horsfall) writes:

>We're looking at putting up a PackeTen switch as a backbone switch, and
>I heard this it does not handle "straight" AX.25 connections. Is this
>right? If so, it would limit its usefulness somewhat (and please spare
>me the lectures about weaning people away from AX.25 - this is a political
>situation, and it is desirable, if not outright necessary, that it support
>the AX.25 mob).

Depends on what you mean by a 'straight' ax.25 connection.
If you mean, does it allow ax.25 users to directly connect to it, and
digipeat via it, then yes it does. If you mean, does it allow users
to user ax/ip encapsulation, then no, I don't htink it does.

Terry

--
--- Terry Dawson, terryd@extro.ucc.su.oz.au

7. RE: Packettens & ax25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-02 19:17:47 UTC
From: dewaldz@ingersoll.COM
Message-ID: <9401022117.AA06871@ingersoll.com>
Source record: 50606

```
Someone recently asked if the Gracilis Packeten can do ax25.
The answer is yes.
My station regularly connects to a neigboring Packeten node over ax25.
-In fact, most users access the Packetens around here via ax25.
The Packeten basically runs NOS (heavily modified).
The base protocols that NOS does, the Packeten also does.
-
--
Dave
+---------------------------------------------------------+
| Dave Ewaldz THE INGERSOLL MILLING MACHINE CO. |
| Rockford, Illinois, Usa |
| Winner of Industry Week's 1993 |
| Technology of the year Award |
| |
| Internet - dewaldz@ingersoll.com |
| Amprnet - n9hkm%n9hkm.ampr.org@ke9yq.ampr.org |
| [44.72.75.33] |
| ax25 mail - n9hkm@n9hkm.#ncil.il.usa.na |
| Ma-Bell - (815)-633-7031 |
+---------------------------------------------------------+
```

8. HF Gatesways Any? For Telneting from NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-02 21:32:24 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2g7eh8$mk1@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 50602

I'm looking for a site which I can telnet from NOS to get onto packet on
20M, anyone have anyinfo? Help

73's de VE3TOS

ax25: ve3tos@ve3oy.#scon.on.can.noam
Ampernet: Ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org
ip 44.135.88.89

9. WORMS AND ROMS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-02 23:53:33 UTC
From: frazier2@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan2.185333.3505@muvms6>
Source record: 50603

Anyone know of any graphics programs which enable the user to record music on their system at very specefic levels? I've heard I'd need a WORM rather than a CDROM but not really sure I understand the difference between the two. Is a WORM merely a more scrupulous CDROM???!!!??? Anyways, thanks for listeneing!
Ty

10. What kind of FSK is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 04:33:23 UTC
From: acsys@crl.com
Message-ID: <2g876j$qgs@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 50604

I've got several digital signals receivable on my fm cable that I'm trying to decode, I've identified one of the frequencies used as 1270Hz. Does anyone know if any commonly used FSK formats use 1270Hz as one of there frequencies?

Also what about using a computer to decode FSK? you could sample an i/o line and find the time between transisions of the tone to determine the frequncy. Maybe have a programmable frequency point where the output would be 1 if above that point and 0 if below. Anyone thought about this? It seems to me one could be made very simply with a pic micro. comments?

thanx,

mycal

11. Re: So near and yet so far

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 09:47:50 UTC
From: elendir@enst.fr
Message-ID: <2g8pk6$9fr@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 50605
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,soc.singles,alt.personals

r l taylor (rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com) wrote:
: $In article <2fdsh9$ljt@news.ysu.edu>, ad815@yfn.ysu.edu (John S. Kennedy)
: $wrote:

: >> Yes, boys and girls ... it finally happened ... I met a young
: >> lady ON PACKET who is ... get this ... 21, within driving distance,
: >> and has been a ham since she was 11 YEARS OLD!

I didn't know packet could serve this purpose :-) Well, I suppose I was
wrong :-)

: >> ..... B U T !!!!!!!!!! ....
: >> SHE HAS A BOYFRIEND!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Invite her to a trip in Paris :-)

From France, 73 !

Vince. (Waiting for my ticket, A month and a day...)

--
PSG Vainqueurs de la coupe de France 1982, 1983, 1993
PSG Champions de France 1985/86 1/2 Finaliste C3: 1993
PSG PARIS SAINT GERMAIN FC --- NOTRE HISTOIRE DEVIENDRA LEGENDE.

12. RCI 2950

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 09:51:21 UTC
From: lvds@stdin.gatelink.fr.net
Message-ID: <1994Jan3.095121.23938@stdin.gatelink.fr.net>
Source record: 50618

[Article crossposted from rec.radio.cb]
[Author was Laurent Cas]
[Posted on Mon, 3 Jan 1994 09:49:03 GMT]

Hi,

1-I own a RCI 2950 radio CB and I would like to modify it so I could
control it with a computer. I need plans to add a RS232C to the RCI
or someone help for the right way to do it. Can somebody help ?

2- Does anybody know a FTP site where I could FTP modifications files
or plans ?

3- Does someone knows the meaning of the 6 mike pins for the RCI 2950 ?

Thanks for replies.

Cheers, Laurent.

13. Re: AX.25 Specs obtained

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 11:20:59 UTC
From: n4hy@growler.ccr-p.ida.org
Message-ID: <N4HY.94Jan3112059@growler.ccr-p.ida.org>
Source record: 50608

Charles:

I would get the 1989 proceedings of the ARRL computer networking conference.
This is the one that occurred in Columbia, Md. (I may have the year wrong).

In it, Eric Scace, K3NA, has done a nice job of writing in a state diagramatic
language which is easy to understand, a `flow chart' of AX.25. I have found
it trivial to program a quick and easy AX.25 after reading this. An efficient
one requires more work as always but this will really get you started. It
is really easy since this is basically a `flow chart' of the actions
required to events and you could take these things as objects and encode them
in some object oriented language or whatever. I recommend it strongly
as compared to the AX.25 specs which I always thought were just awful.

Bob

--
Robert W. McGwier | n4hy@ccr-p.ida.org Interests: ham radio,
Center for Communications Research | scouts, astronomy, golf (o yea, & math!)
Princeton, N.J. 08520 | ASM Troop 5700, ACM Pack 53 Hightstown
(609)-279-6240(v) (609)-924-3061(f)| I used to be a Buffalo . . . NE III-120

14. Re: What kind of FSK is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 11:22:13 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <757621333snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50620

In article <2g876j$qgs@crl.crl.com> acsys@crl.com (Acsys Inc.) writes:
>
>I've got several digital signals receivable on my fm cable that I'm trying
>to decode, I've identified one of the frequencies used as 1270Hz. Does
>anyone know if any commonly used FSK formats use 1270Hz as one of there
>frequencies?
>
Standard narrow-shift RTTY uses 1275/1445Hz

>Also what about using a computer to decode FSK? you could sample an
>i/o line and find the time between transisions of the tone to determine
>the frequncy. Maybe have a programmable frequency point where the
>output would be 1 if above that point and 0 if below. Anyone thought
>about this? It seems to me one could be made very simply with a pic
>micro. comments?
>
This has already been done.... various 'simple interface' RTTY programs
exsit which simply square up the incoming signal and time the intervals
between zero-crossings to determine the frequency. It doesn't work too well
in the presence of noise if the noise can cause false zero crossings.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

15. Re: How to use XR2211?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 11:22:40 UTC
From: n4hy@growler.ccr-p.ida.org
Message-ID: <N4HY.94Jan3112240@growler.ccr-p.ida.org>
Source record: 50609

Call EXAR and ask them how to get their data book on the EXAR 2211. It has details on how to choose the components to make a PLL demod for AFSK for example, including example circuits. I have this book but I am not willing to part with it.

Bob

--
Robert W. McGwier | n4hy@ccr-p.ida.org Interests: ham radio,
Center for Communications Research | scouts, astronomy, golf (o yea, & math!)
Princeton, N.J. 08520 | ASM Troop 5700, ACM Pack 53 Hightstown
(609)-279-6240(v) (609)-924-3061(f)| I used to be a Buffalo . . . NE III-120

16. Ottawa PI2 Card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 12:39:46 UTC
From: bm@hydra.CArleton.CA
Message-ID: <9401031939.AA15756@hydra.carleton.CA>
Source record: 50612

Yes Virginia, there is an Ottawa PI2 card. I don't want to be accused of "advertising" on the net (even though our group is non-commercial), so I won't give any details here, but I don't think it's out of line to give a pointer for more info. Send email (subject and text don't matter) to:

pi-info@hydra.carleton.ca

for details on the new rev of the Ottawa PI high-speed synchronous I/O card. If you have a problem getting the info, or have further questions, try:

bm@hydra.carleton.ca

Happy Networking in '94 from the Ottawa gang...

Barry

--
Barry McLarnon VE3JF | Internet: bm@hydra.carleton.ca
Ottawa Amateur Radio Club | AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf.ampr.org
Packet Working Group | FreeNet: aa187@hydra.carleton.ca

17. Re: Pactor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 13:15:06 UTC
From: dbraun@ilx049.intel.com
Message-ID: <2g95oq$1ism@ilx018.intel.com>
Source record: 50607

In article <93122321404413@arbbs.simivalley.ca.us>, jesse.ball@arbbs.simivalley.ca.us (JESSE BALL) writes:
|> Is there a Pactor newsgroup?

If anyone could post an "Intro to PACTOR" it would be real nice. (Also nice to have in the FAQs.) I have read the ARRL Handbook and the Operating Manual, and they say nothing at all about PACTOR.

--

Doug Braun Intel Israel, Ltd. M/S: IDC-42 (new mailstop!)
Tel: 011-972-4-655069 dbraun@inside.intel.com

18. Re: So near and yet so far

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 16:50:29 UTC
From: lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <2g9icl$9qp@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 50610
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,soc.singles,alt.personals

>In article <2fdsh9$ljt@news.ysu.edu>, ad815@yfn.ysu.edu (John S. Kennedy)
>wrote:
>
>>
>> Please forgive me for this one ... but I just had to tell SOMEONE
>> about this so I figure ... hey ... why stop at the planet? <<Grin>>
>>
>> Yes, boys and girls ... it finally happened ... I met a young
>> lady ON PACKET who is ... get this ... 21, within driving distance,
>> and has been a ham since she was 11 YEARS OLD!
>>
>> ..... B U T !!!!!!!!!! ....
>>
>> SHE HAS A BOYFRIEND!!!!!!!!!!!!!
>>
>> If there is a God, he is a mean, mean man ...
>>
>
>> --

John:

(I apologize but I couldn't resist)

Try connecting to her with KISS mode and see what she says.

Gee, I hope she doesn't have Internet access!

Greg KD9AZ

19. Re: What kind of FSK is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 17:19:49 UTC
From: gary@vulcan.com
Message-ID: <qB8kFc1w165w@vulcan.com>
Source record: 50617

acsys@crl.com (Acsys Inc.) writes:

> I've got several digital signals receivable on my fm cable that I'm trying
> to decode, I've identified one of the frequencies used as 1270Hz. Does
> anyone know if any commonly used FSK formats use 1270Hz as one of there
> frequencies?

The Bell 202 format uses 1200 Hz as Mark, and the CCITT(now ITU-T)
V.23 format uses 1300 Hz for Mark.

In Bell 202, Space is 2200 Hz, in V.23, Space is 2100 Hz. Do you
see either of these frequencies ?

Good Luck and 73's

Gary Tennyson
K04CY
gary@vulcan.com

Gary Tennyson
gary@vulcan.com

20. Macintosh Amateur Radio Software - January 1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 17:31:26 UTC
From: p00489@psilink.com
Message-ID: <9401031731.AA04203@worldlink.worldlink.com>
Source record: 50613
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.scanner

Macintosh Amateur Radio Software - January 1994
Version 1.05

First of all... Happy New Year to all of you Mac Hams. Hope Santa was good to you and you have a neat new toy or two!

Please feel free to distribute this list as widely as possible. Many of you have asked if it is OK to cross-post this list? I don't mind, but I would like to know where it is going. If you think it should be cross-posted to other USENET groups, please let me know so I can try and manage these. We don't want to have any duplication or our welcome will be wore out!

Those of you that can tell me about ANY of these programs compatibility with System 7 would be appreciated! I am going to be adding a System 7 compatability section to EACH description in future releases. If the application is KNOWN to execute properly under System 7, the System 7 anotation will be placed as the last line of the product description. More clarification on levels of System 7 compatibility in the future editions... but this is a start!

Some of the information in this list was gleaned from flyers supplied by the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews in amateur radio publications or the README files included with the archive. Some of the information has not been verified for a long time; please check with the vendors/authors for the latest product specs, pricing, etc.

NEW/CHANGES: I've started adding more version numbers so that our users will know if they have the most current release. Thanks to those that have already sent them in... I'll accept all corrections!

This list contains info on updated for several applications: updated information on Kantronic's Host Master(thanks John-WD1V) and Lar's newest release of Morse Trainer 1.1.1. Ivo-ON1XK and Adam-PA2AGA both contnue to be busy with new releases of IM/Mac and NET/Mac repsectively. I know that Adam made changes to support the multiport serial boards... and now we can have up to 16 TNCs connected! Thanks Adam, Ivo and Lars for some great products!

MacSPOC is the most recent new entry

I have been informed that The World, world.std.com, is the newest site carrying the Mac Ham Radio Software. Scott-WY1Z is maintaining these file as the Librarian of the Boston Amateur Radio Club. Look in the following path: /pub/hamradio/mac. Check at the bottom of this list for more information on ftp'able sites carrying Amateur Radio software. The ARRL ListServer is also carrying the latest

version of this list... in case you loose this one!

*** Collections ***
<MacNet v5.31>
Join MacNet and get included in the latest version of "Macnet Roster", a HyperCard 2.x stack that now has > 400 members and is the proverbial "Who's Who" of hams using Macs. You'll find "Macnet Roster" a great tool for finding out who, what and how other hams are using their Macs with their ham stations. It even includes this file!
Send $30.00($40.00 DX) check or money order to: WD1V, John Seney, 144 Pepperidge Drive Manchester, NH 03103 USA.
All disks shipped First Class Mail PPd. Get the COMPLETE Macnet Software Collection ppd. on 10 disks!
Based on your interests, you'll also receive public domain shareware received by our members.
System 7

<Project Mac>
Contest logging, antenna design, satellite tracking, clip art, etc. Microsoft BASIC required for many of the programs. Most of this software is now available in the MacNet collection. Send three formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, One Glen Ave., Wolcott, CT 06716-1442. Stan can be reached at horzepa@gdc.com
NOTE: Stan has indicated much of this software is "old" and may not work on some newer Macs. Also he notes that most of his collection is available in the MacNet collection above. He will send anyone what he has if you send him the disks and SAS mailer.

<Amateur Radio Software for Macintosh>
Extensive catalog including logging, Morse code, gray line, test preparation, satellite tracking, contesting, and packet radio programs.
ZCo Corporation, P.O. Box 3720, Nashua, NH 03061. NOTE: This company has been rumored to be out of business!

<Amateur Radio #1>
Contains satellite tracking, Morse code, attenuator design, and Ohm's law calculator programs. Kinetic Designs, P.O. Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067.

*** Test preparation ***
<Ham Test Stacks>
HyperCard stacks containing the entire question pool for each license class. Can be used for preparation or generating actual tests. The current releases are: Novice v4.1(new questions eff. 7/1/93), Technician v4.0(new questions effective 7/1/93), General v2.4, Advanced v2.4, Extra v2.4 If you wish to receive these PUBLIC DOMAIN stacks, please send a SASE (self addressed STAMPED envelope - 2 ounces postage = .52) and 800K diskette to the author: Diana L. Carlson, 3 Spruce Street, Hudson, NH 03051. Diana will no longer

send out the stacks unless the envelope has sufficient postage
for return mail (in general, that means .52-.98, depending on size
of envelope) and for those who send a standard business envelope,
she takes no responsibility for the condition of the diskette
through US mail. Available via anonymous FTP from various sites,
including uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (/pub/ham-radio). NOTE: The newest
releases of Novice and Technician stacks are available at
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (5/6/93) Author is available via Internet:
dls@genrad.com
System 7 savy with HyperCard 2.1

<MacHam>
Test generators and study aids for the Technician, General,
Advanced, and Extra class written elements. Includes the complete
question pool for each license. Hypercard based.
Coyne Co., P.O. Box 2000-200, Mission Viejo, CA 92692.
System 7 with HyperCard 2.1

*** Morse code practice ***
<N6MZV Morse Trainer>
Lets you practice any combination of letters, numbers, and/or
punctuation characters. Can send user-created text files.
RT Martin, N6MZV, 10382 Orange Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014. Also
available via anonymous FTP from ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio).
Shareware.

<Morse Code Tutor v1.6> - used to be called Morse Tutor
Sends random groups of letters, numbers, and/or punctuation
characters. Available via anonymous FTP from ftp.apple.com
(/pub/ham-radio). Or send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with
stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer to Jack Brindle, WA4FIB,
726-175th Street SW, Bothell, WA 98012; Compuserve: 73365,606.

<MorseMania V1.0>
Designed for those already familiar with Morse code who want to
improve their speed. Allows code practice at various speeds and
audio pitches. Can generate random sequences or play the contents
of user-created text files. Freeware. Available via anonymous
FTP from whirlwind.stanford.edu (/pub). Contact Edward Plumer,
KM6IQ, for more information; Internet: plumer@isl.stanford.edu.

<MacMorse>
Randomly sends chosen characters. Lets you create your own practice
files. David A. Kall, 700 Marine Parkway #314, New Port Richey,
FL 34652.

<MacMorse v1.3>
MacMorse is designed to help you learn Morse code and improve your
receiving speed. It has several ways that it can send letters and
punctuation. Shareware. Doug Havenhill, Dynamics and Control,
7143 West Sunnyside Drive, Peoria, AZ 85345.

<MacSamuel>
Sends random words, random character groups, and user-created text files. Can also create simulated QSOs with randomly generated text and callsigns. Avant Systems, P.O. Box 5437, Pittsburgh, PA 15206.

<Zihua Morse>
Designed to teach Morse code to beginners and to improve the accuracy and speed of advanced users. Responses can be typed into the computer; the program will calculate accuracy and timing statistics for each session. Optional speech synthesizer reads the characters out loud for an accuracy check. Zihua, P.O. Box 51601, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

<Sparks-II v2.0.5>
More Code training program. Available for anonymous ftp at rahul.net /pub/davidj/radio

<Morse Master v1.0>
The newest of the morse code training programs. MM calculates the real speed as follows: Real speed = Number of Words/end time - start time. And the lengh of word is generating randomly, so if you set even 5WPM, sometimes another value will appear. However you should believe the slidebutton's value. If you repeat many times, the average speed should be 5WPM (if not... anyway, believe the slidebutton's value). Archive is available mac.archive.umich.edu, path: mac/util/organization/morsemaster1.0.sit.hqx The author can be reached thru the following e-mail addresses: h79261a@kyu-cc.cc.kyushu-u.ac.jp. (Eiji AOL account is no longer valid - moved back to Japan after his studies.)

<Morse Trainer-US v1.1.1>
MorseTrainer is a powerful tool for learning and training Morse code. Features: Three different training modes: user text, random text, library text; Arbitrary signal pitch and timbre; Arbitrary speed and tempo; Multi-alphabet support; Random text generator; Text library editor; On-line alphabet; On-line manual; Help Balloons; And a lot more. New features in 1.1: Enhanced sound generator, volume control and risetime control. The pitch is set in steps of 10Hz instead of using MIDI frequencies; Speed and tempo limits increased to 80 words/minute as a result of the enhanced sound generator; User-selectable font in the Misc settings dialog. FREEWARE!
This version uses TrueType fonts instead on bitmaps fonts so that the user can distinguish 0(zero) from O(character). Furthermore speed and tempo can be given in either characters/minute or words/minute. Archive is available mac.archive.umich.edu, path: mac/util/organization/ Author is available via internet: sund@tde.lth.se
System 7 savy

<CW Speed Builder v3.0>
This program is for improving Morse Code (CW) reception skill. The major difference between this and other Morse Code training

programs is that this one will not continue sending until you
provide the correct answer. Major changes which have been suggested
and implemented since last version include: after three incorrect
responses the program shows the correct character; the list of
characters at the end which will show those you know and those
you need more practice on; the frequency of the tone has been
changed; volume of the tone has been reduced; the character " - "
has been added (dah dit dit dit dah) Comments can be sent as
follows: America Online:K7UPJ, Internet:k7upj@aol.com, Packet
radio:K7UPJ@KA3T, Compu$erv:70521,2356, Mail:Box 84, Cascade, MD
21719

*** Packet and other digital modes ***
<NET/Mac 2.3.34>
Allows simultaneous TCP/IP, AX.25, and NET/ROM connections. Requires a TNC
with KISS mode. Copyright, but free for noncommercial use. The latest
releases have added support of multi-port serial boards like AE's QuadraLink.
It is now possible to have up to 16 TNCs connected up to a Nubus Mac!
Adam van Gaalen, PA2AGA, (Internet: adam@IGG.TNO.NL) has been making the
modifications to NET/Mac. This version (and others) is available via
anonymous FTP from ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming),
mac.archive.umich.edu and
System 7

<Domain-to-Hosts Converter 1.0r3>
This application will create a hosts.net file from the domain.txt file that
PC owners use with NOS. Created by Ken-NS1C is available on many TCP/IP
packet switches in New England.program.
System 7

<IM/Mac 1.0b27w>
Mailer program for use with the SMTP protocol. Alternative to the BM program
that comes with NET/Mac. Written by Ivo van Ursel, ON1XK. Ivo is continuosly
updating his mailer program. His newest release supports built-in BinHex
support, selectable sound chimes for incoming mail, "quoting" of forwarded
messages and lots more. If you are not using this program... why not? Check
for the latest release in the directory before "blind" ftp'ing. This
software supports System 7's Ballon Help and is System 7 savy! Available via
anonymous FTP from ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming).
Author is available via internet: on1xk@igg.tno.nl <<-- new address for Ivo
System 7 savy

<SoftKiss 1.8>
Control panel device that emulates a TNC running in KISS mode. For use with
packet-radio modems such as the Baycom kit and PacketMac Modem. Version 1.8
July 9 1993 update since 1.6. KD6PAG found a bug in quoting recieved escape
and end characters is sofktiss 1.6. The bug and the fix and patch are all
correct, thanks for some great detective work. Lots of doc files and drawings
included in this archive! Requires the Serial Tool from Apple's
Communications Toolbox! Available on the HAMNET forum of Compuserve, America
Online and via anonymous FTP from akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g).

System 7

<PacketMac Modem>
PacketMac Modem kits can be obtained from: Sigma Design Associates, P.O. Box 49085, Colorado Springs, CO 80919, (719) 260-5513 (after 1/94). Dexter Francis can be reached at FRANCIS4@AppleLink.Apple.COM

<Savant 1.0.1>
A new packet terminal front-end by the author of Virtuoso. Savant has a split window interface, but it's also a multi-window, multi-connection interface and will work with almost any TNC,
unlike MacRatt or HostMaster.
A demo version of the product is available at cpre1.ee.iastate.edu (pub/ke0ph) or via US Mail, send a SAS disk mailer and disk to CM Technologies, Inc., RR#1, Box 83A, Kelley, IA 50134 (515) 597-2051.
System 7, 32-bit, '040 cache clean and it supports the required AppleEvents.

<MacRatt with FAX>
Terminal program for use with AEA's PK-232 multimode controller. Supports packet, CW, RTTY, AMTOR, and facsimile. Includes cable. Advanced Electronic Applications, P.O. Box C-2160, Lynnwood, WA
98036.

<Host Master 1.2>
The Kantronics Host Master software provides an easy to use, multifunctional terminal program for the TNC. Host Master Mac is a simultaneous multi-mode terminal program for the Mac written by Kevin Krueger, N0IOS and marketed by Kantronics. It is a commercial product available from most of the ham radio stores and supports single and multiple packet connects, packet monitoring, and HF operation (with KAM) each on a separate window, all at the same time. This package retails for $69.95 in the US and is intuitive, friendly, and well supported by Kantronics. Current version as of 10/20/93 is 1.2. It is hoped that a future version will support FAX but currently Hostmaster supports PACKET, AMTOR, RTTY, PACTOR (KAM ver. 6.0), CW, and NAVTEX.
Features: text and binary file transfer; packet conferencing; color or B&W windows; cut, copy, paste between windows; call exchange and data/time stamp; auto startup/shutdown commands; transmit buffers for each mode; simultaneous dual port, multiple connects; supports KPC-2, KPC-2400, KPC-4, KAM and Data Engine. Requires: Macintosh Plus w/ System 6.05 or better. Current Kantronics firmware.
System 7 compatible, with baloon help

<PacketTracker 1.05>
PacketTracker ver 1.05 is a program that monitors packet activity and keeps track of what is going on. It draws a graphical map showing who is talking to who and displays statistics of all current stations and keeps a running tally of activity. PacketTracker was written for both the casual packet user and the network manager or BBS operator. The casual packet user will be able to learn a great deal about what is happening in packet around him; which stations are generating the most data and what some of them are. he will be able to see graphically what stations he can hitdirectly and which ones he

cannot. For the network manager and BBS operator, PacketTracker provides extensive insight to the operation of the local network and problems such as excessive retries on a path. It also allows for extensive logging of channel utilization and other pertinate information.
NOTE: This application requires the Apple's Serial Tool from the Communications Toolbox.
System 7

*** RTTY ***
<MacTTY>
Decodes Baudot or ASCII transmissions. Can also be used for packet radio and other digital modes (including landline data communications). Includes split screen, a 15,000-character type-ahead buffer, and canned messages. Summit Concepts, Suite 102-190, 1840 41st Ave., Capitola, CA 95010.

<WeFaxWorks>
Weather facsimile terminal program for use with Kantronics TNCs. Kantronics rfconcepts, 1202 E. 23rd Street, Lawrence, KS 66046.

<MacMultiCom 1.0>
MFJ sells MacMultiCom 1.0 for their 1278 multimode controller. MacMultiCom supports all of the modes of the 1278: packet, rtty, ascii, pactor, amtor, gray scale faxes, and many different formats of color sstv. The program requires a minimum of a MacPlus and a hard disk. Requires a color Macintosh and System 7 for best results.
System 7

*** Logging ***
<Ham Radio Station Logbook>
HyperCard stack that stores and displays radio contact information. Automatically stamps entries with time and date. Contacts can be sorted by frequency, call sign, or date of contact. Includes report formats, a "Q-code" reference list, and on-line help. SanSoft, 892 E. Quail Place, Highlands Ranch, CO 80126. (The same program appears to be available from Heizer Software, 1941 Oak Park Blvd., Suite 30, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523.)

<FDLog!>
Contact logging and duping program. Can transmit any of ten programmable CW messages. Generates real-time statistics on QSO rates. System One Control, 3900 85th Ave N, Suite 200, Brooklyn Park, MN 55443.

<MacContest 3.5>
Allows real-time or post-contest logging of a wide variety of contests. Checks for dupes, figures scores instantly, and offers various printouts. Interfaces to TNCs for CW and RTTY contests, to DX packet clusters, to Kenwood transceivers, and to MacinTalk for easy post-contest entry. Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY, P.O. Box 13, CH-4417 Ziefen, Switzerland.

<LOGic>
(Macintosh version scheduled.) Lets you define the rules determining dupes (such as once per band or once per contest). Displays heading, distance, and other information about the country being worked. Automatically enters

contact time; if interfaced directly to a radio, also enters the frequency, band, and mode. Shows status toward earning amateur-radio awards. User-definable database fields. Exchanges data with other programs. Personal Database Applications, 2634 Meadow Bend Court, Duluth, GA 30136.

<HF Logger 1.2>
A real fine HyperCard logging program! (hey... thats all I got!) N0QGQ

<Simple Log .2b>
This little utility is a handy way to create a logging file that you can later import into any data base for analysis, etc. It also shows you that just about anyone can use Think C and create something on the Mac! Let me know if you'd like the source code. WD1V @ WA1WOK.NH.USA.NA Author is John Seney - WD1V, e-mail address is jseney@aol.com. For a copy of this program, mail a SASE disk mailer and 800K disk to: John D. Seney, WD1V, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH 03103
System 7

<Marathon>
Contesting/logging- Have seen references to (March 92 CQ magazine) and heard good things about MARATHON by N 0 IOS. I believe a demo was available for $8. Last address known is: Kevin Krueger, N0IOS, 1780 Ruth St., St.Paul, MN 551O9

*** Propagation, gray line, DX headings ***
<DX Map v1.1>
Displays a map of the world with the terminator. Gives location, prefixes, zone numbers, distance, and heading for any country you select. Freeware. Requires HyperCard 2.0. Available via anonymous FTP from joker.optics.rochester.edu (in the /ham/dxmap directory). Or send a formatted 800K Macintosh disk with a stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Len Saaf, NV2Z, 52 Raleigh Street, Rochester, NY 14620 (Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu).

<SatTrak>
Primarily a satellite tracking program, but also calculates beam headings, Maidenhead grid locations, MUF plots, and band openings. Shareware. Available via anonymous FTP from sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app). Or send a formatted 800K or 14.MB Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Mike Pflueger, WD8KPZ, 6207 W. Beverly Lane, Glendale, AZ 85306.

<Sun Clock>
Desk accessory. Displays a color map of the world, including the terminator. Indicates current time for any location. MLT Software, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Portland, OR 97207.

<DX Window>
Draws a great-circle world map centered on your QTH, with day/night terminator indicated. Displays over 400 DX locations with prefixes and beam headings. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<Skycom 1.1>
Enter solar flux and get propagation predictions to desired areas

of the world. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<Skycom 1.5>
Provides sunlight status at both ends of a path; MUF, F0F2, and FOT frequencies; S/N ratio of the link; and other information. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<DX Helper v1.57B>
Displays beam heading, distance, gray line, and propagation information. Generates great-circle maps. Identifies prefixes, zones, and oblasts. Includes code practice. MacTrak Software, P.O. Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98336.

<Mac MiniMUF v5.1>
A greyline and propagation predictor based on the PC version of MiniMUF by K4CFV. It is available directly from him for the price of a formatted disk and SASE (disk mailer). His address in callbook or: Bob Stamper K4CFV, 12510 Shadowrun Blvd., Riverview, FL 33569

<Mac ShortWave v1.2>
A program called Mac Shortwave that figures MUF and LUF. BXA Research in Plano, Texas

*** Satellite tracking ***
<SatTrack v1.02>
Tracks one satellite across a world map as it moves, displays the instantaneous position of several satellites, or generates tables of all satellites visible from a certain location at a given time. Also calculates beam headings, Maidenhead grid locations, and MUFs. Shareware. Available via anonymous FTP from sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app). Or send a formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Mike Pflueger, WD8KPZ, 6207 W. Beverly Lane, Glendale, AZ 85306.

<MacSat v3.1>
Tracks up to 21 satellites simultaneously, either in simulation or real-time mode. Text screen displays ground-track coordinates, range, mean anomaly, visibility (azimuth and elevation) and Doppler shift frequency information for all satellites being tracked. Graphical screen portrays the satellite ground tracks superimposed on a world map. Polar plot displays graphically the precise location of each visible satellite above the observer's horizon. Developed by the Geodetic Research Laboratory of the University of New Brunswick. Available from Richard B. Langley, R.R. 12, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 6H7, Canada (Internet: lang@unb.ca). A demo version of MacSat may be ftp'ed from directory PUB.CANSPACE on unbmvs1.csd.unb.ca.
System 7

<OrbiTrack> <OrbiTrackFPU v2.1.4>
Calculates look angles to selected satellites, plots current satellite positions on a world map, and displays the visible passage of a satellite against background stars (either within the program itself or via a data file that can be read into the Voyager astronomy program). Please note that one version requires an FPU to operate! BEK Developers, P.O. Box 47114, St.

Petersburg, FL 33743. (Bill Bard, CompuServe: 75366,2557) (Note: This replaces BEK's previous MacSat program, which was not related to the program of the same name from UNB.)

<QuikMac>
Macintosh version of N4HY's QuikTrak program. Requires Microsoft BASIC. AMSAT, P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044.

<Satellite Orbit Prediction Program>
Macintosh conversion of W3IWI program. Requires Microsoft BASIC. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Earl Skelton, N3ES, 6311 29th Place NW, Washington, DC 20015. Or send self-addressed stamped envelope for source listing.

<Satellite Pro>
Uses world maps and tables to indicate rising and setting schedules, current locations, mutual visibility opportunities, and footprints. Includes Mercator, polar, and great-circle displays. Optional antenna control. MacTrak Software, P.O. Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366.

<Macintosh Spacecraft Personal Orbit Computations (MacSPOC)>
Software used aboard the Space Shuttle and in Mission Control to track the Shuttle. Models engine burns, orbit perturbations, and the Shuttle's orientation. Free online data uploads during Shuttle missions.
Commercial v1.5 available from Daniel R. Adamo, 4203 Moonlight Shadow Ct., Houston, TX 77059; telephone 713-480-9631; AppleLink: D3176; America Online: AdamoD. Test drive v1.1 available on AppleLink (path "K-12 Education: Education Resources: Science Resources: MacSPOC: Space Shuttle Orbit Software"). Author is on AOL and can be reached as adamod@aol.com via the internet.

*** Antenna design ***
<MacMiniNEC>
Chris Smolinski, N3JLY, 40 South Lake Way, Reisterstown, MD 21136.

*** Radio control ***
<ICOM Radio Control>
Provides a Macintosh interface for controlling ICOM transceivers that use the CI-V remote-control system. Lets you quickly change frequencies and modes. Also does logging and duping. Requires a CI-V to RS-422 converter (schematic included with program).
KE6FG Software, 9763 Pali Avenue, Tujunga, CA 91042.

<FreqValet>
Provides frequencies and DX program info for shortwave radio listeners. The program databases update automatically at 15, 30, or 60 minute intervals, thus providing a continuous display of broadcasts on-the-air at any given time in a spreadsheet like format. Features include sorting of data, scanning, and on-screen changing of databases. The program will convert Tom Sundstrom's dBase shorwave broadcast listing to FreqValet format and will do the same for Shorwave Navigator users. Separate cards are

provided for DX Programs, Ship to Shore, and Utility broadcasts. Computer control modules are available at extra cost for the Drake R8, Kenwood R-5000, JRC NRD-525, and NRD-535 receivers.
DX Computing, 232 Squaw Creek Road, Willow Park, TX 76087. Telephone (817) 441-9188 or (817) 441-5555 (fax). Author is available via internet: dxcomp@aol.com System 7 with HyperCard 2.1

*** Ham radio BBSs ***
<Digikron Systems BBS>
Various ham-related applications, including logging, propagation, Morse code, and packet. (408) 253-1309.

<MacScience BBS>
Various ham-related applications, including antenna design, propagation, WEFAX, packet, and Morse code. (408) 866-4933.

<N8EMR BBS>
Various ham-related files, including packet, DXing, and contesting software; AMSAT bulletins; and several ham newsletters. (614) 895-2553. Also available via FTP on AMPRnet at 44.70.0.1.

<WB3FFV BBS>
Various ham-related software, including packet, contesting, and Morse code applications. (410) 661-2475, 661-2598, and 661-2648.

<ChowdaNet BBS>
(more info at a later date)

*** Online Services carrying Ham Radio software ***
<America Online>
Supports Macintosh, PC's DOS & Windows versions, PS/1, Apple //s, Casio Zoomer. Ham Radio Club (keyword = ham radio) supports all computer types. Software for amateur radio, scanners, swl'ers and general electronics. For 10 FREE hours of trial time send your snail mail address to tstader@aol.com or call 1-800-827-6364 Ext. 6285. This site NOT ftb'able (yet). Internet e-mail.

<CompuServe>
Supports any communications software on most computers Ham Radio area (go hamnet) supports all types of communications formats.
Call 1-800-848-8199 for information. This site NOT ftb'able. Internet e-mail.

<Delphi>
(more info at a later date) Internet e-mail

<GEnie>
(more info at a later date) Internet e-mail

<Prodigy>
Has ham radio message areas, no downloadable software. Limited internet e-mail.

==========
Misc. Internet FTP sites for
Amateur Radio Macintosh software

joker.optics.rochester.edu (/ham)
sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app)
mac.archive.umich.edu various locations
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (/pub/ham-radio)
ucsd.edu (/hamradio) many different subdirectories
(/hamradio/packet/tcp/incoming) newest
files temp holding area
(/hamradio/packet/tcpip/pa2aga)
NET/Mac & IM/Mac area
ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio)
akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g)
softkiss-mac nic.switch.ch (/software/mac/ham-radio)
world.std.com (/pub/hamradio/mac)

If you know of any other sites, please e-mail me info so I may keep
this list as up to date as possible!

- Terry

Thanks for all of the notes and updates! Keep them coming. Did I
get all of the versions right?

==========
NOTE: Much of this work was done by Patty-N6BIS as she collected information
from many vendors. I would like to keep this list as up to date as possible.
Please feel free to drop me a note if you have any additional software to
this list.

DISCLAIMER: The software listed is not endorsed by Apple Computer,
Inc.(c) nor has it all been tested by the author/providers of this
information.

****
* Recompiled by Terry Stader - KA8SCP (tstader@aol.com) *
* Original list compiled by Patty Winter - N6BIS *
* New information last added 9/93 *
* some information not rechecked since early 1991. *
****

21. Create a rra.digital.packet group?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 17:48:00 UTC
From: sfarlow@NeoSoft.com
Message-ID: <CJ2Es1.3vp@sugar.NeoSoft.COM>
Source record: 50611

I would like to see a rra.digital.packet newsgroup to separate out packet news from other digital modes. It was a shame that the rra.packet group disappeared.

sfarlow@sugar.neosoft.com

22. NOSVW304 KISS problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 23:20:16 UTC
From: Mike_Beezley.houstoncssc@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".3-Jan-94.17:20:16.CST".*.Mike_Beezley.houstoncssc@Xerox.com>
Source record: 50614

I just got ahold of NOSVW304 and spent the weekend trying to get it to work. I get to the point where the KISSON.DIA script is called and then it has its problem. It is supposed to put the TNC into KISS mode and apparently it does not get the ' * ' that satisfies the autobaud routine from the TNC (AEA PK88). It appears to bring up NOS but then echos the first input line sending the first parameter command for putting the TNC into KISS. I played around with the WAIT timing values so that I could get it to send the ' * ' at the right time but it still errors out.

I am using an NEC 386SX pc and the aforementioned PK88. I can put the TNC into KISS manually but the KISSON dialer script seems to have a problem. I went through and made all the changes to the AUTOEXEC.NET file and all of the other support files mentioned in the documentation. Anyone seen this or have any ideas?

Thanks folks.

__mike (N5PWP)
MBeez.HoustonCSSC@Xerox.COM

23. Re: NOS Flavors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 23:53:38 UTC
From: brandtk@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <CJ2vpH.EG@usenet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 50615

hopken@interaccess.com (Ken Hopkins) writes:
>How about one of you NOS gurus posting a little note about the different
>flavors of NOS. There are a bewildering variety of versions, updates,
>features, etc. It would be nice to make sure I'm using the "right" version.

I'll second that! I'm just getting back into packet after a couple of years
off and can't believe how many NOS versions are living at ucsd.edu!
It would be nice to have someone give a synopsis of the different features
of each and what would make me want to run that version.

--Keith

==
Keith E. Brandt, MD, WD9GET || Goodbye, cruel world that was my home-
Family Practice Resident || there's cleaner space out here to roam.
Community Hosp. of Indianapolis || Put my feet up on the moons of Mars-
brandtk@silver.ucs.indiana.edu || sit back, relax, and count the stars.
==

24. GLNET?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-03 23:59:06 UTC
From: brandtk@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <CJ2vyI.wu@usenet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 50616

Does anyone have any on-line info on GLNET, apparently from TPRS, or pointers
to sources of info?

--Keith

==
Keith E. Brandt, MD, WD9GET || Goodbye, cruel world that was my home-
Family Practice Resident || there's cleaner space out here to roam.
Community Hosp. of Indianapolis || Put my feet up on the moons of Mars-
brandtk@silver.ucs.indiana.edu || sit back, relax, and count the stars.
==

25. Re: Create a rra.digital.packet group?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 04:52:58 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2gasnbINN9ea@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50619

```
It's possible your site gets or could get alt.ham-radio.packet
It's pretty low volume here, but there is the occasional article.
- Brian
```

26. Re: Digital W/ Sb - Use Hamcom For Rtty

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 06:47:55 UTC
From: schro@nessos.sni.de
Message-ID: <schro.757666075@nessos>
Source record: 50621

In <aa3_9312291324@blkcat.fidonet.org> William.Boan@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org (William Boan) writes:

> Will HAMCOM work with an internal AM/FM demodulator? I'am looking for
>a program to work with my MultiFax demodulator to receive RTTY, and
>another or the same program for FAX.
>If HAMCOM will not work with an internal demodulator, have you thought
>about writting a program for them? I don't know if one program will
>work with all the different AM/FM demodulator (Time Step, OFS,
>MultiFax, ect...).
>It sure would be nice to have a program with the features of HAMCOM for
>them!
>.
>William

I am not sure what an "internal" demodulator is. HamComm normally does the demodulation (converting from tones to a high/low signal) in software. A hardware demodulator can be used in parallel to the simple one-chip interface.

From the HamComm 2.2 manual:

14. External converter

An option "External Converter" is available on the "Keying" menu. It can also be controlled by the ALT-F9/ALT-F10 keys. If this option is enabled, a mark/space signal from an external converter or modem chip is expected at the CTS pin of the COM port. Please note that the normal interface is still required. There will be no reception if it is not connected or doesn't get the audio signal from the receiver. Connect the input of the converter and the input of the HamComm interface in parallel to the receiver output.

73 es 55 de Django
DL5YEC
(HamComm expert :-)

27. Re: So near and yet so far

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 07:52:18 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <2gb77i$fd4@apple.com>
Source record: 50622

In article <2g9icl$9qp@news.acns.nwu.edu>,
Gregory Lapin <lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> wrote:
>>In article <2fdsh9$ljt@news.ysu.edu>, ad815@yfn.ysu.edu (John S. Kennedy)
>>wrote:
>>>
>>> Yes, boys and girls ... it finally happened ... I met a young
>>> lady ON PACKET who is ... get this ... 21, within driving distance,
>>> and has been a ham since she was 11 YEARS OLD!
>
>Try connecting to her with KISS mode and see what she says.

Ah, *that* must be why TNCs have a KISS OFF command!

:-) :-)

(And no offense meant to you, John! I just couldn't resist...)

Patty

--
============================== Patty Winter ==============================
Apple contractor Internet: winter@apple.com
Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.4.50
"What about truth? What about reality?"
"What about the way the old ending tested in Canoga Park?"
================================ N6BIS ================================

28. Re: What kind of FSK is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 08:30:30 UTC
From: jukka@jybox.jyu.fi
Message-ID: <JX8LFc3w165w@jybox.jyu.fi>
Source record: 50626

acsys@crl.com (Acsys Inc.) writes:

>
> I've got several digital signals receivable on my fm cable that I'm trying
> to decode, I've identified one of the frequencies used as 1270Hz. Does
> anyone know if any commonly used FSK formats use 1270Hz as one of there
> frequencies?
>
Telll me if I am wrong, but doesn't normal 1200 bps FSK packet
use 1270Hz? And rtty?

> Also what about using a computer to decode FSK? you could sample an
> i/o line and find the time between transisions of the tone to determine
> the frequncy. Maybe have a programmable frequency point where the
> output would be 1 if above that point and 0 if below. Anyone thought
> about this? It seems to me one could be made very simply with a pic
> micro. comments?
>
Why don't you try HamComm -program. I think it would be the easyest
way to decode the signal. The hardware takes only one 741 -op.amp.
and a couple of other components. Veeeeery easy to build. I work
RTTY with HamComm, and it works very fine. ��I use it also as
audio freq. spectrum analyzer :)

Jukka, OH6MWQ

-- Jukka Pappinen (jukka@jybox.jyu.fi)

29. Re: RTTY/SITOR/AMTOR/FEC help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 09:06:33 UTC
From: schro@natter.sni.de
Message-ID: <CJ3LAx.Bzq@kassel.wi.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 50625

asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg writes:

>Hi,
> What is the difference between Baudot, Sitor, AMTOR, FEC?
>Are their formats sufficiently similar for the same hardware to
>decode or are there some major differences which need separate
>hardware? Or are the differences merely in the transport layer,
>which can be resolved in software without needing to knock out the
>hardware? Thanks for any advise on the abov.

>73s de 9VG Daniel

Hope this helps ...

PACTOR - An introduction to the protocol (Level 1).
==========
(as at 5th November 1990)

Objectives.

PACTOR (PT, latin "the Mediator") was developed by radio
amateurs for radio amateurs in the course of experiments in
radio communcation; commercial use is not planned.

PACTOR should overcome the current shortage of a reliable and
quick means of telecommunication on short wave, especially for
the bands below 10 MHz.

The design of PT is most suitable for the following points:

- Error-free data transmission
(in practice: proportion of errors less than 10 ** -5)

- True binary data transmission
(e.g. including the ASCII character set)

- Good use of the current channel capacity
(automatic adjustment of baud rate, complete bit synchronous
transmission, Memory-ARQ, no special request frames)

- Good tolerance of interference while maintaining the integrity
of the link.

- Simple means of operation, optimum half-duplex working with quick
switchover and mutually acknowledged QRT

- Flexible polarity (arbitrary Mark and Space definition)

- Simple hardware construction
(Level 1 also suitable for portable and emergency use with
ordinary amateur radio rigs)

- Required bandwidth maximum 600 Hz

- Complete transparency for third parties
(eg. supervision of official authorities)

- Compatibility when upgrading level definition and the supervisor
subsystem

The following developments should be tested with the introduction
of more efficient hardware:

* More efficient character compression (eg Markov encoding)
* Adaptive error correcting coding
* Modified Memory-ARQ
* Modem circuitry with signal processing for bit-level synchronous
demodulation and automatic frequency drift correction, and
for testing new modulation techniques
* Higher data rates for frequencies above 10 MHz
(automatic switchover capability between 200 and 400 baud)

Protocol basics.

The PACTOR mode is similar to AMTOR, which is very good for
ordinary shortwave working. This uses half duplex ARQ; packets
(blocks) of data carrying the information are acknowledged with
short 'receipt' signals (controls) by the receiving station.
When errors occur the receiver can request the repetition of a
packet with relevant control signals.

* Synchronous operation.

To use the available channel capacity well, synchronised
transmission is necessary. The synchronisation must be
maintained throughout the whole of the period of connection.

* Packet length.

A long series of tests has shown that for operation in heavily
fluctuating conditions, it is not good policy to adjust the data
packet length automatically the the actual conditions. Any
modification of the time period leads, especially in bad
conditions, to overlapping of data blocks and controls;
accordingly this method was rejected as inefficient.

The question of the most suitable packet length is answered by
measuring various shortwave channels with an FSK transmission.

The data obtained was transmitted by a computer simulation on
ARQ networks. The optimum packet length on shortwave had a

duration on average of about one second.

The cycle time (packet length + acknowledgment time) in any case should clearly be shorter than the most frequent fading period. Short noise impulses are also included in the computer simulation; without taking these 'bursts' into account the packet lengths could get considerably bigger.

Alternatively the desire for fewer error packets could be aided by the use of error-correcting redundancy as in digital audio techniques. The benefits of these are widespread but are only noticable where the quality of the channel is known and is almost constant. Shortening of packet lengths complies with the rest of the operating techniques (short break-in times).

* Packet integrity.

Data blocks have CRC checking. The use of error-correcting codes is not planned at the moment, but may be built into future upward compatible versions in combination with more efficient hardware.

* Using corrupted packets.

In order to use information received in corrupted packets, PACTOR uses a Memory-ARQ process (see below), which produces a clear increase in transmission rates in bad conditions.

* Adjusting the baud rate.

The throughput of information in actual contacts is limited on the one hand by the available bandwidth (for the given noise level) and on the other by the digital FSK and by apparent phase distortions due to overmodulation. Good results were obtained on shortwave using 200 baud especially during the daytime. In the evening increased distortion of transmission occurs, requiring the reduction of sending speeds to 100 baud.

PACTOR provides automatic control for selecting the most efficient baud rate usable.

The protocol in detail.

Basic principles:

MASTER = the station which initiates the link.
SLAVE = the called station.
TX = transmitter of packets containing information.
RX = receiver of packets containing information.
BK = break-in, put out by the receiver to switch direction of sending.

The following is based on data organised into bytes, since this conforms with the architecture of micro computers. The least significant bit is sent first.

The polarity of the FSK transmission is set one way at the initiation of the connection. With each new packet or control signal the polarity is reversed.

* Timing.

PACTOR works on a synchronised system with a definite time sequence.

Total cycle time : 1.25 sec.
Packet duration : 0.96 sec.
Slot for control signal transmission : 0.29 sec.
Control signal duration : 0.12 sec.

This leaves an idle time of 170 msec for switchover procedures and settling time, allowing for as in AMTOR a maximum DX distance of about 20,000 km (slight difference compared with CQ-DL 11/90).

* Cycle and modes of operation.

1) Internal (standard mode): crystal controlled with 15 ppm accuracy or better. The SLAVE timing is synchronised to the MASTER timing.

2) External (planned for special applications): both stations derive their timing from a central source (eg 50 Hz mains, TV scan frequency, DCF 77).

* Control signals and packet format.

The control signals (CS) are sent by RX to acknowledge received data. Repetition of the same CS indicates 'REQUEST', ie the request for a block to be repeated.

CS3 is used to start the BK-packet, CS4 requests a change in baud rate (see below). The CS has a standard length of 12 bits and is always sent at 100 baud. The bit patterns are chosen to produce optimum

Hamming distances and efficient symmetrical characteristics.

Code Function Bit pattern (hex)

CS1 Acknowledge 4D5
CS2 Acknowledge AB2
CS3 Break-in 34B
CS4 Speed change D2C

All fields, except special cases, comprise one of the three types Header, Data and Admin (status + CRC).

* Structure of packets.

100 baud:

/Header/Data field 64 bits/Status byte/CRC1/CRC2/

200 baud:

/Header/Data field 160 bits/Status bute/CRC1/CRC2/

Details:

1) Header: bit pattern 55 (hex)

The header byte supplies additional information which is
used for synchronisation, for REQUEST recognition in Memory-ARQ
as well as in monitor mode. In each pattern carrying new
information the bit pattern is inverted.

2) Data field:

The data field can contain any digital information; the
format of the codes is specified in the status byte. At the
present time the choice is between 8 bit ASCII and 7 bit ASCII
(Huffman compressed). The ASCII code RS (1E hex) serves as IDLE
character in both cases.

Huffman coding is especially suited to German and English plain
text. The resulting average character length is about 4 or 5
bits. Each packet represents one unit on information: if a
character does not fit completely into one packet, it is sent in
the next data packet.

There is a code table in the appendix.

3) Status byte format:

bit 0: packet count (LSB)
bit 1: packet count (MSB) Format bit 3 bit 2
bit 2: data format (LSB) --> ----------
bit 3: data format (MSB) --> ASCII 8 bit 0 0
bit 4: not yet defined Huffman code 0 1
bit 5: not yet defined not defined 1 0
bit 6: BK request not defined 1 1
bit 7: QRT bit

Bits 0 and 1 are used as a packet count; succesive packets with
the same value are identified by RX as REQUEST packets. Using a
modulus 4 count facilitates the handling of instances of
unrecognised control signals (in practice very unlikely).

4) CRC bytes.

The CRC is calculated according to the CCITT standard, for the
whole packet starting with the data field (ie without Header or,
for CS3, without BK field).

* Initiating a PACTOR connection.

MASTER sends a synchronising packet in the following format:

/Header/S L A V C A L L /S L A V C A / (Header = 55 hex)
/<-----100 baud------->/<-200 baud-->/

This packet contains the SLAVE callsign (max 8 bytes in ASCII) in a 100 baud and 200 baud bit pattern. Shorter callsigns are padded with 0F (hex). The SLAVE station scans the bit stream in the synchronising packet for its own callsign (both polarities are tried) and after succesful synchronisation answers by sending CS. The actual synchronisation is dealt with by the header byte and the eligible number of bytes in the first callsign. The 200 baud pattern is used as a check on the quality of the channel. If it is received without error, it is answered with CS1, if not then with CS4 which leads to an instant reduction of data rate to 100 baud.

Similarly the MASTER searches between two packets following CS in the receiver's window using both polarities. As soon as the first correct CS is received and synchronised, the first normal data packet is sent with Header = AA (hex) and packet count = 1.

* Level definition in the initialisation of the link.

During the initiation of the connection the maximum possible system level for the conditions is unknown, so each connection starts on the lowest level (1). The first characters transmitted contain information about the highest usable software level number, followed by MASTER callsign, finishing with <CR> (eg 1DF4KV <CR>).

If the SLAVE station discovers a discrepancy (system level lower than its own), it notifies the MASTER immediately by means of BK and supervisory information (see below), otherwise the link continues at the level specified by the MASTER. The BK situation is only acted upon at the termination of the MASTER system information (<CR>).

* Changing direction of transmission.

After a correctly received packet the RX station can request a reversal of direction of transmission with a BK control signal (CS3). The CS3 becomes the head of the first data packet sent by the new TX.

The CS3 covers the first three bytes of the packet at 200 baud, and the first two at 100 baud; so in this instance 4 bits remain unused.

The CRC is computed as in a normal data packet, starting from the beginning of the data field. The packet count is set to 0. The next packet after a BK packet gets a header of 55 (hex).

If the TX receives a CS3, he switches immediately to RX mode and reads in the rest of the packet completely. If he receives the

packet with no errors he answers with CS1, or if not with CS3,
in case an immediate 're-break' is required.

A repetition of the BK packet is requested with CS2. The
answering CS to a BK packet starts a CS-length (0.12 sec) delay
before the end of the current TX block.

By setting bit 6 of the status byte, the TX can also request a
BK himself; this status causes the RX to acknowledge with CS3.

* Speed decrease 200 to 100 baud.

The RX can always send a CS4 after a corrupt packet, this is
always interpreted on the TX side as 'REJECT'; the
unacknowledged packet just sent is rejected and the information
contained in it is re-sent in the 100 baud mode. The packet
count of the rejected 200 baud packet is retained in the first
100 baud packet. If the RX recieves a 100 baud block with the
same packet count as a previous 200 baud packet, this means
doubly received information; as many characters (except IDLE) as
arrived in the last 200 baud packet must be ignored in the copy.

After a 'speed down' CS4, the RX and TX set the header to 55
(hex) to reinstate the correct Memory-ARQ function (see below).

Other occurences:

'REJECT' of a QRT packet: -> transmission of a 100 baud QRT packet.
'REJECT' of a BK packet: -> transmission of a normal 100 baud

packet with Header = 55 (hex) instead of the CS3 header.

CS4 serves as 'REQUEST' CS for the first 100 baud block,
acknowledgment follows by means of a CS1 or CS3, after which a
CS4 signal meaning 'speed up' (see below) can be sent again.

* Speed increase 100 to 200 baud.

The RX can acknowledge with CS4 after each correctly received
100 baud packet (except 'REQUEST' packets), which forces the TX
to switch to 200 baud. The RX switches immediately after CS4 to
200 baud receiving. (should the TX not get the CS4, then this is
not combined with additional loss of information; even though
the RX has already adjusted to the 'false' speed. The next
packet would be a 'Request' packet, therefore irrelevant).

CS4s in succession (without the correct CS interspersed) is
interpreted as 'Request', therefore ignored.

After successfully increasing the speed, at least a second 200
baud packet must be received before the next CS4 ('speed down').

Possible rejection:

after the CS4, if the RX obtains an error free 200 baud packet at latest by the end of a predetermined number of cycles, then he answers with an OK CS (different from the last CS before the CS4) and then switches back to 100 baud. The TX must for his part test the CS following the CS4 for OK, and if found switch back to 100 baud without delay and repeat the 200 baud information (or in the case of a QRT, construct a 100 baud QRT block).

* Supervisor concept.

In order to guarantee compatibility with future versions of software, it must be already possible to transmit system information (SI) in the level 1 protocol. To this end a supervisor character (SB) is defined, which shifts from normal text mode to the supervisor level. The character following the SB contains the supervisor function code (SIC) followed by some parameters. A <space> terminates the SI.

Preliminary SI definition:

SB: ASCII <FS> = 1C (hex)
SIC:
A: level number follows ('1' = level 1)
B: Mycall follows (could for example be introduced into IDLE packets, to enable identification for any third parties monitoring)
a . . <DEL> : to put out control characters 01 to 0f (hex); enables complete data transparency.

The complete SI runs like normal text over the PT system, to avoid complications with switching speed. SIs must be able to be inserted immediately as required into the running text, after the last normal character being processed, to avoid errors when repeating messages.

* Ending a PACTOR connection.

Terminating an ARQ link introduces all sorts of problems because information without real acknowledgment must be sent, or acknowledgment of an acknowledgment would be necessary again and again for proper closedown of contact. PACTOR uses special QRT packets to minimise the danger of an uncontrolled QRT:

100 baud:

/Header/G I S L L A C /Status byte/CRC1/CRC2/

200 baud:

/Header/X/G I S L L A C /Header/XXX/Status byte/CRC1/CRC2/
/<-----100 baud------>/

(maximum of 7 significant bytes allowed in callsign)
(X = arbitrary)

The QRT packet is contructed according to the current speed and mode; in doing so the callsign of the other station must be sent from right to left. The callsign is always sent in a 100 baud bit pattern; the QRT bit in the status byte must be set.

When a QRT packet is received the RX sends another acknowledgment control character and then goes into standby mode. The QRT packet must not be passed on to any decoding logic.

Since it is very likely in noisy conditions that the first acknowledgment CS may not be received correctly from the TX, the RX, who has gone into standby mode, must still answer with the correct CS any further QRT packets in the scan time frame. The RX looks for any in the incoming bit stream after the byte reversed callsign in the QRT packet and synchronises with it if need be. Each QRT packet received leads to an acknowledgment CS being sent, in which the polarity of the CS is set to that of the QRT packet.

The RX must of course remember the previous relationship (before standby) betweed CS polarity and block polarity; otherwise the CS frame may be lost.

* Memory ARQ.

Normal ARQ systems dispose of information contained in corrupt packets. Such a procedure leads to the complete failure of a link very swiftly in even low noise conditions, since receiving an error-free packet becomes extremely unlikely.

Using Memory ARQ, copies of the same packet (not yet received error-free) have the received levels (the good signal plus the noise) aggregated for each corresponding bit individually, whereby the effective signal-noise ratio improves ideally by a factor of n, where n is the number of aggregated packets.

For example for the case where n=2 and with constant signal and noise levels:

(N = noise level, S = signal level, <..> = average)

Total signal = 2*S + N1 + N2;

Power of the aggregated signals:
<(2*S + N1 + N2) ** 2> = 4*S**2 + <N1**2> + <N2**2> + <various terms>;

<various terms> = 0 (insignificant);

<N1**2> = <N2**2> = noise power;

--> S/N ratio doubles where n=2, and so on for any n.

This supports the theory that the bit confidence relies on the effective signal-noise ratio --> special case of the law of conservation of energy. When individual bit length and bit

energy are undefinable, Memory-ARQ uses the combined signal energies.

Memory-ARQ lowers the noise level threshold for a link by 10-15 dB. In reality, fluctuating channels must be avoided as packets with bad noise worsen the levels of all aggregated packets considerably. To help this the average noise over the whole packet can be subtracted from these individual aggregations. To minimise the quantification of noise, the use of an 8-bit A-D converter is recommended for observation of the signal levels received.

In PACTOR the following points are derived from Memory-ARQ:

Aggregated packets where the CRC tallies are treated like normal error-free packets. (As the use of a 16 bit CRC guarantees a higher level of integrity, Memory-ARQ brings no disadvantages of any sort.)

Old 'Request' packets sent by TX because of noise in a OK-CS must not be counted in the aggregation. To aid this there is a 'similarity' test, carried out in PACTOR during the scutiny of the header byte. In consecutive packets (carrying new information) the header is inverted, so the RX can recognise without the CRC (in the event of corruption) whether this is a 'Request' packet. Each correct packet (with the CRC ok) leads to the cancellation of the Memory-ARQ aggregates.

With CS3 packets, obviously the 'similarity' test must be carried out for the CS3 header.

PT-Memory-ARQ is also capable, due" to the constantly changing polarity, of averaging constant noise levels, the carrier, or other unsymmetries on the channel.

Appendix

PT Huffman code

Huffman coding is relatively indifferent to differences between real and theoretical alphabet character frequencies, so that similar good results are obtained in German and English plain text. The compresssion factor attained with ASCII amounts to about 1.7 (resulting in 4.5 bits per character). Substantial improvements could be achieved by considering the statistical relationships between the individual characters (Markov encoding).

Code in order of frequency, LSB (sent first) on the left:

Char ASCII Huffman

space 32 10
e 101 011
n 110 0101
i 105 1101
r 114 1110
t 116 00000
s 115 00100
d 100 00111
a 97 01000
u 117 11111
l 108 000010
h 104 000100
g 103 000111
m 109 001011
<CR> 13 001100
<LF> 10 001101
o 111 010010
c 99 010011
b 98 0000110
f 102 0000111
w 119 0001100
D 68 0001101
k 107 0010101
z 122 1100010
. 46 1100100
, 44 1100101
S 83 1111011
A 65 00101001
E 69 11000000
P 112 11000010
v 118 11000011
0 48 11000111
F 70 11001100
B 66 11001111
C 67 11110001
I 73 11110010
T 84 11110100
O 79 000101000
P 80 000101100
1 49 001010000
R 82 110000010
(40 110011011
) 41 110011100
L 76 110011101
N 78 111100000
Z 90 111100110
M 77 111101010
9 57 0001010010
W 87 0001010100
5 53 0001010101
y 121 0001010110

2 50 0001011010
3 51 0001011011
4 52 0001011100
6 54 0001011101
7 55 0001011110
8 56 0001011111
H 72 0010100010
J 74 1100000110
U 85 1100000111
V 86 1100011000
<FS> 28 1100011001
x 120 1100011010
K 75 1100110100
? 63 1100110101
= 61 1111000010
q 113 1111010110
Q 81 1111010111
j 106 00010100110
G 71 00010100111
- 45 00010101111
: 58 00101000111
! 33 11110011101
/ 47 11110011110
* 42 001010001100
" 34 110001101100
% 37 110001101101
' 39 110001101110
_ 95 111100001100
& 38 111100111001
+ 43 111100111110
> 62 111100111111
@ 64 0001010111000
$ 36 0001010111001
< 60 0001010111010
X 88 0001010111011
35 0010100011011
Y 89 00101000110101
; 59 11110000110100
92 11110000110101
[91 0010100011010 00
] 93 0010100011010 01
<DEL> 127 1100011011110 00
~ 126 1100011011110 01
} 125 1100011011110 10
124 1100011011110 11
{ 123 1100011011111 00
' 96 1100011011111 01
^ 94 1100011011111 10
<US> 31 1100011011111 11
<GS> 29 1111000011011 00

<ESC> 27 111100001101101
<EM> 25 111100001101110
<CAN> 24 111100001101111
<ETB> 23 111100001110000
<SYN> 22 111100001110001
<NAK> 21 111100001110010
<DC4> 20 111100001110011
<DC3> 19 111100001110100
<DC2> 18 111100001110101
<DC1> 17 111100001110110
<DLE> 16 111100001110111
<RS> 30 111100001111000
<SI> 15 111100001111001
<SO> 14 111100001111010
<FF> 12 111100001111011
<VT> 11 111100001111100
<HT> 9 111100001111101
<BS> 8 111100001111110
<BEL> 7 111100001111111
<ACK> 6 111100111000000
<ENQ> 5 111100111000001
<EOT> 4 111100111000010
<ETX> 3 111100111000011
<STX> 2 111100111000100
<SOH> 1 111100111000101
<NUL> 0 111100111000110
<SUB> 26 111100111000111

<end of file>
---

30. Re: Looking for information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 09:20:31 UTC
From: tcj@netcom.com
Message-ID: <tcjCJ3Ly7.FKz@netcom.com>
Source record: 50623

Regarding technical questions posed in this forum, Jeffrey WA6FWI (jangus@skyld.tele.com) writes:

> Doesn't anyone read books any more? Doesn't anyone go the the
> library and look for something themselves? Doesn't anyone look in
> technical publications for information?...Are you people really that
> cheap, lazy or stupid?...Get off of your tail ends and look around a
> bit before you waste every one elses time.

To my mind, someone who exploits the most efficient information gathering resources first deserves credit, not criticism. For most of us ham radio is a hobby, and as such is relegated to our precious "spare" time. On discrete topics in which I have a serious, sustained interest, I am willing to invest the time to study the literature and really try to learn something. On the other hand, when I have a quick question that I can't answer using whatever resources are immediately at hand, I feel no shame about advertising my ignorance here on the net by asking questions of those with more experience than I.

If one has a genuine love of gardening, then tilling the soil, spreading the fertilizer, sowing the seeds, weeding the plot, and harvesting the yield is the only real way to enjoy fresh vegetables. As for myself, I buy 'em at the supermarket, and to my palette they taste just as good. ;-)

Todd, KB6JXT

31. Re: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 09:31:12 UTC
From: tcj@netcom.com
Message-ID: <tcjCJ3MG0.FuF@netcom.com>
Source record: 50624

Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) writes:

> I've been looking to upgrade my packet station and have had an eye
> on the Alinco 1200T data radio. Can someone shed some light as to
> why this radio was "made" for data? How does it differ from a
> conventional 2mtr radio (other than it does not include a mic)?

I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't own one I think I can offer a few answers:

o it's crystal controlled, and operates on one of two switch selectable frequencies;

o it's easier to interface to a TNC than using the mic and phone jacks of a convntional rig;

o the T/R switching is faster, which can be important at higher speeds;

o it offers sufficient bandwidth to accomodate 9600 bps operation without modification.

Or at least that's how I understand it. I'm sure that others will point out any lies I've told here....

Todd, KB6JXT

32. 1270 Hz in a modem standard.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 16:53:00 UTC
From: richard@wizard.ucs.sfu.CA
Message-ID: <9401041653.AA08005@wizard.ucs.sfu.ca>
Source record: 50627

acsys@crl.com (Acsys Inc.) writes:
>

> I've got several digital signals receivable on my fm cable that I'm trying
> to decode, I've identified one of the frequencies used as 1270Hz. Does
> anyone know if any commonly used FSK formats use 1270Hz as one of there
> frequencies?
>

The Bell 103 modem standard uses 1070 Hz and 1270 Hz as one of its pairs of frequencies. The 'originating' modem transmits on these frequencies. The 'answering' modem transmits on 2025/2225 Hz. Bell 103 modems are used for asynchronous transmissions up to 300 bps.

2225 Hz is normally the mark frequency for the answering modem, 1270 Hz is normally the mark frequency for the originator. (I say 'normally' because the MIL version of this standard reversed the mark and space frequencies.)

- Richard Chycoski richard@sfu.ca (NeXT Mail OK)
Senior Systems Consultant
Academic Computing Services
Simon Fraser University

33. Re: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 17:15:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan4.171506.22742@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50629

In article <tcjCJ3MG0.FuF@netcom.com> tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes:
>Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) writes:
>
> > I've been looking to upgrade my packet station and have had an eye
> > on the Alinco 1200T data radio. Can someone shed some light as to
> > why this radio was "made" for data? How does it differ from a
> > conventional 2mtr radio (other than it does not include a mic)?
>
>I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't own one I
>think I can offer a few answers:
>
> o it's crystal controlled, and operates on one of two switch
> selectable frequencies;

Well the synthesizer is crystal controlled (aren't they all), but the
"switch" selects in 5 kHz steps from 800 channels just like most other
2 meter rigs. (Perhaps you're thinking of the Kantronics data radio.)

> o it's easier to interface to a TNC than using the mic and phone
> jacks of a convntional rig;

Ok, it's got a DIN plug in addtion to mic and phone jacks, but I wouldn't
call this a big deal.

> o the T/R switching is faster, which can be important at higher
> speeds;

T/R switching is 5ms, but that's not all that unusual for modern 2 meter
rigs.

> o it offers sufficient bandwidth to accomodate 9600 bps operation
> without modification.

Barely sufficient, the IF filter is still a bit tight.

>Or at least that's how I understand it. I'm sure that others will point out
>any lies I've told here....

Ok. :-)

Look, this is a good 2 meter radio sold without a microphone at a good
price. It works pretty well on packet, but it's not really that special.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary

Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

34. Re: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 18:00:31 UTC
From: steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
Message-ID: <1994Jan04.180031.15190@wattres.SJ.CA.US>
Source record: 50630

In article <tcjCJ3MG0.FuF@netcom.com> tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes:
>Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) writes:
>
[asking what's magic about the Alinco DR1200T]

>I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't own one I
>think I can offer a few answers:

(I hope you didn't get this info from some salescritter; if so, you were
being taken.)

> o it's crystal controlled, and operates on one of two switch
> selectable frequencies;

Uhhh, 'fraid not. It's synthesized. However, it is "true" FM, not PM,
which makes it better for high-speed packet.

> o it's easier to interface to a TNC than using the mic and phone
> jacks of a convntional rig;
> o the T/R switching is faster, which can be important at higher
> speeds;

Nope, it's *really* just their standard 2m 25W mobile without a mic. The
mic jack is a standard 8 pin DIN plug with the usual non-standard wiring. T/R
times aren't outstanding, but they're OK.

> o it offers sufficient bandwidth to accomodate 9600 bps operation
> without modification.

There's this nice little section in the manual that explains how to open
up the received audio filters, and also where to find the discriminator
output. Nothing special there, either.

>Or at least that's how I understand it. I'm sure that others will point out
>any lies I've told here....

Quite a few, I'm afraid. All of the features you mention (I think) apply to
the Kantronics Data Engine RF deck, but certainly not to the Alinco DR1200T.
I have one in my shack, it's both my packet radio and my home 2m rig. It's
a nice little radio, but it isn't really optimized for packet, except for
not coming with a mic.

73 de KD6GGD
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD Packet: KD6GGD @ N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
ICBM: 121W 56' 53.1" / 37N 20' 16.7" Internet: Home: steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
"I am always ready to learn, although I Work: swatt@lynx.com
don't always like being taught." -- Winston Churchill

35. Re: What kind of FSK is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 18:03:16 UTC
From: henniger@Metaphor.COM
Message-ID: <3532@cronos.metaphor.com>
Source record: 50628

```
> discussion of 1270 hz and how to decode it.
> Why don't you try HamComm -program.

Ham comm does not work at 1200 baud.
Mick

--
---------------------------------
| Mick henniger@metaphor.com |
| (wb5von) |
---------------------------------
```

36. Re: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-04 20:54:44 UTC
From: tcj@netcom.com
Message-ID: <tcjCJ4I39.9Fv@netcom.com>
Source record: 50631

Boy, is my face red! Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) wrote:

> I've been looking to upgrade my packet station and have had an eye
> on the Alinco 1200T data radio. Can someone shed some light as to
> why this radio was "made" for data? How does it differ from a
> conventional 2mtr radio (other than it does not include a mic)?

And I replied:

> I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't own
> one I think I can offer a few answers....I'm sure that others will
> point out any lies I've told

As it turns out, alas, the only part I had right was this last sentence, and Jim AD1C (reisert@mlo.dec.com) pointed out the reason to me:

> No, Todd, you're thinking of the Kantronics 2-channel 5W radio.

Jim is correct; I commented on my (possibly *still* inaccurate) understanding of the Kantronics D4-10 packet rig. Jerry KF6VB (jkaidor@SynOptics.COM) corrected my errors about the 1200T in detail via private e-mail, and since I haven't seen his comments posted here yet, I have attached his message below. My apologies for the confusion.

Todd, KB6JXT

From: Jerome Kaidor <jkaidor@SynOptics.COM>
To: tcj@netcom.com
Subject: Re: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO
Cc: doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us

In article FuF@netcom.com, tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes:
>Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) writes:
>
> > I've been looking to upgrade my packet station and have had an eye
> > on the Alinco 1200T data radio. Can someone shed some light as to
> > why this radio was "made" for data? How does it differ from a
> > conventional 2mtr radio (other than it does not include a mic)?
>
>I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't own one I
>think I can offer a few answers:

I have one.

>
> o it's crystal controlled, and operates on one of two switch
> selectable frequencies;

FALSE: It's fully synthesized, with memories and multiple scan modes, and lithium battery backup.

>
> o it's easier to interface to a TNC than using the mic and phone
> jacks of a convntional rig;

Not especially. You connect the TNC to the normal MIC jack in front of the rig. There is an audio output on one of the pins, though. In order to disable the internal speaker, you have to fabricate a mini plug with an 8-ohm resistor to plug into the external speaker jack.

>
> o the T/R switching is faster, which can be important at higher
> speeds;

Faster than what? True, there is no relay, so I suppose its plenty fast enough.

>
> o it offers sufficient bandwidth to accomodate 9600 bps operation
> without modification.

FALSE! To go 9600 baud, you have to replace the IF filter. Alinco was selling these for $15.00, but last time I talked to them, I was told that they don't have it anymore. After you modify the radio for 9600 baud, it won't work with voice. I was lucky; I got one of the last of the 9600baud filters. I wonder if there's enough 9600baud activity to warrant converting it?

My DR-1200T is sitting around without use, because its receiver gets heavy intermod at my QTH. On the other hand, my antique Azden PC-300 HT works fine. I suspect that the Alinco's front end is wideband: it receives the weather broadcast at 160MHz just fine.

I may retire the DR-1200T to mobile use; my impression is that the only packet-specific thing about it is the printing on the front panel. That and the fact that Alinco will tell you how to mod it for 9600baud.

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

37. SCDX 2192

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 02:43:44 UTC
From: p00489@psilink.com
Message-ID: <$scdx2192.1994@ampr.org>
Source record: 50633
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.info

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::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: MediaScan ::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2192--Jan. 4, 1994 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
```

Satellite, shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2192

All times UTC unless otherwise noted.

Sorry about our disappearance over the past few weeks. I've been ill, but all is well now. The bad news is that Radio Sweden has cut back on the time allocated to me to write MediaScan. The radio program will only air on the first and third Tuesdays of the month in the future, which doesn't affect this Electronic Edition. But I will have much less time to compile the material. And the orientation will be even more Nordic than previously.

Please note that the deadline for contributions from Internet or CompuServe will be the Monday evening before broadcast. Fax contributions can be made as late as the Tuesday morning before broadcast.

NORDIC MEDIA NEWS:

SWEDEN--Here are the changes in the Radio Sweden English schedule that go into effect on January 10th, caused by deteriorating propagation conditions:

To Asia at 12:30 hrs UTC, 15120 kHz will be replacing 17865, and 13765 kHz will be replacing 17740.

To South America at midnight 30, 6065 kHz replaces 11650, and 9850 kHz replaces 9695.

And to North America at 02:30 and 03:30 hrs, 6195 kHz replaces 11650, and 9850 kHz replaces 9695.

We also continue to be part of the World Radio Network package on MTV's transponder 22 on Astra, audio 7.74 MHz, daily at 21:00 hrs UTC.

Last time we reported that WRN would also be bringing Radio Sweden and other international broadcasters to North America by satellite. The service has now begun. The satellite is ASC-1 at 128 degrees West, C-band transponder 23.

That's used for SCOLA, which carries TV news programs from many countries, including Sweden's TV4. The audio subcarrier is 6.2 MHz. Radio Sweden can be heard at 01:00 and 21:00 hrs.

THOR AND SIRIUS--One of last year's most interesting Nordic media stories was the bidding war between Sweden and Norway for Britain's unused Marco Polo 2 satellite. The Norwegians won, renamed the satellite Thor, and moved it to 1 degree West. They're offering a package of CNN, Eurosport, Discovery, Children's Channel, MTV, and FilmNet to Nordic subscribers. Unfortunately the Norwegians insisted on using the obscure D-MAC standard, with the equally obscure Eurocrypt S coding system.

Well, the Norwegians have had to give up on at least part of that. On December 16th all the Thor channels switched over to D2-MAC, which may be a dead standard as far as most of Europe is concerned, but it is used by FilmNet and by Scansat for its various TV3 channels and the pay movie channels TV1000 and FilmMax. ("Paa TV")

What may have contributed to the change of heart is the Swedish Space Corporation's successful bid to buy the Marco Polo 1 satellite, a bid the Norwegians tried to fight in the British courts. The plan is to move the satellite, now renamed Sirius, to 5 degrees East, alongside Sweden's current direct broadcast satellite Tele-X, which currently carried TV4, TV5 Nordic, and Norway's NHK, along with Radio Sweden.

So far it's unclear what channels will be offered on Sirius, but transmissions are expected to begin in early March. (TT)

ASTRA--Besides competing with Thor, Sirius must also compete with Europe's most popular TV satellite combination, Astra, which has 50 channels at one position in the sky. FilmNet has announced that a number of the coded Astra channels are to be offered on a subscription basis to Scandinavia, using the Videocrypt 2 coding system. Initially the offering will include the Children's Channel, Discovery, Country Music Television, with FilmNet and the Adult Channel as extra options. ("Paa TV")

FILMMAX--TV1000's companion channel FilmMax, which uses Intelsat 601, is now available for satellite subscribers in Sweden. While the channel has been carried in Swedish cable networks since it started, until now only Norwegians could subscribe to the satellite signals. ("Paa TV")

TV5 NORDIC--The French language TV5 has sued to force the Swedish channel TV5 Nordic to change its name. At the end of November, a Swedish court ruled in favor of the French. TV5 Nordic is appealing to a higher court. (TT)

On the other hand, there's good news for the channel with the decision of Capital Cities, which owns the ABC network in the United States, to buy 21 percent of Nordic's owner, the Scandinavian Broadcasting System, which also owns Norway's TV Norge and Denmark's TV2. (TT)

RADIO--The new private commercial radio frequencies in southern and western Sweden were auctioned off on December 6th, 5 channels in Gothenburg, and 2 each in Malm and 7 smaller towns. These were strictly highest bidder

auctions, with no regard for format or even whether the bidders can afford their bids.

Sweden's most expensive radio licence went to the Kinnevik media empire, which bid nearly 400,000 dollars for a Gothenburg channel. Besides TV3, TV1000, FilmMax, part of TV4, along with cable shopping and video channels, Kinnevik also won several key frequencies in the first auction in northern and central Sweden. Besides Gothenburg, they also submitted winning bids this time in 4 other towns.

France's NRJ (or Energy), which won a Stockholm frequency, picked up new ones in Gothenburg and Malm, while another growing network, Radio Rix, picked up channels in Gothenburg and 2 other towns. (TT)

And according to the first surveys after private radio started in Stockholm, NRJ is the capital's most listened to commercial station. 9.5 percent of the population listen to the station for a least 5 minutes a day. ("Dagens Nyheter")

INTERNATIONAL SATELLITES NEWS:

NEW SATELLITES--In recent weeks there have been a number of new satellites launched. The most exciting was American's DBS-1, launched December 17, which together with a twin satellite to be launched in June, will provide Americans with 150 digitally compressed channels at one spot in the sky. (Reuters)

There will be separate services from USSB and Hughes' DirecTV. Together they will offer 100 subscription channels and 50 more pay-per-view channels, using digital compression techniques.

Both satellites will be located at 101 degrees West, and will deliver news, sports, movies, and other programming to American homes equipped with 45 cm (18 inch) antennas. Receiving systems will cost USD 700 plus installation. The cost of subscribing to 100 channels will be around USD 50 a month.

Among the broadcasters lined up for DirecTV are several channels from Turner Broadcasting: CNN International, CNN, Headline News, TNT, Cartoon Network, Superstation TBS, and Turner Classic Movies. Other broadcasters signed up include the USA Network, the Sci-Fi Channel, the Nashville Network, Country Music Television, Discovery, the Learning Channel, E! Entertainment, the Family Channel, Courtroom Television Network, The Weather Channel, Playboy TV, The Golf Channel and The Travel Channel.

There are pay-per-view agreements with Paramount, Sony, MGM, Disney, and Columbia Tristar. Around 50 PPV films will be carried on the 150 channel system once launched.

USSB has announced that their programming lineup contains 14 premium feeds (HBO 1, 2, and 3, Cinemax 1 and 2, and Showtime 1 and 2, East and West in all cases) and six or seven basic channels (MTV, VH-1, Nickelodeon, Comedy Central, E! Entertainment, All News Channel).

Launched along with DBS-1 was Thailand's first satellite, Thaicom-1, which will be competing to broadcast across southeast Asia.

On December 15th, another American satellite, Telstar 401, went into orbit. The Public Broadcasting System will be using the satellite to transmit more than 40 digitally compressed channels, creating what is being described as an "education neighborhood". Most of these new channels will be used for educational programming to schools. The plans include two way contact, in which participating classes would interact with the programming, sending data from computers over the telephone to the closest PBS station, which would relay signals to the satellite.

One transponder would carry the PBS national schedule A and B programs, along with a high definition television program. While HBO and other programmers will be using the General Instrument's DigiCipher II technology, PBS will be using the non-consumer DigiCipher I technology and those digital signals are not compatable with the other system.

Other users of Telstar 401 will include ABC and Paramount, for relays of such programs as " Star Trek" and Entertainment Tonight".

Other satellites recently launched include Mexico's new Solidaridad-1, and the new European weather satellite Meteosat-6, which will be placed over the Greenwhich meridian, replacing the aging satellite at that position.

EUTELSAT--We have a new satellite channel over Europe, Emirates Dubai TV, on Eutelsat 2-F1, on 11.638 GHz. Most programming is in Arabic, but there is news in English at 15:00 and 18:00 hrs UTC.

The German language music video channel Viva is now broadcasting on Eutelsat 2-F1 on 11.006 GHz. ("Paa TV" and James Robinson)

There's also a report that the American Science Fiction Channel will be appearing on this same satellite in April, possibly on 11.678 GHz. ("What Satellite TV")

ASTRA--Sky Sports 2 is reported to be delayed until September. ("Skyguide" and James Robinson)

The Travel Channel is to launch on transponder 24 (JSTV) on February 1, daily 06:00-19:00 hrs.

The new Spanish stations on Astra are the children's channel Minimas on transponder 36 and Cine Classics on number 40. (James Robinson)

There are also rumors a number of channels may be leaving Astra, such as Eurosport and the financially ailing VOX. This could open up transponders for stations such as Super Channel, which would like to be on Astra. ("Skyguide") There's also a rumor that TV3 and TV1000 could be moving to Sirius, but Per Zetterqvist of the Swedish Space Corporation has told Radio Sweden that he is unaware of any such negotiations.

The new Astra channel RTL-5 on transponder 64 is out of reach of most receivers. But if you really want to view the channel (which contains some American material in English, with Dutch subtitles), if your receiver has an offset control you can tune down 15 MHz.

Astra is said to be planning to launch a seventh satellite, Astra 1G, in 1997. It would provide a back-up to the digital TV services that would be carried on 1E and 1F, due to be launched in 1995 and 1996 respectively. ("What Satellite TV")

RADIO--Belgium's Radio Flanders International is now on Astra, although they're using the FilmNet Movies transponder at 10.921 GHz, which is outside the reach of most receivers. The audio is 7.38 MHz.

Irish Satellite Radio is using MTV's transponder 22, 7.92 MHz.

On 3-Sat's transponder 10, RIAS Berlin Radio is to use 7.74 and 7.92 MHz. Deutschlandfunk (isn't this Deutsche Welle now?) is now using 7.38 and 7.56 MHz, a move from transponder 6. Also moving from transponder 6 are Deutsche Welle's foreign service on transponder 2 (RTL) on two separate subcarriers--7.74 and 7.92 MHz.

On West 3's transponder 39 coming radio stations are WDR2 on 7.38 and 7.56 MHz, and WDR4 on 7.74 and 7.92 MHz.

A number of British radio stations are due to start on Astra in the near future. Coming to the UK Living transponder number 34 are BBC Radio 2 (7.38 MHz) and Radio 3 (7.56), and Capital Gold (7.74) and Capital FM (7.92). (James Robinson)

SHORT AND MEDIUM WAVE:

SLOVAKIA--The Slovak Ministry of Transport and Communications has cancelled Radio Free Europe's right to broadcast on a Slovak medium wave frequency. According to a letter from the ministry, the contract between RFE and the government of the then-Czechoslovakia allowing broadcasts on the frequency until 1996, will be terminated by January 31st. (Reuters)

UK--The BBC says that World Service radio now reaches 130 million people, and the figure could be even higher. The audience figures are based on research in 90 countries. Major growth areas are Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. The BBC says the actual figure could be much higher as it has no exact figures from countries like China, Iran, Iraq, and Vietnam. (Reuters)

USA--The Christian Science Church has sold its shortwave transmitter station in Scott's Corner, Maine to a Seventh Day Adventist organization, Prophecy Countdown, Inc. It will broadcast over the transmitter for up to 30 hours a week, beginning January 17.

The Christian Science Church said in August it would consolidate its American shortwave operations at the station it owns in South Carolina, where an additional transmitter is being built for broadcasts to Africa. The church also broadcasts shortwave programs from the Pacific island of Saipan. (AP)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948.

Radio Sweden broadcasts in English:

Europe and Africa:

17:15 hrs on 1179 and 6065 kHz
18:30 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9655 kHz
21:30 hrs on 1179, 6065 and 9655 kHz (Sundays only)
22:30 hrs on 1179 and 6065 kHz, and
23:30 hrs on 1179 kHz

Middle East and East Africa:

18:30 hrs on 15145 kHz

Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 15240, 17740 and 17865 kHz
23:30 hrs on 11910 kHz and
01:30 hrs on 9695 and 11695 kHz

North America:

1:30 and 14:30 hrs on 15240 and 17870 kHz
02:30 and 03:30 hrs on 9695 and 11650 kHz

South America:

00:30 hrs on 9695 and 11650 kHz

The broadcasts at 17:15, 18:30, 21:30, and 22:30 hrs are also relayed to Europe by satellite:

Astra 1B (19.2 degrees East) transponder 26 (Sky Movies Gold/TV Asia/Adult Channel) at 11.597 GHz, audio subcarrier at 7.74 MHz,

Tele-X (5 degrees East) (TV4 transponder) at 12.207 GHz, audio subcarrier 7.38 MHz.

Radio Sweden is also relayed via the World Radio Network on MTV's transponder 22 on Astra, audio 7.74 MHz, daily at 21:00 hrs UTC.

Radio Sweden is also part of the WRN package to North America on ASC-1, on SCOLA's transponder 23, audio 6.20 MHz, daily at 01:00 and 21:00 hrs.

Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood by fax to +468-667-6283, from MCI Mail or CompuServe to the CompuServe mailbox 70247,3516, from Internet to 70247.3516@compuserve.com, or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SM0ETV.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources

such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as MediaScan/Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to this week's contributors Good Listening!

38. TAPR 2 16 k to Netrom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 05:05:58 UTC
From: n4tii@kd4nc.uucp
Message-ID: <1994Jan5.050558.5236@kd4nc.uucp>
Source record: 50634

I have an original TAPR 2 Tnc... it only has 16K of ram in it. I was
reading some documentation that says to run the fancy NetRom style eproms,
I would have to have 32K of memory.

Question: Is it possible to modify an original TAPR-2 TNC to 32K of RAM?

If possible, how?

please post here or mail me1

John
n4tii

n4tii%kd4nc.uucp@gatech.edu

39. digital signal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 05:38:04 UTC
From: acsys@crl.com
Message-ID: <2gdjns$q3h@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 50632

I've analized a digital transmission as best I can it. It has three modes :

1) single tone sequence at 1270 hz

On the spectrum analizer energy is at 1270 and ~2500 (2nd harmonic?)

2) machine gun sound with the following sequence :
32 cycles at 1270 hz followed by a blast of undetermined complex
waveform of length .33 to .66 of the 32 cycles, followed by
another 32 cycles at 1270 hz...

|32cyc|blast|32cyc|blast|32cyc|blast...

The blast is of random length of .33 to .66 of the length of the
32 cycles.

I can't identify a frequency besides 1270 on the spectrum
analizer.

3) cyclical sounding tone which is 5 cycles at 1270hz followed by a complex
tone 13 times the length of the 5 cycles ...

|5cyc|complex|5cyc|complex|5cyc|complex|...

The spectrum analizer has energy at ~600 hz ~1270 hz ~1800 hz
and ~2500 hz

A typical stream would look like this over a period of 1 min:
1112222122233333333333333333333333333331122113333333333333333

Anyone have the slightest idea what is going on here?

I want to be able to decode this, so I need at least a place to look,
famalier to anyone?

BTW the spectrum analizer I'm using is a software based one using
my sound card.

Thanx,

mycal

40. Re: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 15:13:28 UTC
From: jra@lawdept.daytonoh.ncr.com
Message-ID: <jra.43.000A39CF@lawdept.daytonoh.ncr.com>
Source record: 50637

In article <tcjCJ4I39.9Fv@netcom.com> tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes about the Alinco 1200T radio, and ends with:

>Jim is correct; I commented on my (possibly *still* inaccurate) understanding
>of the Kantronics D4-10 packet rig. Jerry KF6VB (jkaidor@SynOptics.COM)
>corrected my errors about the 1200T in detail via private e-mail, and since I
>haven't seen his comments posted here yet, I have attached his message below.
>My apologies for the confusion.

FWIW, here's some info on the D4-10 radio:

2 channel xtal control, frequency range 420-450 (normal factory tuning for 430MHz), 10W+ output.

The RX bandwidth is selectable for either 60kHz or (I think) /20kHz. The wide position is for 19.2kB, the narrow for 1200/9600/voice.

Has analog I/O for voice, 1200, 9600 baud operation, TTL level for 19.2kB. Has internal data slicer to drive RXD on the TTL port. TXD on the TTL port generates +/-10kHz FSK. Squelch-based DCD.

RX/TX turnaround time less than 5ms (we've run with a TXDelay of 7ms between two of the radios at 19.2kB, though that's too fast for the real world).

The receiver section is <not> similar to the lousy one in the 2 meter version of the DataRadio (the DVR2-2 or whatever) -- it's got 4 helicals in the front end, and we've had no strong-signal problems at moderately high-RF sites.

We've implemented about 20 of these radios in SW Ohio, with pretty good results. The biggest problem is frequency drift -- Kantronics apparently never thought that a high-speed data radio might be installed at remote, non-temperature-controlled sites, and the oscillators move <a lot> with ambient temperature. We solve the problem by putting a little proportional heater in the radio. Not pretty, but it works.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

41. msys ver 116

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 15:24:39 UTC
From: M.Fitzgibbons@shu.ac.uk
Message-ID: <M.Fitzgibbons.15.2D2ADBB7@shu.ac.uk>
Source record: 50635

hi, is anyone else using msys116? I am having a few problems with setting the system up and I would welcome any suggestions.

The main problems are with telnet and ftp, other than this the system seems to be working just fine.

Symptoms: I can start an ftp or telnet session, the initial link to the remote station is made. (I can see the reply from the remote on the monitor F2 screen) at this point the system fails. the session hangs.

The documentation on ftp/telnet is a bit thin... am I missing something "obvious" be gentle with me :-)

73 Mick G8VHB@GB7WRG.gbr.eu m.fitzgibbons@uk.ac.shu

42. NOS SLIP Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 15:30:17 UTC
From: dstone@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <dstone.16.0@bnr.ca>
Source record: 50636

Hello!

I am trying to use SLIP via NOS. I have set up all the necessary directories and files. However, the NOS Usage Documentation is rather sparse...

My question: Once I bring NOS up, how do I send dialing commands (AT Commands) to the modem to dial my remote SLIP Server? Furthermore, once I dial the server, how to I send text commands to start the server?

I am running PMNOS under OS/2 v2.1....

Thanks in advance!

73,

43. Ground loops in Packet Gear (Re: WHERE ARE ALL THE YOU)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 15:58:40 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1994Jan5.155840.5628@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 50638
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

steven.rosenberg@support.com writes:

>Am I missing something here? is there a reason why a TNC and a VHF/UHF
>radio can't share the same 12v power supply?

Not in the KPC3's case, I think it runs on a 9V battery ...

There are times when you set up a ground loop by connecting all the equipment together, on VHF/UHF flea (<25W, if you are running this much, I hope the local community calls you an a**h***) power it is not an issue.

However, on HF Packet, I have had to decouple the mic and power connections to get rid of pickup induced in the microphone line from ground loops (the HF rig I had thought had an isolated microphone input, but if you ground one of the sides of the microphone input, the Icom 751A whirls into a flurry of noise once keyed up ...). An interim measure was using separate supplies ...

The answer for the original poster, no problem connecting them together, and if there is, you will be learning an aspect of RF power decoupling ...

Ciao, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

44. Faq

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 18:56:52 UTC
From: ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl
Message-ID: <1994Jan05.185652.28166@dcc.uchile.cl>
Source record: 50639

Hi

Is there any faq ?. Where can I find it ?

Erich

45. Re: msys ver 116

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 22:30:02 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan5.223002.23894@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 50540

Hi ...
If anyone has problems with MSYS, try me at ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu.
That address is more stable for mail than the one this is under. I also have
a pactor port on 3630, 3635, 7072, 14072, 14074, 21072 and 21074.
73,
Steve, NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

46. Re: Ground loops in Packet Gear (Re: WHERE ARE ALL THE YOU)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 23:22:02 UTC
From: kevin@TorreyPinesCA.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan5.232202.7037@TorreyPinesCA.ncr.com>
Source record: 50542

In article <1994Jan5.155840.5628@ve6mgs.ampr.org> mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org (Mark G. Salyzyn) writes:
>steven.rosenberg@support.com writes:
>
>>Am I missing something here? is there a reason why a TNC and a VHF/UHF
>>radio can't share the same 12v power supply?
>
>Not in the KPC3's case, I think it runs on a 9V battery ...
>

The KPC-3 will run with a fairly wide voltage margin, anywhere from 6V to 15V I think (being conservative). I'm running mine at 12V.

--


```
___________
Kevin Sanders, KN6FQ | ___ |
kevin.sanders@torreypinesca.ncr.com |o o \_/ o o| Try Boatanchors
kevin%beacons@cyber.net |o o @ o o| For A Real Lift
|___________|
```

47. Need help with FBB & JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-05 23:45:18 UTC
From: psmith@convex.com
Message-ID: <2gfjee$od8@lovecraft.convex.com>
Source record: 50541

I'm attempting to forward from an FBB system to a JNOS system using the phone port on the FBB system. I can forward messages to the JNOS system via the radio with no problems. When I use the same forwarding file but change it to use the phone port, I end up with an error on the forwarding.

If you are successfully using phone forwarding from FBB to a JNOS system, I'd like to exchange a couple of e-mail messages with you on the problem and see if you might be able to help.

It's not just a problem with FBB and phone forwarding because I forward on the phone to 3 other BBS systems without problem. None of the 3 systems are JNOS systems...

Thanks in advance for any help you might provide

73 Presley N5VGC e-mail psmith@convex.com

48. Re: TAPR 2 16 k to Netrom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 01:09:12 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCJ6oJD.A1B@netcom.com>
Source record: 50543

John Reed (n4tii@kd4nc.uucp) wrote:
: I have an original TAPR 2 Tnc... it only has 16K of ram in it. I was
: reading some documentation that says to run the fancy NetRom style eproms,
: I would have to have 32K of memory.

: Question: Is it possible to modify an original TAPR-2 TNC to 32K of RAM?
:
: If possible, how?

: please post here or mail me1

: John
: n4tii

: n4tii%kd4nc.uucp@gatech.edu

hi john, mitch wa4osr here in mobile, alabama...

i am sure you can put 32k in it... you only have to pop the 2 8k chips
and replace them with one 32k chip... tapr has the 32k chips which
come with instructions ... u have to cut a trace at jmp12 top and center
pins on the circuit side of the pc board and add a jumper at jmp12 bottom and
center pins... then install the 32k ram chip at u25... very
simple...

the 32k chip is a 43256l...

hope this helps...

mitch
--
---
fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..
---

49. BAYCOM/UNIX Question?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 02:56:39 UTC
From: TGOODIN@delphi.com
Message-ID: <940105.78999.TGOODIN@delphi.com>
Source record: 50544

Thanks for all the replys.
Where would one start in programming a UNIX box for controlling the
Baycom Serial TNC?

I'm currently running K5JB net which does all the AX.25 work for my AEA88 TNC
but would like to be able to interface my baycom also.

Any suggestions on where to start or where to find more info?
TGOODIN @ DELPHI.COM
KD4OFO @ W4NJA

50. New FBBS 5.15B Update Available..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 03:20:46 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <CJ6uMM.Dn3@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 50545

Hello FBBS Users,

I have placed the just released FBBS 5.15B update on my telephone BBS
for download. I have been receiving constant requests for the software,
so I thought I would make this announcement. Here is the information
on how to reach the BBS, for anyone who dosen't have it:

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs

Number: (410)-661-2475 -- 1200,2400,4800,7200,9600,12000,14400,19200,38400
(V.32/V.32bis/V.42/V.42bis/MNP1-5/HST)

Number: (410)-661-2598 -- 1200,2400,4800,7200,9600,12000,14400,19200,38400+
(V.32/V.32bis/V.42/V.42bis/MNP1-5/PEP/Turbo-PEP)

Number: (410)-661-2648 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP1-5/V.42bis), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)

Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS) Version 7.95u
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80486-66 running UNIX V/386 and features more
than 2.5 Gigabytes of on-line file storage.
Most transfer protocols are available!!
Sorry, FTP access is NOT currently available

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
TELEX : 152252474 | 4107 Martin Avenue
FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA | Phone: (410)-661-0447

51. MFJ 1214 Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 04:45:23 UTC
From: roth@news.brandonu.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jan5.224523.6325@news.brandonu.ca>
Source record: 50546

I have been an avid SWL and recently bought a MFJ 1214 Multimode Computer Interface to explore the digital side of the house but I find that the software that comes with it fairly crude with respect its user interface. Does anyone know any other software packages that will work with this device. Ideally they would operate in OS/2 or DOS and even Windoze if I was forced. As I am a computer engineer I would also be interested in technical details concerning the device so that I could try my hand at writing my own code.

Thanks in advace.

Carl - from Sunny Shilo Manitoba.

52. UPPER/lower case with AMTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 08:00:36 UTC
From: schro@nessos.sni.de
Message-ID: <schro.757843236@nessos>
Source record: 50547

I have heard that some AMTOR stations (APLINK?) support upper/lower case characters. How do they do that?

73 de Django
DL5YEC

53. Re: What kind of FSK is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 08:25:05 UTC
From: schro@nessos.sni.de
Message-ID: <schro.757844705@nessos>
Source record: 50548

In <757621333snx@llondel.demon.co.uk> dave@llondel.demon.co.uk (David Hough) writes:

>In article <2g876j$qgs@crl.crl.com> acsys@crl.com (Acsys Inc.) writes:
>>
>>I've got several digital signals receivable on my fm cable that I'm trying
>>to decode, I've identified one of the frequencies used as 1270Hz. Does
>>anyone know if any commonly used FSK formats use 1270Hz as one of there
>>frequencies?
>>
>Standard narrow-shift RTTY uses 1275/1445Hz

Yes, in europe. In the states they use tones above 2kHz.

>>Also what about using a computer to decode FSK? you could sample an
>>i/o line and find the time between transisions of the tone to determine
>>the frequncy. Maybe have a programmable frequency point where the
>>output would be 1 if above that point and 0 if below. Anyone thought
>>about this? It seems to me one could be made very simply with a pic
>>micro. comments?
>>
>This has already been done.... various 'simple interface' RTTY programs
^^^^^^^
I only know about HamComm. What other RTTY programs are available?

>exsit which simply square up the incoming signal and time the intervals
>between zero-crossings to determine the frequency. It doesn't work too well
>in the presence of noise if the noise can cause false zero crossings.

It works surprisingly well if you use a narrow IF filter and get rid
of the noise from the computer/monitor.

>Dave
>--

>***
>* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
>* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
>* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
>***

73 de Django
DL5YEC
(HamComm expert:-)

54. FBB 5.15b available from ftp.funet.fi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 09:44:54 UTC
From: mto@xerver.icl.fi
Message-ID: <2ggmim$3pj@louhi.icl.fi>
Source record: 50549

The latest version of the F6FBB BBS software has finally been
released and is available with anonymous ftp from ftp.funet.fi.

The file is /pub/ham/packet/bbs/f6fbb/upd515b.zip. You need
to have version 5.15 already installed.

Check also /pub/ham/packet/bbs/f6fbb/updates/satupd18.zip
for an enhanced version of the satellite elements update
utility.

73, Markku / OH2BQZ

--
Markku Toijala ! tel. +358-0-567 5262
ICL Personal Systems Oy ! fax. +358-0-567 5400
P.O.Box 780 ! Email: mto@xerver.icl.fi (Internet)
00101 Helsinki, Finland ! X400: C=FI A=MAILNET P=ICL O=ICL S=TOIJALA G=MARKKU

55. Re: PK-80 TNC info & Schematic needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 13:14:27 UTC
From: tony@microware.co.uk
Message-ID: <2103@mwuk.UUCP>
Source record: 50551

In article <standrew.5.0@nbnet.nb.ca> standrew@nbnet.nb.ca (Pete Sherwood) writes:
> Can anyone help me with a schematic for an AEA PK-80 TNC?
> We have a node down here in Maine/New Brunswick and
> we are shooting in the dark right now!
>
> Thanks, Pete Sherwood on the Community College account.
> I'm the only one using it right now.
>
> If you are inclined to fax a copy of this, Donny Price VE1AU
> is at 506-466-3726.
>
>
> Pete VE1PPS

I believe the PK-80 is actually a clone of a standard TAPR TNC-2, if
that helps at all.

Sorry I don't have any info any more (I had a PK-80 years ago).

Tony
--
Tony Mountifield (G4CJO) | Microware Systems (UK) Ltd.
---------------------------------| Leylands Farm, Nobs Crook,
Email: tony@microware.co.uk | Colden Common, WINCHESTER, SO21 1TH.
(or: ...!uknet!mwuk!tony) | Tel: 0703 601990 Fax: 0703 601991

** Any opinions are mine, not Microware's - but you knew that anyway. **
---

56. G3RUH / K9NG / new TAPR / ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 15:55:47 UTC
From: swick@crl.dec.com
Message-ID: <2ghca3$id5@caspian.crl.dec.com>
Source record: 50552

A few of us in the Central Mass area are upgrading our local TCP/IP environment to 9600 baud. We already have a mixture of equipment in operation, including TAPR 9600 baud modems (the operational one is for the moment in a PK232 on a D4-10) and Kantronics Data Engine+9600b (also on a D4-10). We're expecting a few TEKK radios to arrive any moment now.

Before acquiring much more stuff, I'd like to solicit the net wisdom on the relative merits of the several "g3ruh compatible" modems--particularly the MFJ 9600--and the new TAPR 9600 baud modem. I understand from reviewing NEDA material that the latter is an improvement over the original K9NG modem.

Thanks in advance for any experiences/war stories/recommendations/disrecommendations you may have!

-Ralph R. Swick

73 de Ralph, KD1SM
kd1sm@bostac.zko.dec.com Internet
kd1sm@kd1sm.ampr.org AMPRnet
[kd1sm.ampr.org=44.56.2.133]
kd1sm@k1ugm.#ema.ma.usa AX.25

57. Nos that supports DRSI board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 21:24:43 UTC
From: jaydhall@everest.Iccy.COM
Message-ID: <9401062124.2B2008@lincoln.ICCY.COM>
Source record: 50553

Hi!
I am very interested in getting Nos to function with my DRSI board. I have tried JNOS and it does not seem to support the attach drsi command. I would like to find a NOS that does support the attach drsi command or at least lets me use the drsi board. If you know of one could you let me know where it is on the internet so I can get it? Thanks..........

Jay wa6mok

By the way, I am using 73 magazine packet articles as a guide. This is why I used JNOS first.....

58. antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 21:44:41 UTC
From: srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan6.214441.19109@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 50554

Hi everyone,
I am planning on purchasing two antennas. One for the house and one for the car (mag mount). I will be using them with a Radio Shack HTX-202 FM 2-meter HT. The home one will be used for packet as well as voice.
Can you suggest some good, relatively inexpensive antennas. Thank you.

Scott Barnett
srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
N3OFO

59. Re: Ground loops in Packet Gear (Re: WHERE ARE ALL THE YOU)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 22:02:01 UTC
From: wolfman@p-cove.UUCP
Message-ID: <3D5qFc1w165w@p-cove.UUCP>
Source record: 50556

mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org (Mark G. Salyzyn) writes:

> steven.rosenberg@support.com writes:
>
> >Am I missing something here? is there a reason why a TNC and a VHF/UHF
> >radio can't share the same 12v power supply?
>
> Not in the KPC3's case, I think it runs on a 9V battery ...
>
> There are times when you set up a ground loop by connecting all the equipment
> together, on VHF/UHF flea (<25W, if you are running this much, I hope the
> local community calls you an a**h***) power it is not an issue.
>
> However, on HF Packet, I have had to decouple the mic and power connections
> to get rid of pickup induced in the microphone line from ground loops (the
> HF rig I had thought had an isolated microphone input, but if you ground
> one of the sides of the microphone input, the Icom 751A whirls into a flurry
> of noise once keyed up ...). An interim measure was using separate supplies .
>
> The answer for the original poster, no problem connecting them together, and
> if there is, you will be learning an aspect of RF power decoupling ...

I don't want to run the TNC on a 9v battery. The tnc is on 24hrs a day,
and I don't feel like changing the battery every week. I don't transmit
on packet at greater than 5 watts either, but I do have to transmit at 50
watts to reach the one repeater, so I was told that having them both
hooked up to the power supply, and then after transmitting at 50 watts
would cause a surge of power that might damage the TNC. I can't afford
another one at the moment, so I am not going to take the chances...

Aaron
73

---

wolfman@p-cove.uucp (Aaron Smith)
Amateur radio station KB8PFZ

60. HELP: BGET in FBB 5.15b ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-06 23:00:39 UTC
From: gerca@lysator.liu.se
Message-ID: <CJ8D9B.I0D@lysator.liu.se>
Source record: 50555

Does anyone know how BGET in F6FBB v5.15b works ?
I have tried to enter the command BGET filename, but
nothing happends except that the BBS tells me that it is
ready for transmission. I am using GP v1.61. GP opens a
file and waits for the BBS, but the transfer locks up !
Any suggestions are welcome !
Thank you in advance,
Gert E B Carlsson, SM5LWC
E-mail: gerca@lysator.liu.se
(Lysator Academic Computer Club, Linkoping University & Inst. of Technology)

61. Cheap way onto AMTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 00:55:12 UTC
From: swain_i@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1994Jan7.005512.1@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz>
Source record: 50550

Hi there I was wondering if there is a cheap simple way to get on amtor with out splashing out the $$$'s on a TNC??... Something like hamcom maybe??...possible????..

Cheers 73
Ian

62. F6FBB 5.15b Released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 06:52:50 UTC
From: dmeredith@aznet.stat.com
Message-ID: <RysRFc2w165w@aznet.stat.com>
Source record: 50571

Hello All,
For those of you that don't subscribe to F6FBB-LIST@STAT.COM, the latest
version of FBB has been released.

It is version 5.15B and it DOES REQUIRE Version 5.15...So if your brand new,
you'll need to get 5.15 running first, then perform the upgrade...

If you have FTP Access: Check UCSD.EDU, It should be there by now...

UPD515B.ZIP
515B-DOX.ZIP

Thanks to Dean Madsen, for immediately FTP'ing these files after I released
them from my board...

If you do not have FTP access, You may download the files from my LLBBS
or send an SASE DISKMAILER with (1) 1.44m diskette 3 1/2" pre-formatted...

Arizona Network Intertie Group PBBS
+1-602-956-2566,,,,1,,1
300-14,400 V.32 / V.42Bis

The filenames on my system are: UPD515B.ARJ and 515B-DOX.ARJ
They are compressed with ARJ version 2.41...

ADDR: for SASE DiskMailer

FBB 515B
P.O. BOX 44563
Phoenix, Arizona 85064-4563

Best Wishes to all!

de Dan

63. Re: New FBBS 5.15B Update Available..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 08:11:23 UTC
From: pethyvar@utu.fi
Message-ID: <CJ92qz.Dp5@utu.fi>
Source record: 50557

Howard Leadmon - WB3FFV (howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org) wrote:

: Hello FBBS Users,

: I have placed the just released FBBS 5.15B update on my telephone BBS
: for download. I have been receiving constant requests for the software,
: so I thought I would make this announcement. Here is the information
: on how to reach the BBS, for anyone who dosen't have it:

: System Name: WB3FFV
: User Login: bbs

: Number: (410)-661-2475 -- 1200,2400,4800,7200,9600,12000,14400,19200,38400
: (V.32/V.32bis/V.42/V.42bis/MNP1-5/HST)

: Number: (410)-661-2598 -- 1200,2400,4800,7200,9600,12000,14400,19200,38400+
: (V.32/V.32bis/V.42/V.42bis/MNP1-5/PEP/Turbo-PEP)

: Number: (410)-661-2648 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP1-5/V.42bis), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)

: Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
: Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
: Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS) Version 7.95u
: Misc. Info: Machine is an 80486-66 running UNIX V/386 and features more
: than 2.5 Gigabytes of on-line file storage.
: Most transfer protocols are available!!
: Sorry, FTP access is NOT currently available

:

: --
: Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
: UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
: TELEX : 152252474 | 4107 Martin Avenue
: FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
: PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA | Phone: (410)-661-0447

--

And you can get the update version to fbb515b with ftp in nic.funet.fi
in path /pub/ham/packet/bbs/f6fbb/upd515b.zip. This version is for old
FBB515-users.

73 de Petri OH1MVH

Petri Hyv{rinen e-mail:pethyvar@polaris.utu.fi
Rakuunatie 60D37 packet:OH1MVH@OH1RBU.FIN.EU
20720 TURKU

64. BPQ Software / Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 11:25:08 UTC
From: K.E.Walton@bradford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Jan7.112508.5773@bradford.ac.uk>
Source record: 50558

Hi

Sorry to any one who is reading this msg for the second time but our systems have been down for the last few weeks so the last msg expired before I had time to read any replys.

I am using a baycom modem (Siskin Mini-Pak) on com1 for packet but am limited to only software that supports that modem directly. What I am looking for is something that will emulate kiss or a similar protocal so I can set all my packet software to use int 14 and pretend it is a normal TNC.

I hope I have provided all the needed info,

Thanks

Kevin
--
//// Computer Science Student Email : K.E.Walton@Bradford.AC.UK ////
//// Bradford University Snail Mail : 38 Fieldhead Street ////
//// England Bradford, West Yorks, ////
//// Packet : G7PMO @ GB7WRG.#19.GBR.EU ENGLAND, BD7 1LP ////

65. Nos that supports DRSI board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 16:06:46 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.tele.com
Message-ID: <757958806snx@skyld.tele.com>
Source record: 50559

In article <9401062124.2B2008@lincoln.ICCY.COM> jaydhall@everest.Iccy.COM writes:

> I am very interested in getting Nos to function with my DRSI board.
I have > tried JNOS and it does not seem to support the attach drsi
command. I would > like to find a NOS that does support the attach
drsi command or at least lets > me use the drsi board. I > f you
know of one could you let me know where it is on the internet so I
can > get it? Thanks.....

Do not use the attach drsi command, it is broken. Use the attach scc
command instead. See below for example: (DRSI type 1 card)

```
attach scc 1 init 300 16 2 0 1 0 2 p4915200 8
attach scc 0 ax25 144 236 d1200 wa6fwi-3
attach scc 1 ax25 440 236 d9600 wa6fwi-3
ifconfig 144 descr "146.745 -600 KHz 1200 baud duplex repeater"
ifconfig 440 descr "439.025 9600 baud simplex"
```

If you type "attach ?" you get a list of supported attachments.
If you type "attach scc" you get the list of required entries.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA | "It is difficult to imagine our
Internet: jangus@skyld.tele.com | universe run by a single omni-
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | potent god. I see it more as a
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | badly run corporation."

66. Re: What kind of FSK is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 19:51:47 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <757997507snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50565

In article <schro.757844705@nessos> schroeder.pad@sni.de writes:
>
>>>Also what about using a computer to decode FSK? you could sample an
>>>i/o line and find the time between transisions of the tone to determine
>>>the frequncy. Maybe have a programmable frequency point where the
>>>output would be 1 if above that point and 0 if below. Anyone thought
>>>about this? It seems to me one could be made very simply with a pic
>>>micro. comments?
>>>
>>This has already been done.... various 'simple interface' RTTY programs
> ^^^^^^^
>I only know about HamComm. What other RTTY programs are available?
>
The Sinclair Spectrum had a RTTY program many years ago..... probably about
1984-ish when that came out. I never used it (mainly because I didn't have
a Spectrum) but I worked quite a few stations who did. The Dragon computer
might also have had a similar program at that time.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

67. Re: G3RUH / K9NG / new TAPR / ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 19:55:15 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <757997715snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50566

In article <2ghca3$id5@caspian.crl.dec.com> swick@crl.dec.com (Ralph Swick) writes:
>
>Before acquiring much more stuff, I'd like to solicit the net wisdom
>on the relative merits of the several "g3ruh compatible" modems--
>particularly the MFJ 9600--and the new TAPR 9600 baud modem.
>I understand from reviewing NEDA material that the latter is an
>improvement over the original K9NG modem.
>
The DRSI 9600 TNC is probably OK - we use the same modem chip in homebrew
add-on boards in my area and they talk to a real RUH OK (I run a real RUH
and the stn at the other end of the link has a FX489 chip) and I currently
have a 5% retry rate (on a semi-shared channel) to him. We have bolted these
chips (with added scrambler as per RUH) on to TNC2 clones and plug-in 8530
cards for PCs (not quite DRSI clones) and they work OK on all of them.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

68. Re: Nos that supports DRSI board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 19:56:49 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <757997809snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50567

In article <9401062124.2B2008@lincoln.ICCY.COM> jaydhall@everest.Iccy.COM writes:
>Hi!
> I am very interested in getting Nos to function with my DRSI board. I have
> tried JNOS and it does not seem to support the attach drsi command. I would
> like to find a NOS that does support the attach drsi command or at least
> lets me use the drsi board. If you know of one could you let me know where
> it is on the internet so I can get it? Thanks.....
>
See if you have an 'attach scc' command because that can be made to work if
you can figure out the syntax. The scc driver is a generic one which can
usually be tweaked to work with any 8530 plug-in board.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

69. FBB 5.15B bug report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 20:20:59 UTC
From: Odysseus@vnet.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <19940107.122205.661@almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 50560

Sent by KE4CRB for K0ZXF (Tom):

If you run multiple BBS's with the same call sign, I recommend you do not upgrade to release 5.15b until the following problem is resolved. It could be a setup problem, but then this setup has been running for many months without a problem on release 5.15.
I have two other BBS's I forward to that use the callsign K0ZXF. Of course they use different SSID's but because they do transmit over the air, they do use my valid callsign.
One is another FBB system, and one is a TNC PMS system. Release 5.15b appears to be unable to forward any traffic at all to a station that has the same call as the local BBS.
An example is my PMS which has a call of K0ZXF-13. The FBB system has a call of K0ZXF-0. In the BBS.SYS file I have an entry called PMS.
In the FORWARD.SYS file I have an entry for the station PMS, and in that file section the connect is for the call K0ZXF-13.
The FBB release 5.15b is able to know it needs to send traffic to the other stations with the identical calls, it does the connect, but then it does not send any traffic, but just sends a reverse forward request F>. This effectively prevents the FBB release 5.15b system from ever sending any traffic to another BBS or PMS that has the same call as the FBB 5.15b system.
As a very quick check, I changed the TNC call on the PMS to my brothers call, and changed the connect callsign in the FORWARD.SYS to that call. I changed nothing else, in BBS.SYS the entry PMS was left as is, and now the release 5.15b will forward all waiting traffic to the PMS.
The problem appears to be FBB now looks at the callsign received in the AX.25 packet, and if it is the same base call as what is in INIT.SRV it will not forward any traffic. All the indicators like the FT command say there is traffic waiting, but when it connects, it never sends any traffic.
This bug is very easy to duplicate if you happen to have a TNC with PMS in it. Just set up a BBS in BBS.SYS for an entry of PMS.
In FORWARD.SYS setup the section for PMS to forward to your PMS station which should be using the same base call as your FBB system. Tell it to send all messages for @WW for example. The FT command will show you have many bulletins for BBS PMS, but your FBB system will issue the connect to the PMS station using the correct call, exchange SID's, and then do a reverse forward. It will not send any of the traffic.
Now change the base call in your FORWARD.SYS and in your TNC to a good friends call, and tell it to send to PMS again. This time it will send the traffic.
This same problem is true if the other station is another FBB system, or for that matter any other BBS software system. Release 5.15b appears

to be unable to send to another station that has the same base call
that it has.
This of course renders the multi-BBS sites useless.
This problem has progressively gotten worse with each release of FBB. In
release 5.14d you could send compressed forward between two FBB systems
with the same call, and forward traffic with the same call. In release
5.15 this no longer worked in compressed mode, but did still work in the
MBL mode. Now it does not work at all in any mode. This is probably not
the most common setup you will find, but dual BBS's are not exactly
rare any longer. I hope this is something that can be corrected quickly.
SYSOPs that have more than one BBS with the same call may want to consider
very carefully if they want to risk upgrading until a solution for
the problem can be found.
There is also no way to prevent the two BBS's from generating the exact
same BID/MID since their base call's are identical, and there message
numbers will eventually be the same.
One other thing I noticed. While trying different things, I attempted
to define a BBS in BBS.SYS of K0ZXF, that of course is the same call
that the BBS has in INIT.SRV. This will cause FBB to give you a message
that says there is an unknown BBS K0ZXF in BBS.SYS. In release 5.14d
this worked just fine. In 5.15 it allowed it, but would not send any
traffic for that call to that BBS. In 5.15b it just simple does not
work at all.
If your wondering why I have two BBS's with the same call, but different
SSID's, it's because one is at my office and functions as a HUB BBS
for the Tampa area, the other is at my home and is a general user BBS.
They do both have to transmit my legal call with different SSID's.
73 Tom

____
Voice: (813) 878-5258 | | Advantis
Fax: (813) 878-5654 | Mail Drop | A Networking Technology Company
ODYSSEUS@VNET.IBM.COM | S408 | 3101 W. Dr. M. L. King, Jr., Blvd.
Amateur Radio: KE4CRB | | Tampa, Florida 33607 U. S. A.

____
Voice: (813) 878-5258 Fax: 878-5654||Advantis
-----------------------------------||A Networking Technology Company
Internet: Odysseus@VNET.IBM.COM||Mail Drop S408
AX.25: KE4CRB@KO4KS.#TPALAN.FL.USA.NA||3101 W. Dr. M. L. King, Jr., Blvd
Prodigy: PMBT41A||Tampa, Florida 33607 U. S. A.

This space available

70. Re: Nos that supports DRSI board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 22:34:47 UTC
From: jpd@ucs.usl.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan7.223447.16172@usl.edu>
Source record: 50561

You should use the SCC driver instead of the drsi driver, with Jnos.
The SCC driver can handle many devices that use the same usart. Best
docs are found in the source code!

73,
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx @k5arh (land), UO-22 (sat.)
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

71. Re: antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-07 23:14:13 UTC
From: aa963@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CJA8Jp.F96@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 50562

In a previous article, srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu (Scott Barnett) says:

>Hi everyone,
> I am planning on purchasing two antennas. One for the house and one for
>the car (mag mount). I will be using them with a Radio Shack HTX-202 FM
>2-meter HT. The home one will be used for packet as well as voice.
>Can you suggest some good, relatively inexpensive antennas. Thank you.
>
>Scott Barnett
>srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
>N3OFO
>
cheap -- SO239 connector and coat hangers -- makes a good ground
plane. Commerical model -- Ringo Ranger.
--
'86 Virago 1100 ---- My Amazon ... DoD # - 814
aa963@freenet.carleton.ca | carr@uranus.dgrc.doc.ca
va3lc@va3ks#eon.on.can.na
Lloyd Carr --- Munster ON

72. I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 00:09:28 UTC
From: CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU
Message-ID: <940107191032.2020a259@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU>
Source record: 50563
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
73
Dave/KA1NCN

End of returned message

73. Re: FBB 5.15B bug report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 02:57:07 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2gl7e3$98a@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 50564

For what it's worth, Tom and others, I just put the upgrade in last night and it does indeed still forward to my second bbs. 5.15 had no problem with it either. I routinely forward back and forth between the two boards. There IS some problem with messages that are addressed to my callsign, no matter what the ssid, but I would expect that would happen now and then. All other traffic flows as it should. All forwarding between computers is done through the 232 port via internal BPQ nodes.

Yes, we need - AS SOON AS POSSIBLE - the patch for the upgrade so that we can go back to using the hyphen in the bid of the second board instead of the underline. The old patch won't do the job, obviously. If anyone comes up with this, please post it loud and clear!

73, Gary - AG0N

74. Re: What kind of FSK is this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 08:04:29 UTC
From: joberreu@bach.seattleu.edu
Message-ID: <2glped$mj5@bach.seattleu.edu>
Source record: 50568

There was such a program for the Tandy Color Computer (COCO). The
Drangon was almost identical (the keyboard rows & columns were reversed,
and the ROMS placed a few memory blocks differently), so no doubt such a
program did exists for the Dragon as well!

--
Jesse Oberrueter (KB7PSG)
joberreu@seattleu.edu
kb7psg@n7hfz.wa.usa.na

"For the world is hollow, and I have touched the sky!"

75. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 10:44:09 UTC
From: ghitz@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CJB4HL.L1s@world.std.com>
Source record: 50569
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc


```
DAVE CASE - KA1NCN (CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU) wrote:
: I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
: two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
: Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
: 73
: Dave/KA1NCN

: End of returned message

I had the same problem here and solved it by running my comm
program twice under the multi-tasker DESQview with different
COMx parameters for each copy.

73 de George, W1DA
--
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
George E. Hitz, jr. W1DA internet: ghitz@world.std.com
Sudbury, Massachusetts, USA AX.25: w1da @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na
```

76. Re: TAPR 2 16 k to Netrom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 13:27:47 UTC
From: n4tii@kd4nc.uucp
Message-ID: <1994Jan8.132747.8449@kd4nc.uucp>
Source record: 50570

fmitch@netcom.com (Felton Mitchell) writes:

>John Reed (n4tii@kd4nc.uucp) wrote:
>: I have an original TAPR 2 Tnc... it only has 16K of ram in it. I was
>: reading some documentation that says to run the fancy NetRom style eproms,
>: I would have to have 32K of memory.

>: Question: Is it possible to modify an original TAPR-2 TNC to 32K of RAM?
>:
>: If possible, how?

>: please post here or mail me1

>: John
>: n4tii

>: n4tii%kd4nc.uucp@gatech.edu

>hi john, mitch wa4osr here in mobile, alabama...

>i am sure you can put 32k in it... you only have to pop the 2 8k chips
>and replace them with one 32k chip... tapr has the 32k chips which
>come with instructions ... u have to cut a trace at jmp12 top and center
>pins on the circuit side of the pc board and add a jumper at jmp12 bottom and
>center pins... then install the 32k ram chip at u25... very
>simple...

>the 32k chip is a 43256l...

Thanks.... I do appreciate the reply ..

Now.....the tough question....

Do you have the number for TAPR?

Thanks!

(I think they also internet email too, right?)

73 de John

>hope this helps...

>mitch
>--
>---
>fmitch@netcom.com
>Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
>205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX

>co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..
>--

77. Re: TAPR 2 16 k to Netrom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 15:33:41 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCJBHw5.JDL@netcom.com>
Source record: 50572

: Now.....the tough question....

: Do you have the number for TAPR?

: Thanks!

: (I think they also internet email too, right?)

: 73 de John

john, i have the old number but they are in the process of moving, and
have new address and tel number... i grabbed it off the 'net here but
i can't put my fingers on it right now... i will find it and post
it to you...

mitch
--
---
fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..
---

78. Re: antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 15:34:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan8.153451.11772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50573

In article <CJA8Jp.F96@freenet.carleton.ca> aa963@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Lloyd Carr) writes:
>In a previous article, srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu (Scott Barnett) says:
>> I am planning on purchasing two antennas. One for the house and one for
>>the car (mag mount). I will be using them with a Radio Shack HTX-202 FM
>>2-meter HT. The home one will be used for packet as well as voice.
>>Can you suggest some good, relatively inexpensive antennas. Thank you.
>>
>cheap -- SO239 connector and coat hangers -- makes a good ground
>plane. Commerical model -- Ringo Ranger.

Gag, choke, cough, the Crashcraft Dummy Load? No, no, no. Comet, Diamond,
DB Products, even AEA's Isopole, fine, but not a Ringo. The coathanger
would be better.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

79. Re: PK-80 TNC info & Schematic needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 16:42:32 UTC
From: standrew@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <standrew.6.0@nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 50574

In article <2103@mwuk.UUCP> tony@microware.co.uk (Tony Mountifield) writes:
>From: tony@microware.co.uk (Tony Mountifield)
>Subject: Re: PK-80 TNC info & Schematic needed.
>Keywords: pk-80 tnc schematic
>Date: 6 Jan 94 13:14:27 GMT
>In article <standrew.5.0@nbnet.nb.ca> standrew@nbnet.nb.ca (Pete Sherwood) writes:
>> Can anyone help me with a schematic for an AEA PK-80 TNC?
>> We have a node down here in Maine/New Brunswick and
>> we are shooting in the dark right now!
>>
>> Thanks, Pete Sherwood on the Community College account.
>> I'm the only one using it right now.
>>
>> If you are inclined to fax a copy of this, Donny Price VE1AU
>> is at 506-466-3726.
>>
>>
>> Pete VE1PPS
>
>
>I believe the PK-80 is actually a clone of a standard TAPR TNC-2, if
>that helps at all.
>
>Sorry I don't have any info any more (I had a PK-80 years ago).
>
>Tony
>--
>Tony Mountifield (G4CJO) | Microware Systems (UK) Ltd.
>----------------------------------| Leylands Farm, Nobs Crook,
>Email: tony@microware.co.uk | Colden Common, WINCHESTER, SO21 1TH.
>(or: ...!uknet!mwuk!tony) | Tel: 0703 601990 Fax: 0703 601991
>--
>** Any opinions are mine, not Microware's - but you knew that anyway. **
>--
Case is solved...It is a tapr tnc-2 clone (if you will) and we appreciate
those of you who replied via news and email. Special thanks to Mike, KA1EOM
who faxed a copy of the schematic to Donny, VE1AU. We resorted to
installing a new radio/tnc at the mountain qth and it seems to be working!
I'm sure we will get the pk-80 problems resolved and then we will have the
back up tnc we should have had to begin with.

Once again, many thanks to those who stopped to help, Pete VE1PPS on behalf
of Donny VE1AU & Harland "Hitch" K1HHC (Princeton, Maine).

80. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 17:03:46 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.mythical.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan8.170346.3051@n5ial.mythical.com>
Source record: 50577
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <940107191032.2020a259@ecsuc.ctstateu.edu>
CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU (DAVE CASE - KA1NCN) writes:

> I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
> two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
> Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.

First off, is there any particular operating system you'd like these
to run under? :-)

Let's see, the only thing that comes to mind immediately is the KA9Q
software and its variants. I'm sure there are others, but I don't know
about them (I've never really needed to look, except when I was using
a borrowed TNC and 2m rig to run TCP on one freq. and straight AX.25
with my TNC and 2m rig on another, and I was using a variant of KA9Q).

This doesn't help now (or even anytime in the near future), but I'm
considering adapting KAMterm (a host mode term program for Kantronics
TNCs that I wrote) to support multiple serial ports. Of course, this
isn't going to happen until I'm finished porting KAMterm over to UNIX
(it currently runs only under msdog...and I don't like having to reboot
just to run KAMterm). I'm also not sure how I want to handle some of
the internal data structures for multiple serial ports (e.g., handling
times when one port is in host mode and the other isn't, handling both
ports in host mode, ideally without having too much duplication of data,
etc....), but that's just a question of making a decision and running
with it. :-)

The reason I mention this here (now) is this: I'm interested in some
feedback on how many people would be interested in this. I have two TNCs,
but only one 2m radio and one serial port that the TNCs can (normally) use,
so I wouldn't need this feature---it'd be strictly for other folks. Btw,
KAMterm is shareware, not freeware, so keep that in mind.

Later,
--jim

--
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux 0.99 PL10 >
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
|| j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

81. FAQ fro packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 17:24:28 UTC
From: irvine@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <2gmq8c$9gj@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 50575

Is there a FAQ for starting in packet radio?

If there is one, please send it to me!

Thanks!

--
+---------------+------------------------+----------+-------------------+
| Brent Irvine | CREDO QVIA ABSVRDVM EST | :) :) :) | b-irvine@uiuc.edu |
+---------------+------------------------+----------+-------------------+

82. nos2.0 latest ver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 18:58:40 UTC
From: hopken@interaccess.com
Message-ID: <2gmvp2$g41@mailhost.interaccess.com>
Source record: 50576

```
Hello. I'm currently using nos2.0p I wonder if there is a later
version and where I can obtain it? I checked ucsd with no luck.
Thanks...
--
================================================
Ken Hopkins WA9WCP | Internet - HOPKEN@interaccess.com
Disaster Team - | AMPRnet - 44.72.1.162
American Red Cross | AX.25 - WA9WCP@W9ZMR.IL.USA
```

83. Re: antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 22:17:15 UTC
From: partos@crocus.cs.odu.edu
Message-ID: <PARTOS.94Jan8171716@crocus.cs.odu.edu>
Source record: 50578

I am using the following antennas with my HTX-202:

1) Hustler SF-1 mobile. costs $15
2) Homemade J-pole on a 15 foot TV mast

I have beenextremely pleased with both. Try making antennas; it's easy
and fun. Dick
--
|---|
| Richard D. Partos KE4AZJ Norfolk, VA |
Internet: r.d.partos@larc.nasa.gov

84. I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 22:28:41 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199401082232.OAA21547@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50581

> I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
> two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
> Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.

what operating system? windows and OS/2 come with terminal programs that should be able to run in parallel and you switch between them. (although i've never been too crazy about softerm...it never seems "simple" to simple things with it.....and have had to lumber through the DOS network version of it as well).

85. TNC3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 23:22:56 UTC
From: ifjrs@aurora.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan8.142256.1@aurora.alaska.edu>
Source record: 50580

Hi. Has anyone tried the TNC3 mentioned in Packet Status Register from TAPR?
Any 'gotcha's? Any further info appreciated.

73, John
--
--

John Stannard
ifjrs@acad3.alaska.edu BITNET: IFJRS@ALASKA
KL7JL@KL7JL.AK.USA.NA kl7jl.ampr.org [44.22.0.1]

"God is the Answer!" "Oh?? ... er, ... What was the Question?"

--

86. Re: TNC for CB Frequecies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-08 23:44:30 UTC
From: eac@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CJC4M6.6KM@world.std.com>
Source record: 50579

In <1993Dec29.154800.20401@ve6mgs.ampr.org> mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org (Mark G. Salyzyn) writes:

>It is illegal to use Class C GMRS/CB (11M) for Packet Communications, and I
>may be chuckle headed by suggesting it be unkind to do it in the Class D
>service, but it may be legal for Class D operation in any case. Does anyone
>here know (US or Canada)? <Quietly grumbling to himself about setting up a
>9600 Baud full news feed, point to point>

I have received 300 baud packet on the HFer's frequencies (below 11m CB) from
operators who like to uses those "extra channels" below channel 1 and above
channel 40.

73 Eric eac@world.std.com

87. Connector needed for Poor Mans Packet to Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-09 03:51:59 UTC
From: Ken Pennell <krpennell@bnr.ca>
Message-ID: <1994Jan9.035159.22704@bcarh54a.bnr.ca>
Source record: 50582

I recently assembled the PMP TNC (from some issues of 73) for a Mac. I cannot find a mini-din connector that I can wire up to use to connect to the mac. All the pre made cables I can find do not present the full pinout from the din. Full pinout is required since the circuit board gets power from the mac.

Any suggestions?

VE3KKN
Ken

krpennell@bnr.ca

88. I NEED A TERMINAL PRO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-09 15:03:39 UTC
From: steven.rosenberg@support.com
Message-ID: <9401091503.A7329wk@support.com>
Source record: 50585

ghitz@world.std.com (George E Hitz) writes:

> I had the same problem here and solved it by running my comm
> program twice under the multi-tasker DESQview with different
> COMx parameters for each copy.

Did you have any problems with your serial ports since you were running two simultaneously? I am most interested in your hardware situation, which com ports you used, which IRQs, and whether you have UARTs on the serial ports.

89. How would a newbie get involved?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-09 16:15:52 UTC
From: apollyon@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <apollyon.758132152@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 50583

For years, now, I've been interested in telecommunications via packet radio. The impetus is mainly the thought of being able to modem to (theoretically) anywhere in the world with no Long Distance bill.

However, I've never really known how I might go about actually getting into this. I've tried contacting local HAM clubs but they usually know very little about packet. Do any of you have any suggestions as to what might be done to get involved? Also, how would one go about acquiring Internet access through packet radio?

Thanks for any assistance anyone might have for me. Much obliged.

Apollyon

90. Re: antennas

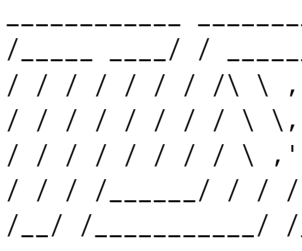
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-09 20:56:31 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jan9.135631.3075@malins.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50584

In article <PARTOS.94Jan8171716@crocus.cs.odu.edu>, partos@crocus.cs.odu.edu (Dick Partos) writes:
> I am using the following antennas with my HTX-202:
>
> 1) Hustler SF-1 mobile. costs $15
> 2) Homemade J-pole on a 15 foot TV mast
>
> I have beenextremely pleased with both. Try making antennas; it's easy
> and fun. Dick
> --
> |---|
> | Richard D. Partos KE4AZJ Norfolk, VA |
> | Internet: r.d.partos@larc.nasa.gov |
> |---|

I agree, sometimes making the antenna is more fun than using it. The ARRL antenna book is a pretty good start.

Personally I am using a "Cactus J Pole" and a Quagii (Hybrid between a yagii and a quad). Main thing I like about both is the ease of matching. I hate fooling with Baluns, etc to match the antenna.

Needed the quagi as I have a large hydro noise problem and am a fair way from stations. Now I find myself working off the side as it's gain is too high.... It sure cured my ablilty to work through the hydro noise though..
--



Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

91. Re: I NEED A TERMINAL PRO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 01:27:36 UTC
From: ghitz@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CJE421.7vx@world.std.com>
Source record: 50586

steven.rosenberg@support.com wrote:

: ghitz@world.std.com (George E Hitz) writes:

: > I had the same problem here and solved it by running my comm
: > program twice under the multi-tasker DESQview with different
: > COMx parameters for each copy.

: Did you have any problems with your serial ports since you were running
: two simultaneously? I am most interested in your hardware situation,
: which com ports you used, which IRQs, and whether you have UARTs on the
: serial ports.

No problems. Under DESQview I run two copies of Kermit which
in turn run two PK232MBXs. I have one script that sets up
one copy of Kermit to run COM1 @ IRQ4 and another script that
sets up the other copy of Kermit to run COM2 @ IRQ3. In a
third DESQview window I run ProComm Plus to run COM4 @ IRQ5
to an internal Zoom V32.bis modem. All three run at the same
time.

George
--
%%
George E. Hitz, jr. W1DA internet: ghitz@world.std.com
Sudbury, Massachusetts, USA AX.25: w1da @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na

92. FBB 5.15b and multiple stations w/- same call

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 03:09:44 UTC
From: PACKET-RADIO@MELPN1.CV.COM
Message-ID: <199401100210.SAA17233@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50587

Firstly, sorry about the strange user ID, but thats how I get to controll the delivery of this digest here.

RE: FBB5.15b and bid problems for multiple BBS with same callsign.

All I did was just search thru the executable (same as previous versions), and change the four or so instances of %ld_%s to %ld-%s for one of the stations.

Incoming BID/MID are still display correctly.

No ill effects yet. Your system may/may not operate correctly like this. Modify at your own peril!

The other option is to get the local club to put some db your way so that you can afford an extra licence (if you are associated with a local club). This also makes it much easier to track any problems with BID/MID and dupes.

Reply via the packet network pls. Goodness knows how long this means of access will be available to me!

Dave

AMPR VK3TKJ @ VK3TKJ.VIC.AUS.OC
Inet DJZ.DAVID @ MELPN1.CV.COM

93. W4MM-3 DX CLUSTER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 13:08:47 UTC
From: michaela@freenet2.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <2grk0v$63b@mailer.fsu.edu>
Source record: 50588

Does anyone know who is the system operator for the Albany (GA)
ARC's DX Cluster (W4MM-3)?

Michael Christie, K7RLS
Crawfordville, Florida

94. Re: How would a newbie get involved?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 13:36:02 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan10.133602.19893@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50589

In article <apollyon.758132152@crash.cts.com> apollyon@crash.cts.com (Shannon O. Sullivan) writes:
> For years, now, I've been interested in telecommunications via packet radio. The impetus is mainly the thought of being able to modem to (theoretically) anywhere in the world with no Long Distance bill.

The "theoretically" part above is the key. Theoretically you can contact any point in the world on HF packet, provided the ionospheric conditions cooperate, but speed is 300 baud *half duplex*. That's horrible to anyone used to full duplex telco modem speeds. Theoretically you can use VHF relay methods at 1200 or 9600 baud to reach distant stations, but the practical realities are that every hop cuts throughput in half, and two hops is a reasonable practical limit due to collisions with other distant signals, something called the "hidden terminal" problem. Theoretically you can use very high performance systems at UHF, such as 56 kb, 250 kb, or at microwave 1 Mb, but the practical fact is that such networks aren't wide spread yet, and simplex range is very limited, typically 30 miles or less.

> However, I've never really known how I might go about actually getting into this. I've tried contacting local HAM clubs but they usually know very little about packet. Do any of you have any suggestions as to what might be done to get involved? Also, how would one go about acquiring Internet access through packet radio?

The above was intended to dissolve any excessive expectations for amateur packet. However, packet is interesting, and does allow international Email type communications even though interactive communications aren't really feasible. If your expectations don't exceed Email for distant contacts, and relatively low performance interactive contacts at the shorter distances, then packet may be for you. If you have very high expectations, say 1 Mb cooperative computer networking, then you must expect to be a pioneer. The technologies are available, but the political will to build widespread networks doesn't yet exist.

Internet access does exist in some locations, to some extent. However, there are legal issues involved in non-amateur traffic that complicate the picture. I don't want to talk you out of persuing packet, but I don't want you to have unrealistic expectations either. Amateur packet is in it's infancy as an advanced mode. Most operators are at a very low level of technical sophistication at this time.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

95. PLL/FSK or Filter for RTTY/CW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 15:53:47 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Jan10.235347.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 50390

Hi,

I need some opinions as to whether a PLL/FSK demodulator or a
2-narrow-filter-decision comparator system is more suitable and effective for
decoding RTTY. Which is more effective and what are the advantages? If I needed
to use the same circuit for CW, which is recommended? Tks in advance.

73 de 9VG Daniel

96. Ringo resistor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 17:16:59 UTC
From: clifto@indep1.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <2614@indep1.chi.il.us>
Source record: 50402

In article <1994Jan8.153451.11772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Gag, choke, cough, the Crashcraft Dummy Load? No, no, no. Comet, Diamond,
>DB Products, even AEA's Isopole, fine, but not a Ringo. The coathanger
>would be better.

I've heard this over the years from several people. However, never having been closer than visual range to one (much less used one), I'm awfully curious to know what's wrong with this puppy. Bad impedance? Bad matching? Hard to install properly? Bad radiation pattern? Bad on receive, transmit or both?

--
+---+
| Cliff Sharp | clifto@indep1.chi.il.us |
| WA9PDM | |
+---+

97. RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR for PC's without a TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 18:32:56 UTC
From: forrerj@frl.orst.edu
Message-ID: <forrerj.15.0@frl.orst.edu>
Source record: 50391

Hi,

I thought I'll post the wherabouts of software for RTTY/AMTOR/PACTOR for
the PC . This software requires an external modem, such as an CP-1, DJ6HP.
All decoding is performed on the PC. Obtain the code via anonymous ftp from:

ucsd.edu in hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming and look for:

TOR304.EXE, PAC016.EXE.

For a complete digital solution, look for a collection of HF digital modems
for the TI DSK, obtain DSP100.EXE. This program supports DSP modems for
above programs and includes optimized modems for RTTY, AMTOR, PacTOR, and HF
packet.

Enjoy.

Johan Forrer
KC7WW

forrerj@FRL.orst.edu

98. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 18:59:15 UTC
From: jwl@sedist.cray.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan10.125917.6895@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 50393
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I just wrote a program, actually modified SimpTerm to handle two windows. It isn't very well debugged yet, but if you want to try a copy I'll be happy to try to get it to you. I uses a split screen that you can make as large or as small as you want. There is a hot key that will let you toggle back and forth and there is a key that will zoom the screen up to full size and back. There isn't any terminal emulation. I'm working on that. Interested? Only works on com1 and com2 right now, but that is easily modified.

Jim.
--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@sedist.cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

99. Re: Connector needed for Poor Mans Packet to Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 19:09:56 UTC
From: Curley_Pete@msm.dev.cdx.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan10.190956.5756@merlin.dev.cdx.mot.com>
Source record: 50395

In article <1994Jan9.035159.22704@bcarh54a.bnr.ca> Ken Pennell
<krpennell@bnr.ca> writes:
>I recently assembled the PMP TNC (from some issues of 73) for a Mac. I
>cannot find a mini-din connector that I can wire up to use to connect to
>the mac. All the pre made cables I can find do not present the full
>pinout from the din. Full pinout is required since the circuit board gets
>power from the mac.
>
>Any suggestions?
>
>VE3KKN
>Ken
>
>krpennell@bnr.ca
>
Try
Advanced Electronic Support Products
1810 Northeast 144th Street
North Miami FL 33181

(305)944-7710

They have a standard 8 pin mini din to 8 pin mini din fully loaded cable 6 feet
long
which you can cut one end off to any length desired. They also may have a cable
with on end unterminated.

73's
Pete N1NVV

100. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 19:33:16 UTC
From: bmiller@landesk.intel.com
Message-ID: <2gsahs$abt@ornews.intel.com>
Source record: 50392
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

You could run Windows and open two windows with any terminal program, as long as you set up each window (terminal pgm) to run off different comm ports.

--
Brett Miller N7OLQ E-mail: brett_miller@ccm.hf.intel.com
Intel Corp. Internet: bmiller@landesk.intel.com
American Fork, UT IP: 128.215.210.58

101. Where get TCM 3105 chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 20:11:57 UTC
From: "Jan A. Barglowski" <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <CJFK3y.6nt@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 50394

Hello:

I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
Fry's, and various other electronics houses but haven't found one!
I'll be putting it into a Packet Mac Modem...

73, jan kc6uth

jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil
kc6uth@wa6ybn.#soca.ca.usa.na

102. Amateur license required for packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 20:32:05 UTC
From: mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com
Message-ID: <CJFL1H.H1x@lznj.lincroftnj.ncr.com>
Source record: 50401

Hello!

What little I know about amateur radio dates back from when my brother
was heavily into it....that's 20 years....(he was 18, I was 10).

Anyway, my question: What level of amateur license is required to
operate packet radio? Is morse code testing required?

Mark Darby
mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com

--
---------------------------------+--
Mark Darby -- NCR |
mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com |
These are not NCR's opinions! |

103. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 21:46:02 UTC
From: ez006683@othello.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <CJFoGs.2vo@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 50397
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

On a related line. What good terminal programs allow for individual windows for each stream in multiuser mode. It would also be nice to have a window to monitor other QSO's without all the extra garbage. For instance you could just use your mouse to select a transmission and then all other transmissions to or from that station would be sent to a window and preceeded only with the sending station's call. It would be nice if it also compared the current packet to the last recieved packet from the station and not display duplicate packets that I recieved but the recipient missed. While there is probably nothing out there that has the monitoring features I would like is there an easier way to manage multi-stream conversations?

Thanks,
Dan

--
--
* Daniel D. Todd Packet: KC6UUD@WA6RDH.#nocal.ca.usa *
* Internet: DDTODD@ucdavis.edu *
* Snail Mail: 1750 Hanover #102 *
* Davis CA 95616 *
--
* I do not speak for the University of California.... *
* and it sure as hell doesn't speak for me!! *
--

104. Re: Where get TCM 3105 chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 21:48:18 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2gsif2$r7k@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 50396

In a previous article, jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil (Jan A. Barglowski) says:

>Hello:
>
>I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
>Fry's, and various other electronics houses but haven't found one!
>I'll be putting it into a Packet Mac Modem...
>
>73, jan kc6uth
>
>jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil
>kc6uth@wa6ybn.#soca.ca.usa.na
>

I have bought two chips in the past year from JDR Microdevices,
1-800-538-5000. I think they are about $10 each.

73 de Drew K9CW

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

105. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 23:04:22 UTC
From: msanders@sim.es.com
Message-ID: <msanders-100194160422@msanders.sim.es.com>
Source record: 50399

In article <940107191032.2020a259@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU>,
CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU (DAVE CASE - KA1NCN) wrote:

> I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
> two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
> Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
> 73
> Dave/KA1NCN

Dave:

Kantronics has Hostmaster Software that will do two ports of a TNC and
display both on the screen. You will have to buy it though, and I don't
know if it will work on something not Kantronics ($70 from AES). I
borrowed an AEA program to try out on my MFJ TNC, and it didn't work with
that TNC.--
==========

Opinions, thoughts, &cetera are my own (when I can remember them).

"He flies the sky KB7MSF
Like an Eagle in the eye UTAH
of a hurricane that's abandoned."

America

106. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 23:07:16 UTC
From: msanders@sim.es.com
Message-ID: <msanders-100194160716@msanders.sim.es.com>
Source record: 50400

In article <940107191032.2020a259@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU>,
CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU (DAVE CASE - KA1NCN) wrote:

> I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
> two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
> Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
> 73
> Dave/KA1NCN
Dave:

Forgot to mention that I have a shareware package that will control two com
ports from the TNC, but you have to select one port or the other. It does
not do them simultaneously.

Milt
--
==========

107. Skyview FAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-10 23:08:41 UTC
From: t89djo@tdb.uu.se
Message-ID: <2gsn5p$87c@corax.udac.uu.se>
Source record: 50398

[Article crossposted from comp.dcom.fax]
[Author was David Jonsson]
[Posted on 10 Jan 1994 23:03:46 GMT]

What is skyview fax and how do I get it. I have read that it is a cable between a radioreceiver and a serialport that makes all datatraffic on the radio available to the computer. Additional software can decode the poictures etc. How do I get this device? What gruop can tell me what to do with it and where to buy one. Can this be accomplished with an ordinary modem connected to the radio?

David

--
David Jonsson Voice&Fax +46-18-24 51 52
P.O Box 353 Postal giro 499 40 54-7
S-751 06 UPPSALA Internet E-mail t89djo@tdb.uu.se
SWEDEN ++++++Cold EMISSION before the end of the century++++++

--
David Jonsson Voice&Fax +46-18-24 51 52
P.O Box 353 Postal giro 499 40 54-7
S-751 06 UPPSALA Internet E-mail t89djo@tdb.uu.se
SWEDEN ++++++Cold EMISSION before the end of the century++++++

108. Re: Amateur license required for packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 09:45:53 UTC
From: Leland Van Koten <LEEVANKOTEN@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <940111.17153.LEEVANKOTEN@delphi.com>
Source record: 50403

8520[rbb]-Mark Darby(HO0000)T100 <mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com> writes:

>Anyway, my question: What level of amateur license is required to
>operate packet radio? Is morse code testing required?

Mark -- There are now two entry-level licenses for amateur radio. The traditional one is the Novice class license which does require Morse Code, and which permits operation on certain high frequency bands between 3.675 and 28.5 MHz, as well as certain bands above the HF level (220 MHz is the most popular). There is SOME packet activity around 28.1-28.2 MHz, and on 220 MHz, but not much.

The most popular entry license now is the Technician, which involves a theory test which is somewhat more difficult than the Novice (but still not very difficult) and no Morse Code. This license gives no HF privileges (Morse Code is still required there by international treaty), but gives full privileges on all amateur bands above 30 MHz, including 2 meters (144-148 MHz), where most packet activity takes place.

If you're interested primarily in packet, I'd go the Technician route, since you could probably pass the test by spending a weekend studying the license prep materials you can pick up at any Radio Shack store. But don't stop there. Morse Code isn't difficult if you keep at it for a while, and it opens up a whole new world of amateur communications. You might even decide you like it. (Recent statistics show most people are entering the hobby as Technicians, but more are upgrading from there to the license classes that require Morse Code than were doing so from the Novice level when that was the only way to enter the hobby.)

Good luck. It's a great hobby!

Lee Van Koten (KE3FB) in Md.
leevankoten@delphi.com

109. Re: Where get TCM 3105 chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 10:50:26 UTC
From: koberg@spot.Colorado.EDU
Message-ID: <CJGos2.B6n@cnsnews.Colorado.EDU>
Source record: 50405

In article <CJFK3y.6nt@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>,
Jan A. Barglowski <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil> wrote:
>Hello:
>
>I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
>Fry's, and various other electronics houses but haven't found one!
>I'll be putting it into a Packet Mac Modem...

I called TI themselves and they sent me out two free samples (I'm a
student...they are nice).

Plus, my local electronics store here in Denver (Fistell's Micro) had
one. Weird...

110. Re: Digital W/ Sb - Use Hamcom For Rtty

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 13:37:13 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan11.133713.12387@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50406

In article <schro.757666075@nessos> schroeder.pad@sni.de writes:
>In <aa3_9312291324@blkcat.fidonet.org> William.Boan@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org (William Boan) writes:
>
>> Will HAMCOM work with an internal AM/FM demodulator? I'am looking for
>>a program to work with my MultiFax demodulator to receive RTTY, and
>>another or the same program for FAX.

The Hamcom software will work with the Hamblaster. I tried it and it worked great! You simply connect the HB audio out to the Ham Comm interface The Hamblaster can be setup to send the correct tones.

>
>From the HamComm 2.2 manual:
>
> 14. External converter
>
> An option "External Converter" is available on the "Keying"
> menu. It can also be controlled by the ALT-F9/ALT-F10 keys.
> If this option is enabled, a mark/space signal from an
> external converter or modem chip is expected at the CTS pin
> of the COM port. Please note that the normal interface is
> still required. There will be no reception if it is not
> connected or doesn't get the audio signal from the receiver.
> Connect the input of the converter and the input of the
> HamComm interface in parallel to the receiver output.
>
>
>73 es 55 de Django
>DL5YEC
>(HamComm expert :-)

111. Hamblaster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 14:24:48 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan11.142448.14149@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50407

The Hamblaster Update

The Hamblaster will be introduced at this hamfest.

JANUARY 1994

Jan 30, Sunday: Odeum, Villa Park, IL - Wheaton Commun-
ity Radio Amateurs hamfest. Odeum Expo Center. 8 AM -
3 PM. Tickets $6 advance, $8 at the door. VEC test-
ing. All flea market tables reserved. To reserve a
table, call (708)231-2428.

Over the past several months I posted updates about a
DSP "The Hamblaster" that Will Torgrim (N9PEA) and myself
are developing.

We are focusing our efforts on a packet modem that allows
the user to improve H.F. reception by interfacing the Ham-
blaster (a PC compatable DSP sound board) to a transceiver
and a packet or all mode TNC. Modems/filters for RTTY,
Packtor, Amtor are also under developement and are compatable
with the same control panal software.

Here are the latest developements

1) We do Windows! There's a receive/demodulator
control panal that allows me to control the FSK demo-
dulator's filter center frequency using a mouse driven
slidebar. There's also an on screen tuning indicator that
mirrors the tuning slidebar. You tune the filter by moving
the mouse cursor over the filter tune slide bar button and
when you press the left mouse button the slide bar button
moves.

2) An option allows me to lock the tuning indicator to the
"Filter Tune" slide bar. The Hamblaster sends frequency in-
formation, that it hears at the output of the first filter,
to the PC via the PC's I/O epansion port. Even in noisy
conditions it can count the center frequency of an FSK signal.
The tuning indicator does jump around in noisy conditions

3) A new Windows control panel provides an on screen digital
storage oscilloscope. By pressing the "SNAP SHOT" button,
you can capture 4 signals and display the traces in a graphics
window. The traces can be resized or you can move the window
left or right. About 100 ms per trace is aquired.
You can select or attach the 4 traces to any of the signals that

are displayed on a block diagram in the o-scope control panal. The Hamblaster captures the signals and stores them in it's own memory. Then the PC gets the data from the Hamblaster via the PC I/O port and stores it in the PC memory. The software displays the aquisition by getting the data from the PC RAM. The process takes about 2 to 3 seconds (the DOS version takes about 1/2 the time to execute).

4) Using Windows multitasking, you can run the Hamblaster software and your favorate a packet program (like PC Packratt). I was even able to run two instances of the same Hamblaster software. Both control panals displayed the tune bar and responded it real time. I also got two o-scope aquisitions.

1-3-94

5) We now have FFT analysis software built into the o-scope control panel. When you click on the "Freq" button the audio spectrum is displayed. You can move the mouse cursor over the display and where ever it is positioned, the frequency is displayed in the status window. When you click the mouse the modem filters jump to the frequency. This feature provides a simple tuning aid.

Another button allows you to convert all 4 traces (mentioned in paragraph 3) to spectral displays. You can, for example, analyze the frequency at the input signal, the modem prefilter and the mark filter output. Based on the FFT, a second button allows you to modify the filter tune limits by clicking on min-max limits that you select.

I have to admit, After I debugged the FFT software and I getting the control panel working to my satifaction, I got hooked on the operation of the Hamblaster system. I spent hours tuning the 40 and 20 meter bands, displaying the FFT and copying CW/RTTY signals through the Hamblaster filters. The FFT really simplifies the tuning process.

Ongoing developments;

1 Post detection carrier detect.
2 HDL protocol decoding
3 Morse code detection/regeneration
4 Adaptive voice filter.
7 DTMF & PL tone detection.

Jack Albert Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-4590
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440
*
* *

THE BOWTIE FILTER

112. I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 15:38:31 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.tele.com
Message-ID: <758302711snx@skyld.tele.com>
Source record: 50408

In article <940107191032.2020a259@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU> CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU writes:
>
> I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
> two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
> Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
> 73
> Dave/KA1NCN

SP (also known as Eskay Packet) by Sigi Kluger, DL1MEN is one of the best multi-windowed multi TNCed programs out there for packet use. Version 4.0 was the last released with source code. Version 5 introduced a KISS driver for TNC operation without the WA8DED hostfirmware. Version 6.1 was the last released as sharewaare. The newest version 7 is a commercial product.

TNCs supported are the DRSI cards, PK-87/88 and TNC2 clones running the WA8DED hostfirmware EPROM, KISS TNCs (including the KAM) and with the TFPCX packet driver, the BayComm type modems. SP will support 9600 baud packet operation as well. Great user interface. LOTS of features and tricks. And EXCELLENT documentation.

For more information: Sigi Kluger, Richard-Strauss-Str 19, D-8000 Munchen 80

Or send me e-mail, I have all the versions from 3.63 to 6.10. Version 6.10 I believe is available from TAPR as well in Tucson, AZ.

73 es GM from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA | "It is difficult to imagine our
Internet: jangus@skyld.tele.com | universe run by a single omni-
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | potent god. I see it more as a
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | badly run corporation."

113. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 15:56:22 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.mythical.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan11.155622.2290@n5ial.mythical.com>
Source record: 50416
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <CJFoGs.2vo@ucdavis.edu> ez006683@othello.ucdavis.edu
(Daniel D. Todd) writes:

> On a related line. What good terminal programs allow for
>individual windows for each stream in multiuser mode. It would also be
>nice to have a window to monitor other QSO's without all the extra
>garbage.

I may be way off here---I'm not sure exactly what you're after. If you're looking for something that helps when multiple people are involved in a single conversation, say on some BBS with a conferencing bridge, etc., then I've got nothing for you. :-(

If, however, you're looking for something that does this for ``normal'' packet use, and you just want each active stream in its own window, as well as another window for monitor output, you might want to get with me about KAMterm. It isn't a Windows program---it's plain text mode, but it does have multiple windows (each active stream has its own window, and each of these takes up lines 0-20, or something like that..., of the screen). KAMterm is currently only available for dos, but I'm slowly but surely working on a UNIX version.

Later,
--jim

--
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux 0.99 PL10 >
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
|| j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

114. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 17:20:46 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CJH6un.ELt@world.std.com>
Source record: 50404
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <CJFoGs.2vo@ucdavis.edu> ez006683@othello.ucdavis.edu (Daniel D. Todd) writes:
> On a related line. What good terminal programs allow for
>individual windows for each stream in multiuser mode. It would also be
>nice to have a window to monitor other QSO's without all the extra
>garbage. For instance you could just use your mouse to select a
>transmission and then all other transmissions to or from that station
>would be sent to a window and preceeded only with the sending station's
>call. It would be nice if it also compared the current packet to the last
>recieved packet from the station and not display duplicate packets that I
>recieved but the recipient missed. While there is probably nothing out
>there that has the monitoring features I would like is there an easier
>way to manage multi-stream conversations?
>
>Thanks,
>Dan
>

PKGold (for AEA TNCs) and KAGOLD (for Kantronics) do a fantastic job in this area. They allow for multiple packet connects, keeping each separate from the other, monitoring of traffic on the frequency, and if dual port TNC, the ability to run HF on the other side, all at the same time.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

115. Re: Where get TCM 3105 chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 20:22:02 UTC
From: Curley_Pete@msm.dev.cdx.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan11.202202.13370@merlin.dev.cdx.mot.com>
Source record: 50410

In article <CJFK3y.6nt@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil> Jan A. Barglowski
<jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil> writes:
>Hello:
>
>I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
>Fry's, and various other electronics houses but haven't found one!
>I'll be putting it into a Packet Mac Modem...
>
>73, jan kc6uth
>
>jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil
>kc6uth@wa6ybn.#soca.ca.usa.na
>
The TCM 3105 is manufactured by Texas Instruments. There are many Distributors
who carry that line. One is Arrow (1-800-777-ARROW) Another is Centron
Electronics
in Irvine (1-800-234-9292) also RAND in Newport Beach (1-800-249-RAND)

Happy Hunting
73s
Pete N1NVV

116. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 20:32:53 UTC
From: wy1z@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wy1zCJHFqt.11I@netcom.com>
Source record: 50409
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1994Jan10.125917.6895@walter.cray.com> jwl@sedist.cray.com (Jim Lynch) writes:
>
>I just wrote a program, actually modified SimpTerm to handle two windows. It isn't
>very well debugged yet, but if you want to try a copy I'll be happy
>to try to get it to you. I uses a split screen that you can make as large
>or as small as you want. There is a hot key that will let you toggle
>back and forth and there is a key that will zoom the screen
>up to full size and back. There isn't any terminal emulation.
>I'm working on that. Interested? Only works on com1 and com2 right
>now, but that is easily modified.
>
>Jim.
>--
>--
>Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
>Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@sedist.cray.com
>Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

This program (dual002.zip) is now available on world.std.com in the
directory pub/hamradio/pc/digital

Enjoy!

73,
Scott

--
==
| Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITNET: wy1z@NUHUB |
Amateur Radio: wy1z AX.25: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na
Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on
the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio
==

117. Re: Connector needed for Poor Mans Packet to Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 22:56:02 UTC
From: jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jvp.758328962@tools1.ee.iastate.edu>
Source record: 50411

In <1994Jan9.035159.22704@bcarh54a.bnr.ca> Ken Pennell <krpennell@bnr.ca> writes:

>I recently assembled the PMP TNC (from some issues of 73) for a Mac. I
>cannot find a mini-din connector that I can wire up to use to connect to
>the mac. All the pre made cables I can find do not present the full
>pinout from the din. Full pinout is required since the circuit board gets
>power from the mac.

I tried to e-mail this to you but it bounced with the following error:
Your message was not delivered to

krpennell@bnr.ca for the following reason:
Bad Address
Unknown local user 'krpennell' (Unknown alias type ''
'/S=krpennell/PRMD=bnr/ADMD=telecom.canada/C=ca/')

Anyway:

Contact the author of that article - Dexter Francis. His e-mail address
is francis4@applelink.apple.com. I believe that was misprinted in the
article. Anyway, he has a supply of cables available at a VERY reasonable
price.

While I'm at it, would you like to try the demo version of Savant, the
Macintosh packet radio program written specifically for the PacketMac
modem? (I'm the author)

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Student - Ham Radio -> KE0PH |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

118. TAPR office move

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-11 23:05:56 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <407@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 50412

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio has moved its offices. The mailing address is:

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Rd. #337
Tucson, AZ 85749-9399

The voice telephone number is (817) 383-0000. This number has a voice mail system attached and is available 24 hours a day. A FAX server will be operational within the next few weeks to automatically fax information to you.

The incoming FAX number is (817) 566-2544.

More information on the office move will be published in the Winter, 1994 edition of Packet Status Register.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ AX.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na
Amateur IP: 44.124.12.16

119. Packet-Internet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 00:27:40 UTC
From: wy1z@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wy1zCJHqM6.2LE@netcom.com>
Source record: 50413
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have finally completed my collection of packet <-> internet gateways.
I have placed the information on world.std.com in
pub/hamradio/packet-internet

If anyone has any updated information, please e-mail me.

The information included is for the following gateways:

amprnet (miscellaneous Amateur tcp/ip gateways)
ka2qhd
n0ary
n6qmy
w2xo
wb7tpy

73 and enjoy!
Scott

--
```
==========================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITNET: wy1z@NUHUB |
| Amateur Radio: wy1z AX.25: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio |
==========================================================================
```

120. DRSI UNIX PORT???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 02:28:49 UTC
From: TGOODIN@delphi.com
Message-ID: <940111.77329.TGOODIN@delphi.com>
Source record: 50414

Has anyone done a UNIX V Port of DRSI Packet Driver. I'd like to
get it to work with my compilation of K5JB's NOS for UNIX.
Tim
TGOODIN @ DELPHI.COM
KD4OFO

121. cpu upgrade

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 02:59:00 UTC
From: mark.wehner@almac.co.uk
Message-ID: <6249.3195.uupcb@almac.co.uk>
Source record: 50456

I just install the 486DLC-33 cpu to replace my 386-33. It is the ti version of the cyrix plug in upgrade. I had a few problems with the system locking up. Played with the bios settings a bit and the problems seems (fingers crossed) to have gone away. Restored my original settings and it still works with no lockups. Have a few questions.

1. The Phoenix bios reports that the chip is still a 386, msd said that it was a 486sx and windows said that it is a intel 486. Will the bios need to be upgrade?

2. Now I know what hot is! man that chip is hot. If my stove ever breaks I will be able to still cook eggs :-)
I noticed that the simm slots are close to the cpu, does any on know if I will be able to fit a fan or heat sink to the cpu? does not seem to be enough room for one of those clip on jobs.

. OLX 2.1 TD . internet: mark.wehner@almac.co.uk

122. Re: PLL/FSK or Filter for RTTY/CW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 03:51:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan12.035105.27745@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50420

In article <1994Jan10.235347.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg> asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg writes:
> I need some opinions as to whether a PLL/FSK demodulator or a
>2-narrow-filter-decision comparator system is more suitable and effective for
>decoding RTTY. Which is more effective and what are the advantages? If I needed
>to use the same circuit for CW, which is recommended? Tks in advance.

We just finished a long technical thread on this subject in the homebrew
group. In cases where non-Gaussian noise dominates channel errors, most
of the time at HF, the filter/slicer system works better than the PLL
detector. Note: to be effective the filter/slicer design must be *good*,
and that doesn't describe many of the current commercially available designs.
Look up Irv Hoff's articles on the subject in late 60s, early 70s, issues
of QST.

Very narrow, sub-Nyquist, filters can usually be used at HF where signal
levels are typically well above the Gaussian noise floor. And soft decision
comparators can be used that are biased by an integrated sample of the signals.

The filter method can be used to decode CW by using the output of only one
filter. It's response to CW will be closer to the Nyquist frequency and
will perform better vis Gaussian noise than it will for RTTY rates. Note
that intelligent slicer response will be limited though. PLL methods will
also work, but note that if the PLL bandwidth is highly restricted, desired
for noise immunity, it won't follow the keying as well due to slowed lock
time. Note: RTTY waveforms can tolerate more distortion than CW waveforms
because they are of uniform bit length, spacing, and continous carrier.
Filter "smear" or "ringing" is less an issue for RTTY than for CW for this
reason, assuming a competent decision network in both cases.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

123. NOS for C64 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 04:28:56 UTC
From: niallp@rflab.ee.ubc.ca
Message-ID: <2gvua8$s2k@nntp.ucs.ubc.ca>
Source record: 50415

Has anyone seen any version of NOS for the C64? I'd expect it
to be a severely crippled version, but it could still be useful
as a telnet and/or ftp only node. Integrated with a packet
assembler a la Digicom/Baycom/PMP would be nice as well.

Anyone interested in such a beast? If it doesn't already exist,
I'll look into porting it, though it would be nice to avoid
re-inventing the wheel.

... Niall

Internet: niallp@ee.ubc.ca Packet: VE7HEX@VE7UBC.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

124. Packet on the Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 05:00:17 UTC
From: bwehr@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <CJI38H.IEn@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 50417

Well its time to deversify my hobby and get the wife stinking mad at me. I want to get on the air with packet and my Mac. I have heard of the poor mans packet and thought it was OK but I really want a TNC type system. According to AES (dont belive them) I needed a pk232 and a MacpacRat program settin me back a whoping $300 smackers. That option is for the birds.... What I am intrested in is people running TNC based systems on their Mac and what they are running. This info would be much appreciated since anything less than a $300 packet system will keep me out of the dog house and get me on the BBS.

-Brant

_____ Brant Wehr
N0UTT
internet bwehr@iastate.edu
Activities Director CARC
Electrical Engineering

--
Brant
bwehr@iastate.edu

125. Re: Ringo resistor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 05:26:04 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CJI4FH.6tA@world.std.com>
Source record: 50418

In article <2614@indep1.chi.il.us> clifto@indep1.chi.il.us (Cliff Sharp) writes:
>In article <1994Jan8.153451.11772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>Gag, choke, cough, the Crashcraft Dummy Load? No, no, no. Comet, Diamond,
>>DB Products, even AEA's Isopole, fine, but not a Ringo. The coathanger
>>would be better.
>
> I've heard this over the years from several people. However, never
>having been closer than visual range to one (much less used one), I'm
>awfully curious to know what's wrong with this puppy. Bad impedance?
>Bad matching? Hard to install properly? Bad radiation pattern? Bad on
>receive, transmit or both?
>

I have a Ringo Ranger AR-6, the 6 meter antenna. I have found it to be a very good antenna. I used anti-oxidant when putting the antenna together. If you do not do that, the performance will degrade over time. This is true of any nested aluminum tubing antenna.

The ringo's are simple antennas, and do not have huge gain numbers, but they are cheap and they do work. FEMA uses them for their portable repeaters that get used in the wake of disasters. Who cares if a $35 antenna gets destroyed?

Dan N1JEB
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

126. Re: Where get TCM 3105 chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 06:23:52 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2h051oINNiqr@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50419

The TCM3105 is listed in the current JDR Microdevices catalog at $6.95 each. JDR may be reached at 1-800-538-5000. They do not have a minimum order.
- Brian

127. MAXON MD50 info ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 12:04:37 UTC
From: johna@icsbelf.co.uk
Message-ID: <CJIMvq.wB2@icsbelf.co.uk>
Source record: 50421

Hi All,

Has anyone any info. on a MAXON MD50 Data Radio ? I have obtained a couple
of these for Packet use on 2m. I have no info for the radios at all. I
would appreciate any info on these radios - a manual would be a great
help. Thanks in advance !
--

John Agnew, | johna@icsbelf.co.uk
ICS Computing Group Ltd, | ...!uknet!icsbelf!johna
Belfast (Northern Ireland) | Gi6IRL@GB7TED.GBR.EU [44.131.15.11]

128. F6FBB progs wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 13:16:48 UTC
From: wy1z@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wy1zCJIq81.362@netcom.com>
Source record: 50422

Greetings.

I am in search of the following for some friends of mine:

The most recent update to: tpk181

The most recent update to: pic585

If anyone knows where I can find the updates, please let me know.
At present, ucsd.edu only has tpk181 in /pub/hamradio/f6fbb.

Thanks much.

73,
Scott

--
```
==========================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITNET: wy1z@NUHUB |
| Amateur Radio: wy1z AX.25: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio |
==========================================================================
```

129. Re: Packet on the Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 13:42:39 UTC
From: wy1z@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wy1zCJIrF3.3Jp@netcom.com>
Source record: 50441

In article <CJI38H.IEn@news.iastate.edu> bwehr@iastate.edu (BDW) writes:
>Well its time to deversify my hobby and get the wife stinking mad at me. I
>want to get on the air with packet and my Mac. I have heard of the poor mans
>packet and thought it was OK but I really want a TNC type system. According
>to AES (dont belive them) I needed a pk232 and a MacpacRat program settin me
>back a whoping $300 smackers. That option is for the birds.... What I am
>intrested in is people running TNC based systems on their Mac and what they
>are running. This info would be much appreciated since anything less than a
>$300 packet system will keep me out of the dog house and get me on the BBS.
>
>
>-Brant
>
>
>_____ Brant Wehr
N0UTT
> internet bwehr@iastate.edu
> Activities Director CARC
> Electrical Engineering
>_____
>
>--
>Brant
>bwehr@iastate.edu

Program-wise, please feel free to check the packet archives on
world.std.com in the directory pub/hamradio/mac/digital

There are a number of ax25 and tcpip programs for your choosing.

I'm working on a FAQ for the entire hamradio section in World.

Please feel free to e-mail me if you need any further assistance.

73,
Scott

--
```
==========================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITNET: wy1z@NUHUB |
| Amateur Radio: wy1z AX.25: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio |
==========================================================================
```

130. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 13:56:31 UTC
From: gregg@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <CJIs27.1EAr@ns1.nodak.edu>
Source record: 50423
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Dave, I have had good luck with XPCOM. It is written by a guy out west, KB7XP, I think. You can hook up two tncs to two different comm ports and it will put the text from each one in a separate window. It wants to see either a PK232 or MFJ1278, but I have used kantronics tncs with it too. If you have two pk232s or aea tnc's it will use them in host mode. It is shareware, try and buy. One of our local guys sent a letter to the author with, I think, a bug report, and got a very nice note back, so the author is very responsive. What I'd like to find is a packet program that uses host mode for the MFJ tnc's. I wish I could tell you where to find a copy of xpcom, but if no one else can tell you, I'm pretty sure I have one around here somewhere, all zipped up and ready to go.
Joe, KN0A
DAVE CASE - KA1NCN (CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU) wrote:

: I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
: two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
: Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
: 73
: Dave/KA1NCN

: End of returned message

131. Quest: PTT trigger signal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 14:20:23 UTC
From: norton@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <NORTON.94Jan12142023@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 50426

I have the circuit board for the Baycom modem and am trying to hook it
up to my Yaesu FT530...problem is that, while I seem to be able to
receive packet, I can't transmit - the PTT is not being trigger on my
HT. My question is : Does anyone know how the HT's PTT is triggered
through the MIC input?? I think I heard the mechanism is the leaky
mike method....but I dont know what that is. Can anyone tell me?
In addition the Yaesu manual shows the PTT output of the modem
going to the MIC output of the modem through a resistor (and to the
MIC output through a capacitor) ie

```
RADIO MIKE --------------||----<--- MIC output
| C
|
----\/\/\/---- PTT output
R
```

The manual recommends R=2Kohm and C = 10uF

How are these values chosen?

Thanks for any info!!
PS. Could one email to me as well..I dont always get chances to check
the newsgroups out. Thankx

Scott Norton
Inst. of Optics
norton@joker.optics.rochester.edu
N2WQU
.

132. TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 15:23:40 UTC
From: (unknown)
Message-ID: <2h14ls$cv@mserv1.dl.ac.uk>
Source record: 50425

PLEASE TELL ME IF THIS WORKS ?
THANKS GEOFF

133. NOS for C64 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 16:41:00 UTC
From: steve.jones@canrem.com
Message-ID: <60.2049.5731.0N190DF6@canrem.com>
Source record: 50433

> Has anyone seen any version of NOS for the C64? I'd expect it
> to be a severely crippled version, but it could still be useful
> as a telnet and/or ftp only node. Integrated with a packet
> assembler a la Digicom/Baycom/PMP would be nice as well.
>
> Anyone interested in such a beast? If it doesn't already exist,
> I'll look into porting it, though it would be nice to avoid
> re-inventing the wheel.
>
> ... Niall
>
> Internet: niallp@ee.ubc.ca Packet: VE7HEX@VE7UBC.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

Good luck. The only version out for the C64 that I've heard mentioned
was in an April Fools post a couple of years back. I think once you got
in the ax.25 driver stuff you wouldn't be left with much memory. I think
you need a new computer if you really want to run NOS.

Steve
* JABBER v1.1 * Amiga: No Intel Inside.

134. Re: Amateur license required for packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 16:58:06 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <38404@ksr.com>
Source record: 50424

LEEVANKOTEN@delphi.com (Leland Van Koten) writes:
>8520[rbb]-Mark Darby(HO0000)T100 <mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com> writes:
>>Anyway, my question: What level of amateur license is required to
>>operate packet radio? Is morse code testing required?
>prep materials you can pick up at any Radio Shack store. But don't stop
>there. Morse Code isn't difficult if you keep at it for a while, and it opens
>up a whole new world of amateur communications. You might even decide you
>like it. (Recent statistics show most people are entering the hobby as
>Technicians, but more are upgrading from there to the license classes that
>require Morse Code than were doing so from the Novice level when that was the
>only way to enter the hobby.)
>
Note that one of those "license classes that require Morse Code" is the
Technician license operating on HF; as a Technician license holder, you can
operate HF if you have passed a Morse test. The test is optional, however,
from the standpoint of being issued a license with "technician" written on
it. You do not need to upgrade from Technician to General, Advanced, or Extra
in order to obtain HF access (as seems to be implied by the above).

135. Re: Where get TCM 3105 chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 19:16:14 UTC
From: clifto@indep1.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <2631@indep1.chi.il.us>
Source record: 50454

In article <CJGos2.B6n@cnsnews.Colorado.EDU> koberg@spot.Colorado.EDU (Allen Koberg) writes:
>In article <CJFK3y.6nt@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>,
>Jan A. Barglowski <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil> wrote:
>>I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
>
>I called TI themselves and they sent me out two free samples (I'm a

Now that we've all got the chips, and presumably (I haven't yet) gotten a crystal from Digi-Key, and tagged on a 1488 and 1489, how are people using them? Is there, say, a driver for NOS that will work with a bare modem to work packet?

--
+---+
| Cliff Sharp | clifto@indep1.chi.il.us |
| WA9PDM | |
+---+

136. Re: Packet on the Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 20:00:42 UTC
From: kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com
Message-ID: <kleite-120194150043@157.176.173.2>
Source record: 50428

In article <CJI38H.IEn@news.iastate.edu>, bwehr@iastate.edu (BDW) wrote:

> Well its time to deversify my hobby and get the wife stinking mad at me. I
> want to get on the air with packet and my Mac. I have heard of the poor mans
> packet and thought it was OK but I really want a TNC type system. According
> to AES (dont belive them) I needed a pk232 and a MacpacRat program settin me
> back a whoping $300 smackers. That option is for the birds.... What I am
> intrested in is people running TNC based systems on their Mac and what they
> are running. This info would be much appreciated since anything less than a
> $300 packet system will keep me out of the dog house and get me on the BBS.
>
>
> -Brant
>
>
> Hi Brant,
I seen your message about mac's on packet. I am presently using a PK-88
($100) and a Mac SE/30 works out great! I would not worry about emulation
software there is a ton on the internet. I am presently using Net/Mac which
allows me to be running TCP/IP....

Keith

kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com

137. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 21:36:47 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2h1qhf$5cf@wvhpadm1.mentorg.com>
Source record: 50427

Almost worked ...

Your From: address is missing, thus cannot reply to you.

... Hank

In article <2h14ls$cv@mserv1.dl.ac.uk>, (Geoff Guild) writes:
|> PLEASE TELL ME IF THIS WORKS ?
|> THANKS GEOFF

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

138. Re: Ringo resistor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-12 23:13:28 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan12.231328.2992@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50430

In article <2614@indep1.chi.il.us> clifto@indep1.chi.il.us (Cliff Sharp) writes:
>In article <1994Jan8.153451.11772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>Gag, choke, cough, the Crashcraft Dummy Load? No, no, no. Comet, Diamond,
>>DB Products, even AEA's Isopole, fine, but not a Ringo. The coathanger
>>would be better.
>
> I've heard this over the years from several people. However, never
>having been closer than visual range to one (much less used one), I'm
>awfully curious to know what's wrong with this puppy. Bad impedance?
>Bad matching? Hard to install properly? Bad radiation pattern? Bad on
>receive, transmit or both?

Yes. :-)

The radiation pattern is not symmetric, mainly because of the odd
matching arrangement I think. Mechanically they can be a problem,
especiallly the Ranger with it's hairpin matching section. Feedline
radiation is a problem because they don't do proper decoupling,
the feed impedance and pattern change when it's wet, etc, etc, etc.
An AEA Isopole is much better, and any of the gain antennas I listed
above will outperform it.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

139. Re: Ringo resistor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 00:42:56 UTC
From: zardoz@ornews.intel.com
Message-ID: <2h25f1$41q@ornews.intel.com>
Source record: 50429

In article <2614@indep1.chi.il.us> clifto@indep1.chi.il.us (Cliff Sharp) writes:
>In article <1994Jan8.153451.11772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>Gag, choke, cough, the Crashcraft Dummy Load? No, no, no. Comet, Diamond,
>>DB Products, even AEA's Isopole, fine, but not a Ringo. The coathanger
>>would be better.
>
> I've heard this over the years from several people. However, never
>having been closer than visual range to one (much less used one), I'm
>awfully curious to know what's wrong with this puppy. Bad impedance?
>Bad matching? Hard to install properly? Bad radiation pattern? Bad on
>receive, transmit or both?

The Ringo's may be a tricky antenna for some people to adjust properly
or else they have just plain bad luck. I have had very good luck with
a number of Ringos and so have others I know. These include the AR-2
as well as AR-2X Ranger version.
I do clean and NoAlOx or Pentrox all the aluminum sleeves and joints and
I also replace the hardware with stainless steel. I currently have a
Ringo Ranger on top of a 60' tree that's been there over 3 years and
still outperforms the Isopole that I put up on a 70' tree last summer.
This surprised me as I also had cleaned, prepared, and measured the
Isopole before installation.
Send me your Ringos if you don't like them. I buy all I can at hamfests
for $10-$20.

--
zardoz@ornews.intel.com WA7LDV

140. Re: Amateur license required for packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 01:33:06 UTC
From: hopken@interaccess.com
Message-ID: <2h28ci$r18@mailhost.interaccess.com>
Source record: 50431

```
8520[rbb]-Mark Darby(HO0000)T100 (mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com) wrote:
: Hello!

: Anyway, my question: What level of amateur license is required to
: operate packet radio? Is morse code testing required?

The new "code free" technician class license requires a written exam,
no morse code and allows operation on all uhf and vhf frequencies.

: --
: -------------------------------+----------------------------------------
: Mark Darby -- NCR |
: mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com |
: These are not NCR's opinions! |

--
================================================
Ken Hopkins WA9WCP | Internet - HOPKEN@interaccess.com
Disaster Team - | AMPRnet - 44.72.1.162
American Red Cross | AX.25 - WA9WCP@W9ZMR.IL.USA
```

141. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 01:34:03 UTC
From: hopken@interaccess.com
Message-ID: <2h28eb$r18@mailhost.interaccess.com>
Source record: 50432

```
Geoff Guild () wrote:
: PLEASE TELL ME IF THIS WORKS ?
: THANKS GEOFF
It worked.
--
================================================
Ken Hopkins WA9WCP | Internet - HOPKEN@interaccess.com
Disaster Team - | AMPRnet - 44.72.1.162
American Red Cross | AX.25 - WA9WCP@W9ZMR.IL.USA
```

142. Needed 4.43361 MHz crystal for TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 07:15:23 UTC
From: moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu
Message-ID: <2h2seb$723@bronze.lcs.mit.edu>
Source record: 50434
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,sci.electronics

I've been collecting parts to build a Baycom-style modem based on the schematic in TCM3105.ZIP (plus a few details). I've found the TCM3105 chip at JDR...but NO crystal; it needs a 4.43361 MHz crystal to work (surprised? Not.) Naturally, it isn't one of the values listed.

Does JDR now stock it (my catalog is old); at least, where has everyone else gotten theirs. Without the crystal, this will be another project I was never meant for...and the old farts wonder why no one builds...:(

...Dave

--
| David Moisan, N1KGH /^_/^\ moisan@silver.lcs.mit.edu |
| 86 Essex St. Apt #204 (o ^ o) n1kgh@amsat.org |
| Salem. MA 01970-5225 | | ce393@cleveland.freenet.edu |
| |

143. Amiga soft for Baycom-modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 10:17:00 UTC
From: pethyvar@utu.fi
Message-ID: <CJKCKC.7FC@utu.fi>
Source record: 50437

Hi OM!

Do you know is there any software to use Baycom-modem with Amiga ??

Please reply to my e-mail address :)

73 de Petri OH1MVH

--

Petri Hyv{rinen e-mail:pethyvar@polaris.utu.fi
Rakuunatie 60D37 packet:OH1MVH@OH1RBU.FIN.EU
20720 TURKU

144. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 10:26:41 UTC
From: CHAPEKG@delphi.com
Message-ID: <940113.19601.CHAPEKG@delphi.com>
Source record: 50435

If you're running Windows, I can recommend Crosstalk for Windows Version 2.0. I've running multiple windows with tnc's hanging off of three com ports. It works fine. 73, George N2AIG @ WA2UMX

Internet:chapekg@delphi.com

145. MC3359 pinout wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 10:27:12 UTC
From: mark@icsbelf.co.uk
Message-ID: <CJKD1C.Jwr@icsbelf.co.uk>
Source record: 50475

Hi all,

I recently got a few radios with MC3359 receiver chips in them. Since I want to play with 9600 baud packet on this radio I need to know the pinout. Any help gratefully received...

-Mark
--
Mark Willis Internet: mark@icsbelf.co.uk
ICS Computing Group Ltd. Packet: GI0PEZ@GB7TED.#63.GBR.EU
Belfast AmprNet: 44.131.15.3
Northern Ireland CompuServe: 100317,3025

146. Re: Needed 4.43361 MHz crystal for TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 10:33:38 UTC
From: jcrombie@bfsec.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <CJKDC3.3pq@bfsec.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 50436

In article 723@bronze.lcs.mit.edu, moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu (David Moisan) writes:
>I've been collecting parts to build a Baycom-style modem based on the
>schematic in TCM3105.ZIP (plus a few details). I've found the TCM3105
>chip at JDR...but NO crystal; it needs a 4.43361 MHz crystal to work
>(surprised? Not.) Naturally, it isn't one of the values listed.
>

Don't know where you'll get one over there, but 4.43361 is the PAL Colo(u)r burst frequency. UK Electronics firms and TV repair shops stock them.

John

147. which pll is best? I vote for CD4046 cmos part

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 15:33:06 UTC
From: hemmings@Violet.CCIT.Arizona.EDU
Message-ID: <00978777.481CF24E@Violet.CCIT.Arizona.EDU>
Source record: 50439

-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk (David Hough)
-> Subject: Re: NE567 or XR2206? Help!
-> Date: Fri, 31 Dec 1993 20:31:17 +0000
-> Message-ID: <757395077snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
-
-> In article <1993Dec31.190803.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
-> asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg writes:
-> >Hi,
-> > I am trying to build a data decode, can anyone advise me
-> > whether to use the NE567 or XR2206? Which is better? Docs, Specs?
-> > How do I use the XR2206? Tks, need info pronto!
-
-> Out of the two you quote, I would use the NE567 because the XR2206 is
-> not a PLL device! (It is a tone generator.) I think you meant the XR2211.
-> I would rate the XR2211 as better than the NE567 but that is because I
-> could never get an NE567 to work properly!
-
-> Dave
-

I prefer to work with the CMOS part, CD4046. It is stable to at least 1mhz. And especially nice, the impedences are high enough that you can put active filtering in the feedback loop, to tailor lock-up times vs freq, etc that you just can't do with bipolar parts. One device I built had a lock time of about 1/10th cycle.

I'm playing around with a bread-board demodulator for those strange data streams that resemble FSK, but seem to involve around 60degree phase shifts (maybe 6 bits/cycle? maybe 16k bits/second on a 1800 hz or so carrier)?

I have made .WAV files of some of the signals I've found - if anyone else wants to try them. I've also played around with spectral analysis using a pc sound card and Turtle Beach's Sound Wave software.

Does anybody remember DataRx?

148. NOS for C64 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 16:26:58 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.tele.com
Message-ID: <758478418snx@skyld.tele.com>
Source record: 50443

In article <2gvua8$s2k@nntp.ucs.ubc.ca> niallp@rflab.ee.ubc.ca writes:

> Has anyone seen any version of NOS for the C64? I'd expect it
> to be a severely crippled version, but it could still be useful
> as a telnet and/or ftp only node. Integrated with a packet
> assembler a la Digicom/Baycom/PMP would be nice as well.

Don't hold your breath. With only 31K of available program space,
anything is going to have to be done in machine code. NOS in all
it's various flavors is written in C. Someone would have to have
a seriously masochistic streak to hand assemble (for efficiency)
even a portion of the usabliity of tcp/ip into a C-64.

Considering that people seem to think that a C-64 with monitor and
drive is worth $350 (beats me how the arrive at this), you would be
better off to spend $250 and buy a used XT.

73 es GM from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA | "It is difficult to imagine our
Internet: jangus@skyld.tele.com | universe run by a single omni-
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | potent god. I see it more as a
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | badly run corporation."

149. Re: Needed 4.43361 MHz crystal for TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 16:34:47 UTC
From: glenne@sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <CJKu20.41p@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 50440

Try Digikey, the had them for under $2/ea.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

ax.25 n6gn@wx3k.#nocal.ca.usa.na
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

150. Re: Needed 4.43361 MHz crystal for TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 17:42:25 UTC
From: youngqud@UCS.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <2h4161$slq@gaia.ucs.orst.edu>
Source record: 50438

David Moisan (moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu) wrote:
: chip at JDR...but NO crystal; it needs a 4.43361 MHz crystal to work
: (surprised? Not.) Naturally, it isn't one of the values listed.

Your crystal is at BG Micro, Dallas, Texas, 4.433618 MHz, 75 cents each.

B.G. Micro
P. O. Box 280298
Dallas, TX 75228

Phone (214) 271-5546 fax 214 271-2462

They also have good prices on lots of fans, chips, IC sockets, power
supplies, eproms & erasers etc.
--
Dean Youngquist | youngqud@ucs.orst.edu | Never kiss a snake.
428 N.W. 9th Street | Phone (503) 758-5331 | Make sure your food is
Corvallis, Oregon 97330 | Amateur Radio: N7LPE | dead and not too hot.

151. Re: Packet on the Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 17:52:47 UTC
From: "Jan A. Barglowski" <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <CJKxnz.1x0@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 50442

In article <CJI38H.IEn@news.iastate.edu> BDW, bwehr@iastate.edu writes:
>want to get on the air with packet and my Mac. I have heard of the poor
mans
>packet and thought it was OK but I really want a TNC type system.
According

Well, I bought Packet Mac Modem kit from Sigma Designs for $30. Then I
got
Net/Mac (TCP/IP) off the net for free, and for AX25 I bought Savant for
$40.
The Packet Mac Modem works just as well as any other *real* TNC that
I have worked with. As a friend says, "You're going to need to have
the computer on, anyway." There are only a few considerations that
would require the real TNC:
1) Running Packet Tracker (a mac program that doesn't run in KISS mode),
2) Using the fancy "mailbox" features of a TNC
3) Sharing the TNC between a Mac and another type of terminal.
4) HF modes

If you absolutely need any of the above, you're better off getting a TNC.
If you're only going to use VHF packet to connect to a BBS, keyboard-to-
keyboard, or run portable off a PowerBook, the Mac Packet Modem is a
good deal.

73, jan
kc6uth

jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil
sysop@wa6ybn.#soca.ca.usa.na

152. TCP/IP Routing MAP ...???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 21:46:43 UTC
From: kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com
Message-ID: <kleite-130194164643@157.176.173.2>
Source record: 50444

Hi,
I am interested in knowing if there is a map out there on the internet
(FTP site's) that shows the various TCP/IP gateway routes used for AMPR. I
was talking with a local ham and he said he saw something out there, but
he does not recall exactly what site .....Thanx for any info.

Keith Leite ka1aqb

kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com

153. 2M TRANSCEIVER DESIGN FOR 9600 BAUD PACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 21:53:26 UTC
From: shane@mdd.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <2h4fsm$fa@bb39c.mdd.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 50446
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I'm planning to construct a 1 watt, 2 meter transceiver for 9600 baud packet.
Before I went and reinvented the wheel I thought I'd see if anyone else
out there has already covered this ground.

If this is something new, would anyone care to speculate as to the market
for such an item?

Hugh Shane
N7UAX
shane@mdd.comm.mot.com
voice: 206 825 9327

154. Re: TCP/IP Routing MAP ...???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 22:05:43 UTC
From: hopken@interaccess.com
Message-ID: <2h4gjn$jg3@mailhost.interaccess.com>
Source record: 50445

Keith J. Leite (kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com) wrote:
: Hi,
: I am interested in knowing if there is a map out there on the internet
: (FTP site's) that shows the various TCP/IP gateway routes used for AMPR. I
: was talking with a local ham and he said he saw something out there, but
: he does not recall exactly what site .....Thanx for any info.

: Keith Leite ka1aqb

: kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com

Hi Keith - Well, I'm gonna take a stab at an answer but probably will get flamed for a bad answer. My understanding is there is no such thing as a map for all of AMPR land 'cuzz they're not all connected yet. You can get a map for your area just as I can get a map for IL, WI, and IN found on several local BBS's. However, you can't send a message to wa9wcp@wa9wcp.ampr.org because there is no connectivity (yet?) between your area and mine. OK, guys, go ahead with the flames!
--
==========
Ken Hopkins WA9WCP | Internet - HOPKEN@interaccess.com
Disaster Team - | AMPRnet - 44.72.1.162
American Red Cross | AX.25 - WA9WCP@W9ZMR.IL.USA

155. Re: Ringo resistor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-13 23:14:09 UTC
From: millar@nhqvax.sanders.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <millar.73.00122FD7@nhqvax.sanders.lockheed.com>
Source record: 50447

>In article <1994Jan8.153451.11772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>Gag, choke, cough, the Crashcraft Dummy Load? No, no, no. Comet, Diamond,
>>DB Products, even AEA's Isopole, fine, but not a Ringo. The coathanger
>>would be better.

I have heard that during one period of time many years ago, the plastic insulator at the base of the antenna could degrade and become very lossy. The person telling this story said the bulk of the antennas affected by this went to the 27 MHz CB market. At the present time, Cushcraft manufactures antennas with stainless hardware, good process control, effective testing, modern design techniques. In other words, the antennas have very good value for the money.

The views expressed here are my own, not my employer's.
Jeff Millar, WA1HCO, Lockheed Sanders 603-885-7047

156. Re: Ringo resistor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 00:23:14 UTC
From: myers@cypress.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2h4oliINNcb1@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 50449

In article 00122FD7@nhqvax.sanders.lockheed.com, millar@nhqvax.sanders.lockheed.com (Jeffrey R. Millar) writes:
>>In article <1994Jan8.153451.11772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
>> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>>Gag, choke, cough, the Crashcraft Dummy Load? No, no, no. Comet, Diamond,
>>>DB Products, even AEA's Isopole, fine, but not a Ringo. The coathanger
>>>would be better.
>
>I have heard that during one period of time many years ago, the plastic
>insulator at the base of the antenna could degrade and become very lossy.
>The person telling this story said the bulk of the antennas affected by this
>went to the 27 MHz CB market. At the present time, Cushcraft manufactures
>antennas with stainless hardware, good process control, effective testing,
>modern design techniques. In other words, the antennas have very good value
>for the money.
>
>The views expressed here are my own, not my employer's.
>Jeff Millar, WA1HCO, Lockheed Sanders 603-885-7047

I've heard Gary complain about the Ringos for a long time. My experience with an AR-2, AR-10 and ARX-2B has subjectively indicated they work well. I haven't had a chance to objectively analyze them, but they favorably compare with other antennas I've used. I regularly work 70miles+ over rough terrain with my Ringo Ranger II (ARX-2B) at 25 feet, with maybe 2dB of feedline loss at 145Mhz and 35W of power at the transmitter, on packet.

I even have a commercial radio buddy who swears the commercial Cushcraft 'ringos' compare favorably to comparable antennas.

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD 466 | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests *

157. packet radio diode matrix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 00:29:41 UTC
From: n8ptt@delphi.com
Message-ID: <9401131924591.n8ptt.DLITE@delphi.com>
Source record: 50448

I need to buy another diode matrix. I one I used is filled up (5 ports).
That company only sells one with 5 ports. who sells one with more ports?
Ken N8PTT@Delphi.com

158. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 00:55:26 UTC
From: ghitz@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CJLH8F.A4t@world.std.com>
Source record: 50450

Geoff Guild () wrote:
: PLEASE TELL ME IF THIS WORKS ?
: THANKS GEOFF

Usenet group alt.test is set up for just such testing, Geoff.
You might give it a try ...

George
--
%%
George E. Hitz, jr. W1DA internet: ghitz@world.std.com
Sudbury, Massachusetts, USA AX.25: w1da @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na

159. NEEDED 4.43361 MHZ CRYSTA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 02:01:16 UTC
From: lawrence.goodwin@support.com
Message-ID: <9401131801.A6190wk@support.com>
Source record: 50453

N> From: moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu (David Moisan)
N> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,sci.electronics
N> Subject: Needed 4.43361 MHz crystal for TCM3105
N> Date: 13 Jan 1994 02:15:23 -0500
N> Organization: MIT LCS guest machine

N> I've been collecting parts to build a Baycom-style modem based on the
N> schematic in TCM3105.ZIP (plus a few details). I've found the TCM3105
N> chip at JDR...but NO crystal; it needs a 4.43361 MHz crystal to work
N> (surprised? Not.) Naturally, it isn't one of the values listed.
N> Does JDR now stock it (my catalog is old); at least, where has everyone
N> else gotten theirs. Without the crystal, this will be another project
N> I was never meant for...and the old farts wonder why no one builds...:(

Hello Dave. The much maligned Richard Rathburn KB6NQ (who accounts for both "R's" in R & R Associates!) will sell you a complete baycom kit, including a circuit board and all on-board parts/connectors for a mere $20. I've built a handful of these kits for friends who have wanted to dabble in packet, and they work extremely well. Rich can be reached at (310) 474-1315, or at 3106 Glendon Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90034. So, if you're having trouble finding parts, perhaps this is a feasible option for you.

Rich has received a great deal of flack recently (on another newsgroup) regarding a perceived lack of support from his "company." Nobody acknowledged the fact that he typically sells these kits (often containing hard to obtain parts) for less than the retail cost of the individual components. I've purchased several kits from him over the past few years, and have always been quite satisfied.

73 de Larry, KC6WOG@N6YN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
kc6wog@kc6wog.ampr.org
lawrence.goodwin@support.com

160. Re: Packet-Internet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 02:02:54 UTC
From: jtriolo@delphi.com
Message-ID: <9401132059591.jtriolo.DLITE@delphi.com>
Source record: 50451
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

>I have finally completed my collection of packet <-> internet gateways.
>I have placed the information on world.std.com in
>pub/hamradio/packet-internet
>
>If anyone has any updated information, please e-mail me.

Hopefully some of the amprnet listings are more reliable then WA4ONG (44.62.0.1) here in Richmond. He goes down without warning and leaves us isolated (since he's the main link for ax.25 mail and the ONLY site for netmail.). I'll be sure to download the list.

73 de Jason, KD4ACG

Jason D. Triolo -- Colonial Heights, VA | ----------
Amateur Radio: KD4ACG | This space for rent.
Internet : JTRIOLO@delphi.com | Call today!
Fidonet : 1:264/219.1 | ----------
---

161. How to get WNOS to talk to baycom modem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 02:37:43 UTC
From: jtg0707@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <2h50hn$itq@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 50452

Ok, I give up!

Anyone has any luck gettting WNOS to run with baycom modem?
I am running out of ideas. What am I missing?

If you've managed to get it to talk to Baycom modem, I will appreciated if
you can send me a copy of your config. files and directory structures.

Thanks in advance.

jtg0707@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

162. WANTED: Thenet v211

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 12:29:25 UTC
From: wy1z@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wy1zCJMDD1.3Mz@netcom.com>
Source record: 50455

The subject, I think, sums it up.

What FTP/FSP site has it?

Thanks.

73,
Scott

--
```
================================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITNET: wy1z@NUHUB |
| Amateur Radio: wy1z AX.25: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio |
================================================================================
```

163. X1J?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 14:46:29 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2h6b85$auf@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 50457

Greetings! I run a DX PacketCluster system in east central IL with three digipeaters. Currently, all are using TheNet V2.08B. Does anyone have first hand experience with this new X1J version? I think it would be handy to provide on-the-air access to a deviation meter, and there could be other program fixes. The series of articles in CQ magazine suggested that it is a worthwhile upgrade. Any opinions?

Thanks! 73 de Drew K9CW

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

164. Request for XR2211 RTTY Circuit.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 14:53:52 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Jan14.225352.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 50458

Hi,

I need an XR2211 circuit for decoding RTTY/CW? Can anyone send me one with as much info as possible on the circuit
calculations if possible. Tks.

73 de 9VG Daniel

165. Re: Needed 4.43361 MHz crystal for TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 16:19:03 UTC
From: kevin@novell.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan14.161903.28274@novell.com>
Source record: 50505

In article <2h2seb$723@bronze.lcs.mit.edu> moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu (David Moisan) writes:
>I've been collecting parts to build a Baycom-style modem based on the
>schematic in TCM3105.ZIP (plus a few details). I've found the TCM3105
>chip at JDR...but NO crystal; it needs a 4.43361 MHz crystal to work
>(surprised? Not.) Naturally, it isn't one of the values listed.
>
>Does JDR now stock it (my catalog is old); at least, where has everyone
>else gotten theirs. Without the crystal, this will be another project
>I was never meant for...and the old farts wonder why no one builds...:(

I am afraid it is not in my latest JDR catalog. 4.43... MHz sounds like the PAL colour subcarrier frequency, so they would probably be available more easily in Europe.

Kevin White

166. Amiga soft for Baycom-mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 16:57:00 UTC
From: steve.jones@canrem.com
Message-ID: <60.2069.5731.0N191273@canrem.com>
Source record: 50474

> Hi OM!
>
> Do you know is there any software to use Baycom-modem with Amiga ??
>
> Please reply to my e-mail address :)
>
> 73 de Petri OH1MVH

I'm afraid there's nothing out there. You could always fire up a
bridgeboard and run Baycom off of that.

Steve
* JABBER v1.1 * I can resist everything except temptation.

167. Re: packet radio diode matrix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 17:04:06 UTC
From: kb7uv@panix.com
Message-ID: <2h6ja6$onv@panix2.panix.com>
Source record: 50459

In article <9401131924591.n8ptt.DLITE@delphi.com>,
Ken Chamberlain <n8ptt@delphi.com> wrote:
>I need to buy another diode matrix. I one I used is filled up (5 ports).
>That company only sells one with 5 ports. who sells one with more ports?
> Ken N8PTT@Delphi.com
>

Amateur Network Supply has a diode matrix board with 6 ports. The Netrix
has other features:

o Easily changes from TheNet to ROSE by moving jumpers
o TNCs plug tight onto the Netrix -- cables not needed

Amateur Network Supply has several other useful products. One of interest
to those whpo have run out of ports on a diode matrix is their wireline
link. Using the wireline and one TNC per diode matrix one can link
multiple diode matrices together.

Don Rotolo, N2IRZ, is the proprietor of Amateur Network Supply. He can be
reached at 201-666-9776. (Sorry, I can't recall the address right now!)

73, Andy
--
_____ Andrew Funk, KB7UV _____
| President, Tri-State Amateur Repeater Council (TSARC) |
| ENG Editor/Microwave Control, WCBS-TV Channel 2 News, New York |
| Internet: kb7uv@panix.com Packet: kb7uv@kb7uv.#nli.ny.usa |

168. Need info on packet radio for slip/uucp connection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 17:38:19 UTC
From: amorse@next.com
Message-ID: <2h6lab$bvn@rosie.next.com>
Source record: 50487

Hello.

I live on a 43' sailboat and am planning on sailing it around the world. I'd like to outfit the boat with a connection to the internet. From what I've learned it sounds like packet radio is the way to go.

Since I'm new to packet radio, I'd like to hear from you if you think packet radio is the best solution. I'd also like to know what kind of equipment would be needed/best to implement this and any good new or (preferably) used sources.

Thanks in advance,

Aaron Morse
415-780-3785

169. Wisconsin Packet Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 18:50:35 UTC
From: Thomas Landmann <t5l@osnnov1.adp.wisc.edu>
Message-ID: <1994Jan14.125035.7881@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 50470

```
-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-
W i s c o n s i n P a c k e t
-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-
The purpose of the list is to encourage discussion of all aspects of
packet radio in Wisconsin. You do not need to be from Wisconsin to use
the list or post. If you would like to see packet promoted and developed
in Wisconsin, then you are very much welcome.

To subscribe, send a message to "listserver@relay.adp.wisc.edu" with the
line "subscribe wi_packet Your Name" in the body of the message. Of
course, replace the expression "Your Name" with your first and last name.

Please direct questions to:
Tom Landmann, t5l@osnnov1.adp.wisc.edu

73, Tom N9UDL
```

170. Re: packet radio diode matrix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 19:30:55 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <758601055snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50472

In article <9401131924591.n8ptt.DLITE@delphi.com> n8ptt@delphi.com (Ken Chamberlain) writes:
>I need to buy another diode matrix. I one I used is filled up (5 ports).
>That company only sells one with 5 ports. who sells one with more ports?
> Ken N8PTT@Delphi.com
>
Once you get to six ports, it can be more efficient to arrange them in a ring. Unless you fancy soldering in 720 diodes........

A ring system is basically a standard diode matrix with some diodes left out. You can also have two TNCs talking in the ring at the same time when there are six or more of them, and provided you are careful which TNCs go where in the ring, you shouldn't get too much delay through the node. As a hint consider a ring

```
A
/ \
F B
| |
E C
\ /
D
```

A and D can be talking to their neighbours at the same time (same for other pairs) - just make sure that the flow control from A controls B,C,E and F and the diodes from the A TXD only go to B and F. If I have added it up right (I didn't draw it out.....) you only need 36 diodes (Each TXD is connected to two and each RTS to 4).

Another tip with modern RS232 chips is to make sure one diode connected to each input line has a 100K resistor in parallel, because some of the CMOS input types might not like being 'floated' when all the driving outputs are inactive. A single 100K resistor encourages the input to the right state and is completely overridden when any of the driving outputs goes active.

Another trick I have seen is to use a 4017 IC and a low-frequency clock oscillator to poll each one in turn. Each CTS is wired to a different 4017 output so all but one are held 'busy'. If the DTR of the polled device goes active, it inhibits the clock generator until it goes inactive.
Wire all the RX lines together and connect each TX via a diode to the same line (a 100K resistor as above might be a good idea). Don't forget to use suitable level-shifters!

Dave
--

```
*****************************************************************************
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
*****************************************************************************
```

171. Re: Where get TCM 3105 chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 19:35:58 UTC
From: Curley_Pete@msm.dev.cdx.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan14.193558.23930@merlin.dev.cdx.mot.com>
Source record: 50464

In article <2631@indep1.chi.il.us> clifto@indep1.chi.il.us (Cliff Sharp)
writes:
>In article <CJGos2.B6n@cnsnews.Colorado.EDU> koberg@spot.Colorado.EDU (Allen
Koberg) writes:
>>In article <CJFK3y.6nt@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>,
>>Jan A. Barglowski <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil> wrote:
>>>I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
>>
>>I called TI themselves and they sent me out two free samples (I'm a
>
> Now that we've all got the chips, and presumably (I haven't yet) gotten
>a crystal from Digi-Key, and tagged on a 1488 and 1489, how are people using
>them? Is there, say, a driver for NOS that will work with a bare modem to
>work packet?
>
>
>
>--
>+---
+
>| Cliff Sharp | clifto@indep1.chi.il.us |
>| WA9PDM | |
>+---
+
>
There is a NOS AX25 driver available on the N8EMR BBS (614-895-2553)
It requires a modification to a TMS 3105 based modem. Instructions are
included.

73's
Pete N1NVV

172. Wisconsin Packet Radio Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 20:18:14 UTC
From: "T. Landmann" <t5l@osnnov1.adp.wisc.edu>
Message-ID: <2h6um6$8fc@news.doit.wisc.edu>
Source record: 50461

```
-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-
W i s c o n s i n P a c k e t
-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-
```

☐The purpose of the list is to encourage discussion of all aspects of packet radio.☐ You don't have to be from Wisconsin to subscribe or post, the only requirement is that you have an interest in promoting and advancing packet radio.

```
To subscribe, send a message to "listserver@relay.adp.wisc.edu". In the
body of the message, include the line "subscribe wi_packet Your Name"
where "Your Name" is replaced by your actual first and last names.

Please direct questions to:
Tom Landmann, t5l@osnnov1.adp.wisc.edu

73, Tom N9UDL
----------------------------------------------------------
- Tom Landmann N9UDL -
-- t5l@osnnov1.adp.wisc.edu CompuServe:76020,2055 --
--- SysOp @ The Offline BBS, FidoNet 1:121/25 ---
----------------------------------------------------------
- 608.263.1650 [w] 608.277.1115 [h] bbs.is .down [bbs] -
----------------------------------------------------------
```

173. Re: X1J?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 20:36:43 UTC
From: mikewood@rock.concert.net
Message-ID: <2h6vor$4i@inxs.concert.net>
Source record: 50462

In article <2h6b85$auf@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>,
Andrew B. White <k9cw@prairienet.org> wrote:
>
>Greetings! I run a DX PacketCluster system in east central IL with
>three digipeaters. Currently, all are using TheNet V2.08B. Does anyone
>have first hand experience with this new X1J version? I think it would
>be handy to provide on-the-air access to a deviation meter, and there
>could be other program fixes. The series of articles in CQ magazine
>suggested that it is a worthwhile upgrade. Any opinions?
>
As a fund raising project for our local DX PacketCluster (W4DW on
the S.E. PacketCluster Network) we will be offering a complete
kit including the PCB to add the over the air deviation meter
to any node.
Amateur Call : NT4O
Price will be $39.00 (plus shipping if bought by mail).

We also intend to have them for sale at the Dayton Hamfest. You
can order prior to then. Drop me an email message for more details.

Mike Wood Internet: mikewood@rock.concert.net
The Signal Group
P.O. Box 1979 ***Avoid company disclaimers by owning the company ***
Wake Forest, NC 27588

Phone: 919-556-8477 Fax: 919-556-0115

174. MODS wanted for ALL radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 20:49:37 UTC
From: wy1z@bach.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94Jan14154937@bach.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 50463
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.scanner

I want to compile as complete a library of mods for every shortwave radio,
ham radio, and scanner.

Once collected, they will each be placed into their respective locations
according to manufacturer in the ham radio FTP area on world.std.com.

Any pointers to FTP, FSP, mailserver, World Wide Web, and Gopher
sites, as well as whatever else you can offer would be greatly
appreciated!

Thanks much!

Scott

--

```
================================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITNET: wy1z@NUHUB |
| Amateur Radio: wy1z AX.25: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio |
================================================================================
```

175. '94 Ntl Digital Communications Conf.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 22:36:25 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan14.163625.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 50465

From: Mike Stapp KE0WW FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TwinsLAN Amateur Radio Club
h 612 823-2351
w 612 951-0232
fax 612 951-2333
packet KE0WW@WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA

ARRL NATIONAL DIGITAL CONFERENCE 1994 ANNOUNCED

MINNEAPOLIS, JANUARY 12 -- The TwinsLAN ARC today announced that it will sponsor the 1994 ARRL National Digital Communications Conference on August 19 through 21 at the Thunderbird Hotel and Conference Center in Bloomington, MN. The theme for this year's conference is "Digital Communications - Amateur Radio of Today...and the Future".

The objective of the conference is to create a forum for radio amateurs and experts in digital communications to meet, publish their work and present new ideas and techniques for discussion. Presenters and attendees will have opportunity to exchange ideas and learn about recent hardware and software advances, theories, experimental results, and practical applications. Areas of interest include generation, coding, modulation and demodulation, transmission, networking, processing, presentation and application of voice, text, image and data information.

The conference site is located near the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport, just off Interstate I-494. Free 24-hr shuttle service is available to and from the airport.

AGENDA:
The agenda for the three-day event includes informal activities for attendees and family members on Friday, August 19 through noon Sunday, August 21. Formal conference activities, including presentation of papers and six forums are scheduled for Saturday, August 20, from 8:30 am to 5 pm. A detailed agenda will be available when schedules are finalized.

CALL FOR PAPERS:
Anyone interested in digital communications is invited to submit a formal paper for publication in the conference Proceedings. Presentation at the conference is not required for publication. Papers are due by June 20 and should be submitted to Maty Weinberg, ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 or via Internet at lweinber@arrl.org. A schedule for presentation of papers will be available in early July.

ACCOMMODATIONS:
On-site accommodations are available at a special rate of $67 (plus tax) for single occupancy or $73 (plus tax) for double occupancy. Make

reservations directly with the Thunderbird Hotel at 800 328-1931 before July 29 for these special rates. Be sure to mention you are attending the National Digital Communications Conference. Off-site accommodations are available in the area starting at $39.95. Contact the NDCC Info Line for a list of facilities. Early reservations are encouraged. A list of area campgrounds for RVs is also available. Northwest Airlines is offering an additional 5% discount on airfare to and from the Twin Cities for conference attendees. Call the NDCC Info Line for details.

A FAMILY WEEKEND:
Family participation in the NDCC is encouraged. The hotel has a large pool for guests. Informal outings are planned to the Minnesota Zoo (admission extra) and the Mall of America, the largest indoor shopping mall in the US. Free scheduled shuttle service is also available from the conference center to the Mall. Minnesota is a great place to visit in August. Consider making this weekend an addition to your family vacation plans. Twin Cities and Minnesota tourist information packets are available on request to the NDCC Info Line.

REGISTRATION:
The conference registration fee is $45 per person, which includes a luncheon buffet, a set of conference papers (including those submitted but not presented) and transportation to the Mall of America on Saturday evening. Registration, by check payable to "TwinsLAN Conference", must be received by August 12. Mail your registration form and check to:

1994 National Digital Communications Conference
c/o Paul Ramey WG0G
16266 Finland Ave.
Rosemount, MN 55068

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
Contact Paul Ramey at the NDCC Info Line, 612 432-1149 (evenings and weekends) or Carl Estey via Internet e-mail at estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com.

NOTE: Please give widest possible distribution. Text may not be appropriate for un-edited re-transmission by Amateur Radio. Check with your local BBS SYSOP before posting.

--

_____
Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

176. WANTED: Mods for ALL radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 23:54:18 UTC
From: wy1z@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wy1zCJn92J.92v@netcom.com>
Source record: 50468

I want to compile as complete a library of mods for every shortwave radio, ham radio, and scanner.

Once collected, they will each be placed into their respective locations according to manufacturer in the ham radio FTP area on world.std.com.

Any pointers to FTP, FSP, mailserver, World Wide Web, and Gopher sites, as well as whatever else you can offer would be greatly appreciated!

Thanks much!

Scott

--
==
| Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITNET: wy1z@NUHUB |
Amateur Radio: wy1z AX.25: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na
Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on
the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio
==

177. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-14 23:54:59 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2h7bcj$1ah@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 50466

In article <CJLH8F.A4t@world.std.com>, ghitz@world.std.com (George E Hitz) writes:
> Usenet group alt.test is set up for just such testing, Geoff.
> You might give it a try ...
misc.test is even better. If you post there, lots of friendly daemons reply via mail to tell you exactly where your post has got to - can be fascinating! Interestingly, last time I posted there nowhere in the UK actually replied, though I can be assured that my posts get to some very strange parts of the world... :-)

73 Mike

--
+- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK -=- M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| --THIS SPACE TEMPORARILY BLANK-- | AMPR: g7gpa@hobbes.g7gpa.ampr.org |
| (until I can think of a decent joke)| AX25: g7gpa@g7gpa.gb7bad.#23.gbr.eu |
|UNDER the overpass! OVER the underpass! Around the future and BEYOND REPAIR!|

178. Re: X1J?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-15 01:23:08 UTC
From: Neville@swfmc1.sinet.slb.com
Message-ID: <2h6l97$t0i@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 50460

In article <2h6b85$auf@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>, <k9cw@prairienet.org> writes:
> Path:
news.sinet.slb.com!csn!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!howland.re
ston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!prairienet.org!k9cw
> From: k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White)
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> Subject: X1J?
> Date: 14 Jan 1994 14:46:29 GMT
> Organization: The East-Central Illinois Free-Net
> Lines: 16
> Message-ID: <2h6b85$auf@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Reply-To: k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White)
> NNTP-Posting-Host: firefly.prairienet.org
> Originator: k9cw@firefly.prairienet.org
>
>
> Greetings! I run a DX PacketCluster system in east central IL with
> three digipeaters. Currently, all are using TheNet V2.08B. Does anyone
> have first hand experience with this new X1J version? I think it would
> be handy to provide on-the-air access to a deviation meter, and there
> could be other program fixes. The series of articles in CQ magazine
> suggested that it is a worthwhile upgrade. Any opinions?
>
> Thanks! 73 de Drew K9CW
>
>
> --
> *-----------------------------*-------------------------------------*
> | Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
> | ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
> *-----------------------------*-------------------------------------*

Hello,

Well Well. I have only just got 'internet connected' this week
(or whatever the expression is...)

I am G0JVU - the designer of the X1J dev meter hardware!
Dave G8KBB and I are the people who have produced it all.

I am perhaps biased, but yes it is worth while to upgrade. We have a full
manual set to support it. Presently it is all available on Compuserve, but
I can soon get it on here somewhere when I get familiar with gophers and the
like. X1J has loads of features, such as full TCP/IP support etc.

I run several X1J repeaters, some up to 6 ports worth of X1J TNCs.

I have small quantities of Dev PCBs - homemade, undrilled, (as per the CQ artical) if required, but MFJ have started to provide kits with double sided (professionally produced) PCBs.

We are presently developing (in addition to the Dev meter);-
a) Signal strength meter
b) Temperature meter
c) Voltage monitor.

This will then have used all four ports of the ADC, but these are not ready yet!

Buck Rogers (K4ABT) is the best contact I know States-side, or MFJ at present.

Otherwise - yours truley!

Best 73

Neville - G0JVU

179. PC/Monitor generated RFI. Suppression?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-15 02:43:47 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Jan15.104347.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 50467

Hi there,

Hope this is the right place to post this. I don't know if any of you are experiencing the same problems as I am with
PC/Monitor generated RFI. I was wondering if anyone out there has any hints, suggestions, known methods, for suppressing these RFI
and if there's anything I can do to the PC (short of switching it off) to reduce the radiated RF energy. I've been hearing a lot
of people have this problem and it seems that the PC is notorious in this aspect so I welcome any help. Tks.

73 de 9VG

180. Satalite modes, motorola guides, and msk..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-15 03:56:23 UTC
From: anderson@spool.mu.edu
Message-ID: <2h7ph7$a53@spool.mu.edu>
Source record: 50469

3 unrelated questions for the net,

#1 How/where can I find a listing of what modes are supported by
which amature satalites? I looked in the ARRL handbook, and wasn't able to
find a comprehensive list.

#2 I've seen the term MSK referred to in data on the WD4DSY modems. A set of
these are in my future, but not for a while. Can someone explane what MSK
is, FSK, PSK and their quad variations I'm fimilar with but MSK is new ta me.

#3 Does anyone know how I might get a complete set of Motorola selection
guides,it doesn't matter if there old. Less than 5 years would be nice but
I'm not too picky.

Oh, and has anyone else out there put together Glenn's 10Ghz data link radios?
I'm in the process and thought I'd ask if anyone else had done some and
what they thought.
B
Chris{}Anderson
Ka9uqo

181. DEC, UNIX, Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-15 06:34:32 UTC
From: klausf@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Message-ID: <4981@tekgen.bv.tek.com>
Source record: 50471

Have VAXstation 2000 running ULTRIX, DEC's version of BSD UNIX. Have Ethernet connection, have TCP/IP, Telnet and all that good stuff :-)

Long time ago, the author of "The coocoo's nest" (...spelling of coocoo? I can spell Kuckuck!) informed me of the existence of a ham with call N6??? who had written a full and workable implementation of AX.25 under UNIX.

Lost all information. Anyone have any idea whether this is true? The object here is to run packet without a TNC, purely contained (h'ware & s'ware) within the box.

Direct EMail responses (very) welcome.

Thanks, and 73 de N7EKJ

Klaus

182. TAPR office move

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-15 11:33:00 UTC
From: james.mollica@pics.com
Message-ID: <179.450.uupcb@pics.com>
Source record: 50482

FM.: Do you have the number for TAPR?

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio has moved its offices. The mailing
address is:

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Rd. #337
Tucson, AZ 85749-9399

The voice telephone number is (817) 383-0000. This number has a
voice mail system attached and is available 24 hours a day. A FAX
server will be operational within the next few weeks to
automatically fax information to you.

The incoming FAX number is (817) 566-2544.

More information on the office move will be published in the
Winter, 1994 edition of Packet Status Register.

```
------------------
Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ AX.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na
Amateur IP: 44.124.12.16
.
```

TNX to W6SWE for the update. Jim N2NRD.

```
* 1st 1.11 #1439 * DXING OSCAR 13 145.890 AND SAREX 145.550! N2NRD @ AMSAT.ORG

----
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Pics OnLine MultiUser System 609/753-2540 HST 609/753-2605 (V32bis) |
| Massive File Collection - Over 45,000 Files OnLine - 250 Newsgroups |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

183. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-15 12:10:40 UTC
From: pschleck@unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <radio/personal-intro-1-758635834@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 50473
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.info,rec.answers,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.1.1.4
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.5 12/18/93 14:15:53
Changes: new mailing lists, .packet rmgroup, and .policy updates

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info,
and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new
reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the
author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 September
1993 to add the mailing lists for the new rec.radio.amateur newsgroups, to
note the rmgroup of rec.radio.amateur.packet, and to officially retire some
(in)famous threads of discussion on rec.radio.amateur.policy.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list
for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions
were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had
signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we
now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio.
The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began
to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the
logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and
another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet
and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great
Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to
rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the
network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at
White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this
arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for
commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping
gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale
to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use
restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically
```

for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in rec.radio.amateur.misc. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (to replace .packet), .equipment, .homebrew, .antenna, and .space.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize

this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, rec.radio.amateur.packet, should be removed by September 21st, 1993. It is obsolete, and you should use .digital.misc instead (or the appropriate new mailing list, mentioned below). The group has .misc as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as .digital.tcp-ip.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially .equipment and .homebrew, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. Recent changes to the Amateur Radio Rules (FCC Part 97) have finally laid to rest the Great Usenet Pizza Autopatch Debate as well as complaints about now-preempted local scanner laws hostile to amateurs, but plenty of discussion about what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, as well as the neverending no-code debate, may still be found here.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar progagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquires and other administrivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas,

commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

Except for rec.radio.swap and rec.radio.cb, all of these newsgroups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting
===========================

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker
GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

184. TNC-2 commands/standard

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-16 04:54:08 UTC
From: ez006683@othello.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <CJpHM8.3v9@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 50476

Is there a copy of the TNC-2 commands, standards and other data available
on-line anywhere? I need things like commands/syntax/pin outs/etc.
I have an MFJ-1274 if there are any differences between TNC-2 mutations.

Thanks,
Dan

--
--
* Daniel D. Todd Packet: KC6UUD@KE6LW.#nocal.ca.usa *
* Internet: ddtodd@ucdavis.edu *
* Snail Mail: 1750 Hanover #102 *
* Davis CA 95616 *
--
* I do not speak for the University of California.... *
* and it sure as hell doesn't speak for me!! *
--

185. How is MFJ-1278 for PACTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-16 08:52:29 UTC
From: dbraun@ilx049.intel.com
Message-ID: <2hav8d$u05@ilx018.intel.com>
Source record: 50477

I want to run PACTOR, so I need to replace
my Kantronics UTU-XT/P. At the same time, it
would be nice to have one box that can do VHF packet
as well. Can anyone compare the MFJ-1278 and the
Kantronics KAM-Plus for HF use?

From previous net wisdom, I've heard that the Kantronics
has better HF filters/modem. But then, the MFJ apparently has
more bells and whistles (CW keyer, SSTV, etc.).

Any comments on the overall quality of the MFJ? Is it buggy?
Are all the bells and whistles actually useful?
I'd rather not use their ads as my sole source of data...

Doug Braun (4X/N1OWU)

Email: dbraun@inside.intel.com
Intel Mail: IDC1-41
iNet: 8-435-5069 Long Distance: 011-972-4-655069
Fax: 8-435-5999 Long Distance: 011-972-4-655999
Snail Mail: US: Other:
PO Box 311 Intel Israel, Ltd.
Mendham, NJ 07945 IDC-42
Matam Scientific Center
Haifa, Israel 31015
---

186. new user question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-16 10:22:09 UTC
From: lyndond@roverpte.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <758715729snz@roverpte.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50481

Hi

Is is possible to send email from the Internet to a packet radio person?
If it is does anyone know where the gateway is?

Thanks.
--
Lyndon David
Rover Group - Vehicle and Powertrain Electronics
My views not of my employer etc.....

187. Re: Where get TCM 3105 chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-16 11:27:25 UTC
From: koberg@spot.Colorado.EDU
Message-ID: <CJpztq.EnE@cnsnews.Colorado.EDU>
Source record: 50478

In article <2631@indep1.chi.il.us>,
Cliff Sharp <clifto@indep1.chi.il.us> wrote:
>In article <CJGos2.B6n@cnsnews.Colorado.EDU> koberg@spot.Colorado.EDU (Allen Koberg)
writes:
>>In article <CJFK3y.6nt@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>,
>>Jan A. Barglowski <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil> wrote:
>>>I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
>>
>>I called TI themselves and they sent me out two free samples (I'm a
>
> Now that we've all got the chips, and presumably (I haven't yet) gotten
>a crystal from Digi-Key, and tagged on a 1488 and 1489, how are people using
>them? Is there, say, a driver for NOS that will work with a bare modem to
>work packet?

yes, there is, but I don't remember the file name of ftp site (helpful
aren't I :-).

188. Re: PC/Monitor generated RFI. Suppression?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-16 15:04:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan16.150405.20540@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50480

In article <1994Jan15.104347.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg> asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg writes:
> Hope this is the right place to post this. I don't know if any of you are experiencing the same problems as I am with
>PC/Monitor generated RFI. I was wondering if anyone out there has any hints, suggestions, known methods, for suppressing these RFI
>and if there's anything I can do to the PC (short of switching it off) to reduce the radiated RF energy. I've been hearing a lot
>of people have this problem and it seems that the PC is notorious in this aspect so I welcome any help. Tks.

Yes, this is a common problem. In many cases, it's the monitor that's the main culprit. Try turning off just the monitor and see if most of your noise goes away. If it doesn't, try removing the monitor video cable from the PC. If that doesn't eliminate most of the noise, then the problem is internal to the PC. The answer in all cases is shielding and suppression, but it helps to know at the start which item is the main culprit.

If the monitor is the culprit, there are conductive sprays you can use on the inside of the plastic cabinet to reduce the hash. GC Electronics makes one that works well. You have to strip the monitor and spray the cabinet. Usually you want to spray inside for appearance sake. When you put it back together, watch out that the HV section has adequate clearance with the now conductive case. If it doesn't, glue some fish paper in the proper spots to prevent arc overs. Unless the monitor is a "hot chassis" design, bond the conductive coating to the chassis, and bring a bond wire out from the chassis to station ground. If the monitor is color, the shadow mask in the tube will form an adequate shield, but if it's mono, then you may need to put fine copper screening over the face of the tube. Spray paint it flat black and it'll double as an anti-reflection screen.

If the cable is radiating, first make sure you're using a shielded cable, then use some snap on ferrite chokes on the cable. These chokes are good things to put on *every* external cable.

If the PC is the culprit, scrape paint so that the case halves can bond properly, and add extra screws so that every seam has a screw at least every two inches of it's length. That's what it takes to get a good Faraday cage. Any openings in the case should be covered with copper screen wire. The floppy drive opening is a problem because you need access. The best way to handle this is to shield the entire drive bay from the inside and accept the hash when the drive is in use. Bring a bond wire from the case to station ground.

Of course it always helps to have the radio's antenna as far from
the PC as possible, and brought back to the radio via a well shielded
coax. The radio chassis should be bonded to the station ground. If
you're using a HT (so sorry) then you may have to locate the radio
and TNC far from the PC via a long RS232 cable. Note that the TNC can
also be a source of noise. In some cases it's better to leave the
TNC next to the computer and remote locate the radio with long audio
and control cabling. The TNC should be treated the same way as the PC.
Sand off the paint and add bonding screws. If it's plastic cased, either
use the conductive spray, or put it in a metal box.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

189. Re: Satalite modes, motorola guides, and msk..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-16 15:11:37 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan16.151137.20638@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50479

In article <2h7ph7$a53@spool.mu.edu> anderson@spool.mu.edu (Chris Anderson) writes:
>
>#2 I've seen the term MSK referred to in data on the WD4DSY modems. A set of
>these are in my future, but not for a while. Can someone explane what MSK
>is, FSK, PSK and their quad variations I'm fimilar with but MSK is new ta me.

MSK stands for Minimum Shift Keying. It's a special modulating waveform
that's shaped to have minimum extra sidebands. Usually it's generated
from a look up table in a ROM. It avoids passing through the zero energy
point that widens the modulation of some other methods. Instead theres a
3 db amplitude variation that's intended to make the resultant RF vector
rotation follow a circular path at 1/4th the baud rate from one data state
to another. Each bit is encoded as a 90 degree rotation of the vector.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

190. Packet vs Netnews, email and Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 01:22:20 UTC
From: Ken Pennell <krpennell@bnr.ca>
Message-ID: <1994Jan17.012220.4142@bcarh54a.bnr.ca>
Source record: 50483

I have a question. I have access to Netnews, Internet and email,
Being an Amateur Radio operator, have somewhat of an interest in
packet radio. I am not active on packet (no TNC) and was wondering why
I should get started. There are obvious advantages to delving into a
new mode of communication, to me, something new is fun. What are the
advantages of packet communications with all of these other goodies
(especially the packet to internet gateways)?

73
Ken

==
Ken Pennell Bell-Northern Research |Opinions expressed
pennell@bnr.ca P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
Ottawa, ON, CANADA |necessarily BNRs.
Amateur Radio: VE3KKN 613-763-7481 (Business) |
613-763-5783 (FAX) |
==

191. Re: PC/Monitor generated RFI. Suppression?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 02:32:40 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <2hctc8$bvr@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 50527

The original author didn't say what kind of monitor he had, the frequency where he experienced RFI, or any experiments he tried to localize the source. This matters a lot. Many of the early monochrome monitors were very bad. Newer, high quality color VGA monitors have considerably more shielding built in and are much better.

First localize the problem with a few experiments. Try turning down the contrast until the screen goes dark. Does this affect the noise? Now turn the contrast back up and turn down the brightness instead. Try unplugging the video cable from the PC. Plug it back in and turn off the monitor power. Which of these makes a difference?

In the case of a Korean clone of the original IBM PC monochrome monitor that I have, I tracked most of the RFI down to one wire that carried +70 volts to the video output stage. Replacing this wire with a piece of RG-174 coax with some bypass caps almost completely eliminated the noise on HF. A piece of RG-8 braid slipped over the TTL signal cable took care of the rest.

I did coat the inside of the case with conductive paint, but that turned out to be unnecessary. Moral: localize the problem and try simple things first. Resort to the tedious shotgun fixes later only if the simple localized tricks don't work.

Phil

192. Re: How is MFJ-1278 for PACTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 05:26:34 UTC
From: Leland Van Koten <LEEVANKOTEN@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <940117.01594.LEEVANKOTEN@delphi.com>
Source record: 50484

Doug Braun <dbraun@ilx049.intel.com> writes:

>as well. Can anyone compare the MFJ-1278 and the
>Kantronics KAM-Plus for HF use?
>
>From previous net wisdom, I've heard that the Kantronics
>has better HF filters/modem. But then, the MFJ apparently has
>more bells and whistles (CW keyer, SSTV, etc.).
>
>Any comments on the overall quality of the MFJ? Is it buggy?

Doug --

I haven't used my 1278 for Pactor (since MFJ hasn't seen fit to fill my order for the needed upgrade), but have been generally satisfied with it otherwise. The biggest problem with MFJ is that they have a well-deserved reputation for filling orders when they feel like it,, and they frequently don't feel like it for months. But their reputation for shoddy quality is, in my view, really not jusitified.

I have primarily used my 1278 for VHF packet, and HF RTTY, but have also done a little HF keyboard-to-keyboard packet, and have monitored some FAX and SSTV. For those purposes, it's fine. I have also used it a little on HF CW on people who are hopelessly fast for me (13 wpm was a struggle, and 30 out of the question), but as a CW demodulator, it's not too good. I've heard that the KAM is far better on CW, but I doubt that anything is very good on anything other than machine-sent CW. (Of course, any of the multi-modes are fine on sending CW when used either as memory keyers or from the keyboard.)

My impression is that if you're seriously into SSTV, you'll want a dedicated unit, but the 1278 is good for giving you a taste of that mode. I have worked through some decent pileups on RTTY with a non-directional antenna, and have been able to copy some pretty weak stations with audible QRM, so the filters aren't too bad. (If the QRM is too loud and close, copy is impossible, but that's a function of capture effect with my overly wide IF filter in the receiver -- typically, when this happens, NOTHING shows up as getting through the filter in the 1278.)

Although I'm generally satisfied with my 1278, if I had it to do again, I'd probably get a KAM. The reason -- it has the modes that I really use, and is the ONLY multi-mode that I know of which permits simultaneous HF and VHF operation. I'd love to be able to get DX spots on PacketCluster, work them on HF RTTY, and then see what else was on PacketCluster, without logging off and on to the PacketCluster. This didn't seem important at first, since I had never seen the virtues of PacketCluster, but it is a major pain now.

73 de Lee, KE3FB in Md.
leevankoten@delphi.com

193. Re: Packet vs Netnews, email and Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 05:35:37 UTC
From: Leland Van Koten <LEEVANKOTEN@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <940117.02137.LEEVANKOTEN@delphi.com>
Source record: 50485

Ken Pennell <krpennell@bnr.ca> writes:

>Being an Amateur Radio operator, have somewhat of an interest in
>packet radio. I am not active on packet (no TNC) and was wondering why
>I should get started. There are obvious advantages to delving into a
>new mode of communication, to me, something new is fun. What are the
>advantages of packet communications with all of these other goodies

Ken --

I have not used the packet to Internet gateways, but would say that there are at least two big reasons to get active on packet:

1) A lot of amateurs are active on packet who aren't into landline connectivity at all. Thus, there are a lot of posts on the BBSs (especially of equipment), that aren't otherwise available;

2) If you're into DXing, PacketCluster is a major plus for working rare DX. Without it, if you're on 20 meters, for example, you might never know that the rare country you need is currently calling CQ with no takers on 30 or 15 meters.

I'm sure there are lots of other advantages to packet radio over the landline services, but those are the major ones to me.

73 de Lee, KE3FB in Md.
leevankoten@delphi.com

194. ADC0844LCN modes, help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 06:03:28 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Jan17.140328.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 50486

Hi,
Does anyone have the programming specs for the ADC0844LCN A/D convertor chip? I would like to know how to program the different read modes and what they are. Tks.

73 de 9VG Daniel

195. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 12:35:03 UTC
From: rpctelecom@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <CJrxMF.H7C@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 50490

I have found that the PAKET 5.0 software handles this really well for multiple connects. Each stream is sent to a different window, so logical sense can be made of the incoming text! As far as I know, PAKET 5.0 is not TNC specific and can handle TAPR compatible, AEA, etc.

Mark

196. Re: MC3359 pinout wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 16:02:51 UTC
From: glenne@sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <CJs78s.6rI@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 50488

Mark Willis (mark@icsbelf.co.uk) wrote:
: Hi all,

: I recently got a few radios with MC3359 receiver chips in them. Since I want
: to play with 9600 baud packet on this radio I need to know the pinout. Any

1 NC
2 Crystal
3 Crystal
4 Mixer Output
5 VCC
6 Limiter input
7 decoupling
8 decoupling
9 Quad. Input
10 Demodulator Filter

11 Recovered Audio
12 Demod Output
13 Filter Input
14 Filter Output
15 Squelch Input
16 Scan Control
17 Audio Mute
18 GNC
19 RF In
20 NC

Glenn Elmore n6gn

ax.25 n6gn@wx3k.#nocal.ca.usa.na
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

197. PK900 & PcPackratt for Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 16:27:33 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <2hee9l$5kp@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 50489

I would like to hear from anyone using thr PK900 and
Packratt for Windows.

|| // ||\\ //|| //\\ //\\
|| // || \\ // || // //
||// || \\ || // //
||\\ || || || \\ === \\ ===
|| \\ || // || \\ // \\ //
|| \\ || // || \\// \\//
--FTAC
Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599
----

198. BBS software sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 18:16:36 UTC
From: ae1t@oz.plymouth.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan17.181636.5758@oz.plymouth.edu>
Source record: 50491

Does the latest version of the W0RLI software (version 16.10 I believe)
reside somewhere on the Internet? UCSD.EDU has version 16.06. Other
sites I've tried contain similar vintages.

73...
Peter

--
Peter Drexel |
Department of Computer Science | ae1t @ oz.plymouth.edu (Internet)
Plymouth State College | ae1t @ ae1t.nh.usa.na (AX25 net)
Plymouth, NH 03264 |

199. Re: PC/Monitor generated RFI. Suppression?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 18:59:43 UTC
From: (unknown)
Message-ID: <1994Jan17.185943.28233@zds-oem.zds.com>
Source record: 50497

In article <1994Jan15.104347.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg> asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg writes:
>Hi there,
>
> Hope this is the right place to post this. I don't know if any of you are experiencing the same problems as I am with
>PC/Monitor generated RFI. I was wondering if anyone out there has any hints, suggestions, known methods, for suppressing these RFI
>and if there's anything I can do to the PC (short of switching it off) to reduce the radiated RF energy. I've been hearing a lot
>of people have this problem and it seems that the PC is notorious in this aspect so I welcome any help. Tks.
>
The first thing you need to do is determine whether the noise is generated in the video card or in the monitor. To do this, write a small program that will fill the screen with capital H's. The configuration of this letter is very noisy and the FCC uses it for their testing. Now tune your receiver to one of the offending frequencies. Now try isolating the noise by disconnecting the monitor, turning the monitor off, monitor on-computer off, etc. Also try inserting a wire into the RGB and sync lines of the video card. This will help to eliminate the monitor as a problem.

Chances are that the noise is generated by the video card and radiated by the monitor and that fixes will need to be made to both. A monitor with ferrite beads on both ends of a well shielded cable and a shielded power cord should do alot to reduce the emissions. Generally 100 pF caps from the RGB, horizontal, and vertical sync lines to ground should do alot to reduce the emissions from the video card.

In the event that this does not work you will need to investigate for cabinet radiation from the monitor and computer. Make a loop from some RG58 coax by stripping back the shield a few inches and making a couple of turns about an 1-2 inches in diameter. Solder the center lead to where you stripped back the shield. Plug this loop into your receiver and use it to probe the computer setup. A faulty computer cabinet can be easily closed up with fingerstock, braid, or other conductive materials. Shielding a monitor cabinet is a lot more difficult and could cause safety problems (high voltage) or overheating.

When all else fails remember to purchase a computer from a reputable manufacturer such as IBM, COMPAQ, Zenith Data Systems, etc. These companies usually take the time to ensure that the computers they sell meet with EMI requirements. Unlike some manufacturers that sell cheap clones and do not spend the money to make sure that they will be EMI quiet.

Good luck, hope you fix it.

Earl Morse
KZ8E
e.morse@zds.com

200. Packet address (& callsign) for ham in UK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 19:09:51 UTC
From: pascoe@MathWorks.Com
Message-ID: <2henpv$gjo@europa.eng.gtefsd.com>
Source record: 50492

I'm trying to help a friend find a ham in England by the name of
Chris Jenkins-Powel...I don't know his call. But I'd appreciate if
anyone could tell me his call and (if possible) packet address.

He lives near Cambridge, England.....

Thanks...

==== Dave Pascoe KM3T ==================== pascoe@mathworks.com ==========
The MathWorks, Inc.
24 Prime Park Way, Natick, MA 01760
==== Tel: 508-653-2452 (x362) ==== Fax: 508-653-2997 =================

201. Re: PC/Monitor generated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-17 19:20:00 UTC
From: Burt.Kaufman@f40.n382.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <758863252.AA00330@afarm.uucp>
Source record: 50517

-=> Quoting Asirene to All <=-

As> I don't know if any of you are experiencing the same problems as
As> I am with PC/Monitor generated RFI. I was wondering if anyone out
As> there has any hints, suggestions, known methods, for suppressing RFI
As> and if there's anything I can do to the PC (short of switching it
As> off) to reduce the radiated RF energy. I've been hearing a lot
As> of people have this problem and it seems that the PC is
As> notorious in this aspect so I welcome any help. Tks.

I had a problem with this myself. Much of the problem came from the
cable to the video board. Note that the cable was "built-in", i.e.
I could not replace the cable with a better shielded one. I eventually
found a set of chokes that came with another monitor. These did the
job. (The chokes were 2 sets of split ferrite "tubes", designed to
surround the cable and suppress RF noise. They are held together
by using small tie wraps.) This was not some off-brand monitor,
but a nationally known top quality brand. The chokes came with a
cheap Korean monitor.

If the PC is properly enclosed (cover on and screwed down, all the
empty board slots covered), the most common problem is cheap cables.
Get cables with as much shielding as you can find (metal braid AND
foil, with metal covers for the connectors). INMAC sells the best
cables I've ever found. These may cure your problem. If the PC
is covered, the cables are quiet, then you may need to get some
copper foil and apply it to potential gaps in the metal case.

If you are trying to run packet with an HT, get an external antenna
and try it.

Burt N5SYY

... "America has no criminal class except her Congress." - Mark Twain
___ Blue Wave/QWK v2.12

202. Re: Global Alert For All: Jesus is Coming Soon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 01:07:29 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <CJswGI.6v3@synoptics.com>
Source record: 50494

**** This guy gets a copy of vmunix....

203. Re: Global Alert For All: Jesus is Coming Soon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 03:48:55 UTC
From: storkus@shell.portal.com
Message-ID: <CJt3xM.CA0@unix.portal.com>
Source record: 50498

In article <2hf865$j7i@orion.cc.andrews.edu>,
Clarence L. Thomas IV <clarence@orion.cc.andrews.edu> wrote:
(lots of Revelations junk deleted)

Like I told this guy by e-mail just now, those who don't know it probably
don't care, and both those who don't and those who do (I'm in the latter bunch)
are VERY annoyed and pissed off at this guy! Does anyone know who his sysadmin
is so we (or I) can mail him? How can anyone let a religeous fanatic on the
net like this?!?
Sincerely from the Jihad to Destroy B'Harni (the Devil incarnate!) outpost
in Reno,
--
****
Mike P. Storke "BEAVIS AND BUTT-HEAD FOREVER!!!!" "B'HARNI MUST DIE!!!!!"
Inet: storkus@shell.portal.com Amateur: No bbs locally :{
Snailmail: 2308 Paradise Dr. #134 Reno, NV 89512

204. MFJ TNC2 C-series

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 05:34:25 UTC
From: ab597@freenet.hsc.colorado.EDU
Message-ID: <199401180534.WAA20535@freenet.hsc.colorado.edu>
Source record: 50493

Bob, W6SWE suggested that I query your group with this question.

We have been using MFJ-127x series TNC2s with all sorts of various
firmware with outstanding results.

However ... the other day I purchased an MFJ-1274C (new C-series which
allows for off-the-shelf 19200 baud opns at the serial port).

The MFJ manual for the C-model says that ROSE, NETRON, TheNet are (still)
compatible with the unit.

HOWEVER ... I am not able to get WA8DED or NORD<>LINK firmware (which works
in all my earlier model TNC2s) to work in the C-model.

A call to MFJ confirmed that these specific firmware packages had not been
tested by them for the C-model.

Anyone have any information on the C-series and how I might get it running
with WA8DED and/or NORD<>LINK formware?

73 - Dave, KT0H

205. Re: Ringo resistor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 12:27:23 UTC
From: znha@ve3ppe.isis.org
Message-ID: <CJtrxn.Etv@ve3ppe.isis.org>
Source record: 50501

A comparision between my diamond x510hna and arx2b (on about 145 MHz) is that the ringo is impacted by water, snow and ice loading. This follows, because the matching network is at the bottom of the ringo, and it's completely exposed. The 510 network is completely contained within fiberglas.

73, Gord.

206. returned mail -- invalid userid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 12:50:08 UTC
From: SYSTEM@dhhdesy3.BITNET
Message-ID: <940118125149.21a01c7b@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 50496

```
The following message did not contain a valid DESY userid.
Since we were not able to identify the correct userid, the message will
be returned to you.
Please check your address list and try again with the correct userid.
It would be helpful to supply the full name of the addressee.

---------- text of the message with invalid userid follows -------------

> Received: from ucsd.edu by Sdsc.Edu (sds.sdsc.edu STMG) via INTERNET;
> Wed, 5 Jan 94 16:09:03 GMT
> Received: from localhost by ucsd.edu; id HAA24690
> sendmail 8.6.4/UCSD-2.2-sun
> Wed, 5 Jan 1994 07:42:21 -0800 for ham-digital-list
> Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
> Sender: ham-digital-relay%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
> Precedence: List
> Received: from localhost by ucsd.edu; id HAA24595
> sendmail 8.6.4/UCSD-2.2-sun
> Wed, 5 Jan 1994 07:41:59 -0800 for ham-digital-ddist
> Message-Id: <199401051541.HAA24595@ucsd.edu>
> Date: Wed, 5 Jan 94 07:41:46 PST
> From: ham-digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.
> BITnet (Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup)
> Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
> Reply-To: Ham-Digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
> Precedence: Bulk
> Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #1
> To: Ham-Digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
>
>
> Ham-Digital Digest Wed, 5 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 1
>
> Today's Topics:
> 1270 Hz in a modem standard.
> ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO (3 msgs)
> digital signal
> SCDX 2192
> TAPR 2 16 k to Netrom
> What kind of FSK is this?
>
> Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
> Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
> Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.
>
> Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
```

> (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".
>
> We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
> herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
> policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.
> --
>
> Date: 4 Jan 94 16:53:00 GMT
> From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
> Subject: 1270 Hz in a modem standard.
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> acsys@crl.com (Acsys Inc.) writes:
> >
>
> > I've got several digital signals receivable on my fm cable that I'm
> trying
> > to decode, I've identified one of the frequencies used as 1270Hz.
> Does
> > anyone know if any commonly used FSK formats use 1270Hz as one of
> there
> > frequencies?
> >
>
>
> The Bell 103 modem standard uses 1070 Hz and 1270 Hz as one of its
> pairs of frequencies. The 'originating' modem transmits on these
> frequencies. The 'answering' modem transmits on 2025/2225 Hz. Bell
> 103 modems are used for asynchronous transmissions up to 300 bps.
>
> 2225 Hz is normally the mark frequency for the answering modem, 1270
> Hz is normally the mark frequency for the originator. (I say
> 'normally' because the MIL version of this standard reversed the mark
> and space frequencies.)
>
> ---
> - Richard Chycoski richard@sfu.ca (NeXT Mail OK)
> Senior Systems Consultant
> Academic Computing Services
> Simon Fraser University
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 4 Jan 94 18:00:31 GMT
> From: ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!wattres!steve@network.ucs
> u
> Subject: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <tcjCJ3MG0.FuF@netcom.com> tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes:

> >Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) writes:
> >
> [asking what's magic about the Alinco DR1200T]
>
> >I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't own one I
> >think I can offer a few answers:
>
> (I hope you didn't get this info from some salescritter; if so, you were
> being taken.)
>
> > o it's crystal controlled, and operates on one of two switch
> > selectable frequencies;
>
> Uhhh, 'fraid not. It's synthesized. However, it is "true" FM, not PM,
> which makes it better for high-speed packet.
>
> > o it's easier to interface to a TNC than using the mic and phone
> > jacks of a convntional rig;
> > o the T/R switching is faster, which can be important at higher
> > speeds;
>
> Nope, it's *really* just their standard 2m 25W mobile without a mic. The
> mic jack is a standard 8 pin DIN plug with the usual non-standard wiring. T
> times aren't outstanding, but they're OK.
>
> > o it offers sufficient bandwidth to accomodate 9600 bps operation
> > without modification.
>
> There's this nice little section in the manual that explains how to open
> up the received audio filters, and also where to find the discriminator
> output. Nothing special there, either.
>
> >Or at least that's how I understand it. I'm sure that others will point ou
> >any lies I've told here....
>
> Quite a few, I'm afraid. All of the features you mention (I think) apply to
> the Kantronics Data Engine RF deck, but certainly not to the Alinco DR1200T.
> I have one in my shack, it's both my packet radio and my home 2m rig. It's
> a nice little radio, but it isn't really optimized for packet, except for
> not coming with a mic.
>
> 73 de KD6GGD
> --
> Steve Watt KD6GGD Packet: KD6GGD @ N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA
> ICBM: 121W 56' 53.1" / 37N 20' 16.7" Internet: Home: steve@wattres.SJ.CA
> "I am always ready to learn, although I Work: swatt@lynx.
> don't always like being taught." -- Winston Churchill
>
> ----------
>

> Date: Tue, 4 Jan 1994 17:15:06 GMT
> From: darwin.sura.net!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!rsi
> ke4zv!gary@seismo.css.gov
> Subject: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <tcjCJ3MG0.FuF@netcom.com> tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes:
> >Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) writes:
> >
> > > I've been looking to upgrade my packet station and have had an eye
> > > on the Alinco 1200T data radio. Can someone shed some light as to
> > > why this radio was "made" for data? How does it differ from a
> > > conventional 2mtr radio (other than it does not include a mic)?
> >
> >I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't own one I
> >think I can offer a few answers:
> >
> > o it's crystal controlled, and operates on one of two switch
> > selectable frequencies;
>
> Well the synthesizer is crystal controlled (aren't they all), but the
> "switch" selects in 5 kHz steps from 800 channels just like most other
> 2 meter rigs. (Perhaps you're thinking of the Kantronics data radio.)
>
> > o it's easier to interface to a TNC than using the mic and phone
> > jacks of a convntional rig;
>
> Ok, it's got a DIN plug in addtion to mic and phone jacks, but I wouldn't
> call this a big deal.
>
> > o the T/R switching is faster, which can be important at higher
> > speeds;
>
> T/R switching is 5ms, but that's not all that unusual for modern 2 meter
> rigs.
>
> > o it offers sufficient bandwidth to accomodate 9600 bps operation
> > without modification.
>
> Barely sufficient, the IF filter is still a bit tight.
>
> >Or at least that's how I understand it. I'm sure that others will point ou
> >any lies I've told here....
>
> Ok. :-)
>
> Look, this is a good 2 meter radio sold without a microphone at a good
> price. It works pretty well on packet, but it's not really that special.
>
> Gary

> --
> Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
> Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
> 534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
> Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Tue, 4 Jan 1994 20:54:44 GMT
> From: netcomsv!netcom.com!tcj@decwrl.dec.com
> Subject: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Boy, is my face red! Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) wrote:
>
> > I've been looking to upgrade my packet station and have had an eye
> > on the Alinco 1200T data radio. Can someone shed some light as to
> > why this radio was "made" for data? How does it differ from a
> > conventional 2mtr radio (other than it does not include a mic)?
>
> And I replied:
>
> > I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't ow
> > one I think I can offer a few answers....I'm sure that others will
> > point out any lies I've told
>
> As it turns out, alas, the only part I had right was this last sentence, and
> Jim AD1C (reisert@mlo.dec.com) pointed out the reason to me:
>
> > No, Todd, you're thinking of the Kantronics 2-channel 5W radio.
>
> Jim is correct; I commented on my (possibly *still* inaccurate) understandin
> of the Kantronics D4-10 packet rig. Jerry KF6VB (jkaidor@SynOptics.COM)
> corrected my errors about the 1200T in detail via private e-mail, and since
> haven't seen his comments posted here yet, I have attached his message below
> My apologies for the confusion.
>
>
> Todd, KB6JXT
>
> =--
> From: Jerome Kaidor <jkaidor@SynOptics.COM>
> To: tcj@netcom.com
> Subject: Re: ALINCO 1200T DATA RADIO
> Cc: doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us
>
> In article FuF@netcom.com, tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes:
> >Doug KD4MOJ (doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us) writes:
> >
> > > I've been looking to upgrade my packet station and have had an eye

> > > on the Alinco 1200T data radio. Can someone shed some light as to
> > > why this radio was "made" for data? How does it differ from a
> > > conventional 2mtr radio (other than it does not include a mic)?
> >
> >I've had my eye on one of these rigs, too, and although I don't own one I
> >think I can offer a few answers:
>
> I have one.
>
> >
> > o it's crystal controlled, and operates on one of two switch
> > selectable frequencies;
>
> FALSE: It's fully synthesized, with memories and multiple scan modes, and
> lithium battery backup.
>
> >
> > o it's easier to interface to a TNC than using the mic and phone
> > jacks of a convntional rig;
>
> Not especially. You connect the TNC to the normal MIC jack in front of
> the rig. There is an audio output on one of the pins, though. In order to
> disable the internal speaker, you have to fabricate a mini plug with an 8-oh
> resistor to plug into the external speaker jack.
>
> >
> > o the T/R switching is faster, which can be important at higher
> > speeds;
>
> Faster than what? True, there is no relay, so I suppose its plenty fast
> enough.
>
> >
> > o it offers sufficient bandwidth to accomodate 9600 bps operation
> > without modification.
>
> FALSE! To go 9600 baud, you have to replace the IF filter. Alinco was
> selling these for $15.00, but last time I talked to them, I was told that th
> don't have it anymore. After you modify the radio for 9600 baud, it won't
> work with voice. I was lucky; I got one of the last of the 9600baud
> filters. I wonder if there's enough 9600baud activity to warrant converting
> it?
>
> My DR-1200T is sitting around without use, because its receiver gets heavy
> intermod at my QTH. On the other hand, my antique Azden PC-300 HT works
> fine. I suspect that the Alinco's front end is wideband: it receives the
> weather broadcast at 160MHz just fine.
>
> I may retire the DR-1200T to mobile use; my impression is that the only
> packet-specific thing about it is the printing on the front panel. That and

> the fact that Alinco will tell you how to mod it for 9600baud.
>
> - Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 4 Jan 94 13:38:04 GMT
> From: ogicse!cs.uoregon.edu!sgiblab!a2i!nntp.crl.com!crl.crl.com!not-for-mai
> twork.ucsd.edu
> Subject: digital signal
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> I've analized a digital transmission as best I can it. It has three modes :
>
> 1) single tone sequence at 1270 hz
>
> On the spectrum analizer energy is at 1270 and ~2500 (2nd harmonic?)
>
> 2) machine gun sound with the following sequence :
> 32 cycles at 1270 hz followed by a blast of undetermined complex
> waveform of length .33 to .66 of the 32 cycles, followed by
> another 32 cycles at 1270 hz...
>
> |32cyc|blast|32cyc|blast|32cyc|blast...
>
> The blast is of random length of .33 to .66 of the length of the
> 32 cycles.
>
> I can't identify a frequency besides 1270 on the spectrum
> analizer.
>
>
> 3) cyclical sounding tone which is 5 cycles at 1270hz followed by a complex
> tone 13 times the length of the 5 cycles ...
>
> |5cyc|complex|5cyc|complex|5cyc|complex|...
>
> The spectrum analizer has energy at ~600 hz ~1270 hz ~1800 hz
> and ~2500 hz
>
>
> A typical stream would look like this over a period of 1 min:
> 11122221222333333333333333333333333333331122113333333333333333333
>
>
> Anyone have the slightest idea what is going on here?
>
> I want to be able to decode this, so I need at least a place to look,
> famalier to anyone?
>

>
> BTW the spectrum analizer I'm using is a software based one using
> my sound card.
>
>
> Thanx,
>
> mycal
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Tue, 4 Jan 1994 19:43:44 MST
> From: agate!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!unixg.ubc.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!a
> ta!nebulus!ve6mgs!usenet@ames.arpa
> Subject: SCDX 2192
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
> :: MediaScan ::
> :: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
> :: from Radio Sweden ::
> :: Number 2192--Jan. 4, 1994 ::
> ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
>
> Satellite, shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.
>
> This week's bulletin was written by George Wood.
>
> Packet Radio BID SCDX2192
>
> All times UTC unless otherwise noted.
>
> =---
> Sorry about our disappearance over the past few weeks. I've been ill, but al
> is well now. The bad news is that Radio Sweden has cut back on the time
> allocated to me to write MediaScan. The radio program will only air on the
> first and third Tuesdays of the month in the future, which doesn't affect
> this Electronic Edition. But I will have much less time to compile the
> material. And the orientation will be even more Nordic than previously.
>
> Please note that the deadline for contributions from Internet or CompuServe
> will be the Monday evening before broadcast. Fax contributions can be made a
> late as the Tuesday morning before broadcast.
>
>
> NORDIC MEDIA NEWS:
>
> SWEDEN--Here are the changes in the Radio Sweden English schedule that go
> into effect on January 10th, caused by deteriorating propagation conditions:
>

> To Asia at 12:30 hrs UTC, 15120 kHz will be replacing 17865, and 13765 kH
> will be replacing 17740.
>
> To South America at midnight 30, 6065 kHz replaces 11650, and 9850 kHz
> replaces 9695.
>
> And to North America at 02:30 and 03:30 hrs, 6195 kHz replaces 11650, and
> 9850 kHz replaces 9695.
>
> We also continue to be part of the World Radio Network package on MTV's
> transponder 22 on Astra, audio 7.74 MHz, daily at 21:00 hrs UTC.
>
> Last time we reported that WRN would also be bringing Radio Sweden and other
> international broadcasters to North America by satellite. The service has no
> begun. The satellite is ASC-1 at 128 degrees West, C-band transponder 23.
> That's used for SCOLA, which carries TV news programs from many countries,
> including Sweden's TV4. The audio subcarrier is 6.2 MHz. Radio Sweden can be
> heard at 01:00 and 21:00 hrs.
>
> THOR AND SIRIUS--One of last year's most interesting Nordic media stories wa
> the bidding war between Sweden and Norway for Britain's unused Marco Polo 2
> satellite. The Norwegians won, renamed the satellite Thor, and moved it to 1
> degree West. They're offering a package of CNN, Eurosport, Discovery,
> Children's Channel, MTV, and FilmNet to Nordic subscribers. Unfortunately th
> Norwegians insisted on using the obscure D-MAC standard, with the equally
> obscure Eurocrypt S coding system.
>
> Well, the Norwegians have had to give up on at least part of that. On
> December 16th all the Thor channels switched over to D2-MAC, which may be a
> dead standard as far as most of Europe is concerned, but it is used by
> FilmNet and by Scansat for its various TV3 channels and the pay movie
> channels TV1000 and FilmMax. ("Paa TV")
>
> What may have contributed to the change of heart is the Swedish Space
> Corporation's successful bid to buy the Marco Polo 1 satellite, a bid the
> Norwegians tried to fight in the British courts. The plan is to move the
> satellite, now renamed Sirius, to 5 degrees East, alongside Sweden's current
> direct broadcast satellite Tele-X, which currently carried TV4, TV5 Nordic,
> and Norway's NHK, along with Radio Sweden.
>
> So far it's unclear what channels will be offered on Sirius, but
> transmissions are expected to begin in early March. (TT)
>
> ASTRA--Besides competing with Thor, Sirius must also compete with Europe's
> most popular TV satellite combination, Astra, which has 50 channels at one
> position in the sky. FilmNet has announced that a number of the coded Astra
> channels are to be offered on a subscription basis to Scandinavia, using the
> Videocrypt 2 coding system. Initially the offering will include the
> Children's Channel, Discovery, Country Music Television, with FilmNet and th
> Adult Channel as extra options. ("Paa TV")

>
> FILMMAX--TV1000's companion channel FilmMax, which uses Intelsat 601, is now
> available for satellite subscribers in Sweden. While the channel has been
> carried in Swedish cable networks since it started, until now only Norwegian
> could subscribe to the satellite signals. ("Paa TV")
>
> TV5 NORDIC--The French language TV5 has sued to force the Swedish channel TV
> Nordic to change its name. At the end of November, a Swedish court ruled in
> favor of the French. TV5 Nordic is appealing to a higher court. (TT)
>
> On the other hand, there's good news for the channel with the decision of
> Capital Cities, which owns the ABC network in the United States, to buy 21
> percent of Nordic's owner, the Scandinavian Broadcasting System, which also
> owns Norway's TV Norge and Denmark's TV2. (TT)
>
> RADIO--The new private commercial radio frequencies in southern and western
> Sweden were auctioned off on December 6th, 5 channels in Gothenburg, and 2
> each in Malm and 7 smaller towns. These were strictly highest bidder
> auctions, with no regard for format or even whether the bidders can afford
> their bids.
>
> Sweden's most expensive radio licence went to the Kinnevik media empire,
> which bid nearly 400,000 dollars for a Gothenburg channel. Besides TV3,
> TV1000, FilmMax, part of TV4, along with cable shopping and video channels,
> Kinnevik also won several key frequencies in the first auction in northern
> and central Sweden. Besides Gothenburg, they also submitted winning bids thi
> time in 4 other towns.
>
> France's NRJ (or Energy), which won a Stockholm frequency, picked up new one
> in Gothenburg and Malm, while another growing network, Radio Rix, picked up
> channels in Gothenburg and 2 other towns. (TT)
>
> And according to the first surveys after private radio started in Stockholm,
> NRJ is the capital's most listened to commercial station. 9.5 percent of the
> population listen to the station for a least 5 minutes a day. ("Dagens
> Nyheter")
>
>
> INTERNATIONAL SATELLITES NEWS:
>
> NEW SATELLITES--In recent weeks there have been a number of new satellites
> launched. The most exciting was American's DBS-1, launched December 17, whic
> together with a twin satellite to be launched in June, will provide American
> with 150 digitally compressed channels at one spot in the sky. (Reuters)
>
> There will be separate services from USSB and Hughes' DirecTV. Together they
> will offer 100 subscription channels and 50 more pay-per-view channels, usin
> digital compression techniques.
>
> Both satellites will be located at 101 degrees West, and will deliver news,

> sports, movies, and other programming to American homes equipped with 45 cm
> (18 inch) antennas. Receiving systems will cost USD 700 plus installation.
> The cost of subscribing to 100 channels will be around USD 50 a month.
>
> Among the broadcasters lined up for DirecTV are several channels from Turner
> Broadcasting: CNN International, CNN, Headline News, TNT, Cartoon Network,
> Superstation TBS, and Turner Classic Movies. Other broadcasters signed up
> include the USA Network, the Sci-Fi Channel, the Nashville Network, Country
> Music Television, Discovery, the Learning Channel, E! Entertainment, the
> Family Channel, Courtroom Television Network, The Weather Channel, Playboy
> TV, The Golf Channel and The Travel Channel.
>
> There are pay-per-view agreements with Paramount, Sony, MGM, Disney, and
> Columbia Tristar. Around 50 PPV films will be carried on the 150 channel
> system once launched.
>
> USSB has announced that their programming lineup contains 14 premium feeds
> (HBO 1, 2, and 3, Cinemax 1 and 2, and Showtime 1 and 2, East and West in al
> cases) and six or seven basic channels (MTV, VH-1, Nickelodeon, Comedy
> Central, E! Entertainment, All News Channel).
>
> Launched along with DBS-1 was Thailand's first satellite, Thaicom-1, which
> will be competing to broadcast across southeast Asia.
>
> On December 15th, another American satellite, Telstar 401, went into orbit.
> The Public Broadcasting System will be using the satellite to transmit more
> than 40 digitally compressed channels, creating what is being described as a
> "education neighborhood". Most of these new channels will be used for
> educational programming to schools. The plans include two way contact, in
> which participating classes would interact with the programming, sending dat
> from computers over the telephone to the closest PBS station, which would
> relay signals to the satellite.
>
> One transponder would carry the PBS national schedule A and B programs, alon
> with a high definition television program. While HBO and other programmers
> will be using the General Instrument's DigiCipher II technology, PBS will be
> using the non-consumer DigiCipher I technology and those digital signals are
> not compatable with the other system.
>
> Other users of Telstar 401 will include ABC and Paramount, for relays of suc
> programs as " Star Trek" and Entertainment Tonight".
>
> Other satellites recently launched include Mexico's new Solidaridad-1, and
> the new European weather satellite Meteosat-6, which will be placed over the
> Greenwhich meridian, replacing the aging satellite at that position.
>
> EUTELSAT--We have a new satellite channel over Europe, Emirates Dubai TV, on
> Eutelsat 2-F1, on 11.638 GHz. Most programming is in Arabic, but there is
> news in English at 15:00 and 18:00 hrs UTC.
>

> The German language music video channel Viva is now broadcasting on Eutelsat
> 2-F1 on 11.006 GHz. ("Paa TV" and James Robinson)
>
> There's also a report that the American Science Fiction Channel will be
> appearing on this same satellite in April, possibly on 11.678 GHz. ("What
> Satellite TV")
>
> ASTRA--Sky Sports 2 is reported to be delayed until September. ("Skyguide"
> and James Robinson)
>
> The Travel Channel is to launch on transponder 24 (JSTV) on February 1, dail
> 06:00-19:00 hrs.
>
> The new Spanish stations on Astra are the children's channel Minimas on
> transponder 36 and Cine Classics on number 40. (James Robinson)
>
> There are also rumors a number of channels may be leaving Astra, such as
> Eurosport and the financially ailing VOX. This could open up transponders fo
> stations such as Super Channel, which would like to be on Astra. ("Skyguide"
> There's also a rumor that TV3 and TV1000 could be moving to Sirius, but Per
> Zetterqvist of the Swedish Space Corporation has told Radio Sweden that he i
> unaware of any such negotiations.
>
> The new Astra channel RTL-5 on transponder 64 is out of reach of most
> receivers. But if you really want to view the channel (which contains some
> American material in English, with Dutch subtitles), if your receiver has an
> offset control you can tune down 15 MHz.
>
> Astra is said to be planning to launch a seventh satellite, Astra 1G, in
> 1997. It would provide a back-up to the digital TV services that would be
> carried on 1E and 1F, due to be launched in 1995 and 1996 respectively.
> ("What Satellite TV")
>
> RADIO--Belgium's Radio Flanders International is now on Astra, although
> they're using the FilmNet Movies transponder at 10.921 GHz, which is outside
> the reach of most receivers. The audio is 7.38 MHz.
>
> Irish Satellite Radio is using MTV's transponder 22, 7.92 MHz.
>
> On 3-Sat's transponder 10, RIAS Berlin Radio is to use 7.74 and 7.92 MHz.
> Deutschlandfunk (isn't this Deutsche Welle now?) is now using 7.38 and 7.56
> MHz, a move from transponder 6. Also moving from transponder 6 are Deutsche
> Welle's foreign service on transponder 2 (RTL) on two separate subcarriers--
> 7.74 and 7.92 MHz.
>
> On West 3's transponder 39 coming radio stations are WDR2 on 7.38 and 7.56
> MHz, and WDR4 on 7.74 and 7.92 MHz.
>
> A number of British radio stations are due to start on Astra in the near
> future. Coming to the UK Living transponder number 34 are BBC Radio 2 (7.38

> MHz) and Radio 3 (7.56), and Capital Gold (7.74) and Capital FM (7.92).
> (James Robinson)
>
>
> SHORT AND MEDIUM WAVE:
>
> SLOVAKIA--The Slovak Ministry of Transport and Communications has cancelled
> Radio Free Europe's right to broadcast on a Slovak medium wave frequency.
> According to a letter from the ministry, the contract between RFE and the
> government of the then-Czechoslovakia allowing broadcasts on the frequency
> until 1996, will be terminated by January 31st. (Reuters)
>
> UK--The BBC says that World Service radio now reaches 130 million people, an
> the figure could be even higher. The audience figures are based on research
> in 90 countries. Major growth areas are Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.
> The BBC says the actual figure could be much higher as it has no exact
> figures from countries like China, Iran, Iraq, and Vietnam. (Reuters)
>
> USA--The Christian Science Church has sold its shortwave transmitter station
> in Scott's Corner, Maine to a Seventh Day Adventist organization, Prophecy
> Countdown, Inc. It will broadcast over the transmitter for up to 30 hours a
> week, beginning January 17.
>
> The Christian Science Church said in August it would consolidate its America
> shortwave operations at the station it owns in South Carolina, where an
> additional transmitter is being built for broadcasts to Africa. The church
> also broadcasts shortwave programs from the Pacific island of Saipan. (AP)
>
> =--
>
> Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave
> listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features,
> and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948.
>
> Radio Sweden broadcasts in English:
>
> Europe and Africa:
>
> 17:15 hrs on 1179 and 6065 kHz
> 18:30 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9655 kHz
> 21:30 hrs on 1179, 6065 and 9655 kHz (Sundays only)
> 22:30 hrs on 1179 and 6065 kHz, and
> 23:30 hrs on 1179 kHz
>
> Middle East and East Africa:
>
> 18:30 hrs on 15145 kHz
>
> Asia and the Pacific:
>

> 12:30 hrs on 15240, 17740 and 17865 kHz
> 23:30 hrs on 11910 kHz and
> 01:30 hrs on 9695 and 11695 kHz
>
> North America:
>
> 1:30 and 14:30 hrs on 15240 and 17870 kHz
> 02:30 and 03:30 hrs on 9695 and 11650 kHz
>
> South America:
>
> 00:30 hrs on 9695 and 11650 kHz
>
> The broadcasts at 17:15, 18:30, 21:30, and 22:30 hrs are also relayed to
> Europe by satellite:
>
> Astra 1B (19.2 degrees East) transponder 26 (Sky Movies Gold/TV Asia/Adul
> Channel) at 11.597 GHz, audio subcarrier at 7.74 MHz,
>
> Tele-X (5 degrees East) (TV4 transponder) at 12.207 GHz, audio subcarrier
> 7.38 MHz.
>
> Radio Sweden is also relayed via the World Radio Network on MTV's transponde
> 22 on Astra, audio 7.74 MHz, daily at 21:00 hrs UTC.
>
> Radio Sweden is also part of the WRN package to North America on ASC-1, on
> SCOLA's transponder 23, audio 6.20 MHz, daily at 01:00 and 21:00 hrs.
>
> Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood by fax to +468-667-6283,
> from MCI Mail or CompuServe to the CompuServe mailbox 70247,3516, from
> Internet to 70247.3516@compuserve.com, or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS
> SM0ETV.
>
> Reports can also be sent to:
>
> Radio Sweden
> S-105 10 Stockholm
> Sweden
>
> Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to
> satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources
> such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint
> material as long as MediaScan/Sweden Calling DXers and the original
> contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC
> Monitoring, which are copyright.
>
> We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden
> Calling DXers, and our programs in general.
>
> =--

> Thanks to this week's contributors Good Listening!
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Wed, 5 Jan 1994 05:05:58 GMT
> From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrin
> mory!kd4nc!n4tii@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: TAPR 2 16 k to Netrom
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> I have an original TAPR 2 Tnc... it only has 16K of ram in it. I was
> reading some documentation that says to run the fancy NetRom style eproms,
> I would have to have 32K of memory.
>
> Question: Is it possible to modify an original TAPR-2 TNC to 32K of RAM?
>
> If possible, how?
>
>
> please post here or mail me1
>
> John
> n4tii
>
> n4tii%kd4nc.uucp@gatech.edu
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 4 Jan 94 18:03:16 GMT
> From: usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!sgiblab!barrnet.net!cronos!Metaphor.COM
> niger@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: What kind of FSK is this?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> > discussion of 1270 hz and how to decode it.
> > Why don't you try HamComm -program.
>
> Ham comm does not work at 1200 baud.
> Mick
>
>
> --
> ---------------------------------
> | Mick henniger@metaphor.com |
> | (wb5von) |
> ---------------------------------
>
> ------------------------------
>
> End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #1

> ******************************

207. Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 15:28:42 UTC
From: harding@orygun.nas.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <CJu0Bu.1F0@nas.nasa.gov>
Source record: 50503
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

DAVE CASE - KA1NCN (CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU) wrote:

: I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
: two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
: Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
: 73
: Dave/KA1NCN

xpcom140.zip is now available at HAM-server. Send email to:

HAM-server@grafex.sbay.org

In the text, place:

get \hamradio\index.txt
help
quit

I had to go to Australia to find this one.

73 de KA6ETB
--
harding@orygun.nas.nasa.gov steveh@grafex.sbay.org
Send email to HAM-server@GRAFex.sbay.org with HELP as text for amateur
radio related info.
I'm a card carrying S.N.O.B. and proud of it!

208. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #10

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 18:23:47 UTC
From: A.W.P.Bakkers@el.utwente.NL
Message-ID: <QD3BB8B4@rtat04>
Source record: 50495

Re: Packet radio diode matrix
> Info request from Ken N8PTT@Delphi.com
We developed a 8 channel switch that was described in QEX of June 1991
(I think) we still have the critical parts. Our switch uses the full
8 channels with no complains for years.
PA0APA (bks@rt.el.utwente.nl)

209. Re: BBS software sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 19:02:15 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2hhbnn$3va@wvhpadm1.mentorg.com>
Source record: 50500

I upload new versions to ucsd.edu, sometimes it takes Brian
a while to move the upload over to the apropriate directory.

Version 16.10 should be there now, and 16.11 will be there
"real soon now" - perhaps a couple weeks.

... Hank

In article <1994Jan17.181636.5758@oz.plymouth.edu>, ae1t@oz.plymouth.edu (Dr. Peter G.
Drexel) writes:
|> Does the latest version of the W0RLI software (version 16.10 I believe)
|> reside somewhere on the Internet? UCSD.EDU has version 16.06. Other
|> sites I've tried contain similar vintages.
|>
|> 73...
|> Peter
|>
|>
|> --
|> Peter Drexel |
|> Department of Computer Science | ae1t @ oz.plymouth.edu (Internet)
|> Plymouth State College | ae1t @ ae1t.nh.usa.na (AX25 net)
|> Plymouth, NH 03264 |

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

210. Higher Speeds with the G3RUH 9600 baud Packet Radio Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 19:42:37 UTC
From: lu7akc@asarin.ORG.AR
Message-ID: <gate.qTJDgc1w165w@asarin.org.ar>
Source record: 50499

$RUH93235

Higher Speeds with the G3RUH 9600 baud Packet Radio Modem
---
by James Miller G3RUH

1993 Aug 23

The modem is capable of speeds up to 64000 baud. This limit is set by the maximum rate that the DAC chips can operate. This note describes how to achieve rates from 4800 to 64000 baud. The slowest speed is suitable for 12.5 kHz channelised radios. The highest speed suits radios that have broadcast FM bandwidth filters.

To implement a higher speed you need to:

1. Increase your TXData rate (!)
2. Increase the associated TXClock
3. Change some analogue filter components proportional to the speed increase.

It is not necessary to change either of the eproms. If you are going for a higher speed, it is likely that the radios involved are "specials" and you will already have wide bandwidth and flattish group delay, so the loopback selection 0 from the standard ROM will be OK.

The table below suggests the best conditions for different speeds. Component references are for my own PCB card. Clones are different.

Data Rate - Baud
Comp 4800 9600 19200 38400 64000

R6 220k 100k 47k 22k 15k

R16 100k 100k 100k 47k 15k
R17 82k 82k 82k 39k 12k
R18 39k 39k 39k 18k 5k6
R19 27k 27k 27k 15k 3k9
R21 100k 100k 100k 47k 15k
R22 56k 56k 56k 27k 8k2

C18 4n7 4n7 4n7 1n 680p
C20 220p 100p 47p 22p 12p

C27 2n2 1n 470p 470p 1n)
C28 2n2 1n 470p 470p 1n)
C29 6n8 3n3 1n5 470p 470p) 2% or
C30 220p 100p 47p 47p 100p) better

C31 1n 470p 220p 220p 470p)
C32 2n2 1n 470p 220p 150p)

Deviation +/- 1.5 3 6 12 20 kHz) In FM
IF Bandwidth 8 15 30 60 100 kHz) service

These modifications have been tested in both amateur and commercial
service. All comments gratefully received, and added to the database.

73 de James G3RUH @ GB7DDX.#22.GBR.EU 1993 Aug 23 [Mon] 0917 utc

211. Help: Need schematic for Baycom 7910 HF/VHF modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 21:17:46 UTC
From: Nguyent@snowmass.ksc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1994Jan18.161746.1187@titan.ksc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 50502

Hi!

I am looking for a schematic of the Baycom Modem using the 7910
chip. The modem is supposed to be capable of VHF and HF.
I would appreciate any help and will be glad to refund your cost.
I may be reached by Email or posting.

TNX
Tom
AD4NA

212. Prueba News

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-18 22:58:52 UTC
From: LUGATE!LU1BUV!LU1BUV@burzaco.satlink.net
Message-ID: <gate.TwsDgc1w165w@burzaco.satlink.net>
Source record: 50529

```
News: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Prueba de news
+---------------------------------------------------------------------+
|Pedro E. Colla - lu1buv@lu1buv.#adr.ba.arg.soam (Adrogue,BA,Argentina)|
+---------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

[LUGate Version 0.3 18-Jan-1994 21:59 ARG]
The above mail were processed at the burzaco.satlink.net gateway.
Reply to the originating address using the bang notation as follows:
LUGATE!LU1BUV!LU1BUV@burzaco.satlink.net

[LUGate Version 0.3 18-Jan-1994 22:55 ARG]
USENET:rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc posted by LUGATE!LU1BUV!LU1BUV@burz
Due to bandwidth limitations some references has been removed

[LUGate Version 0.3 18-Jan-1994 22:58 ARG]
The above mail were processed at the burzaco.satlink.net gateway.
Reply to the originating address using the bang notation as follows:
LUGATE!LU1BUV!LU1BUV@burzaco.satlink.net

213. Small Radio-Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 03:20:21 UTC
From: an50585@anon.penet.fi
Message-ID: <203751Z20011994@anon.penet.fi>
Source record: 50521

(Sorry for sending this through the anonymous server - my local news server is freaked)

Hello, I am setting up a small radio network... I do not have an amateur radio liscense, and I do not have much experience with packet/other digital radio.

anyway, here's what the setup will be:
-3 to 4 nodes, hopefully 19.2, but will go as low as 2400. One node, if possible, will be portable (i.e. run on batteries w/laptop)
-Lowest cost as possible - hopefully less than $400 per node
-Fixed freq, but not in amateur band. If there's any unallocated spectrum, that would work best, but who knows.
-Range of about 5 miles, there is a lot (a *> LOT <*) of trees here, but I am up on a hill side, above the rest of the city.

If anyone has any ideas, or even a price quote, please email me...
Thanks

To find out more about the anon service, send mail to help@anon.penet.fi.
Due to the double-blind, any mail replies to this message will be anonymized,
and an anonymous id will be allocated automatically. You have been warned.
Please report any problems, inappropriate use etc. to admin@anon.penet.fi.

214. returned mail -- invalid userid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 09:21:32 UTC
From: SYSTEM@dhhdesy3.BITNET
Message-ID: <940120000910.21a01c7b@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 50515

```
The following message did not contain a valid DESY userid.
Since we were not able to identify the correct userid, the message will
be returned to you.
Please check your address list and try again with the correct userid.
It would be helpful to supply the full name of the addressee.

---------- text of the message with invalid userid follows -------------

> Received: from ucsd.edu by Sdsc.Edu (sds.sdsc.edu STMG) via INTERNET;
> Sat, 8 Jan 94 12:29:10 GMT
> Received: from localhost by ucsd.edu; id DAA20533
> sendmail 8.6.4/UCSD-2.2-sun
> Sat, 8 Jan 1994 03:39:24 -0800 for ham-digital-list
> Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
> Sender: ham-digital-relay%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
> Precedence: List
> Received: from localhost by ucsd.edu; id DAA20507
> sendmail 8.6.4/UCSD-2.2-sun
> Sat, 8 Jan 1994 03:39:19 -0800 for ham-digital-ddist
> Message-Id: <199401081139.DAA20507@ucsd.edu>
> Date: Sat, 8 Jan 94 03:39:16 PST
> From: ham-digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.
> BITnet (Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup)
> Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
> Reply-To: Ham-Digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
> Precedence: Bulk
> Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #3
> To: Ham-Digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
>
>
> Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 8 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 3
>
> Today's Topics:
> BPQ Software / Baycom
> FBB 5.15B bug report
> G3RUH / K9NG / new TAPR / ???
> Ground loops in Packet Gear (Re: WHERE ARE ALL THE YOU)
> Hamblaster debut
> Help (2 msgs)
> HELP: BGET in FBB 5.15b ?
> I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
> New FBBS 5.15B Update Available..
> Nos that supports DRSI board (3 msgs)
>
> Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
```

> Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
> Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.
>
> Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
> (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".
>
> We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
> herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
> policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.
> --
>
> Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 11:25:08 GMT
> From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!bradford.ac.u
> E.Walton@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: BPQ Software / Baycom
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Hi
>
> Sorry to any one who is reading this msg for the second time but our
> systems have been down for the last few weeks so the last msg expired
> before I had time to read any replys.
>
> I am using a baycom modem (Siskin Mini-Pak) on com1 for packet but am
> limited to only software that supports that modem directly. What I am
> looking for is something that will emulate kiss or a similar protocal so I
> can set all my packet software to use int 14 and pretend it is a normal
> TNC.
>
> I hope I have provided all the needed info,
>
> Thanks
>
> Kevin
> --
> //// Computer Science Student Email : K.E.Walton@Bradford.AC.UK ////
> //// Bradford University Snail Mail : 38 Fieldhead Street ////
> //// England Bradford, West Yorks, ////
> //// Packet : G7PMO @ GB7WRG.#19.GBR.EU ENGLAND, BD7 1LP ////
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 7 Jan 94 20:20:59 GMT
> From: vnet.IBM.COM@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: FBB 5.15B bug report
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Sent by KE4CRB for K0ZXF (Tom):
>
> If you run multiple BBS's with the same call sign, I recommend you do not

> upgrade to release 5.15b until the following problem is resolved. It could
> be a setup problem, but then this setup has been running for many months
> without a problem on release 5.15.
> I have two other BBS's I forward to that use the callsign K0ZXF. Of course
> they use different SSID's but because they do transmit over the air, they
> do use my valid callsign.
> One is another FBB system, and one is a TNC PMS system. Release 5.15b
> appears to be unable to forward any traffic at all to a station that has the
> same call as the local BBS.
> An example is my PMS which has a call of K0ZXF-13. The FBB system has a
> call of K0ZXF-0. In the BBS.SYS file I have an entry called PMS.
> In the FORWARD.SYS file I have an entry for the station PMS, and in that
> file section the connect is for the call K0ZXF-13.
> The FBB release 5.15b is able to know it needs to send traffic to the other
> stations with the identical calls, it does the connect, but then it does not
> send any traffic, but just sends a reverse forward request F>. This
> effectively prevents the FBB release 5.15b system from ever sending any
> traffic to another BBS or PMS that has the same call as the FBB 5.15b
> system.
> As a very quick check, I changed the TNC call on the PMS to my brothers
> call, and changed the connect callsign in the FORWARD.SYS to that call.
> I changed nothing else, in BBS.SYS the entry PMS was left as is, and
> now the release 5.15b will forward all waiting traffic to the PMS.
> The problem appears to be FBB now looks at the callsign received in the
> AX.25 packet, and if it is the same base call as what is in INIT.SRV
> it will not forward any traffic. All the indicators like the FT
> command say there is traffic waiting, but when it connects, it never
> sends any traffic.
> This bug is very easy to duplicate if you happen to have a TNC with PMS
> in it. Just set up a BBS in BBS.SYS for an entry of PMS.
> In FORWARD.SYS setup the section for PMS to forward to your PMS station
> which should be using the same base call as your FBB system. Tell it
> to send all messages for @WW for example. The FT command will show you
> have many bulletins for BBS PMS, but your FBB system will issue the
> connect to the PMS station using the correct call, exchange SID's,
> and then do a reverse forward. It will not send any of the traffic.
> Now change the base call in your FORWARD.SYS and in your TNC to a
> good friends call, and tell it to send to PMS again. This time it will
> send the traffic.
> This same problem is true if the other station is another FBB system, or
> for that matter any other BBS software system. Release 5.15b appears
> to be unable to send to another station that has the same base call
> that it has.
> This of course renders the multi-BBS sites useless.
> This problem has progressively gotten worse with each release of FBB. In
> release 5.14d you could send compressed forward between two FBB systems
> with the same call, and forward traffic with the same call. In release
> 5.15 this no longer worked in compressed mode, but did still work in the
> MBL mode. Now it does not work at all in any mode. This is probably not
> the most common setup you will find, but dual BBS's are not exactly

> rare any longer. I hope this is something that can be corrected quickly.
> SYSOPs that have more than one BBS with the same call may want to consider
> very carefully if they want to risk upgrading until a solution for
> the problem can be found.
> There is also no way to prevent the two BBS's from generating the exact
> same BID/MID since their base call's are identical, and there message
> numbers will eventually be the same.
> One other thing I noticed. While trying different things, I attempted
> to define a BBS in BBS.SYS of K0ZXF, that of course is the same call
> that the BBS has in INIT.SRV. This will cause FBB to give you a message
> that says there is an unknown BBS K0ZXF in BBS.SYS. In release 5.14d
> this worked just fine. In 5.15 it allowed it, but would not send any
> traffic for that call to that BBS. In 5.15b it just simple does not
> work at all.
> If your wondering why I have two BBS's with the same call, but different
> SSID's, it's because one is at my office and functions as a HUB BBS
> for the Tampa area, the other is at my home and is a general user BBS.
> They do both have to transmit my legal call with different SSID's.
> 73 Tom
>
> ____
> Voice: (813) 878-5258 | | Advantis
> Fax: (813) 878-5654 | Mail Drop | A Networking Technology Company
> ODYSSEUS@VNET.IBM.COM | S408 | 3101 W. Dr. M. L. King, Jr., Blvd.
> Amateur Radio: KE4CRB | | Tampa, Florida 33607 U. S. A.
> ---
> ____
> Voice: (813) 878-5258 Fax: 878-5654||Advantis
> -------------------------------------||A Networking Technology Company
> Internet: Odysseus@VNET.IBM.COM||Mail Drop S408
> AX.25: KE4CRB@KO4KS.#TPALAN.FL.USA.NA||3101 W. Dr. M. L. King, Jr., Blvd
> Prodigy: PMBT41A||Tampa, Florida 33607 U. S. A.
> =---
> This space available
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 19:55:15 +0000
> From: sdd.hp.com!nigel.msen.com!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!p
> !demon!llondel.demon.co.uk!dave@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: G3RUH / K9NG / new TAPR / ???
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <2ghca3$id5@caspian.crl.dec.com> swick@crl.dec.com (Ralph Swick)
> es:
> >
> >Before acquiring much more stuff, I'd like to solicit the net wisdom
> >on the relative merits of the several "g3ruh compatible" modems--
> >particularly the MFJ 9600--and the new TAPR 9600 baud modem.
> >I understand from reviewing NEDA material that the latter is an

> >improvement over the original K9NG modem.
> >
> The DRSI 9600 TNC is probably OK - we use the same modem chip in homebrew
> add-on boards in my area and they talk to a real RUH OK (I run a real RUH
> and the stn at the other end of the link has a FX489 chip) and I currently
> have a 5% retry rate (on a semi-shared channel) to him. We have bolted these
> chips (with added scrambler as per RUH) on to TNC2 clones and plug-in 8530
> cards for PCs (not quite DRSI clones) and they work OK on all of them.
>
> Dave
> --
>
> ***
> * G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on
> * dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop.
> * g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit)
> ***
>
> ----------------------------
>
> Date: Thu, 06 Jan 94 17:02:01 EST
> From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!us
> .ins.cwru.edu!nigel.msen.com!ilium!sycom!p-cove!wolfman@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: Ground loops in Packet Gear (Re: WHERE ARE ALL THE YOU)
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org (Mark G. Salyzyn) writes:
>
> > steven.rosenberg@support.com writes:
> > >
> > > >Am I missing something here? is there a reason why a TNC and a VHF/UHF
> > > >radio can't share the same 12v power supply?
> > >
> > > Not in the KPC3's case, I think it runs on a 9V battery ...
> > >
> > > There are times when you set up a ground loop by connecting all the equipm
> > > together, on VHF/UHF flea (<25W, if you are running this much, I hope the
> > > local community calls you an a**h***) power it is not an issue.
> > >
> > > However, on HF Packet, I have had to decouple the mic and power connection
> > > to get rid of pickup induced in the microphone line from ground loops (the
> > > HF rig I had thought had an isolated microphone input, but if you ground
> > > one of the sides of the microphone input, the Icom 751A whirls into a flur
> > > of noise once keyed up ...). An interim measure was using separate supplie
> > >
> > > The answer for the original poster, no problem connecting them together, a
> > > if there is, you will be learning an aspect of RF power decoupling ...
> >
> >
> > I don't want to run the TNC on a 9v battery. The tnc is on 24hrs a day,

> and I don't feel like changing the battery every week. I don't transmit
> on packet at greater than 5 watts either, but I do have to transmit at 50
> watts to reach the one repeater, so I was told that having them both
> hooked up to the power supply, and then after transmitting at 50 watts
> would cause a surge of power that might damage the TNC. I can't afford
> another one at the moment, so I am not going to take the chances...
>
> Aaron
> 73
>
>
> =---
>
>
> wolfman@p-cove.uucp (Aaron Smith)
> Amateur radio station KB8PFZ
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 5 Jan 94 18:08:56 GMT
> From: galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!ctc.com!pitt.edu!dsi
> b!csn!newncar!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!news.intercon.co
> inntp!laidbak!tellab5!jwa@@..
> Subject: Hamblaster debut
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> The Hamblaster Update
>
>
> The Hamblaster will be introduced at this hamfest.
>
>
> JANUARY 1994
>
> Jan 30, Sunday: Odeum, Villa Park, IL - Wheaton Commun-
> ity Radio Amateurs hamfest. Odeum Expo Center. 8 AM -
> 3 PM. Tickets $6 advance, $8 at the door. VEC test-
> ing. All flea market tables reserved. To reserve a
> table, call (708)231-2428.
>
>
> Over the past several months I posted updates about a
> DSP "The Hamblaster" that Will Torgrim (N9PEA) and myself
> are developing.
>
> We are focusing our efforts on a packet modem that allows
> the user to improve H.F. reception by interfacing the Ham-
> blaster (a PC compatable DSP sound board) to a transceiver
> and a packet or all mode TNC. Modems/filters for RTTY,
> Packtor, Amtor are also under developement and are compatable

> with the same control panal software.
>
> Here are the latest developements
>
>
> 1) We do Windows! There's a receive/demodulator
> control panal that allows me to control the FSK demo-
> dulator's filter center frequency using a mouse driven
> slidebar. There's also an on screen tuning indicator that
> mirrors the tuning slidebar. You tune the filter by moving
> the mouse cursor over the filter tune slide bar button and
> when you press the left mouse button the slide bar button
> moves.
>
> 2) An option allows me to lock the tuning indicator to the
> "Filter Tune" slide bar. The Hamblaster sends frequency in-
> formation, that it hears at the output of the first filter,
> to the PC via the PC's I/O epansion port. Even in noisy
> conditions it can count the center frequency of an FSK signal.
> The tuning indicator does jump around in noisy conditions
>
> 3) A new Windows control panel provides an on screen digital
> storage oscilloscope. By pressing the "SNAP SHOT" button,
> you can capture 4 signals and display the traces in a graphics
> window. The traces can be resized or you can move the window
> left or right. About 100 ms per trace is aquired.
> You can select or attach the 4 traces to any of the signals that
> are displayed on a block diagram in the o-scope control panal.
> The Hamblaster captures the signals and stores them in it's own
> memory. Then the PC gets the data from the Hamblaster via the
> PC I/O port and stores it in the PC memory. The software
> displays the aquisition by getting the data from the PC RAM.
> The process takes about 2 to 3 seconds (the DOS version takes
> about 1/2 the time to execute).
>
> 4) Using Windows multitasking, you can run the Hamblaster software
> and your favorate a packet program (like PC Packratt). I was even
> able to run two instances of the same Hamblaster software. Both
> control panals displayed the tune bar and responded it real time.
> I also got two o-scope aquisitions.
>
> 1-3-94
>
> 5) We now have FFT analysis software built into the o-scope control
> panel. When you click on the "Freq" button the audio spectrum is
> displayed. You can move the mouse cursor over the display and
> where ever it is positioned, the frequency is displayed in the
> status window. When you click the mouse the modem filters jump
> to the frequency. This feature provides a simple tuning aid.
>

> Another button allows you to convert all 4 traces (mentioned in
> paragraph 3) to spectral displays. You can, for example, analyze
> the frequency at the input signal, the modem prefilter and the
> mark filter output. Based on the FFT, a second button allows
> you to modify the filter tune limits by clicking on min-max
> limits that you select.
>
>
> I have to admit, After I debugged the FFT software and I getting
> the control panel working to my satifaction, I got hooked on the
> operation of the Hamblaster system. I spent hours tuning the 40
> and 20 meter bands, displaying the FFT and copying CW/RTTY signals
> through the Hamblaster filters. The FFT really simplifies the
> tuning process.
>
> Ongoing developments;
>
> 1 Post detection carrier detect.
> 2 HDL protocol decoding
> 3 Morse code detection/regeneration
> 4 Adaptive voice filter.
> 7 DTMF & PL tone detection.
> ---
> Jack Albert Fellow Radio Hacker
> Tele (708) 378-6201
> Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-4590
> 1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
> Bolingbrook, IL 60440
> *
> * *
> * * *
> * * * * * * *
> * * *
> * *
> *
> THE BOWTIE FILTER
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 6 Jan 94 21:39:12 GMT
> From: galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!ctc.com!pitt.edu!gat
> howland.reston.ans.net!usc!news.service.uci.edu!tbrunner.tlg.uci.edu!user@ne
> k.ucsd.edu
> Subject: Help
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> I am a relatively new ham trying to get into packet, etc. I plan to
> acquire an AEA PK-232MBX for use with a Macintosh Powerbook 165. I will be
> using a Yaesu FT-5100 on 2m, and an ICOM 729 for HF. Question: does anyone
> know of a source of ready-made cables for connecting the Yaesu and the Icom

> to the PK-232MBX?
>
> If required, my e-mail address is tbrunner@uci.edu.
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 6 Jan 94 23:23:04 GMT
> From: galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!ctc.com!pitt.edu!gat
> howland.reston.ans.net!news.ans.net!mailhost.interaccess.com!interaccess.com
> ken@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: Help
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Theodore F. Brunner (tbrunner@uci.edu) wrote:
> : I am a relatively new ham trying to get into packet, etc. I plan to
> : acquire an AEA PK-232MBX for use with a Macintosh Powerbook 165. I will b
> : using a Yaesu FT-5100 on 2m, and an ICOM 729 for HF. Question: does anyone
> : know of a source of ready-made cables for connecting the Yaesu and the Ico
> : to the PK-232MBX?
> :
> : If required, my e-mail address is tbrunner@uci.edu.
> Check out the MFJ catalog; they offer some. It is pretty easy to wire up
> your own cables, 'tho. Only a couple of connections needed.
> --
> ==
> Ken Hopkins WA9WCP | Internet - HOPKEN@interaccess.com
> Disaster Team - | AMPRnet - 44.72.1.162
> American Red Cross | AX.25 - WA9WCP@W9ZMR.IL.USA
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Thu, 6 Jan 1994 23:00:39 GMT
> From: doc.ic.ac.uk!uknet!pipex!sunic!kth.se!lysator.liu.se!gerca@decwrl.dec.
> Subject: HELP: BGET in FBB 5.15b ?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Does anyone know how BGET in F6FBB v5.15b works ?
> I have tried to enter the command BGET filename, but
> nothing happends except that the BBS tells me that it is
> ready for transmission. I am using GP v1.61. GP opens a
> file and waits for the BBS, but the transfer locks up !
> Any suggestions are welcome !
> Thank you in advance,
> Gert E B Carlsson, SM5LWC
> E-mail: gerca@lysator.liu.se
> (Lysator Academic Computer Club, Linkoping University & Inst. of Technology)
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 7 Jan 94 12:09:28 GMT

> From: ogicse!emory!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu
> -for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
> two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
> Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
> 73
> Dave/KA1NCN
>
> End of returned message
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 08:11:23 GMT
> From: pipex!sunic!news.funet.fi!nntp.utu.fi!utu.fi!pethyvar@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: New FBBS 5.15B Update Available..
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Howard Leadmon - WB3FFV (howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org) wrote:
>
> : Hello FBBS Users,
>
> : I have placed the just released FBBS 5.15B update on my telephone BBS
> : for download. I have been receiving constant requests for the software,
> : so I thought I would make this announcement. Here is the information
> : on how to reach the BBS, for anyone who dosen't have it:
>
>
>
> : System Name: WB3FFV
> : User Login: bbs
>
> : Number: (410)-661-2475 -- 1200,2400,4800,7200,9600,12000,14400,19200,3840
> : (V.32/V.32bis/V.42/V.42bis/MNP1-5/HST)
>
> : Number: (410)-661-2598 -- 1200,2400,4800,7200,9600,12000,14400,19200,3840
> : (V.32/V.32bis/V.42/V.42bis/MNP1-5/PEP/Turbo-PEP
>
> : Number: (410)-661-2648 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP1-5/V.42bis), 9600 & 19200 (PEP
>
> : Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
> : Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
> : Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS) Version 7.95u
> : Misc. Info: Machine is an 80486-66 running UNIX V/386 and features more
> : than 2.5 Gigabytes of on-line file storage.
> : Most transfer protocols are available!!
> : Sorry, FTP access is NOT currently available
>

> :
>
> : ---
> -
> : Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
> : UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
> : TELEX : 152252474 | 4107 Martin Avenue
> : FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
> : PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA | Phone: (410)-661-0447
>
> --
>
> And you can get the update version to fbb515b with ftp in nic.funet.fi
> in path /pub/ham/packet/bbs/f6fbb/upd515b.zip. This version is for old
> FBB515-users.
>
> 73 de Petri OH1MVH
>
> # Petri Hyv{rinen e-mail:pethyvar@polaris.utu.fi
> # Rakuunatie 60D37 packet:OH1MVH@OH1RBU.FIN.EU
> # 20720 TURKU
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Fri, 07 Jan 94 16:06:46 GMT
> From: netcomsv!netcomsv!bongo!skyld!jangus@decwrl.dec.com
> Subject: Nos that supports DRSI board
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <9401062124.2B2008@lincoln.ICCY.COM> jaydhall@everest.Iccy.COM wr
> :
>
> > I am very interested in getting Nos to function with my DRSI board.
> I have > tried JNOS and it does not seem to support the attach drsi
> command. I would > like to find a NOS that does support the attach
> drsi command or at least lets > me use the drsi board. I > f you
> know of one could you let me know where it is on the internet so I
> can > get it? Thanks...........
>
> Do not use the attach drsi command, it is broken. Use the attach scc
> command instead. See below for example: (DRSI type 1 card)
>
> attach scc 1 init 300 16 2 0 1 0 2 p4915200 8
> attach scc 0 ax25 144 236 d1200 wa6fwi-3
> attach scc 1 ax25 440 236 d9600 wa6fwi-3
> ifconfig 144 descr "146.745 -600 KHz 1200 baud duplex repeater"
> ifconfig 440 descr "439.025 9600 baud simplex"
>
> If you type "attach ?" you get a list of supported attachments.
> If you type "attach scc" you get the list of required entries.

>
>
> Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA | "It is difficult to imagine our
> Internet: jangus@skyld.tele.com | universe run by a single omni-
> US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | potent god. I see it more as a
> Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | badly run corporation."
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 22:34:47 GMT
> From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!darwin.sura.net!rouge!jpd@ne
> k.ucsd.edu
> Subject: Nos that supports DRSI board
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> You should use the SCC driver instead of the drsi driver, with Jnos.
> The SCC driver can handle many devices that use the same usart. Best
> docs are found in the source code!
>
> 73,
> --
> -- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
> Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx @k5arh (land), UO-22 (sat.
> Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
> University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Fri, 7 Jan 1994 19:56:49 +0000
> From: sdd.hp.com!nigel.msen.com!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!p
> !demon!llondel.demon.co.uk!dave@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: Nos that supports DRSI board
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <9401062124.2B2008@lincoln.ICCY.COM> jaydhall@everest.Iccy.COM wr
> :
> >Hi!
> > I am very interested in getting Nos to function with my DRSI board. I have
> > tried JNOS and it does not seem to support the attach drsi command. I woul
> > like to find a NOS that does support the attach drsi command or at least
> > lets me use the drsi board. If you know of one could you let me know where
> > it is on the internet so I can get it? Thanks...........
> >
> See if you have an 'attach scc' command because that can be made to work if
> you can figure out the syntax. The scc driver is a generic one which can
> usually be tweaked to work with any 8530 plug-in board.
>
> Dave
> --
>

> **
> * G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on
> * dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop.
> * g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit)
> **
>
> ------------------------------
>
> End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #3
> ******************************

215. returned mail -- invalid userid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 09:35:38 UTC
From: SYSTEM@dhhdesy3.BITNET
Message-ID: <940120000919.21a01c7b@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 50513

```
The following message did not contain a valid DESY userid.
Since we were not able to identify the correct userid, the message will
be returned to you.
Please check your address list and try again with the correct userid.
It would be helpful to supply the full name of the addressee.

---------- text of the message with invalid userid follows -------------

> Received: from ucsd.edu by Sdsc.Edu (sds.sdsc.edu STMG) via INTERNET;
> Tue, 11 Jan 94 15:13:31 GMT
> Received: from localhost by ucsd.edu; id GAA03298
> sendmail 8.6.4/UCSD-2.2-sun
> Tue, 11 Jan 1994 06:39:42 -0800 for ham-digital-list
> Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
> Sender: ham-digital-relay%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
> Precedence: List
> Received: from localhost by ucsd.edu; id GAA03270
> sendmail 8.6.4/UCSD-2.2-sun
> Tue, 11 Jan 1994 06:39:36 -0800 for ham-digital-ddist
> Message-Id: <199401111439.GAA03270@ucsd.edu>
> Date: Tue, 11 Jan 94 06:39:35 PST
> From: ham-digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.
> BITnet (Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup)
> Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
> Reply-To: Ham-Digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
> Precedence: Bulk
> Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #5
> To: Ham-Digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
>
>
> Ham-Digital Digest Tue, 11 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 5
>
> Today's Topics:
> Amateur license required for packet radio
> antennas
> Connector needed for Poor Mans Packet to Mac
> FBB 5.15b and multiple stations w/- same call
> How would a newbie get involved? (2 msgs)
> I NEED A TERMINAL PRO (2 msgs)
> I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once (4 msgs)
> PLL/FSK or Filter for RTTY/CW?
> RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR for PC's without a TNC
> Skyview FAX
> W4MM-3 DX CLUSTER
> Where get TCM 3105 chip? (2 msgs)
```

>
> Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
> Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
> Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.
>
> Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
> (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".
>
> We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
> herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
> policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.
> --
>
> Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 20:32:05 GMT
> From: ncrgw2.ncr.com!ncrhub2!lznj2!lznj!lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com!mkd@uunet
> net
> Subject: Amateur license required for packet radio
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Hello!
>
> What little I know about amateur radio dates back from when my brother
> was heavily into it....that's 20 years....(he was 18, I was 10).
>
> Anyway, my question: What level of amateur license is required to
> operate packet radio? Is morse code testing required?
>
> Mark Darby
> mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com
>
>
> --
> --------------------------------+--
> Mark Darby -- NCR |
> mkd@lznhbu1.lincroftnj.ncr.com |
> These are not NCR's opinions! |
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 9 Jan 94 13:56:31 -0700
> From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs
> .ca!mala.bc.ca!wagner@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: antennas
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <PARTOS.94Jan8171716@crocus.cs.odu.edu>, partos@crocus.cs.odu.edu
> ck Partos) writes:
> > I am using the following antennas with my HTX-202:
> >
> > 1) Hustler SF-1 mobile. costs $15

> > 2) Homemade J-pole on a 15 foot TV mast
> >
> > I have beenextremely pleased with both. Try making antennas; it's easy
> > and fun. Dick
> > --
> > |---|
> > | Richard D. Partos KE4AZJ Norfolk, VA |
> > | Internet: r.d.partos@larc.nasa.gov |
> > |---|
> I agree, sometimes making the antenna is more fun than using it. The ARRL
> antenna book is a pretty good start.
>
> Personally I am using a "Cactus J Pole" and a Quagii (Hybrid between
> a yagii and a quad). Main thing I like about both is the ease of
> matching. I hate fooling with Baluns, etc to match the antenna.
>
> Needed the quagi as I have a large hydro noise problem and am a fair
> way from stations. Now I find myself working off the side as it's
> gain is too high.... It sure cured my ablilty to work through the
> hydro noise though..
> --
> ___________ ___________ ____ _____
> /_____ ____/ / _______ / / \ ,' /
> / / / / / / /\ \ ,' ,'/ /
> / / / / / / / \ \,' ,' / /
> / / / / / / / \ ,' / /
> / / / /______/ / / / \,' / /
> /__/ /___________/ /__/ /_/
> ____
> /____/
> Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
> Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 19:09:56 GMT
> From: mdisea!mothost!merlin.dev.cdx.mot.com!news@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: Connector needed for Poor Mans Packet to Mac
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <1994Jan9.035159.22704@bcarh54a.bnr.ca> Ken Pennell
> <krpennell@bnr.ca> writes:
> >I recently assembled the PMP TNC (from some issues of 73) for a Mac. I
> >cannot find a mini-din connector that I can wire up to use to connect to
> >the mac. All the pre made cables I can find do not present the full
> >pinout from the din. Full pinout is required since the circuit board gets
> >power from the mac.
> >
> >Any suggestions?
> >

> >VE3KKN
> >Ken
> >
> >krpennell@bnr.ca
> >
> Try
> Advanced Electronic Support Products
> 1810 Northeast 144th Street
> North Miami FL 33181
>
> (305)944-7710
>
> They have a standard 8 pin mini din to 8 pin mini din fully loaded cable 6 f
> long
> which you can cut one end off to any length desired. They also may have a ca
> with on end unterminated.
>
> 73's
> Pete N1NVV
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 10 Jan 94 03:09:44 GMT
> From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
> Subject: FBB 5.15b and multiple stations w/- same call
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Firstly, sorry about the strange user ID, but thats how I get to controll th
> livery
> of this digest here.
>
> RE: FBB5.15b and bid problems for multiple BBS with same callsign.
>
> All I did was just search thru the executable (same as previous versions), a
> hange
> the four or so instances of %ld_%s to %ld-%s for one of the stations.
>
> Incoming BID/MID are still display correctly.
>
> No ill effects yet. Your system may/may not operate correctly like this. Mod
> at
> your own peril!
>
> The other option is to get the local club to put some db your way so that yo
> n
> afford an extra licence (if you are associated with a local club). This als
> kes
> it much easier to track any problems with BID/MID and dupes.
>
> Reply via the packet network pls. Goodness knows how long this means of acce

> ill
> be available to me!
>
> Dave
>
> AMPR VK3TKJ @ VK3TKJ.VIC.AUS.OC
> Inet DJZ.DAVID @ MELPN1.CV.COM
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 9 Jan 94 16:15:52 GMT
> From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!udel!news.sprintlink.net!cr
> apollyon@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: How would a newbie get involved?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> For years, now, I've been interested in telecommunications via packet radi
> The impetus is mainly the thought of being able to modem to (theoretically)
> here in the world with no Long Distance bill.
>
> However, I've never really known how I might go about actually getting int
> is. I've tried contacting local HAM clubs but they usually know very little
> ut packet. Do any of you have any suggestions as to what might be done to g
> nvolved? Also, how would one go about acquiring Internet access through pac
> radio?
>
> Thanks for any assistance anyone might have for me. Much obliged.
>
> Apollyon
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 13:36:02 GMT
> From: ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: How would a newbie get involved?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <apollyon.758132152@crash.cts.com> apollyon@crash.cts.com (Shanno
> Sullivan) writes:
> > For years, now, I've been interested in telecommunications via packet rad
> The impetus is mainly the thought of being able to modem to (theoretically)
> where in the world with no Long Distance bill.
>
> The "theoretically" part above is the key. Theoretically you can contact
> any point in the world on HF packet, provided the ionospheric conditions
> cooperate, but speed is 300 baud *half duplex*. That's horrible to anyone
> used to full duplex telco modem speeds. Theoretically you can use VHF relay
> methods at 1200 or 9600 baud to reach distant stations, but the practical
> realities are that every hop cuts throughput in half, and two hops is a
> reasonable practical limit due to collisions with other distant signals,

> something called the "hidden terminal" problem. Theoretically you can use
> very high performance systems at UHF, such as 56 kb, 250 kb, or at microwave
> 1 Mb, but the practical fact is that such networks aren't wide spread yet,
> and simplex range is very limited, typically 30 miles or less.
>
> > However, I've never really known how I might go about actually getting in
> his. I've tried contacting local HAM clubs but they usually know very littl
> out packet. Do any of you have any suggestions as to what might be done to
> involved? Also, how would one go about acquiring Internet access through pa
> radio?
>
> The above was intended to dissolve any excessive expectations for amateur
> packet. However, packet is interesting, and does allow international Email
> type communications even though interactive communications aren't really
> feasible. If your expectations don't exceed Email for distant contacts, and
> relatively low performance interactive contacts at the shorter distances,
> then packet may be for you. If you have very high expectations, say 1 Mb
> cooperative computer networking, then you must expect to be a pioneer. The
> technologies are available, but the political will to build widespread
> networks doesn't yet exist.
>
> Internet access does exist in some locations, to some extent. However,
> there are legal issues involved in non-amateur traffic that complicate
> the picture. I don't want to talk you out of persuing packet, but I don't
> want you to have unrealistic expectations either. Amateur packet is in
> it's infancy as an advanced mode. Most operators are at a very low level
> of technical sophistication at this time.
>
> Gary
> --
> Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
> Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
> 534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
> Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Sun, 09 Jan 94 15:03:39
> From: netcomsv!netcomsv!lavc!steven.rosenberg@decwrl.dec.com
> Subject: I NEED A TERMINAL PRO
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> ghitz@world.std.com (George E Hitz) writes:
>
> > I had the same problem here and solved it by running my comm
> > program twice under the multi-tasker DESQview with different
> > COMx parameters for each copy.
>
> Did you have any problems with your serial ports since you were running
> two simultaneously? I am most interested in your hardware situation,

> which com ports you used, which IRQs, and whether you have UARTs on the
> serial ports.
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 01:27:36 GMT
> From: usc!yeshua.marcam.com!news.kei.com!world!ghitz@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: I NEED A TERMINAL PRO
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> steven.rosenberg@support.com wrote:
>
> : ghitz@world.std.com (George E Hitz) writes:
>
> : > I had the same problem here and solved it by running my comm
> : > program twice under the multi-tasker DESQview with different
> : > COMx parameters for each copy.
>
> : Did you have any problems with your serial ports since you were running
> : two simultaneously? I am most interested in your hardware situation,
> : which com ports you used, which IRQs, and whether you have UARTs on the
> : serial ports.
>
> No problems. Under DESQview I run two copies of Kermit which
> in turn run two PK232MBXs. I have one script that sets up
> one copy of Kermit to run COM1 @ IRQ4 and another script that
> sets up the other copy of Kermit to run COM2 @ IRQ3. In a
> third DESQview window I run ProComm Plus to run COM4 @ IRQ5
> to an internal Zoom V32.bis modem. All three run at the same
> time.
>
> George
> --
> %%
> George E. Hitz, jr. W1DA internet: ghitz@world.std.com
> Sudbury, Massachusetts, USA AX.25: w1da @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 16:07:16 -0700
> From: orca.es.com!cnn.sim.es.com!msanders.sim.es.com!user@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <940107191032.2020a259@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU>,
> CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU (DAVE CASE - KA1NCN) wrote:
>
> > I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
> > two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
> > Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.

> > 73
> > Dave/KA1NCN
> Dave:
>
> Forgot to mention that I have a shareware package that will control two com
> ports from the TNC, but you have to select one port or the other. It does
> not do them simultaneously.
>
> Milt
> --
> ==
>
> ----------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 16:04:22 -0700
> From: orca.es.com!cnn.sim.es.com!msanders.sim.es.com!user@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <940107191032.2020a259@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU>,
> CASEDA@ECSUC.CTSTATEU.EDU (DAVE CASE - KA1NCN) wrote:
>
> > I am looking for a TERMINAL (not a logging) program that can handle
> > two TNCs at once (one through each of two COM ports).
> > Preferable FTP-able, but I can send you a disk if you have it.
> > 73
> > Dave/KA1NCN
>
> Dave:
>
> Kantronics has Hostmaster Software that will do two ports of a TNC and
> display both on the screen. You will have to buy it though, and I don't
> know if it will work on something not Kantronics ($70 from AES). I
> borrowed an AEA program to try out on my MFJ TNC, and it didn't work with
> that TNC.--
> ==
>
> Opinions, thoughts, &cetera are my own (when I can remember them).
>
> "He flies the sky KB7MSF
> Like an Eagle in the eye UTAH
> of a hurricane that's abandoned."
>
> America
>
> ----------------------------
>
> Date: 10 Jan 1994 19:33:16 GMT
> From: haven.umd.edu!news.umbc.edu!eff!news.kei.com!ssd.intel.com!chnews!orne
> ntel.com!landesk!bmiller@ames.arpa

> Subject: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> You could run Windows and open two windows with any terminal
> program, as long as you set up each window (terminal pgm) to
> run off different comm ports.
>
>
>
> --
> Brett Miller N7OLQ E-mail: brett_miller@ccm.hf.intel.com
> Intel Corp. Internet: bmiller@landesk.intel.com
> American Fork, UT IP: 128.215.210.58
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 10 Jan 94 12:59:15 CST
> From: timbuk.cray.com!walter.cray.com!sedist!jwl@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> I just wrote a program, actually modified SimpTerm to handle two windows. I
> n't
> very well debugged yet, but if you want to try a copy I'll be happy
> to try to get it to you. I uses a split screen that you can make as large
> or as small as you want. There is a hot key that will let you toggle
> back and forth and there is a key that will zoom the screen
> up to full size and back. There isn't any terminal emulation.
> I'm working on that. Interested? Only works on com1 and com2 right
> now, but that is easily modified.
>
> Jim.
> --
> =---
> Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
> Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@sedist.cray.com
> Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 15:53:47 GMT
> From: goanna.cs.rmit.oz.au!aggedor.rmit.EDU.AU!harbinger.cc.monash.edu.au!ye
> .marcam.com!zip.eecs.umich.edu!caen!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!news
> er.jvnc.net!@@munnari.oz.au
> Subject: PLL/FSK or Filter for RTTY/CW?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Hi,
>
> I need some opinions as to whether a PLL/FSK demodulator or a

> 2-narrow-filter-decision comparator system is more suitable and effective fo
> decoding RTTY. Which is more effective and what are the advantages? If I nee
> to use the same circuit for CW, which is recommended? Tks in advance.
>
> 73 de 9VG Daniel
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 10 Jan 94 18:32:56 GMT
> From: ogicse!flop.ENGR.ORST.EDU!gaia.ucs.orst.edu!frl.orst.edu!forrerj@netwo
> csd.edu
> Subject: RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR for PC's without a TNC
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Hi,
>
> I thought I'll post the wherabouts of software for RTTY/AMTOR/PACTOR for
> the PC . This software requires an external modem, such as an CP-1, DJ6HP.
> All decoding is performed on the PC. Obtain the code via anonymous ftp from:
>
> ucsd.edu in hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming and look for:
>
> TOR304.EXE, PAC016.EXE.
>
> For a complete digital solution, look for a collection of HF digital modems
> for the TI DSK, obtain DSP100.EXE. This program supports DSP modems for
> above programs and includes optimized modems for RTTY, AMTOR, PacTOR, and HF
> packet.
>
> Enjoy.
>
> Johan Forrer
> KC7WW
>
> forrerj@FRL.orst.edu
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 10 Jan 1994 23:08:41 GMT
> From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!corax.udac.uu.se!t89djo@network
> d.edu
> Subject: Skyview FAX
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> [Article crossposted from comp.dcom.fax]
> [Author was David Jonsson]
> [Posted on 10 Jan 1994 23:03:46 GMT]
>
> What is skyview fax and how do I get it. I have read that it is a cable
> between a radioreceiver and a serialport that makes all datatraffic on the

> radio available to the computer. Additional software can decode the poicture
> etc. How do I get this device? What gruop can tell me what to do with it
> and where to buy one. Can this be accomplished with an ordinary modem
> connected to the radio?
>
> David
>
> --
> David Jonsson Voice&Fax +46-18-24 51 52
> P.O Box 353 Postal giro 499 40 54-7
> S-751 06 UPPSALA Internet E-mail t89djo@tdb.uu.se
> SWEDEN ++++++Cold EMISSION before the end of the century++++++
>
> --
> David Jonsson Voice&Fax +46-18-24 51 52
> P.O Box 353 Postal giro 499 40 54-7
> S-751 06 UPPSALA Internet E-mail t89djo@tdb.uu.se
> SWEDEN ++++++Cold EMISSION before the end of the century++++++
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 10 Jan 1994 13:08:47 GMT
> From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!paladin.american.edu!gatech!mailer.acns.f
> du!freenet2.scri.fsu.edu!michaela@ames.arpa
> Subject: W4MM-3 DX CLUSTER
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Does anyone know who is the system operator for the Albany (GA)
> ARC's DX Cluster (W4MM-3)?
>
> Michael Christie, K7RLS
> Crawfordville, Florida
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 10 Jan 1994 20:11:57 GMT
> From: newshub.nosc.mil!avalon.chinalake.navy.mil!gawain.nwc.navy.mil!jan@net
> .ucsd.edu
> Subject: Where get TCM 3105 chip?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Hello:
>
> I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
> Fry's, and various other electronics houses but haven't found one!
> I'll be putting it into a Packet Mac Modem...
>
> 73, jan kc6uth
>
> jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil

> kc6uth@wa6ybn.#soca.ca.usa.na
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 10 Jan 94 21:48:18 GMT
> From: sdd.hp.com!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!prairienet.org!k9cw@hplabs.hp.com
> Subject: Where get TCM 3105 chip?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In a previous article, jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil (Jan A. Barglowski)
> s:
>
> >Hello:
> >
> >I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
> >Fry's, and various other electronics houses but haven't found one!
> >I'll be putting it into a Packet Mac Modem...
> >
> >73, jan kc6uth
> >
> >jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil
> >kc6uth@wa6ybn.#soca.ca.usa.na
> >
>
> I have bought two chips in the past year from JDR Microdevices,
> 1-800-538-5000. I think they are about $10 each.
>
> 73 de Drew K9CW
>
> --
> *-----------------------------*-------------------------------------*
> | Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
> | ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
> *-----------------------------*-------------------------------------*
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 10 Jan 94 21:46:02 GMT
> From: ogicse!emory!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!library.ucla.edu!news.ucdavis.edu!o
> lo.ucdavis.edu!ez006683@network.ucsd.edu
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> References <940107191032.2020a259@ecsuc.ctstateu.edu>, <1994Jan8.170346.3051
> al.mythical.com>, <2gsahs$abt@ornews.intel.com>
> Subject : Re: I need a terminal program for 2 TNCs at once
>
>
> On a related line. What good terminal programs allow for
> individual windows for each stream in multiuser mode. It would also be
> nice to have a window to monitor other QSO's without all the extra

> garbage. For instance you could just use your mouse to select a
> transmission and then all other transmissions to or from that station
> would be sent to a window and preceeded only with the sending station's
> call. It would be nice if it also compared the current packet to the last
> recieved packet from the station and not display duplicate packets that I
> recieved but the recipient missed. While there is probably nothing out
> there that has the monitoring features I would like is there an easier
> way to manage multi-stream conversations?
>
> Thanks,
> Dan
>
> --
> *--*
> * Daniel D. Todd Packet: KC6UUD@WA6RDH.#nocal.ca.usa *
> * Internet: DDTODD@ucdavis.edu *
> * Snail Mail: 1750 Hanover #102 *
> * Davis CA 95616 *
> *--*
> * I do not speak for the University of California.... *
> * and it sure as hell doesn't speak for me!! *
> *--*
>
>
> ------------------------------
>
> End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #5
> ******************************

216. returned mail -- invalid userid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 11:32:18 UTC
From: SYSTEM@dhhdesy3.BITNET
Message-ID: <940120000933.21a01c7b@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 50514

```
The following message did not contain a valid DESY userid.
Since we were not able to identify the correct userid, the message will
be returned to you.
Please check your address list and try again with the correct userid.
It would be helpful to supply the full name of the addressee.

---------- text of the message with invalid userid follows -------------

> Received: from ucsd.edu by Sdsc.Edu (sds.sdsc.edu STMG) via INTERNET;
> Tue, 18 Jan 94 23:58:48 GMT
> Received: from localhost by ucsd.edu; id OAA22172
> sendmail 8.6.4/UCSD-2.2-sun
> Tue, 18 Jan 1994 14:33:24 -0800 for ham-digital-list
> Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
> Sender: ham-digital-relay%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
> Precedence: List
> Received: from localhost by ucsd.edu; id OAA22073
> sendmail 8.6.4/UCSD-2.2-sun
> Tue, 18 Jan 1994 14:33:05 -0800 for ham-digital-ddist
> Message-Id: <199401182233.OAA22073@ucsd.edu>
> Date: Tue, 18 Jan 94 14:33:02 PST
> From: ham-digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.
> BITnet (Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup)
> Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
> Reply-To: Ham-Digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
> Precedence: Bulk
> Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #11
> To: Ham-Digital%UCSD.EDU@Sdsc.BITnet
>
>
> Ham-Digital Digest Tue, 18 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 11
>
> Today's Topics:
> ADC0844LCN modes, help!
> BBS software sites
> Global Alert For All: Jesus is Coming Soon (3 msgs)
> Ham-Digital Digest V94 #10
> How is MFJ-1278 for PACTOR? (2 msgs)
> MFJ TNC2 C-series
> Packet address (& callsign) for ham in UK
> Packet vs Netnews, email and Internet (2 msgs)
> PC/Monitor generated RFI. Suppression?
> TAPR office move
>
> Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
```

> Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
> Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.
>
> Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
> (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".
>
> We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
> herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
> policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.
> --
>
> Date: Mon, 17 Jan 1994 06:03:28 GMT
> From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!raff
> technet.sg!ntuix!ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg!asirene@ames.arpa
> Subject: ADC0844LCN modes, help!
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Hi,
> Does anyone have the programming specs for the ADC0844LCN A/D conver
> chip? I would like to know how to program the different read modes and what
>
> are. Tks.
>
> 73 de 9VG Daniel
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 17 Jan 94 18:16:36 GMT
> From: noc.near.net!oz.plymouth.edu!ae1t@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: BBS software sites
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Does the latest version of the W0RLI software (version 16.10 I believe)
> reside somewhere on the Internet? UCSD.EDU has version 16.06. Other
> sites I've tried contain similar vintages.
>
> 73...
> Peter
>
>
> --
> Peter Drexel |
> Department of Computer Science | ae1t @ oz.plymouth.edu (Internet)
> Plymouth State College | ae1t @ ae1t.nh.usa.na (AX25 net)
> Plymouth, NH 03264 |
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 17 Jan 1994 18:49:25 -0500
> From: darwin.sura.net!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.c

> stroyer!gumby!andrews-cc!andrews-cc!not-for-mail@seismo.css.gov
> Subject: Global Alert For All: Jesus is Coming Soon
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> The earthquake in Los Angeles, California, the flood in Europe, the seemingl
> unstoppable war in the former Yugoslavia, the devastating fires in Australia
> the flood in the Midwest of the United States of America, the devastating fi
> near Los Angeles, California, the rapid and appalling increase in violence i
> cities, towns, villages all over the world, the famines, the diseases, the r
>
> decline of the family unit, and the destructive earthquake in India (in 1993
> are signs that this world's history is coming to a climax. The human race
> has trampled on God's Constitution, as given in Exodus 20:1-17 (King James
> Version Bible), and Jesus is coming to set things right. These rapidly
> accelerating signs are an indication that Jesus is coming soon (Matthew 24).
>
> God's Holy Spirit is gradually withdrawing its protection from the earth
> and the devastating events you see are demonstrations of Satan's power. All
> those who are not guarded by God are in danger of forever losing eternal lif
>
> If you want to know what's about to happen, please study the books of Daniel
> and Revelation which are located in God's Word, the Bible. They are not
> sealed or closed books. They can and must be understood by all. Every word
> in the Bible from Genesis to Revelation is true. The Bible and the Bible onl
> must be your guide.
>
> When God's Law (the Constitution for the Universe) is consistently ignored,
> disregarded, changed, and questioned, He permits certain events to occur to
> wake us up. I would urge all, wherever you are and regardless of the
> circumstances, to directly call on Jesus and ask Him to intervene in your li
> Jesus who created this planet and every living creature in it and on it, die
> on the cross, was raised from the dead by God the Father, and is now in Heav
> interceding for you. Jesus is the only One who can rescue us from the slaver
> misery, and death Satan is causing us.
>
> For reference I'm including God's Constitution as given in the King James
> Version Bible. Please note that when God says the seventh day, he means Sabb
> (the 7th day of the week) not Sunday (1st day of the week).
>
> Commandment #1: Exodus 20:1-3 (KJV) And God
> spake all these words, saying, I am
> the LORD thy God, which have brought
> thee out of the land of Egypt, out
> of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have
> no other gods before me.
>
> Commandment #2: Exodus 20:4-6 (KJV) Thou shalt not make
> unto thee any graven image, or any
> likeness of any thing that is in heaven
> above, or that is in the earth beneath,

> or that is in the water under the earth.
> And shewing mercy unto thousands of them
> that love me, and keep my commandments.
>
> Commandment #3: Exodus 20:7 (KJV) Thou shalt not take
> the name of the LORD thy God in vain;
> for the LORD will not hold him
> guiltless that taketh his name in vain.
>
> Commandment #4: Exodus 20:8-11 (KJV) Remember the sabbath
> day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou
> labour, and do all thy work: But the
> seventh day is the sabbath of the LORD
> thy God: in it thou shalt not do any
> work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter,
> thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor
> thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is
> within thy gates: For in six days the
> LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and
> all that in them is, and rested the seventh
> day: wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath
> day, and hallowed it.
>
> Commandment #5: Exodus 20:12 (KJV) Honour thy father and thy
> mother: that thy days may be long upon the
> land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.
>
> Commandment #6: Exodus 20:13 (KJV) Thou shalt not kill.
>
> Commandment #7: Exodus 20:14 (KJV) Thou shalt not commit
> adultery.
>
> Commandment #8: Exodus 20:15 (KJV) Thou shalt not steal.
>
> Commandment #9: Exodus 20:16 (KJV) Thou shalt not bear
> false witness against thy neighbour.
>
> Commandment #10: Exodus 20:17 (KJV) Thou shalt not covet
> thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not
> covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his
> manservant, nor his maidservant, nor
> his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that
> is thy neighbour's.
>
> I also recommend that the following books be obtained and closely studied:
>
> The Great Controversy
> By Ellen G. White
> Review and Herald Publishing Association
> Hagerstown, MD 21740

>
> The Desire of the Ages
> By Ellen G. White
> Review and Herald Publishing Association
> Hagerstown, MD 21740
>
> Patriarchs and Prophets
> By Ellen G. White
> Review and Hearld Publishing Association
> Hagerstown, MD 21740
>
> Daniel and the Revelation
> By Uriah Smith
> Review and Herald Publishing Association
> Hagerstown, MD 21740
> -------
> Clarence L. Thomas IV
> Phone: 616-471-6116
> E-mail: thomas@redwood.cc.andrews.edu
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Tue, 18 Jan 1994 01:07:29 GMT
> From: darwin.sura.net!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!b
> et.net!netnews.synoptics.com!news@seismo.css.gov
> Subject: Global Alert For All: Jesus is Coming Soon
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> **** This guy gets a copy of vmunix....
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Tue, 18 Jan 1994 03:48:55 GMT
> From: portal!storkus@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: Global Alert For All: Jesus is Coming Soon
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <2hf865$j7i@orion.cc.andrews.edu>,
> Clarence L. Thomas IV <clarence@orion.cc.andrews.edu> wrote:
> (lots of Revelations junk deleted)
>
> Like I told this guy by e-mail just now, those who don't know it probably
> don't care, and both those who don't and those who do (I'm in the latter bun
> are VERY annoyed and pissed off at this guy! Does anyone know who his sysad
> is so we (or I) can mail him? How can anyone let a religeous fanatic on the
> net like this?!?
> Sincerely from the Jihad to Destroy B'Harni (the Devil incarnate!) outpost
> in Reno,
> --
> **

> Mike P. Storke "BEAVIS AND BUTT-HEAD FOREVER!!!!" "B'HARNI MUST DIE!!!!!"
> Inet: storkus@shell.portal.com Amateur: No bbs locally :{
> Snailmail: 2308 Paradise Dr. #134 Reno, NV 89512
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 18 Jan 94 18:23:47 GMT
> From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
> Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #10
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Re: Packet radio diode matrix
> > Info request from Ken N8PTT@Delphi.com
> We developed a 8 channel switch that was described in QEX of June 1991
> (I think) we still have the critical parts. Our switch uses the full
> 8 channels with no complains for years.
> PA0APA (bks@rt.el.utwente.nl)
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 16 Jan 1994 08:52:29 GMT
> From: olivea!inews.intel.com!ilx018.intel.com!ilx049!dbraun@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: How is MFJ-1278 for PACTOR?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> I want to run PACTOR, so I need to replace
> my Kantronics UTU-XT/P. At the same time, it
> would be nice to have one box that can do VHF packet
> as well. Can anyone compare the MFJ-1278 and the
> Kantronics KAM-Plus for HF use?
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 17 Jan 94 00:26:34 EST
> From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!news.delphi
> !usenet@decwrl.dec.com
> Subject: How is MFJ-1278 for PACTOR?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Doug Braun <dbraun@ilx049.intel.com> writes:
>
> >as well. Can anyone compare the MFJ-1278 and the
> >Kantronics KAM-Plus for HF use?
> >
> >From previous net wisdom, I've heard that the Kantronics
> >has better HF filters/modem. But then, the MFJ apparently has
> >more bells and whistles (CW keyer, SSTV, etc.).
> >
> >Any comments on the overall quality of the MFJ? Is it buggy?
>

> Doug --
>
> I haven't used my 1278 for Pactor (since MFJ hasn't seen fit to fill my orde
> for the needed upgrade), but have been generally satisfied with it otherwise
> The biggest problem with MFJ is that they have a well-deserved reputation fo
> filling orders when they feel like it,, and they frequently don't feel like
> for months. But their reputation for shoddy quality is, in my view, really
> not jusitified.
>
> I have primarily used my 1278 for VHF packet, and HF RTTY, but have also don
> a little HF keyboard-to-keyboard packet, and have monitored some FAX and SST
> For those purposes, it's fine. I have also used it a little on HF CW on
> people who are hopelessly fast for me (13 wpm was a struggle, and 30 out of
> question), but as a CW demodulator, it's not too good. I've heard that the
> KAM is far better on CW, but I doubt that anything is very good on anything
> other than machine-sent CW. (Of course, any of the multi-modes are fine on
> sending CW when used either as memory keyers or from the keyboard.)
>
> My impression is that if you're seriously into SSTV, you'll want a dedicated
> unit, but the 1278 is good for giving you a taste of that mode. I have work
> through some decent pileups on RTTY with a non-directional antenna, and have
> been able to copy some pretty weak stations with audible QRM, so the filters
> aren't too bad. (If the QRM is too loud and close, copy is impossible, but
> that's a function of capture effect with my overly wide IF filter in the
> receiver -- typically, when this happens, NOTHING shows up as getting throug
> the filter in the 1278.)
>
> Although I'm generally satisfied with my 1278, if I had it to do again, I'd
> probably get a KAM. The reason -- it has the modes that I really use, and
> is the ONLY multi-mode that I know of which permits simultaneous HF and VHF
> operation. I'd love to be able to get DX spots on PacketCluster, work them
> HF RTTY, and then see what else was on PacketCluster, without logging off an
> on to the PacketCluster. This didn't seem important at first, since I had
> never seen the virtues of PacketCluster, but it is a major pain now.
>
> 73 de Lee, KE3FB in Md.
> leevankoten@delphi.com
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 18 Jan 94 05:34:25 GMT
> From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
> Subject: MFJ TNC2 C-series
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Bob, W6SWE suggested that I query your group with this question.
>
> We have been using MFJ-127x series TNC2s with all sorts of various
> firmware with outstanding results.
>

> However ... the other day I purchased an MFJ-1274C (new C-series which
> allows for off-the-shelf 19200 baud opns at the serial port).
>
> The MFJ manual for the C-model says that ROSE, NETRON, TheNet are (still)
> compatible with the unit.
>
> HOWEVER ... I am not able to get WA8DED or NORD<>LINK firmware (which works
> in all my earlier model TNC2s) to work in the C-model.
>
> A call to MFJ confirmed that these specific firmware packages had not been
> tested by them for the C-model.
>
> Anyone have any information on the C-series and how I might get it running
> with WA8DED and/or NORD<>LINK formware?
>
> 73 - Dave, KT0H
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 17 Jan 1994 19:09:51 GMT
> From: darwin.sura.net!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!not-for-m
> seismo.css.gov
> Subject: Packet address (& callsign) for ham in UK
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> I'm trying to help a friend find a ham in England by the name of
> Chris Jenkins-Powel...I don't know his call. But I'd appreciate if
> anyone could tell me his call and (if possible) packet address.
>
> He lives near Cambridge, England.....
>
> Thanks...
>
> ==== Dave Pascoe KM3T ==================== pascoe@mathworks.com ==========
> The MathWorks, Inc.
> 24 Prime Park Way, Natick, MA 01760
> ==== Tel: 508-653-2452 (x362) ==== Fax: 508-653-2997 =================
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 17 Jan 94 00:35:37 EST
> From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!news.delphi
> !usenet@ames.arpa
> Subject: Packet vs Netnews, email and Internet
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> Ken Pennell <krpennell@bnr.ca> writes:
>
> >Being an Amateur Radio operator, have somewhat of an interest in
> >packet radio. I am not active on packet (no TNC) and was wondering why

> >I should get started. There are obvious advantages to delving into a
> >new mode of communication, to me, something new is fun. What are the
> >advantages of packet communications with all of these other goodies
>
> Ken --
>
> I have not used the packet to Internet gateways, but would say that there ar
> at least two big reasons to get active on packet:
>
> 1) A lot of amateurs are active on packet who aren't into landline connectiv
> at all. Thus, there are a lot of posts on the BBSs (especially of equipment
> that aren't otherwise available;
>
> 2) If you're into DXing, PacketCluster is a major plus for working rare DX.
> Without it, if you're on 20 meters, for example, you might never know that t
> rare country you need is currently calling CQ with no takers on 30 or 15 met
>
>
> I'm sure there are lots of other advantages to packet radio over the landlin
> services, but those are the major ones to me.
>
> 73 de Lee, KE3FB in Md.
> leevankoten@delphi.com
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Mon, 17 Jan 1994 01:22:20 GMT
> From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!p
> !bnr.co.uk!bnrgate!bcars267!bcarh54a!news@network.ucsd.edu
> Subject: Packet vs Netnews, email and Internet
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> I have a question. I have access to Netnews, Internet and email,
> Being an Amateur Radio operator, have somewhat of an interest in
> packet radio. I am not active on packet (no TNC) and was wondering why
> I should get started. There are obvious advantages to delving into a
> new mode of communication, to me, something new is fun. What are the
> advantages of packet communications with all of these other goodies
> (especially the packet to internet gateways)?
>
>
> 73
> Ken
>
>
> ==
> Ken Pennell Bell-Northern Research |Opinions expressed
> pennell@bnr.ca P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
> Ottawa, ON, CANADA |necessarily BNRs.
> Amateur Radio: VE3KKN 613-763-7481 (Business) |

> 613-763-5783 (FAX) |
> ==========
>
> ----------
>
> Date: Mon, 17 Jan 1994 18:59:43 GMT
> From: news.bbn.com!petra!zds-oem!news@seismo.css.gov (Earl Morse)
> Subject: PC/Monitor generated RFI. Suppression?
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <1994Jan15.104347.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg> asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg wr
> :
> >Hi there,
> >
> > Hope this is the right place to post this. I don't know if any of yo
> e experiencing the same problems as I am with
> >PC/Monitor generated RFI. I was wondering if anyone out there has any hints
> ggestions, known methods, for suppressing these RFI
> >and if there's anything I can do to the PC (short of switching it off) to r
> e the radiated RF energy. I've been hearing a lot
> >of people have this problem and it seems that the PC is notorious in this a
> t so I welcome any help. Tks.
> >
> The first thing you need to do is determine whether the noise is generated i
> the video card or in the monitor. To do this, write a small program that
> will fill the screen with capital H's. The configuration of this letter
> is very noisy and the FCC uses it for their testing. Now tune your receiver
> to one of the offending frequencies. Now try isolating the noise by
> disconnecting the monitor, turning the monitor off, monitor on-computer off,
> etc. Also try inserting a wire into the RGB and sync lines of the video car
> This will help to eliminate the monitor as a problem.
>
> Chances are that the noise is generated by the video card and radiated by th
> monitor and that fixes will need to be made to both. A monitor with ferrite
> beads on both ends of a well shielded cable and a shielded power cord should
> do alot to reduce the emissions. Generally 100 pF caps from the RGB, horizo
> ,
> and vertical sync lines to ground should do alot to reduce the emissions fro
> the video card.
>
> In the event that this does not work you will need to investigate for cabine
> radiation from the monitor and computer. Make a loop from some RG58 coax by
> stripping back the shield a few inches and making a couple of turns about an
> 1-2 inches in diameter. Solder the center lead to where you stripped back
> the shield. Plug this loop into your receiver and use it to probe the compu
> setup. A faulty computer cabinet can be easily closed up with fingerstock,
> braid, or other conductive materials. Shielding a monitor cabinet is a lot
> more difficult and could cause safety problems (high voltage) or overheating
>
> When all else fails remember to purchase a computer from a reputable manufac

> r
> such as IBM, COMPAQ, Zenith Data Systems, etc. These companies usually take
>
> time to ensure that the computers they sell meet with EMI requirements. Unl
>
> some manufacturers that sell cheap clones and do not spend the money to make
> e
> that they will be EMI quiet.
>
> Good luck, hope you fix it.
>
> Earl Morse
> KZ8E
> e.morse@zds.com
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: 15 Jan 94 11:33:00 GMT
> From: twwells!pics!james.mollica@rutgers.rutgers.edu
> Subject: TAPR office move
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> FM.: Do you have the number for TAPR?
>
>
> Tucson Amateur Packet Radio has moved its offices. The mailing
> address is:
>
> Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
> 8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Rd. #337
> Tucson, AZ 85749-9399
>
> The voice telephone number is (817) 383-0000. This number has a
> voice mail system attached and is available 24 hours a day. A FAX
> server will be operational within the next few weeks to
> automatically fax information to you.
>
> The incoming FAX number is (817) 566-2544.
>
> More information on the office move will be published in the
> Winter, 1994 edition of Packet Status Register.
>
> ------------------
> Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
> Tucson, AZ AX.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na
> Amateur IP: 44.124.12.16
> .
>
> TNX to W6SWE for the update. Jim N2NRD.
>

> * 1st 1.11 #1439 * DXING OSCAR 13 145.890 AND SAREX 145.550! N2NRD @ AMSAT.
>
> ----
> +---+
> | Pics OnLine MultiUser System 609/753-2540 HST 609/753-2605 (V32bis) |
> | Massive File Collection - Over 45,000 Files OnLine - 250 Newsgroups |
> +---+
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: (null)
> From: (null)
> Any comments on the overall quality of the MFJ? Is it buggy?
> Are all the bells and whistles actually useful?
> I'd rather not use their ads as my sole source of data...
>
> Doug Braun (4X/N1OWU)
>
> =---
> Email: dbraun@inside.intel.com
> Intel Mail: IDC1-41
> iNet: 8-435-5069 Long Distance: 011-972-4-655069
> Fax: 8-435-5999 Long Distance: 011-972-4-655999
> Snail Mail: US: Other:
> PO Box 311 Intel Israel, Ltd.
> Mendham, NJ 07945 IDC-42
> Matam Scientific Center
> Haifa, Israel 31015
> =---
>
> ------------------------------
>
> Date: Sun, 16 Jan 1994 11:27:25 GMT
> From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!newncar!csn!boulder!cnsnews!spot.Colorado.EDU!kober
> es.arpa
> To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
> References <CJFK3y.6nt@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>, <CJGos2.B6n@cnsnews.Color
> EDU>, <2631@indep1.chi.il.us>
> Subject : Re: Where get TCM 3105 chip?
>
> In article <2631@indep1.chi.il.us>,
> Cliff Sharp <clifto@indep1.chi.il.us> wrote:
> >In article <CJGos2.B6n@cnsnews.Colorado.EDU> koberg@spot.Colorado.EDU (Alle
> berg) writes:
> >>In article <CJFK3y.6nt@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>,
> >>Jan A. Barglowski <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil> wrote:
> >>>I'm looking for the TCM 3105 "world modem" chip. I've checked Digi-Key,
> >>
> >>I called TI themselves and they sent me out two free samples (I'm a

> >
> > Now that we've all got the chips, and presumably (I haven't yet) gotten
> >a crystal from Digi-Key, and tagged on a 1488 and 1489, how are people usin
> >them? Is there, say, a driver for NOS that will work with a bare modem to
> >work packet?
>
> yes, there is, but I don't remember the file name of ftp site (helpful
> aren't I :-).
>
> ------------------------------
>
> End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #11
> ******************************

217. WWV BCD Subcarrier. Help.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 12:11:43 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Jan19.201143.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 50504

Hi,
Does anyone know how to receive the 100 Hz sub-carrier
BCD information transmitted by WWV and WWVH? I tried the sidebands
to not avail. Do I need some special hardware?
Tks in advance.

73 de 9VG Daniel

218. Satellite progs wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 18:19:45 UTC
From: wy1z@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wy1zCJw2wy.B3n@netcom.com>
Source record: 50510
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I'm looking for any site carrying the following satellite programs:

P3?.? Not completely sure of the filename, but it begins with P3.

Also, PB and PG something.

This is a relay for a ham friend who does not have Internet access.

And now for something completely different, how do I go about getting
an AMSAT account?

Thanks much!

73,
Scott

--

```
================================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITNET: wy1z@NUHUB |
| Amateur Radio: wy1z AX.25: wy1z@k1ugm.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - world.std.com pub/hamradio |
================================================================================
```

219. Re: Global Alert For All: Jesus is Coming Soon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 20:22:49 UTC
From: mack@helix.nih.gov
Message-ID: <1994Jan19.202249.9375@alw.nih.gov>
Source record: 50509

In article <CJt3xM.CA0@unix.portal.com> storkus@shell.portal.com (Mike P. Storke) writes:
>In article <2hf865$j7i@orion.cc.andrews.edu>,
>Clarence L. Thomas IV <clarence@orion.cc.andrews.edu> wrote:
>(lots of Revelations junk deleted)
>
> Like I told this guy by e-mail just now, those who don't know it probably
>don't care, and both those who don't and those who do (I'm in the latter bunch)
>are VERY annoyed and pissed off at this guy! Does anyone know who his sysadmin
>is so we (or I) can mail him?

Why don't you call his boss , the President of Andrew's college at
(616)471-3100. I left a message on his machine this morning.

Joe Mack NA3T
mack@ncifcrf.gov

How can anyone let a religeous fanatic on the
>net like this?!?
> Sincerely from the Jihad to Destroy B'Harni (the Devil incarnate!) outpost
>in Reno,
>--
>***
>Mike P. Storke "BEAVIS AND BUTT-HEAD FOREVER!!!!" "B'HARNI MUST DIE!!!!!"
>Inet: storkus@shell.portal.com Amateur: No bbs locally :{
>Snailmail: 2308 Paradise Dr. #134 Reno, NV 89512

220. Want TCP/IP for Macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 22:01:30 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2hkajr$a3c@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50506

I am interested in getting the TCP/IP software that is available
for Macintosh. Is there an ftp site somwhere with this on it?
Also, has there been any work done on using the newer Macs'
Geoports? Using the DSP chip on the AV macs' motherboards? I'd be
very interested in that, as my new deck is an AV.
73's to all...

==========

Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet
Radio:
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==========

221. Want TCP/IP for Macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 22:14:47 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2hkbcn$dem@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50507

I am interested in getting the TCP/IP software that is available
for Macintosh. Is there an ftp site somwhere with this on it?
Also, has there been any work done on using the newer Macs'
Geoports? Using the DSP chip on the AV macs' motherboards? I'd be
very interested in that, as my new deck is an AV.
73's to all...

Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet
Radio:
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99

---

222. Want TCP/IP for Macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 22:24:39 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2hkbv7$el8@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50508

I am interested in getting the TCP/IP software that is available
for Macintosh. Is there an ftp site somwhere with this on it?
Also, has there been any work done on using the newer Macs'
Geoports? Using the DSP chip on the AV macs' motherboards? I'd be
very interested in that, as my new deck is an AV.
73's to all...

Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet
Radio:
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99

---

223. Want TCP/IP for the Macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-19 23:28:47 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2hkfnf$m1f@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50512

I am interested in getting the TCP/IP software that is available
for Macintosh. Is there an ftp site somwhere with this on it?
Also, has there been any work done on using the newer Macs'
Geoports? Using the DSP chip on the AV macs' motherboards? I'd be
very interested in that, as my new deck is an AV.
73's to all...

==========

Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet
Radio:
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==========

224. Re: Want TCP/IP for the Macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-20 01:08:30 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2hklie$2bf@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50511

Many apologies for the duplicates. My mailer has been giving me
fits. hopefully it's fixed now.

73's...

==

Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet
Radio:
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==

225. TNC-2 modem @ 9600?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-20 04:56:20 UTC
From: n7oo@huachuca-emh8.ARmy.MIL
Message-ID: <199401200504.VAA10684@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50516

Has anyone on the net modified the internal modem in the TAPR TNC-2 to
actually work at 9600 baud? Thinking this would be a quick and dirty
way to get 9600 baud full-duplex on an experimental 10 GHz link here,
was rather non-plused to discover the TNC won't talk to itself at
9600 baud on the radio port.
73 de Jack

226. Dealing with computer RFI. Doc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-20 14:25:26 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Jan20.222526.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 50518

Date: 20 January 1994
Author: Daniel 9VG, rsm on IRC, asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg

Dealing with Computer generated RFI/EMI

1.0 Introduction

One of the most frustrating problems about using computers with radios, whether it be for controlling purposes or for decoding, is the amount of RFI generated by these machines. Most of the time, the RFI generated is enough to render certain bands useless and on other bands, it may drown out any weak signals and distort or interfere with signals that you want. This is totally unacceptable for working with digital modes and even for CW. Thus one of the most frequently asked question is how this RFI may be reduced or eliminated. The bad news is that, there is no way that I know to completely remove the computer generated RFI in most situations. The good news is that there are definite steps that we can take to reduce the RFI to a very acceptable level and in some cases, it will almost disappear altogether. This document is a compilation of suggestions from various persons and some of the things I have tried with my own system when dealing with this problem. Many of the documents I have seen relate to situations involving transmitters and how not to generate them. This document is written from a receiving point of view.

I suppose most people would have already tried the basic steps to improve signal conditions by having the receiver and antenna as far removed, physically and electrically from the RFI source (computers and monitors in our case) but I am also aware that sometimes there are limitations and constraints as to how much distance can be had. One may have also tried changing the orientation of the computer, monitor, receiver and antennas and feeds to see if things get better. Having done all that, what else can be done? This is the predicament I had and thus this document.

The standard disclaimer applies and I will not be responsible for any accidents although I have tried my best to present the following information in the best integrity.

2.0 RFI Sources

Before we actually begin tackling the problem, it might be helpful to know something about why computer generates RFI and how these get into the receiver. The two main components of the computer is the main CPU and the monitor (for simplicity sake). The computer runs at a certain clock rate as determined by an internal oscillator. Most of the time the rates are something like 4.77 mHz, 8 mHz, 12 mHz, 16 mHz, 20 mHz, 25 mHz, 33 mHz, 40

mHz, 50 mHz, 66 mHz and 80 mHz. This is not the only clock involved, there is also another oscillator on the video generator card and sometimes a few oscillators, plus those on other cards. As you can see, these clocks are all oscillating in the HF and L-VHF regions which may interfere with signals we would like to receive. To make things worse, these clocks are usually sub-divided into a number of other frequencies within the computer. Since the computer is a digital system, the characteristic waveform of these signals are square-wave and square-waves tends to result in a lot of harmonics. The video card also generates RFI because the data-pixel-rate is often high enough to fall into the HF regions. All these reasons are why computers and monitors are tops when it comes to generating RFI. This is often made worse by computers with cheap plastic casings which do not shield the system.

The first thing we want to do is to determine how much RFI is being generated by the CPU and the monitor. It may be that the CPU is not radiating at all but the monitor is the culprit, or vice versa. This can be done by switching off the monitor and leaving the CPU on just to see how much RFI is getting into the radio. The following is a suggested procedure:-

1) Do a quick sweep across the bands to find out where the RFI is the strongest. This is helpful because if we can reduce the RFI here, there should normally be a corresponding decrease of RFI everywhere else but not necessarily so.

2) Disconnect the mouse, serial cables and printer cables, keyboard, video cable, video power. If you can, run the receiver on batteries for this part. Now turn on the computer and see if the RFI is increased by any appreciable amount.

3) Now, connect the keyboard (with the CPU on), then the mouse, then the serial cable, the parallel cable, the video cable, monitor power cable (don't turn on yet). As you reconnect these, note the increase of RFI if any. You should now have some idea as to which is the main contributor of RFI. If you should have the good fortune that none of these result in any appreciable increase of RFI then you're in luck.

4) Turn on the monitor and note the increase in RFI. Run both text and graphics modes to see if the RFI is affected.

5) Reconnect the radio to the power supply and again note the RFI increase if any.

6) Disconnect the radio from any antenna, both external and internal, and note if the RFI goes away. Note that on some radios, when you unplug the external antenna connection, the internal antenna is automatically activated. To prevent this, plug in a dummy plug to the anstenna socket.

By now you should have a pretty good idea of which components are contributing to RFI. Keep these notes, while we move on to another point, RFI paths.

Earl Morse KZ8E suggest this for pin-pointing RFI source:-

In the event that this does not work you will need to investigate for cabinet radiation from the monitor and computer. Make a loop from some RG58 coax by stripping back the shield a few inches and making a couple of turns about an 1-2 inches in diameter. Solder the center lead to where you stripped back the shield. Plug this loop into your receiver and use it to probe the computer setup. A faulty computer cabinet can be easily closed up with fingerstock, braid, or other conductive materials. Shielding a monitor cabinet is a lot more difficult and could cause safety problems (high voltage) or overheating.

3.0 RFI paths

RFI gets into the receiver from the source through a number of paths. This can be through the power supply, through the "earth" point of the power supply, through direct radio emission, even through "shielding" which are not properly designed or used. There are a number of ways to deal with these situations. If in (6) above, your radio is still picking up RFI with no antenna connected then, the shielding in your receiver is poor. If in (5) above, the RFI increases as you reconnect the radio to the mains power supply or adaptor, then RFI is coming in through the power supply. If your radio is connected directly or indirectly to the computer through the serial port or some other interface, that too could be a path for RFI. You will know if this is a problem as you go through step (3) above. If the RFI increases appreciably as you reconnect the external antenna, then the RFI may be coming from direct emission or is being picked up from the antenna feed.

Remember that in many cases, RFI is coming in from more than one path so it is important to check out all possibilities. On the other hand if one path is the overwhelming problem, you may want to deal only with that. Other basic things are to keep cables as short as necessary.

4.0 Killing RFI

As you can probably see, RFI is a combination of problems and not one problem. It can be classified into 3 categories:-

a) Shielding problems
b) Filtering problems
c) Design problems

These are not definitive categories but are used for simplicity. In many cases, poor shielding is a prime suspect. So we will deal with this first. Now to get on with the real action.

4.1 Shielding problems

When we talk about shielding, there are 4 things to consider, the radio itself, the monitor, the CPU and the antenna/feed combination. Poor shielding can be an inherent problem to some designs but can also be due to dirty connectors and old parts. Go through the equipment to make sure that

all the connection points are secure, this is especially in connection to the antenna shielding, radio power supply, CPU casing, cabling. Make sure that the wires are not old and all the connections are clean, no oxides on surfaces.

If the problem is a design one, such as poor shielding in a radio as determined by step (6) in section 2.0 on RFI sources, or poor monitor or CPU shielding, then we need to provide an adequate shield. This can normally be done using tin/aluminium foils or conductive spray. The basic idea is that we must line the casing of the equipment to be shielded with a barrier to RFI. This must be done carefully because since the shielding is conductive, it is possible to accidentally short circuit something and fry your radio or whatever it is you are trying to shield. The spray is probably the easiest to use but also quite expensive. My feeling is that metal foil probably provides better shielding but is harder to apply. The conductive spray or paint has a lower conductivity but spreads more evenly and gets into difficult to reach locations more readily. What you need to do is to carefully remove the plastic casing of the radio or monitor, paying attention to cabling and eletrical contacts. Remember that opening the case will almost certainly invalidate the warranty on the equipment. Clean the insides of the case thoroughly and make sure that it is dry and free of dust or grease before applying the spray. You may need to apply several coatings to get better shielding. Make sure that at some point in the casing, the applied shielding comes into contact with ground. Remember that in monitors, chassis is not always connected to ground so check this out first. For the shielding to be effective, you need to provide as complete a "wrap" as possible but remember not to spray onto switches or anything that might cause a short circuit. Also prevent blocking up ventilation holes. You may at this point wonder about the screen itself. Well in most color monitors, the mask inside the monitor acts as a shield of sorts. Wait for the coat of paint or spray to dry before replacing the cover. Try to ensure good grounding for the shield and avoid scratching off the paint. If arcing should occur, use some insulating tape over the area. The kind of spray that I use is known as EMI-LAC or EMV-LACK (by Cramolin) and is of German origin. There are many other makes and most should work okay. In the event that you cannot find either paint, spray or suitable foil, conductive tape will do also.

Shielding of cables are also important. Try to make sure that the video cable has a good shielding/screening. The same applies to serial and parallel cables and, of course, the antenna feed should be well shielded. For antenna feeds, avoid TV 75 ohm coaxes as these normally do not provide sufficient screening. Try RG-58-C/U (which I think has better screening that RG-58-A/U) or some other high-screening type cables like RG-8 and the like. Well screened antenna feeds go a long way to remove RFI. I have been told that the equipment should all be connected to a firm ground via heavy gauge wire or braid. This is probably true and if you can, why not. Where cables terminate, use good and appropriate connectors such as PL-259 or something similar. In all cases, provide the screening with a good ground. A well screened antenna feed may eliminate up to 80% of the RFI in some case, or more. If you are listening on VHF and UHF however, the length of the feed

may need to be weighed against signal losses in the feed itself. Feeds such as the 9913 have lower losses but are quite expensive. Use them if you can however. Personally I still find the RG-58 to be the easiest to work with.

Sometimes, in some CPU units, there may be some parts which are difficult to shield, such as the disk-drive. This is not too serious since the drive is not operative most of the time, but if you elect to try to screen that also, remember that the screen must all be well connected eletrically. The same goes for the rest of the computer casing. If you can, use one with a proper metal casing on all sides. What we want is a Faraday Cage so see that the whole case is well grounded. Scrape off some paint at the screws so that there can be good electrical contact everywhere.

Other exposed connectors and splitters (which are not recommendable) can also be letting in RFI so you may want to check out their screening as well.

4.2 Filtering problems

This represents the next major path for RFI. In some poor designs, RFI is not properly filtered out of the computer or monitor power supply and it thus leaks out into the mains, and from there into the radio power supply and finally into the RF section (or AF sometimes) of the receiver. This type of problems can normally be improved by using a line filter for the equipment's power supply. Make sure that the line filter is rated for the power the cable is meant to carry or it may burn up. Other than using line filters, you can also use ferrite beads and toroids on most any lines. Experiment around with a bunch of these things. You could also put a bunch of ferrite beads on the antenna feed line and this will act as a kind of balun as well as preventing RFI from travelling on the screening. There are many types of ferrite RF chokes, clip on types and ready made types, which can be used. The ARRL Handbook has a description of some of these devices. Line filters and RFCs can do wonders so experiment with them at various strategic places such as power supplies, some audio lines etc.

Other than that, RFI often comes through other data lines and control lines in parallel and serial ports as well as video ports. Besides using ferrite beads on these, you may want to connect small value capacitors between the lines to ground. For parallel and serial lines, use 0.01 uF capacitors (multilayer, MKT if possible, others may work well too), and for video ports, connect 100 pF capacitors from the RGB, H-Sync and V-Sync to ground. These may have some other effects on the lines so experiment with slightly higher or lower capacitor values.

If you are receiving on certain bands only, a bandpass, highpass or lowpass filter may help if used on the receiver front-end.

4.3 Design problems

RFI problems are sometimes compounded by poor antenna or receiver design. Antenna impedance mismatch, for example, can make things worse that it needs to be. As such, use of baluns and transmatches may help. Although the coax antenna feed is supposed to keep out RFI, a mismatched antenna and

feed may result in the coax screening itself picking up RFI. So if you are using coax feed into a balanced dipole, try using a balun at the feed point. Balun designs are really simple to build and can be found in the ARRL handbook also. The impedance matching of the antenna to the feed can also be handled by the balun. Baluns, being what they are, normally incur some signal loss but in a good balun, this is insignificant compared to losses in the feed itself. Besides, loss of signal strength is often made up for by improved S/N ratio. I have not confirmed this but some out of band RFI can be reduced by the use of antenna tuners which provide better selectivity. Such tuners can easily be made from any number of designs found in amateur circles because commercial ones tend to be rather expensive and come with S.W.R. meters and other fancy things that the RX-only SWL does not need. In my case, a coax feeding into an off-center-fed-dipole, the balun did wonders to the S/N ratio and I actually say a signal strength improvement. This does not mean that the balun improves gain but the selectivity it provides may prevent the receiver AGC from kicking in and drowning out the weaker station thus resulting in a higher apparent signal strength.

Excessive gain, such as may be the case with antenna pre-amplifiers will not always improve the S/N because then the noise gets amplified along with the signal. In this respect, normally a masthead pre-amp will perform better.

Decoupling in some digital equipment is not properly done and can lead to RFI being insufficiently suppressed. This can be remedied by placing 0.1 uF capacitors along all points in the power supply of the equipment between supply and ground. This may sound silly to some because it may seem easier to use one big capacitor, but while the electrical property at DC may be similar, the distributed capacitance has a different effect on RF. You want to ensure that your power supplies are properly decoupled and no unwanted oscillations are taking place in the regulators.

The directivity properties of the antenna can also help improve signal conditions under RFI. The loop antenna, for example, can be positioned so that it nulls out at the RFI source. I haven't tried this myself but in theory it should work but I cannot comment on the actualy performance you can get out of this. Similarly the dipole also exhibits certain directive properties which can be taken advantage of to reduce RFI.

5.0 Other measures

Besides the above, if one is using the computer for receiving CW/RTTY or other digital signals, a good IF or AF filter will help in removing unwanted noise. The advantages of the different filter types are detailed in the ARRL Handbook. For those who are more well off, a DSP adaptive filter can be of added convenience, aside from all the other SC (Switched Capacitor) filters, Notch filters. Again, I do not have the privilege to speak from experience. Bandpass filters are quite easy to construct and you may want to experiment with certain designs before investing in the real thing.

For those who are thinking of a new computer, I hear that notebooks
have very low RFI emission and may be very suitable for radio use.

In case you are like me and don't live near the ground floor, you
may want to use a balanced antenna system which does not require a ground or
you may want to get one of MFJ's Artificial Ground. Here is an excerpt from
Scott N3FI to me about this:-

I picked up this thing called the MFJ Artificial Ground, which consists of
(I think parallel) an LC circuit and a counterpoise wire. This allows you to
"tune" the reactance out of the counterpoise wire so that it "seems" like
an earth ground to the shack. No more zaps on your microphone!
Don't know if necessary on RCV only, though. Wouldn't imagine so. Just
remember that electrical outlet ground is ground at 60 Hz, but NOT in the
MHz. Your whole wiring system will act as an antenna!

6.0 Conclusion and Credits

RFI has been a most perplexing problem and will continue to be so as
long as manufacturers of computers do not think if it as a problem. I
welcome contributions and other suggestions so that we can advance in our
fight against RFI. Please direct all suggestions to:-

asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg

I would also like to thank persons who have offered their advice and
experience in RFI problems. Tks.

Kok Chen kchen@appstate.com
Earl Morse KZ8E e.morse@zds.com
Scott NF3I ham@wam.umd.edu
Gary Coffman KE4ZV gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Tom Bruhns K71TM tomb@lsid.hp.com
Andrew Moore dmoore@viper.cis.upenn.edu
others whom I may have lost their names ...

The ARRL Handbook offers many helpful information concerning baluns,
transmatches, filters and chokes. These will come in helpful for those who
want to find out more about antenna and transmission line theory.
Information can also be gotten from the ARRL e-mail server. Simple send a
mail containing nothing but HELP to info@arrl.org to get started. The server
contains some more information on RFI and related problems.

Have fun, down with RFI.

73 de 9VG Daniel

227. Data about Repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-20 16:29:47 UTC
From: ab154@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CJxsHo.DD3@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 50519

Hello to all Hams:

My name is Bryan Parlee, VE3BKP, a native of Ontario and a temporary resident of Nova Scotia, Canada. I am attending the College of Geographic Sciences and as an Amateur Operator (although only 8months with my ticket) I am looking for some data. My career and study area deals with spatial mapping, satellite imagery, computer modelling and so on. This industry area is known as Geomatics. I am intending to construct/design a Communications Database/Mapping system using existing GIS software like SPANS or ARC/INFO. What is missing however, are known sources of informations/data for Ontario repeaters. I have a list of the actual repaters, call, input, and output...but I would like to go deeper than that with data such as wattage, RX range, Transmission radius, location coordinates, packet linkage info, and functions available.

Does anyone know of such a source or perhaps a contact that could provide such information??

My e-mail address is gis308@cogs.ns.ca

....73's and Thanx , Bryan (VE3BKP)
--

228. tapr, DSP, project

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-20 16:50:10 UTC
From: gratclif@magnusug.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <gratclif.7.0010D68F@magnusug.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 50523

Looking for information concerning the TAPR/AMSAT DSP project. I heard they are seeking beta users with dsp experience.

Thanks,

greg

229. AFSK with TEKK Data Radios ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-20 17:56:38 UTC
From: dq528@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2hmgkm$sbj@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 50520

Earlier there was some chatter on this newsgroup about TEKK's
data/telemetry radios. Are these radios suitable for use with AFSK
modulation? Specifically the TI TCM3105 modem chip. Has anyone done
this?

thanks,
Bret
--
Bret Berger	dq528@cleveland.freenet.edu
KB7EGU	216.467.0965 FAX 216.467.3580
Engineer	6527 Deerfield Drive, Suite 303
StoneFly Technology	Sagamore Hills, OH 44067-3108

230. HF WeatherFax on a Mac?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-20 20:54:28 UTC
From: garnier@zenith.pfc.mit.edu
Message-ID: <20JAN94.20542844@zenith.pfc.mit.edu>
Source record: 50522

I'm looking for software (and hardware??) to recieve weatherfaxes
on my boat. (I have an ICOM 600 maritime SSB transciever). In
some nautical magazines and catologs they sell some software that
will recieve these faxes and RTTY,AMTOR,PACTOR using just a small
interface on the serial port. Complete for $99. This sounds great,
the only problem is it runs on a PC. Is there anything like this
for the Mac? (The same catalog sells something that both sends and
recieves for the mac for $449. Ouch!) I've been looking around the
net and I seems like JVFAX is something similar to the PC commercial
software, but again for the PC. I'm not against doing a little soldering
or even porting code, so any help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,
Darren Garnier

231. Re: TNC-2 modem @ 9600?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-21 01:44:20 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCJyI5w.CF7@netcom.com>
Source record: 50524

Jack Taylor (n7oo@huachuca-emh8.ARmy.MIL) wrote:
: Has anyone on the net modified the internal modem in the TAPR TNC-2 to
: actually work at 9600 baud? Thinking this would be a quick and dirty
: way to get 9600 baud full-duplex on an experimental 10 GHz link here,
: was rather non-plused to discover the TNC won't talk to itself at
: 9600 baud on the radio port.
: 73 de Jack

mfj and pac-com make reasonably priced ~$100 range 9600 baud modems
that will mount inside the tnc-2... these are based on the g3ruh design...
actually, the g3ruh design will i think run 56k baud... if u r going
to use it on 10 gig, look in this newsgroup for maybe it was in
the rsgb news last week or 2 for an article by g3ruh on component
changes for different -faster- baud rates for his design...

the rs-232 driver in the tnc-2 is a lm-324 op amp... this op amp won't
hack it at 9600 baud... 2400 or maybe 4800 is max... replace the
lm-324 wil a tl084 or tl074 fet input opamp and it will run at
9600 easily... i have moded mine for 19200, works fine... the
tl074 and tl084 are direct plug in replacements for the lm324...

mitch
wa4osr
--
---
fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..
---

232. ampr, routing, MXs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-21 01:53:05 UTC
From: jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jan21.015305.9861@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca>
Source record: 50526

How do you register an MX record if you've been allocated an ampr net
IP address? (I know about some automatic registering based at ucsd.edu
I think; but I don't know how to use it).

What kind of coordination (whom do we talk to?) is needed for TCP/IP
routing of a subnet on the 44.x.y.z ampr net onto the real internet?
I guess there are several layers of authorization, starting with our
local internet connection, but I want to know how far up we have to go
to get this working. I ask this because whenever I have used
"traceroute" on a 44 ip address (or call.ampr.org), it always shows
routing going down to UCSD, and from there it goes to the destination.
This is pretty ugly, as there are usually more direct routes.

--

BogoMIPS Research Labs -- bogosity research & simulation -- VE7JPM --
jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca jmorriso@rflab.ee.ubc.ca
---

233. Ka9q for windows ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-21 02:55:27 UTC
From: ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl
Message-ID: <1994Jan21.025527.17578@dcc.uchile.cl>
Source record: 50525

Is There any version of ka9q for windows 3.1 available ?

Erich
Please reply via email to ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl
Thanks.

234. macintosh ax.25 softwazre

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-21 18:33:39 UTC
From: rsm@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CJzsw4.Cpu@world.std.com>
Source record: 50528

I have a kamplus and a macintosh q900,
any suggestions of ftpable software?
thanks
bob kA6NOC

235. G8BPQ Switch...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-22 03:45:20 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2hq7gg$ivu@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 50530

Does anyone know whether John Wiseman G8BPQ has an internet address?
Thanks...

73 de Drew K9CW

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

236. Re: G8BPQ Switch...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-22 09:31:24 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <759256284snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50534

In article <2hq7gg$ivu@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
>
>Does anyone know whether John Wiseman G8BPQ has an internet address?
>Thanks...
>
No he hasn't.....

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

237. PK-88 mailbox, can it forward mail to other stations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-22 20:12:45 UTC
From: peter@globv1.hacktic.nl
Message-ID: <1994Jan22.201245.1029@globv1.hacktic.nl>
Source record: 50531

A friend of mine has a PK-88 and he can write a message in the PK-88 mailbox. The PK-88 can also accept forwarded mail. But it refuses to send mail to other packet stations. Does anyone know if it is possible to make a PK-88 forward mail and if it is possible, how?

Groetjes,
Peter Busser
--
Linux, the choice of a GNU generation.
Guns don't kill people, people who believe in god do.

238. Re: PK-88 mailbox, can it forward mail to other stations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-23 06:09:13 UTC
From: topolski@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <CK2JrE.19r@kaiwan.com>
Source record: 50532

Peter Busser (peter@globv1.hacktic.nl) wrote:
> A friend of mine has a PK-88 and he can write a message in the PK-88 mailbox.
> The PK-88 can also accept forwarded mail. But it refuses to send mail to other
> packet stations. Does anyone know if it is possible to make a PK-88 forward
> mail and if it is possible, how?

It's been a while since I've done this, but I think the PK-88/232
w/mailbox has to be polled by the BBS. The PK-88 won't initiate a contact
by itself, but will forward outbound mail when polled for it by a BBS.
--
=* * * * * * *=###= I use kaiwan SoCal.
= * * * * * * * = Robb Topolski KJ6YT = for full internet
=* * * * * * *=###= access, for info
= * * * * * * * = topolski@kaiwan.com = write help@kaiwan.com

239. Internet Access? How?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-23 06:48:51 UTC
From: chrism@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2ht6kj$ki9@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 50533

I am interested in getting to the internet via radio in the Denver/Colorado Springs area. I am new to the whole digital radio thing...any pointers to info would be appreciated.

Thanks,
Chris Magnuson
chrism@col.hp.com

240. FBB and BPQ Updated Files

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-23 07:27:56 UTC
From: dmeredith@aznet.stat.com
Message-ID: <09gLgc5w165w@aznet.stat.com>
Source record: 50362

Hello All,
The latest FBB patches by J.P.R. are available:

They are: 515b_BIN.ARJ -- SERV.BIN Patch JANUARY 16, 1994 By JPR
515b_SRV.ARJ -- SERV.EXE Patch JANUARY 16, 1994 By JPR

Solves many of the problems being discussed on F6FBB-LIST and on Packet

BPQ

The Latest: BPQ407A.ARJ -- BPQ Version 4.07A - ENHANCED OPERATION....

All these files and more available on:

WESTERN U.S. F6FBB SUPPORT PBBS

+602-912-0225

de Dan N7MRP

241. BPQ 407a ? ftp site?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-23 07:29:10 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2ht906$l02@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 50535

The subject says it. I see it's out, but have not seen a site listed
for it yet. Has anyone seen it posted yet? Where?

73, Gary
mcduffie@hannibal.wncc.cc.ne.us

242. WAMPES docs/info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-23 15:44:50 UTC
From: rich@mulvey.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan23.154450.93@mulvey.com>
Source record: 50536

Is anyone out there using WAMPES on a Linux box? I'm looking for
doc/info on using the system, primarily in regards to setting up
the configuration files, etc.

Thanks,
- Rich

--
Rich Mulvey Amateur Radio: N2VDS Rochester, NY
rich@mulvey.com "Full power on half a watt."

243. Re: G8BPQ 7.04a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-23 16:32:13 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <759367933snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50343
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <Angelo_Glorioso_Iii.2lsz@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Angelo_Glorioso_Iii@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US (Angelo Glorioso Iii) writes:
>Hi All,
>
> I dont have access to archie, so I must ask for help.. I heard that G8BPQ
>407A has been released.. Anyone know what ftp site has it???
>
>Thanks in advance..
>
>Angelo
>
By the time you read this, BPQ 4.07a (not what the subject said!) should
be available on ftp.demon.co.uk:/pub/ham

If it isn't there, try a bit later (depends on when the sys admin moves it
from the upload directory).

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

244. Re: PK-88 mailbox, can it forward mail to other stations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-23 22:09:59 UTC
From: B10990@ANLVM.CTD.ANL.GOV
Message-ID: <16F47E357.B10990@ANLVM.CTD.ANL.GOV>
Source record: 50537

I have a PK-88 set up to forward mail to my home bbs. It will not do so unless polled by that bbs, however. I think that is part of a firmware upgrade, so if your friend has an older model that has not been upgraded, it may not have the capability. Also, the PK-88 will not accept hierarchical addressing for outbound mail. --Gary, K9CZB

245. Re: Global Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-23 23:34:20 UTC
From: mwestfal@csci.CSusb.EDU
Message-ID: <9401232337.AA07797@silicon.csci.csusb.edu>
Source record: 50538

> >In article <2hf865$j7i@orion.cc.andrews.edu>,
> >Clarence L. Thomas IV <clarence@orion.cc.andrews.edu> wrote:
> >(lots of Revelations junk deleted)
> >
> > Like I told this guy by e-mail just now, those who don't know it probably
> >don't care, and both those who don't and those who do (I'm in the latter bunch)
> >are VERY annoyed and pissed off at this guy! Does anyone know who his sysadmin
> >is so we (or I) can mail him?
>
>
> Why don't you call his boss , the President of Andrew's college at
> (616)471-3100. I left a message on his machine this morning.

You expect that to do any good!? After all, don't we all know that
colleges & universities are BASTIONS of free speech!? Ha!

Leave the guy alone. He just may be telling the truth.
"Avert your eyes" if you are offended. (That's what they tell us to do
with pornography in public places.)

I see the flames a-comin'.
--

+---+
| Mike Westfall, N6KUY |
| mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu |
| N6KUY @ W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA |
| n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org [44.18.0.49] |
+---+

246. Notebook interference to HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 00:42:06 UTC
From: HEAGYWS@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan24.004206.6505@news.vanderbilt.edu>
Source record: 50539

I am successfully running a packet station using a Gateway 386/25 and
a KPC-3 and a Realistic HTX-202. I have recently tried the same
configuration except using a Compudyne 396SXL notebook computer.
When using this computer, I get so much interference on the HT that
I can not even squelch it out. I have tried several different
antennas but it was no help. What can you recommend I do to make
this a usable packet setup?

Thanks...Win (KE4IHG)
heagyws@ctrvax.vanderbilt.edu

247. RE: WWV BCD Subcarrier. Help.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 02:21:49 UTC
From: ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <47533@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 50342

The 100 Hz subcarrier is JUST a 100 Hz modulation.

Tune it in on an AM receiver and run it through a 100 Hz bandpass filter.

The data transmitted via the BCD code is fairly straightfoward.
It is transmitted at 1 pulse per second and the binary-to-decimal
weighting scheme is 1-2-4-8.

The binary 0 consists of 20 cycles of the 100 Hz tone (200 milliseconds)
and a binary 1 consists of 50 cycles (500 milliseconds) of the tone.
The tones are synched to begin at the BEGINNING of the second. Since the
second "click" has precedence over the 100 Hz tone, the first 30 millisecond
portion of each 100 Hz tone is muted (so it is 170 and 470 ms long, really...)

The time is expressed as hour (0-23) with 2 groups, and 3 groups to express
the day of the year. They are sent, in groups, as 1-10-100, so
for day 321, it would send a BCD 1, 2, then a 3.

There are "position" identifying pulses that last 800 milliseconds (770,
with the muting of the first part) and the first one (P1) occurs at
10 seconds (seconds) P1 at 20 seconds (hours), P3 occurs at 30 seconds
(days).

There are also UT1 time corrections, but I don't want to run this too long...

<Clint>

ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org (internet, amprnet)
ka7oei@wb7esh (MSYS)

248. Re: BPQ 407a ? ftp site?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 02:34:50 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2hvc4a$ht2@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 50340

I just loaded it to ucsd.edu in hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming and to kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov in pub/incoming. The file is BPQ407A.ZIP

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

249. Re: WWV BCD Subcarrier. Help.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 04:22:07 UTC
From: pschleck@cwis.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.759385327@cwis>
Source record: 50341

You can also get NIST Special Publication 432 (detailed description of time and frequency services) free just for the asking by writing to:

Radio Station WWV
2000 East County Road 58
Fort Collins, CO 80524

(I have that address burned into my memory from listening to it at the top and bottom of the hour :-).

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
pschleck@unomaha.edu

250. Scheme of G3RUH FSK modem; HELP me

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 07:16:32 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <2hvskg$2s1@push.stack.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 50344

Hello ALL

I'am looking for scheme, diagrams, description on 9600 G3RUH FSK
modem (not TAPR, K9NG). If you can to help, PSE let me know.

TNX in advance, 73! Victor RX3DIN; ex: UV3DIN

251. DRSI DPK-9600 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 14:26:24 UTC
From: kb4lfh@vnet.ibm.com
Message-ID: <CK51G0.19GL@sernews.raleigh.ibm.com>
Source record: 50349

I am about to purchase a DRSI DPK-9600 TNC. Has anyone had any good or bad experiences with the TNC? I will be interfacing it to a TEKK DataRadio on 441.050MHz.

Also, HRO seems to be backordered on this TNC, and other good sources for the DRSI TNC?

Thanks & 73,
Mike Crowder
KB4LFH (Cary, NC)

252. Re: Want TCP/IP for Macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 15:07:42 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <2i0o7u$i5i@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 50345

Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu (Kenneth E. Harker) writes:

> I am interested in getting the TCP/IP software that is available
>for Macintosh. Is there an ftp site somwhere with this on it?
> Also, has there been any work done on using the newer Macs'
>Geoports? Using the DSP chip on the AV macs' motherboards? I'd be
>very interested in that, as my new deck is an AV.
> 73's to all...

NCSA telnet can be acquired from the National Center for
Supercomputing Applications at the University of ILL. It
can be downloaded from there on Internet, but I don't know
where the files are. Contact them.

253. PK900 & SSTV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 16:19:30 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <2i0sei$auu@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 50346

The manual discusses SSTV but I have seen no programs
around supporting SSTV rx/tx for the unit.

Anyone know of one?

```
------------------------------------------------------------
|| // ||\\ //|| //\\ //\\
|| // || \\ // || // //
||// || \\ || // //
||\\ || || || \\ === \\ ===
|| \\ || // || \\ // \\ //
|| \\ || // || \\// \\//
-----------------------------------------------------------FTAC
Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599
------------------------------------------------------------
```

254. Ka9q for windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 17:07:28 UTC
From: ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl
Message-ID: <1994Jan24.170728.38478@dcc.uchile.cl>
Source record: 50347

Hi!.

Recently, I asked if there is a version of ka9q for windows. here
are some answers:

THERE IS NO KA9Q.
The versions of Ka9q will not run under a DOS box in Windows, but
there are some patches that will help you.
There is also a software called Trumped Winsock that implements
TCP/IP in windows.

Thanks to everyone who answered me.

Erich Reimberg N.

255. How to drive a Baycom with a Sun SparcStation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 17:18:20 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <CK59EL.JAn@ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 50348

I would like to connect a Baycom tnc (modem) to the RS232 port of my Sun computer. Which software should I use. I would like to be able to reach local packet BBS with it.

73,
Clem.

Clement Vaillancourt, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Analyste, | Varennes, P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
Informatique scientifique | Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca | Radio-amateur: VE2HQJ@VE2CRL.PQ.CAN.NA

256. Re: Ka9q for windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 18:56:56 UTC
From: djenkins@wang.com
Message-ID: <CK5Dyy.3ry@wang.com>
Source record: 50350

ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl (Erich Reimberg N.) writes:

> THERE IS NO KA9Q [for windows].
> The versions of Ka9q will not run under a DOS box in Windows, but
> there are some patches that will help you.

Now I'm confused. I have been running PA0GRI's version of KA9Q's NOS in a DOS window under Windows(tm) for a month now. It works like a charm. I leave it running while my daughter uses Write, Paintbrush, games, etc...

Sometimes I even run PCelm in a second DOS window and use a Windows based freeware emacs rip-off to edit mail and replies.

I am only running a 16MHz 386SX with 8Meg and a VGA monitor.

I haven't tried Phil's latest one from Mecca under Windows, but, I imagine it would work the same. While the L&G (Latest and Greatest) from KA9Q himself doesn't have some of the features of JNOS, MFNOS, GRINOS, etc, etc, etc, it does have an on screen unACK'd frame counter and a separate session for trace stuff.

>Thanks to everyone who answered me.
You're quite welcome. For the benefit of others, here is what I sent Erich last week:

| I don't know if there is one FOR windows. I doubt it. On ucsd.edu is a
| file /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mswin/mswinnos.zip. It contains some notes and
| a .PIF file that will allow NOS to run in a DOS window under Windows(tm).
| It works quite well.
|
| This will NOT work with the BayCom style modems. They put too much load on
| the system to be able to run under Windows.

73, Dave, n1mxv

--
David E. Jenkins Home: (508) 632-4164 Wang Labs, Inc.
52 Norman Street Work: (508) 967-7284 M/S 014-690
Gardner, MA 01440-1916 Fax: (508) 967-2212 1 Industrial Ave.
Packet: n1mxv@wa1phy.ma e-mail: djenkins@wang.com Lowell, MA 01851

257. MFJ TNCs in KISS mode problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 21:01:57 UTC
From: RABALAIS@symantec.com
Message-ID: <RABALAIS.7.0@symantec.com>
Source record: 50354

A friend of mine is having trouble getting his MFJ 1278B TNC (in KISS mode)
to key up his radio. He's using the NOS 304. All his NOS settings *appear*
to be correct, and he can connect to me via AX.25 packet. The radio he's
using is a Radio Shack 202 2m HT. Any ideas?
Thanks,
Gerard N0PRQ
rabalais@symantec.com
N0PRQ @ KD5SL.#BTR.LA.USA.NA

258. Can 9600 baud TNCS autobaud?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 21:14:36 UTC
From: whitemp@cnsvax.uwec.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan24.151436.12171@cnsvax.uwec.edu>
Source record: 50351

Quick question:
Do 9600 baud packet TNCs 'autobaud?' Can a fellow connect to them
with a 1200 baud tnc?

Thanks-
Mike White
N9UXC
whitemp@cnsvax.uwec.edu
n9uxc@bbscfl.#cfl.wi.na.usa

259. topten digital slogans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-24 22:19:55 UTC
From: tonyp@convex.com
Message-ID: <2i1hib$oh3@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 50352

```
TOP-TEN SLOGANS FOR DIGITAL MODE - by WA2EAA
--------------------------------

17. "FECing" is OK, but I prefer "Masterstation".
16. Take TNC (you're old if you "get" this).
15. Just the FAX, ma'am.
14. COMPRESSED PACKET runs 8-level code. You can KISS ASCII.
13. I FEC'd for hours, but my contact never came.
12. You bet your ASCII I run digital mode!
11. "QRL?" the frequency first: Practice safe FECs.
10. AMTOR is just a baby-SITOR. (bah-dump!)
9. Reach out & FEC someone.
8. DIGITAL MODE: It's a kick in the ASCII!
7. AMTOR: It's FEC'n fun!
6. Noah's ARQ.
5. In AMTOR it takes two to perform "Masterstation".
4. FEC until you're ARQ'd.
3. I can't decode 7-level, so you'd better byte my ASCII.
2. Keep on FEC'n (tie-dyed shirt seen at a 'Dead concert).

and the number 1 slogan

1. Put your TNC in loopback, and FEC yourself!

_···_

(Last night 40-meters was QRN-city and I had nothing better to do)

--
Tony J. Podrasky | What's this thing?
San Diego , Ca | It's called a MODEM.
tonyp@convex.com | And what's this button for?
WA2EAA NNNN ZCZC | Whatever you do don't touc{{{7bh6x!{@%hxbd&$#)$% NO CARRIER
```

260. Re: Ka9q for windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 00:10:01 UTC
From: djenkins@wang.com
Message-ID: <CK5sGu.F7z@wang.com>
Source record: 50353

I (Dave Jenkins) wrote:

>I haven't tried Phil's latest one from Mecca under Windows, but, I imagine it

Sorry for any added confusion. My use of 'Mecca' here was as in "a place that is regarded as the center of an activity or interest". Sort of the sanctum of ham radio ftp, which in this case I believe to be ucsd.edu. It was not intended to be a site name.

Thanks to tk@sequent.com (Tom Kloos) for pointing out the possible confusion. [Who knew there would be a sight named mecca.epri.com?]

73, Dave, n1mxv
--
David E. Jenkins Home: (508) 632-4164 Wang Labs, Inc.
52 Norman Street Work: (508) 967-7284 M/S 014-690
Gardner, MA 01440-1916 Fax: (508) 967-2212 1 Industrial Ave.
Packet: n1mxv@wa1phy.ma e-mail: djenkins@wang.com Lowell, MA 01851

261. Re: DRSI DPK-9600 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 00:55:36 UTC
From: dparker@netcom.com
Message-ID: <8u6HjSg8TyL5053yn@netcom.com>
Source record: 50355

In article <CK51G0.19GL@sernews.raleigh.ibm.com>, kb4lfh@vnet.ibm.com wrote:
> Also, HRO seems to be backordered on this TNC, and other good sources
> for the DRSI TNC?
>

Be prepared for a wait, still waiting for my open squelch board
from DRSI that was "backordered" in early December. Hope it shows
up soon.......the problem seems to be at DRSI.

-= Dave Parker dparker@netcom.com Tracy, California. USA =-

262. Re: Can 9600 baud TNCS autobaud?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 04:39:53 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCK64yH.6A0@netcom.com>
Source record: 50356

No!

--
fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

263. Existence of KA9Q (was Re: Ka9q for windows)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 04:45:41 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <2i285m$e47@apple.com>
Source record: 50357

In article <1994Jan24.170728.38478@dcc.uchile.cl>,
Erich Reimberg N. <ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl> wrote:
> Recently, I asked if there is a version of ka9q for windows. here
>are some answers:
>
> THERE IS NO KA9Q.

I've sat by quietly on many occasions when people have used the
term "KA9Q" to mean "KA9Q software," but I can't let this one
go by. C'mon, gang, let's not start suggesting that Phil is a
fictional creation.

:-) :-)

Patty

--
============================== Patty Winter ==============================
Apple contractor Internet: winter@apple.com
Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.4.44
"What about truth? What about reality?"
"What about the way the old ending tested in Canoga Park?"
================================ N6BIS ================================

264. APLINK ftp site ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 10:25:01 UTC
From: schro@nessos.sni.de
Message-ID: <schro.759493501@nessos>
Source record: 50358

I'm looking for the APLINK program.
Is it available via ftp ?

tnx es 73 de Django
DL5YEC

265. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 13:25:42 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <"0003ABE3.MAI*.I=AJ.S=DIBBINS.OU=OLD3EC.O=BT.PLC.PRMD=BT.ADMD=BT.C=GB."@MHS>
Source record: 50359

```
help
```

266. Re: Ka9q for windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 14:29:18 UTC
From: jsloman@BIX.com
Message-ID: <jsloman.759508158@BIX.com>
Source record: 50360

ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl (Erich Reimberg N.) writes:

>Hi!.

> Recently, I asked if there is a version of ka9q for windows. here
>are some answers:

> THERE IS NO KA9Q.
> The versions of Ka9q will not run under a DOS box in Windows, but
> there are some patches that will help you.
> There is also a software called Trumped Winsock that implements
> TCP/IP in windows.

>Thanks to everyone who answered me.

> Erich Reimberg N.

JNOS version 1.07b or later WILL run in a Window happily.
You can find it on UCSD.EDU and many other FTP sites.

Do an archie search on "JNOS" for more options.

--
Jeff Sloman
N1EWO

267. HELP: packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 14:29:57 UTC
From: ERNST@rulwinw.LeidenUniv.nl
Message-ID: <ERNST.16.759508197@rulwinw.LeidenUniv.nl>
Source record: 50368

Hello netters,

Is there someone who have a drawing to make a packet radio modul (the
modul between the computer and the transmittor)?
I don't know if it is important, but I have a 27MC transmittor.
Please response by Email ,because I haven't mutch time to read news.
With Greetings Ernst van Spronsen.

268. FOR SALE:Z-100 computer - "Good packet radio terminal"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 15:00:55 UTC
From: tmetzger@bbn.com
Message-ID: <mkad17INNksi@news.bbn.com>
Source record: 50361
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

FOR SALE:

> Zenith Z-100 Business computer.
> Older model
> Monitor,keyboard, two 5 1/4" drives, all one unit
> Z-Dos operating system.
> Some Compilers, WP software, Communications software.

> Best Offer.

Was recommended vvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv

You might post to one of the ham radio newsgroups, and state that it
would be a good terminal for a packet radio station.

Tim Metzger
tmetzger@ccs1.bbn.com
(617)-873-2551

269. SPLog - It Ain't Free!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 16:44:00 UTC
From: mario.campos@cld9.com
Message-ID: <7.1726.1394.0N5ABB73@cld9.com>
Source record: 50388

To All Hams World-Wide,

I spotted a reference to a FREE logging program on a conference that I monitor on USENET. I had the article published in our Club newsletter as well as mailed to over 75 Hamclubs throughout Calif., Hawaii, the East Coast!

A friend of mine sent for this program. He received his program but it isn't free. I find this sort of advertising to be deceptive and misleading. I find that $49.99 is not exactly free or did I miss something when I read the following description to SPLog.

The following text was excerpted from the post on USENET and the docs that came with SPLog!

---

* * * FREE LOGBOOK SOFTWARE * * *
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Greetings to all.

Latest version of very popular Logging software SPLog is now available to the world at large.

For your free copy, send a formatted disk of your choice
^^^^^^^^^

(IBM format) with SASE (Foreign stamps are No Good in Canada) to:

Peter Pfeiffer
63 Beaver Cr.
Brantford, Ont.
N3P 1T3
Canada

Please do not send thin envelopes. Try to send a disc mailer and I will re-use it to return your disc.
This is a free offer so try not to put me to any expense.
^^^^^^^^^^

The following is an excerpt from SPLog's documentaion files
^^

8.0 SPLog License

SPLog is NOT a Public Domain program and is NOT free. SPLog is copyright (C) 1990-1994 by Alpha Business Software.

Regular Registration Price $49.99
^^^^^

Version Introducion (Until May 1, 94) $39.99

^^^^^
Registered Users: Upgrade Diskette $15.00
^^^^^
Non-registered users of this program are granted a limited one
month license to SPLog to evaluate the programs suitability for their
requirements. Any usage of SPLog beyond evaluation time period
requires registration of each copy of the program used. Use of non-
registered copies of SPLog beyond the original evaluation period is
prohibited.

I plan to send a copy of this post to Peter, VE3NPL@VE3EUK.#SCON.ON.CAN.NA,
via packet as well as all the shareware, hamradio conferences available to
me through the Internet as well as copies to editors of various hamradio
publications!

73,

mario.campos@nitelog.com (Mario Campos)
N6ALS@K6LY#NOCAL.CAL.USA.NA

Message written at 10:45am, on Tuesday, January 25, 1994.
---
* [R2.00o] * Usenet * Nitelog BBS * Monterey CA * 408-655-1096

270. Re: Global Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 18:52:11 UTC
From: nu7i@indirect.com
Message-ID: <CK78F1.9qu@news.direct.net>
Source record: 50365

Hey! If you don't like what you see, use the killfile. You don't have
the right to try to get him kicked off his system. 73

--
Member: National Federation of the Blind
"Proud, Angry, and Strong" -- Jennifer Restle
(The complete information access agenda - You print it you braille it too!)

271. Re: G8BPQ Switch...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 20:21:43 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2i3v0n$2bp@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 50363

In article <759256284snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>, dave@llondel.demon.co.uk (David Hough) writes:
> In article <2hq7gg$ivu@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
> >
> >Does anyone know whether John Wiseman G8BPQ has an internet address?
> >Thanks...
> >
> No he hasn't.....
No indeed. I've been known to pass on the occasional bit of mail to 'BPQ (mail me and ask nicely), but otherwise it's G8BPQ@GB7BAD.#23.GBR.EU.

Mikee

--
+- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK -=- M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| --THIS SPACE TEMPORARILY BLANK-- | AMPR: g7gpa@hobbes.g7gpa.ampr.org |
| (until I can think of a decent joke)| AX25: g7gpa@g7gpa.gb7bad.#23.gbr.eu |
|UNDER the overpass! OVER the underpass! Around the future and BEYOND REPAIR!|

272. Q: Monicor, Inc. -- Software ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 20:24:46 UTC
From: jaeger@sunrayce.solar.umn.edu
Message-ID: <CK7CpB.J5u@news.cis.umn.edu>
Source record: 50364

I was wondering if anyone has had experience designing software for
a radio frequency modem from Monicor in Florida. I've been assigned
the daunting task of developing software to route up to 16 separate
links from handheld radios on a plant floor and a mainframe.

I anticipate using a 386 or 486 running DOS as the router and I would
like to see/hear what others have done in this arena. Specifically

-- What data structure, functions, and exceptions NEED to be available?
-- What is the best way to control the UART in the PC?
-- What time division routines can be used knowing my hardware constraints?
-- Is there any C or C++ shareware out there I can use?

please respond via email
--
Charles A. Jaeger, B.S. CpE 612/890-5660 or 612/890-5696
Computer Engineer jaeger@sunrayce.solar.umn.edu
Burnsville, MN cjaeger@gellersen.valpo.edu

273. Re: Any experience from delta modulation??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 20:36:41 UTC
From: t.quick
Message-ID: <1994Jan25.203641.27293@aio.jsc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 50366

In article <1993Sep22.224319.8415@krk.fi> lakki@krk.fi (Erik Finskas) writes:
>
>Have anyone tried delta modulation for digital communication?? Motorola
>has a codec for Slope delta modulation, which can handle low bit rates,
>and is especially designed for them.
>All e-mail appreciated.
>
>/Erik
>--
>E R I K F I N S K A S OH2LAK
>---------------------------------- R A
>InterNet: Erik.Finskas@krk.fi RADIO AMATEUR
> Lakki@krk.fi D HAM A
> Lakki@cute.cute.fi I T RADIO
>Amateur Packet: OH2LAK@OH2RBJ.FIN.EU O E I
>---------------------------------- U O
> H A M R A D I O R
> T H E R E A L T H I N G

274. Re: Ka9q for windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 21:54:41 UTC
From: barryc@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan25.215441.4067@integrity.uucp>
Source record: 50367

RE:
> Recently, I asked if there is a version of ka9q for windows. here
> are some answers:

> THERE IS NO KA9Q.
> The versions of Ka9q will not run under a DOS box in Windows, but
> there are some patches that will help you.

I use JNOS (latest version) and it works fine in a dos window (so far).
I use it to connect via slip to my work systems. I`m still for something
else (PC-TCP ?) better though.

73 and CUL,
-barryc

--
Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI Tandem Computers, Austin,TX
EMAIL: barryc@mpd.tandem.com bchalcroft@delphi.com
76500.2177@compuserve.com barryc@cactus.orgtus.org

275. Need chipset for wireless high speed communications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-25 22:06:47 UTC
From: mar6019@tamsun.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <2i455n$fll@tamsun.tamu.edu>
Source record: 50369

I'm looking for a chipset to transmit data over a short distance. We've found a wideband FSK receiver from Motorola that supports 2Mbaud (MC13055), but we they don't seem to have a transmitter for it. Their tech support claims the MC2833 will work, but it appears to be AFSK.
We're wanting to transmit 200kbps at least, and higher if possible (1 Mbps is our goal). Any ideas?

Thanks in advance,

Marc
--
Marc Randolph mar6019@tamsun.tamu.edu -or- mar6019@zeus.tamu.edu

276. net for unix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 01:04:15 UTC
From: cerdini@zen.gatelink.fr.net
Message-ID: <2i4fif$184@zen.gatelink.fr.net>
Source record: 50370

I'm trying to install net package (ka9q internet protocol package) under
Linux, with my pk232 us model, and I have always problems : missing files,
manuals to short...etc...

I never arrived to send a ping frame to another station !

Is there someone who use net (or something better ?) under Linux with a
pk232 who can send me his config files (like startup.net) ?

Thanks in advance...
(sorry but english is not my native langage)
--
Michel CERDINI BP5574 69247 Lyon Cedex 05 | E-Mail cerdini@zen.gatelink.fr.net
BBS/RTC Videotex ZENITH (8 acces) 24h/24 | AX25 F1ITS@FF2LY.FRHA.FRA.EU
Minitel: 7836.1996 - V32b/V42b: 7836.1001 |AmprNet F1ITS.AMPR.ORG [44.151.69.10]

277. Re: Need chipset for wireless high speed communications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 02:46:14 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2i4lhm$ej8@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 50371

Marc Randolph (mar6019@tamsun.tamu.edu) wrote:

: We're wanting to transmit 200kbps at least, and higher if possible
: (1 Mbps is our goal). Any ideas?

On what band? FM with that bandwidth is really
only practical in the microwave bands (10 or 24 GHz), where modulation is
commonly done with a varactor or directly to the gunn diode. Have you
thought about spread spectrum? You could probably use the 906-928MHz band,
and achieve reasonable process gain with the spreading codes U.S. hams
are allowed. The ckts for the modulator and demodulator can be just
microstrip transmission lines for phasing, and then balanced double
balanced modulators. Of course, there is some digital stuff required to
generate the spreading codes, sync the things up, and separate the data,
but I notice you use the term 'chip set' so I think you probably are used
to digital stuff <Grin!>.

PS. what is your call sign? (You are licenced, right?)

: Marc
: --
: Marc Randolph mar6019@tamsun.tamu.edu -or- mar6019@zeus.tamu.edu

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF

Internet Jeff@ee.Ryerson.Ca
AMPRnet VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org
AX25bbs VE3DJF@VE3RPI.#SCON.ON.CAN.NOAM

278. rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc Frequently Asked Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 04:19:35 UTC
From: steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
Message-ID: <digital-faq-1-759557969@wattres.SJ.CA.US>
Source record: 50374
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info,rec.answers,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.1.1.4
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/digital-faq

Frequently Asked Questions for Digital Amateur Radio
(Well, it's still mostly just packet...)

$Id: packet-faq.1,v 1.4 1994/01/26 04:18:23 steve Exp $

This document is for unlimited distribution.

Please send corrections and additions to:
digital-faq@wattres.sj.ca.us
Which will expand to a list of people who are familiar with most digital
issues. I hope. ;-)

The Digital Radio FAQ list will be posted on a monthly basis to
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc, rec.radio.info, rec.answers, and news.answers.
The current version of this document is available via anonymous FTP at
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

Many FAQ's, including this one, are available on the archive site
rtfm.mit.edu in the directory pub/usenet/news.answers. The name under
which a FAQ is archived appears in the Archive-Name: line at the top
of the article. This FAQ is archived as radio/amateur/digital-faq.

There is also a mail server on rtfm.mit.edu, which can be addressed as
mail-server@rtfm.mit.edu. For details on how to operate this server,
send a message to that address with the word "help" in the BODY of the
message.

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1 Basic Packet Radio Information

1.1 What is packet radio?

Packet radio is one method of digital communications via amateur radio. Packet radio takes any digital data stream and sends that via radio to another amateur radio station. Packet radio is so named because it sends the data in small bursts, or packets.

1.2 What is amateur radio?

Amateur Radio (sometimes called Ham Radio) is individuals using specified radio frequencies for personal enjoyment, experimentation, and the continuation of the radio art. Amateur radio operators must be licensed by their government. In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission issues amateur radio licenses. Normally, a test on operating practices, radio theory, and in some cases Morse code proficiency test is administered. Amateur radio is not to be used for commercial purposes. Also, amateur radio operators are restricted from using profanity and using amateur radio for illegal purposes.

For more information on Amateur Radio in general, see the monthly frequently asked questions (FAQ) posting in rec.radio.amateur.misc. A copy of that FAQ is also available for FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu and by mail from rtfm.mit.edu.

1.3 What can I do on packet radio?

Keyboard-to-Keyboard contacts:

Like other digital communications modes, packet radio can be used to talk to other amateurs. For those who cannot use HF frequencies, two amateurs can talk to each other from long distances using the packet radio network.

Packet BBS operations:

Many cities have one or more packet Bulletin Board System (BBS) available on the local packet network. Amateurs can check into the BBSes and read messages from other packet users on almost any topic. BBSes are networked together over the packet network to allow messages to reach a broader audience than just your local BBS users. Private messages may also be sent to other packet operators, either locally or who use other BBSes. BBSes have the latest ARRL, AMSAT, and propagation bulletins. Many BBSes have a file section containing various text files full of information on amateur radio in general.

DX Packet Cluster:

A recent development is use of packet radio for DX spotting. HF operators connect to the local DX Packet Cluster for the latest reports on DX. Often a user will 'spot' some hot DX and distribute the DX report real time.

File Transfer:

With special software, amateurs can pass any binary files to other amateurs. Currently, this is done with TCP/IP communications, YAPP, and other specialized protocols.

Satellite Communications:

Many of the amateur radio satellites contain microcomputer systems that can provide special information to amateurs. Some satellites contain CCD cameras on board and you can download images of the earth and the stars. Others provide store and forward packet mailboxes to allow rapid message transfers over long distances. Some satellites use AX.25, some use special packet protocols developed for satellite communications. A few transmit AX.25 packets over FM transmitters, but most use SSB transmissions.

1.4 Why packet over other digital modes?

Packet has three great advantages over most of the other digital modes: transparency, error correction, and automatic control.

The operation of a packet station is transparent to the end user; connect to the other station, type in your message, and it is sent automatically. The Terminal Node Controller (TNC) automatically divides the message into packets, keys the transmitter and sends the packets. While receiving packets, the TNC automatically decodes, checks for errors, and displays the received messages. In addition, any packet TNC can be used as a packet relay station, sometimes called a

digipeater. This allows for greater range by stringing several packet stations together.

Packet radio provides error free communications because of built in error detection schemes. If a packet is received, it is checked for errors and will be displayed only if it is correct.

With VHF/UHF packet, many countries allow packet operators to operate in automatic control mode. This means that you can leave your packet station on constantly. Other users can connect to you at any time they wish to see if you are home. Some TNC's even have Personal BBSes (sometimes called mailboxes) so other amateurs can leave you messages if you are not at home.

The most important advantage of packet over other modes is the ability for many users to be able to use the same frequency channel simultaneously. No other digital mode yet gives this ability.

1.5 What elements make up a packet station?

TNC (Terminal Node Controller): A TNC contains a modem, a CPU, and the associated circuitry required to convert between RS-232 and the packet radio protocol in use. It assembles a packet from some of the data on the serial line, computing an error check (CRC) for the packet, modulates it into audio frequencies, and puts out appropriate signals to transmit that packet over the connected radio. It also reverses the process, translating the audio that the connected radio receives into a byte stream on the RS-232 port.

Most TNC's currently use 1200 BPS (bits per second) for local VHF and UHF packet, and 300 BPS for longer distance, lower bandwidth HF communication. Higher speeds are available for use in the VHF, UHF, and especially microwave region, but they often require unusual hardware and drivers.

Computer or Terminal: This is the user interface. A computer running a terminal emulator program, a packet-specific program, or just a dumb terminal can be used. For computers, almost any phone modem communications program can be adapted for packet use, but there are also customized packet radio programs available.

A radio: For 1200 BPS UHF/VHF packet, commonly available narrow band FM voice radios are used. For HF packet, 300 BPS data is used over single side band modulation. For high speed packet (anything greater than 1200 BPS), special radios or modified FM radios must be used.

1.6 What do you mean we can all use the same channel?

Packet radio uses a protocol called AX.25. AX.25 specifies channel access (ability to transmit on the channel) to be handled by CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access). If you need to transmit, your TNC monitors the channel to see if someone else is transmitting. If no one else is transmitting, then the TNC keys up the radio, and sends its

packet. All the other stations hear the packet and do not transmit until you are done. Unfortunately, 2 stations could accidentally transmit at the same time. This is called a collision. If a collision occurs, neither TNC will receive a reply back from the last packet it sent. Each TNC will wait a random amount of time and then retransmit the packet.

In actuality, a more complex scheme is used to determine when the TNC transmits. See the "AX.25 Protocol Specification" for more information.

1.7 What is AX.25?

AX.25 (Amateur X.25) is the communications protocol used for packet radio. A protocol is a standard for how two computer systems are to communicate with each other, somewhat analogous to using business format when writing a business letter. AX.25 was developed in the 1970's and based of the wired network protocol X.25. Because of the difference in the transport medium (radios vs. wires) and because of different addressing schemes, X.25 was modified to suit amateur radio's needs. AX.25 includes a digipeater field to allow other stations to automatically repeat packets to extend the range of transmitters. One advantage of AX.25 is that every packet sent contains the sender's and recipient's amateur radio callsign, thus providing station identification with every transmission.

1.8 What is RTTY?

RTTY (Radio TeleTYpe) is one of the more common communications protocols used in the HF bands. It is a half-duplex, non error-correcting mode that can be used by any number of stations on a frequency in a round-table fashion. Note that transmit/receive switching is manual, so all parties in a roundtable need to agree on who transmits next. It is primarily used for single keyboard-to-keyboard contacts. RTTY uses Baudot character encoding (also known as ITA2), which is a 5 bit code. Those who can do advanced math ;) will note that 5 bits is only 32 possible combinations, which is not enough for a full alphanumeric set, much less mixed-case alphabetics. Baudot (and RTTY) gets around this limitation by defining two "shifts" which switch between a "letters case," and a "figures case." On older RTTY setups (ones which actually use a teletype, for instance), you have to worry about the letters/figures shift. However, most TNCs and multimode digital controllers now do the "Right Thing(TM)" with respect to those shift characters, sending them as necessary for the data being transmitted. Lower case is not used on Baudot RTTY. ASCII can be used in RTTY as well, but it is very uncommon.

1.9 What is AMTOR?

AMTOR (AMateur Teleprinting Over Radio) is an error-correcting protocol used in the HF bands. It uses the same character set as Baudot (ITA2), but is encoded differently, so that each character has a constant mark to space ratio. This constant ratio is how errors are detected. Errors

are corrected via either of two methods: ARQ (Automatic Retransmit reQuest), and FEC (Forward Error Correction).

In ARQ mode, exactly two stations connect to each other. The station with data to transmit (also known as the Information Sending Station, or ISS) transmits 3 characters, and then waits for the other station (called the Information Receiving Station, or IRS) to send back an acknowledgment that those 3 characters were correctly received. This back-and-forth activity makes for the characteristic "chirp-chirp-chirp" of AMTOR ARQ operation. This also means that each transceiver needs to be able to switch from sending to receiving mode fairly quickly. The first time that you operate AMTOR ARQ with a relay-switched rig, you will be convinced that the rig is going to self-destruct. ;)

In FEC mode, one station can communicate with many others at once, since there is no back-and-forth acknowledging of data. FEC gets its error correction from time diversity, which is a fancy way of saying it sends each character twice. Actually, it interleaves the characters, so that the character is not repeated until 4 character times later. An example:
The text string to send is "This is FEC."
What comes out of the controller looks like "ThisThisis Fis FEC._EC._"
The receiving controller looks for which of the characters have a proper mark to space ratio, and prints the one that does. If neither do, it prints an error symbol.

1.10 Definitions: Commonly used terms in Amateur Packet Radio

44 net - The class A network designator for TCP/IP amateur packet radio. All numerical TCP/IP addresses on packet radio should be in the format 44.xxx.xxx.xxx.

AFSK - Audio Frequency Shift Keying. A method of representing digital information by using different audio frequencies modulated on a carrier.

AMPR - Amateur Packet Radio.

ampr.org - The high level domain recognized on Internet for amateur packet radio TCP/IP.

AMTOR - AMateur Teleprinting Over Radio. This protocol allows error-free point-to-point or multicast, single user per channel communications. Usually used on HF, but not VHF or above.

ARQ - Automatic Resend reQuest. This is the point-to-point error correcting mode for AMTOR. It works by sending bursts of 3 characters, and then the other station sends an OK/NotOK code for those 3 characters.

AX.25 - Amateur X.25 protocol. The basis of most packet systems.
See section 1.7 for more information.

CRC - Cyclic Redundancy Check. The error detection scheme included in each packet. Verify that the packet was received error free.

CSMA - Carrier Sense Multiple Access. A system allowing many stations to use the same radio frequency simultaneously for packet communications.

digi - Short name for a digipeater

digipeater - A packet radio station used for repeating packets. See section 3.3.1 for more information.

FCC - Federal Communications Commission. Regulates and issues licenses for amateur radio in the United States.

FEC - Forward Error Correction. This is the multicast method of (almost) error-corrected communications on AMTOR. It works by sending each character twice.

FM - Frequency Modulation. The radio modulation scheme used for VHF and UHF packet communications.

FSK - Frequency Shift Keying. A method of representing digital information by shifting the radio carrier frequency different amounts to represent ones and zeros.

HDLC - (High-Level Data Link Control Procedures) A standard for high level link control. (ISO 3309)

KA9Q NOS - (KA9Q Network Operating System) A TCP/IP program originally developed by Phil Karn, KA9Q. Currently there are many different versions available. See section 3.2 for more information.

KA-Node - A simple networking scheme developed by TNC maker Kantronics. See section 3.3.2 for more info.

KISS - Keep It Simple Stupid. A simple interface developed for communications between TNCs and computers. This allows for most of the packet processing to be handled by the computer. Commonly used with packet TCP/IP software.

LAN - Local Area Network. A packet network developed for communications throughout a city or region. Often, the LAN uses separate frequencies from inter-city packet links.

modem - MODulator/DEModulator. Converts the analog signals into a binary data stream (a series of ones and zeros) for the TNC or a micro-computer. First step in decoding packets. It also converts binary data to analog, which is the last step in encoding packets.

NET/ROM - A scheme for packet radio networking. See section 3.3 for more information.

NODE - A network node. Often a network node running NET/ROM.

PPP - Point to Point Protocol. PPP is another protocol used for moving IP frames over a serial line. It supports host authentication, and non-transparent serial lines. It also has a standard way of negotiating header (and potentially data) compression over the line. See also SLIP.

protocol - A standard used for intercommunication between different computer systems.

RS-232 (RS-323C) - A (more or less) standard for interconnection of serial peripherals to small computer systems. In packet radio, RS-232 is the most common interface between TNC's and the Computer/Terminal.

RTTY - Radio TeleTYpe. This protocol allows point-to-point or multicast, single user per channel communications, without error correction.

SLIP - Serial Line Internet Protocol. A trivial protocol for putting IP frames over a serial line to do (potentially) cheap TCP/IP networking. Approximately the same as KISS, except over wireline networks. See also PPP.

SSB - Single Side Band. The radio modulation scheme used for HF packet and satellite packet communications.

TAPR - Tucson Amateur Packet Radio. Was the first group to create a packet radio TNC using AX.25. Soon a TAPR TNC became cloned by many others. TAPR continues development of packet radio equipment.

TCP/IP - Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. A set of utility programs used over AX.25. See sections 3.2 for more information.

TNC - Terminal Node Controller. See section 1.5 for more information.

1.12 Do's and Don'ts : Rules and Regulations

NOTE: These regulations apply only to amateurs regulated by the FCC (United States), but often are similar to regulations in other countries.

[Since I have no experience with amateur radio in other countries, I cannot make any comments. Please bring any notable exceptions to my attention. -ed]

Although there are no specific rules that apply to amateur packet radio, the general amateur radio rules force some restrictions on packet usage.

Can I set up a TNC at home and one at work so I can check my Electronic mail via packet?

This cannot be done without special restrictions. Amateur radio rules prohibit any business. Since you could have mail from your boss (or maybe even someone selling you something over Internet), that would constitute business activity and is specifically prohibited.

Profanity can also be a complication. Since you have no control over the language used in E-mail, proper filtering is required. Since no filter scheme can catch every offense, it is best to say every

message must be hand filtered.

I would like to set up a packet radio gateway between a land line computer network and the packet network. Is this possible?

Yes, and there are several such gateways in use, but they must be managed with caution. Electronic mail may be passed FROM the packet network INTO the land line network without intervention. However, mail passed TO packet radio is considered third party traffic (the sender is not an amateur) and these messages must be hand filtered to ensure that rules of message content are followed.

It's my license if I use packet radio illegally anyway, so what does anyone else care!?

Packet radio is one of the few NETWORKED systems in amateur radio. Many people have helped develop the network and there are many amateurs who own parts of the packet radio network. Sending packet BBS mail, digipeating, and sharing the channel involves the licenses of MANY people. Because of FCC rules stating that anything to come out of a transmitter (either in automatic mode or via your direct control) is the licensee's responsibility, one illegal message sent over the packet radio network could literally jeopardize the licenses of thousands of other amateurs. When in doubt, it is best to check with other amateurs about sending the message before it is sent.

I have some ideas on how to use packet radio in a new way, but I don't know if it is legal. Who could tell me if I can do it legally?

The worst thing you can do is talk to the FCC about such an issue. The FCC rules are written to be general enough to encompass but not restrict new radio activities. In the past, any non-thought-out requests sent to the FCC have meant a reduction of privilege for all amateur radio operators.

The best source for legal assistance is your national amateur radio association. In the United States, that is the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). Another good place for such conversations is over Usenet/packet mailing lists, or the amateur radio BBS network.

2 Computing Network Resources for Amateur Packet radio

This section summarizes the resources available on Internet for amateur packet radio operators.

2.1 What Newsgroups/mailing lists are available?

This is a list of all groups that regularly discuss amateur packet radio. For newsgroups, join the group through use of your news reader. For mailing lists, add a '-request' to the end of the list name to request subscriptions. For listserv groups, send mail to 'listserv' at the node which contains the list. The first line of the mail should be 'SUBSCRIBE groupname yourname'. Send the command 'help'

for more information.

rec.radio.amateur.packet (Newsgroup): General discussions involving Packet Radio. This group was deleted on 21 September 93!

rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (Newsgroup): General discussions about all aspects of digital transmissions over Amateur Radio. This group is a replacement for rec.radio.amateur.packet.

rec.radio.amateur.equipment (Newsgroup): May contain discussions about equipment related to digital amateur radio, specifically HF rigs that are good for HF digital modes, and the like.

rec.radio.amateur.homebrew (Newsgroup): Contains discussions on making your own gear, which includes packet, AMTOR, and RTTY equipment.

rec.radio.amateur.misc (Newsgroup): General amateur radio discussion. Usually does not contain any particular information about Digital Amateur Radio.

rec.radio.amateur.policy (Newsgroup): Discussion of regulation policies regarding every aspect of amateur radio. Occasionally deals with policies of packet coordination and legal issues of packet radio.

rec.radio.swap (Newsgroup): General For-Sale for any radio equipment. Occasionally will have packet equipment for sale. Recommended location for any amateur packet radio for-sale items.

info-hams@ucsd.edu (Listserv group): A digest redistribution of the rec.radio.amateur.misc Usenet discussion.

packet-radio@ucsd.edu (Listserv group): General discussions involving packet radio and packet-related issues.

ham-digital@ucsd.edu (Listserv group): A digest redistribution of the rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc Usenet discussion.

ham-policy@ucsd.edu (Listserv group): A digest redistribution of the rec.radio.amateur.policy Usenet discussion

hs-modem@wb3ffv.ampr.org (Mailing list): Discussion of high speed modems and radios available and future plans. Also includes discussion of networking using high speed modems. This list is not very active.

tcp-group@ucsd.edu (Mailing list): Group discussion of technical developments of TCP/IP over packet radio and use of the NOS TCP/IP programs.

gateways@uhm.ampr.org (Mailing list): Discussion of current gateways and future plans for gateways. May deal with sensitive internetworking issues.

listserv@knuth.mtsu.edu has several interesting mailing lists available:

GRAPES-L Discussions with GRAPES (Georgia Radio Amateur
Packet Enthusiasts Society) on 56kb WAN's and
the WA4DSY 56kb RF modem that they distribute.

TENNET-L Tennessee's efforts at a coordinated high-speed
RF packet network

GRACILIS-L Discussions on Gracilis tcp/ip packet equipment.
Includes some of the people from Gracilis.

KA9Q-UNIX Discussions on porting and using various versions
of KA9Q Unix/Xenix NET/NOS under any of a variety
of Unix/Xenix variants.

TNV-HAMS General discussions among email connected
amateur radio operators in and surrounding
Tennessee

Send a message with a body of "HELP" to get help from the list server. Also,
Internet users may now INTERACTIVELY work with the Listserv there by:

telnet knuth.mtsu.edu 372

or

telnet 161.45.1.1 372

For all lists at ucsd.edu, archives may be found via anonymous FTP at
ucsd.edu. Some listserv groups also have archives. Send the command
'help' to the group's listserv for more information. Digest mailings
for the ucsd.edu discussions are also available. Send mail to
listserv@ucsd.edu with the first line being 'longindex' for more
information.

Terry Stader (KA8SCP) <tstader@aol.com> maintains a list of Mac
packet-related software, and posts it periodically (somewhat less often
than monthly) to rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc.

Carl Trommel <carl@codewks.nacjack.gen.nz> posts the weekly news bulletin
of the ZL Data Group to rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc. This bulletin
covers the current happenings in New Zeland's packet network.

There appears to be a mailing list about NOS on hydra.carleton.ca, but
I don't have much more detail. Send a message to
nos-bbs-request@hydra.carleton.ca. The list name is nos-bbs@hydra.carelton.ca.

2.2 What anonymous FTP sites and electronic mail servers are available
for getting packet radio information and programs?

This is a sampling of FTP sites that carry amateur packet radio related
files. Consult the Archie archive server for info on locating
particular files. For more information on using Archie, send mail to
archie@cs.mcgill.edu with the line 'help'.

ucsd.edu

Primary distribution site of KA9Q's derived TCP/IP packages. Also,
general packet radio information in the /hamradio/packet subdirectory.
UCSD is also the home of the Amateur Radio "Requests For Comments"
directory. If you write something that you believe could be included
in this directory (for example, a specification of AX.25, or maybe some
other protocol that nobody's thought of before) contact Brian Kantor
(brian@ucsd.edu) and let him know.

wuarchive.wustl.edu

Very large collection of amateur radio software. This stuff used to
be on wsmr-simtel20.army.mil, but that system (and service) was
discontinued as of 1 Oct 93 for budgetary reasons. WUArchive used
to "just" mirror Simtel20, and still has all the files that were
on Simtel20 when it shut down.

ftp.cs.buffalo.edu

Supplemental archive site for amateur radio information. Contains
current copies of all rec.radio.amateur.* FAQ's.

tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

Packet software including Baycomm, ROSE, G8BPQ, NOS, etc.
(I have one report (from George Hitz, W1DA) that this FTP site will be
down until the end of this summer, 1993. Reportedly the site admin is
going to be in Sweden.)

akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu

SoftKiss for the Mac, in /aw0g. Requires NET/Mac.
SoftKiss is an init/cdev/driver that allows a MAC to do packet using
a Poor Man's Packet modem.

sumex-aim.stanford.edu

NET/Mac is the port of KA9Q's NET program. It doesn't have nifty features
like scrolling or saving the windows, but the individual sessions can be
recorded into a file.

As for mail servers, there is only one that I know of at the moment:

Ham-Server@GRAFex.Cupertino.CA.US

This mail server, which is run by Steve Harding (KA6ETB), has a wide
variety of information on most aspects of amateur radio, not just digital
modes. Send a message with the body HELP to get a fairly useful listing.
Also note that Steve posts the index from the server approximately weekly
to rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc, and sbay.hams.

2.3 How do I contact the ARRL via electronic mail?

There are various addresses at ARRL HQ, but the most important one is
probably info@arrl.org. That is where general information about the
ARRL can be acquired. This address reaches a person, so you'll have
to specify what/who you're looking for.

2.4 Are there any gateways for mail or news between Internet and
Amateur Packet radio?

Internet / Packet Radio BBS Gateways

There are currently two comprehensive gateways between the Internet and
the packet radio BBS system. One is run by Jim Durham, W2XO, in Pennsylvania
and the other, which allows access to PBBS bulletins, as well as mail,
is run by Bob Arasmith, N0ARY, in California.

2.4.1 The W2XO Gateway

To mail from Internet to Packet:

1. Mail to: "bbs@w2xo.pgh.pa.us"

2. Make the first line of the text a Packet BBS "send" command, i.e.:
SP TOCALL @ BBSCALL.ROUTING-HINTS < FROMCALL

3. The "subject" line of the Internet mail becomes the "title" line
of the Packet BBS mail.

NOTE: Because of FCC regulations, Jim must hand filter each message
sent FROM Internet TO the Amateur Packet Radio BBS system. Messages
should be of minimal length and appropriate content. Read Section 1.9
(Do's and Don'ts: Rules and Regulations) regarding appropriate usage of
packet radio for more information. Always include the routing hints
with the BBS callsign.

To mail from Packet to Internet:

1. The amateur radio operator must have his callsign registered in
the gateway alias list. If you want to mail from packet to a specific
amateur on Internet, send mail to 'durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us' (Internet) or
'W2XO @ W2XO.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM' (Packet BBS mail) with his/her amateur
callsign and their Internet address.

2. Once the above is accomplished, packet BBS mail should be sent to
'CALL @ W2XO.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM'. The mail will automatically be
forwarded to the Internet address of the amateur with the 'CALL'
callsign.

Jim Durham's Internet address is 'durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us'.

2.4.2 The N0ARY Internet mail <-> full packet BBS gateway

Bob Arasmith, N0ARY, runs a gateway between the Internet mail system and
the PBBS system. His gateway allows you to read, post, and respond to other
postings on the PBBS system via email. For more information, send mail
to gateway_info@arasmith.com.

2.4.3 The N6QMY Internet mail <-> full packet BBS gateway

Patrick Mulrooney, N6QMY, also runs a gateway between the Internet mail
system and the PBBS system. His gateway allows you to read, post, and
respond to other postings on the PBBS system via email. For more

information, send mail to gateway-info@lbc.com.

Users are required to register with the gateway to allow automatic forwarding of mail from the Internet to Packet. No registration is needed to send mail from Packet to the Internet. To register, send the following information to gateway-request@lbc.com:
CALL:
FIRST NAME:
LAST NAME:
CITY & ST:
COUNTRY
ZIP:
HOME BBS:

2.4.4 LAN Gateways (Packet wormholes via Internet)

Currently a group of amateurs are experimenting with connecting packet LANs together via Internet IP inside IP Encapsulation. Some of the gateways only accept TCP/IP packets, others AX.25 packets. These gateways uses the Internet as a transport medium, thus it is impossible to access the packet radio network from Internet. For more information, join the Gateways mailing list by sending mail to "gateways-request@uhm.ampr.org".

2.5 How do I contact TAPR?

The only route I currently know if is via USnail and telephone.

USnail:
TAPR (Tuscon Amateur Packet Radio)
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Rd. #337
Tuscon, AZ 85749-9399

Telephone:
Voice: +1 817 383 0000
Fax: +1 817 566 2544

3 Networking and special packet protocols

This is a sample of some of the more popular networking schemes available today. By far, there are more customized networking schemes used than listed. Consult your local packet network guru for specific network information.

3.1 Are there any other protocols in use other than AX.25?

AX.25 is considered the defacto standard protocol for amateur radio use and is even recognized by many countries as a legal operation mode. However, there are other standards. TCP/IP is used in some areas for amateur radio. Also, some networking protocols use other packet formats than AX.25.

Often, special packet radio protocols are encapsulated within AX.25 packet frames. This is done to insure compliance with regulations

requiring packet radio transmissions to be in the form of AX.25. However, details of AX.25 encapsulation rules vary from country to country.

3.2 What is TCP/IP?

TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. This is commonly used over the Internet wired computer network. The TCP/IP suite contains different transmission facilities such as FTP (File Transfer Protocol), SMTP (Simple Mail Transport Protocol), Telnet (Remote terminal protocol), and NNTP (Net News Transfer Protocol)

TCP/IP doesn't use all of the AX.25 protocol. Instead, it uses special AX.25 packets called Unnumbered Information (UI) packets and then puts its own special protocol (called IP) on top of AX.25. This is used to increase efficiency of its transmissions, since IP does not require packets to be "reliable", that is to say, guaranteed delivered error-free. TCP handles the retransmission of lost and garbled packets in its own way, at a higher level. Therefore the extra information in an AX.25 "VC" (virtual circuit) frame is not useful, and thus consuming needed bandwidth.

The KA9Q NOS program (also called NET) is the most commonly used version of TCP/IP in packet radio. NOS originally was written for the PC compatible. However, NOS has been ported to many different computers such as the Amiga, Macintosh, Unix, and others. Smaller computers like the Commodore 64 and the Timex-Sinclair do not currently have version of NOS available.

For more general information about IP (not necessarily over packet radio), try the newsgroup comp.protocols.tcp-ip, and any of the plethora of books on the subject. I have found the various books by Douglas Comer (the "Internetworking with TCP/IP series) to be excellent.

3.3 How do I get an IP address?

Brian Kantor (brian@ucsd.edu) is the IP address coordinator for the AMPR.ORG domain, also known as the "44 net." Brian (sensibly enough) delegates coordination for each state to sub-coordinators. This list(*) of coordinators is available via FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu:/pub/ham-radio/ampr_coordinators.

(*) The coordinator list doesn't have e-mail addresses. If you're willing to do the legwork required to gather them, please contact Brian Kantor.

3.4 Networking Schemes

What are some of those other networking schemes?

During the early days of amateur packet radio, it became apparent that a packet network was needed. To this end, the following packet network schemes where created.

Digipeaters

The first networking scheme with packet radio was Digipeaters. Digipeaters would simply look at a packet, and if its call was in the digipeater field, would resend the packet. Digipeaters allow the extension of range of a transmitter by retransmitting any packets addressed to the digipeater.

This scheme worked well with only a few people on the radio channel. However, as packet became more popular, digipeaters soon were clogging up the airwaves with traffic being repeated over long distances. Also, if a packet got lost by one of the digipeaters, the originator station would have to retransmit the packet again, forcing every digipeater to transmit again and causing more congestion.

KA-Nodes

Kantronics improved on the digipeater slightly and created KA-Nodes. As with digipeaters, KA-Nodes simply repeat AX.25 frames. However, a KA-Node acknowledges every transmission each link instead of over the entire route. Therefore, instead of an end-to-end acknowledgment, KA-Nodes allow for more reliable connections with fewer timeouts, because acknowledgments are only carried on one link. KA-Nodes therefore are more reliable than digipeaters, but are not a true network. It is similar like having to wire your own telephone network to make a phone call.

NET/ROM

NET/ROM was one of the first networking schemes to try to address the problems with digipeaters. A user connects to a NET/ROM station as if connecting to any other packet station. From there, he can issue commands to instruct the station to connect to another user locally or connect to another NET/ROM station. This connect, then connect again, means that to a user's TNC, you are connected to a local station only and its transmissions do not have to be digipeated over the entire network and risk loosing packets. This local connection proved to be more reliable.

NET/ROM is a commercial firmware (software put on a chip) program that is used as a replacement ROM in TAPR type TNC's. Other programs are available to emulate NET/ROM. Among them are TheNet, G8BPQ node switch, MSYS, and some versions of NET.

NET/ROM nodes, at regular intervals, transmit to other nodes their current list of known nodes. This is good because as new nodes come on-line, they are automatically integrated in the network. However, if band conditions such as ducting occur, ordinarily unreachable nodes can be entered into node lists. This causes the NET/ROM routing software to choose routes to distant nodes that are impossible. This problem requires users to develop a route to a distant node manually defining each hop instead of using the automatic routing feature.

ROSE

ROSE is another networking protocol derived from X.25. Each ROSE node has a static list of the nodes it can reach. For a user to use a ROSE switch, he issues a connect with the destination station and in the digipeater field places the call of the local rose switch and the distant rose switch the destination station can hear. Other then that, the network is completely transparent to the user.

ROSE's use of static routing tables ensures that ROSE nodes don't attempt to route packets through links that aren't reliably reachable, as NET/ROM nodes often do. However, ROSE suffers from the inability to automatically update its routing tables as new nodes come online. The operators must manually update the routing tables, which is why ROSE networks require more maintenance.

3.5 BBS message transfer

Many of the BBS programs used in packet radio allow for mail and bulletins to be transferred over the packet radio network. The BBSes use a special forwarding protocol developed originally by Hank Oredsen, W0RLI.

Besides full service BBSes, many TNC makers have developed Personal BBS software to allow full service BBSes to forward mail directly to the amateur's TNC. This allows operators to receive packet mail at night and avoid tying up the network during busy hours.

279. Older version of view.exe needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 06:01:30 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <89wqgc4w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 50320

I am using the 7-7-93 version of view.exe for my reader for NOS. This version constantly corrupts mail files .. .does anyone have an older version I can ftp or have mailed to me?

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-6135
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

280. KISS mode problems with Tiny 2 (DCD)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 07:47:48 UTC
From: DEJ7265@tntech.edu
Message-ID: <01H84DI3PIXKDRPZCG@tntech.edu>
Source record: 50372

I have a problem with my PacComm Tiny 2 in KISS mode. The TNC seems to be in FULL Duplex mode while in KISS mode. I have set PARAM 5 to 0 but the TNC will still key when the DCD is activated. The TNC will not key when the DCD is activated if it is in normal command mode.

Is this a problem already found? And if so has PacComm fixed this in later versions of their EPROM ? My version information is...

Release P1.1.6D4 September 18, 1990 - 32K RAM

Thanks,
--Eric
==========
Daniel 'Eric' Johnson N4SCS

dej7265@tntech.edu
N4SCS@WA4UCE.#MIDTN.TN.USA

281. Robot file format question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 10:03:54 UTC
From: mfitzgib@cicero.shu.ac.uk
Message-ID: <mfitzgib.12.2D46400A@cicero.shu.ac.uk>
Source record: 50373

I have a friend who is trying to find a way to convert robot *.hmz (hmz or somthing like that!] to gif pcx etc.... is there any software for doing this? anyone know what the file format for the robot is?

Mick G8VHB

282. KISS protocol info.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 11:55:05 UTC
From: johna@icsbelf.co.uk
Message-ID: <CK8Jrt.yqs@icsbelf.co.uk>
Source record: 50375

Hi All,

Can anyone tell me where I can get a description of the format of
the KISS protocol ? Any info. at all would be of interest...

Thanks in advance ...
--

John Agnew, | johna@icsbelf.co.uk
ICS Computing Group Ltd, | ...!uknet!icsbelf!johna
Belfast (Northern Ireland) | Gi6IRL@GB7TED.GBR.EU [44.131.15.11]

283. Re: KISS mode problems with Tiny 2 (DCD)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 12:26:33 UTC
From: adsb@bnr.co.uk
Message-ID: <2i5nhpINN9bo@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk>
Source record: 50376

In article <01H84DI3PIXKDRPZCG@tntech.edu> DEJ7265@tntech.edu (Daniel 'Eric' Johnson N4SCS) writes:
>I have a problem with my PacComm Tiny 2 in KISS mode. The TNC seems to be
>in FULL Duplex mode while in KISS mode.
>...
>Is this a problem already found? And if so has PacComm fixed this in later
>versions of their EPROM ? My version information is...

>Release P1.1.6D4 September 18, 1990 - 32K RAM

Oh yes, it's a famous bug in 1.1.6D4

Most of my locals have reverted to 1.1.6C1 to get around this problem.
The UK agents don't have a later version of the code :-(

The same bug also exists in the TNC-220 version of the Pac-Comm 1.1.6D4
as well - same fix applies, revert to 1.1.6C1.

Incidently all the TNC-220 Pac-Comm code seems to lock up in KISS mode
if data is received on the radio port whilst the TNC is doing the "LED
dance" at power-up.
I've just hacked the LED dance out of the code I'm using on the TNC-220
and it is a lot better, but will still lock up if noise is received
whilst the TNC is powering up.
I know a couple of people who've tried the "220KISS" ROM from G8BPQ,
but none of us can get the TNC to =ever= transmit anything. Perhaps
it's a new way to relieve channel congestion??

Andrew Benham
---
adsb@bnr.co.uk BNR Europe Ltd, London Road, Harlow, Essex CM17 9NA
adsb@bnr.ca +44 279 402372 Fax: +44 279 402029
Home: g8fsl@g8fsl.ampr.org [44.131.19.165]
---

284. Re: Global Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 12:36:17 UTC
From: rich@mulvey.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan26.123617.9180@mulvey.com>
Source record: 50379

Darrell Shandrow (nu7i@indirect.com) wrote:
: Hey! If you don't like what you see, use the killfile. You don't have
: the right to try to get him kicked off his system. 73

We certainly *do* have the right when he costs us a large amount of
money by posting to every single group on USENET, after which we have
to pay *again* for all of the cancel articles his sysadmin sent out.
Multiply my costs by all of the other sites, and he cost the net a hell
of a lot of money by being astoundingly stupid.

- Rich

--
Rich Mulvey Amateur Radio: N2VDS Rochester, NY
rich@mulvey.com "Full power on half a watt."

285. Re: Notebook interference to HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 13:01:27 UTC
From: partos@larry.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <PARTOS.94Jan26130127@larry.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 50382

In article <1994Jan24.004206.6505@news.vanderbilt.edu> HEAGYWS@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu () writes:

= I am successfully running a packet station using a Gateway 386/25 and
= a KPC-3 and a Realistic HTX-202. I have recently tried the same
= configuration except using a Compudyne 396SXL notebook computer.
= When using this computer, I get so much interference on the HT that
= I can not even squelch it out. I have tried several different
= antennas but it was no help. What can you recommend I do to make
= this a usable packet setup?

Are you using the rubber duck or an outside antenna? I am running
packet using the 202 and KPC-3 and find that there is too much RFI
with either my 268 Desktop or my old Tandy 1400LT laptop unless I use
my outside J-pole. No problem in that case.

--
|---|
| Richard D. Partos KE4AZJ Norfolk, VA |
Internet: r.d.partos@larc.nasa.gov

286. packet and ARES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 13:48:38 UTC
From: bgreiner@AccessPoint.North.Net
Message-ID: <1994Jan26.134838.20474@AccessPoint.North.Net>
Source record: 50377

- -

287. 9600 baud TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 14:25:26 UTC
From: kb4lfh@vnet.ibm.com
Message-ID: <CK8qqE.95B@sernews.raleigh.ibm.com>
Source record: 50378

I have gotten a few negative and a few positive comments back on the DRSI DPK-9600 baud TNC. What TNC or TNC/modem combination seems to give best performance? The TNC should be able to run in either native AX.25 mode or in KISS mode for use with TCP/IP over packet, the later preferred.

Any and all feedback on 9600bd TNCs will be GREATLY appreciated.

Thanks & 73,
Mike KB4LFH
Cary, NC

288. PK232MBX questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 15:01:46 UTC
From: babiyd@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jan26.080146.3272@malins.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50389

Hello people,

Just ordered a PK232MBX multimode controler and have a couple of questions:

1) Anyone have any experiences they'd like to share?
2) Anyone have any suggestions on a packet terminal program.

Please reply via email, I'll summerize if requested.

Thanks,
Dale Babiy,VE7XDB

289. JVFAX-like program for Macintosh ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 16:46:44 UTC
From: gerca@lysator.liu.se
Message-ID: <CK8x9y.LL9@lysator.liu.se>
Source record: 50380

Is there a program for SSTV and FAX, like JVFAX, for Macintosh computers ?
I am grateful for all responses !
73 de SM5LWC / Gert E B Carlsson

290. How to get started?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 20:12:30 UTC
From: sling@dseg.ti.com
Message-ID: <sling.58.000E35C6@dseg.ti.com>
Source record: 50384

I'm very interested in digital radio. I've taken several graduate EE coarses in digital communications, so I have a decent grasp of the theory. However, I have no real-world experience with radio. It looks like digital amateur radio might be just the ticket. Are there any seasoned amateurs out there who can help me get started? (I already read the FAQ)

Who do I contact to get a license? Is there a test? Do I have to know morse code?

Where can I learn more about the equipment used? How much will it cost? Is it realistic to design and build some of it myself? I think I would learn more that way.

Are there any digital radio operators in the Dallas area that would be interested in giving me a demo?
[][][]
Steve Ling Texas Instruments, Inc.
sling@dseg.ti.com P.O. Box 655012, m/s 31
214-995-1378 Dallas, Texas 75265

291. Call sign database w/ e-mail addresses ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 21:09:26 UTC
From: kris_nosack@byu.edu
Message-ID: <72%@byu.edu>
Source record: 50383

I was just wondering if there is a database out on Internet somewhere that can correlate call signs with an e-mail address? In other words, I think it would be incredibly useful to be able to access a database like the call sign servers which would also tell you the ham's e-mail address (if he/she has one). Might be tough to maintain, but it would sure make it easy to get in contact with someone having only their call sign.

Just wondering.

73 de N7SHV !

Kris Nosack
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, U.S.A.
kris_nosack@byu.edu

>>>---> Be strange, but not a stranger! <---<<<

292. Re: net for unix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-26 23:09:55 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2i6t83$jkm@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 50290

Michel CERDINI (cerdini@zen.gatelink.fr.net) wrote:
: I'm trying to install net package (ka9q internet protocol package) under
: Linux, with my pk232 us model, and I have always problems : missing files,
: manuals to short...etc...

: I never arrived to send a ping frame to another station !

: Is there someone who use net (or something better ?) under Linux with a
: pk232 who can send me his config files (like startup.net) ?

: Thanks in advance...
: (sorry but english is not my native langage)
: --
WAMPES, an updated version of ka9q works fine under Linux. If you have
problems with configuration scripts, send E-Mail to the maintainer of
that code, Olaf Erb. His address is in the distribution of WAMPES.
You can get it from UCSD.edu /pub/hamradio/tcpip/wampes I think.

Also, Alan Cox, the maintaner of the networking code for Linux has just
released AX25 built into the kernel. If you like, I can send you a ready
built kernel, and the docs on how to get it going. Send me E-Mail if
you are interested in that. I think that's your best bet. It does
IP over AX25, and normal AX25 directly from the kernel to a KISS TNC.
I've had no problems at all.

: Michel CERDINI BP5574 69247 Lyon Cedex 05 | E-Mail cerdini@zen.gatelink.fr.net
: BBS/RTC Videotex ZENITH (8 acces) 24h/24 | AX25 F1ITS@FF2LY.FRHA.FRA.EU
: Minitel: 7836.1996 - V32b/V42b: 7836.1001 |AmprNet F1ITS.AMPR.ORG [44.151.69.10]

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF

Internet Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
AMPRnet VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org @[44.135.88.3]
AX25BBS VE3DJF@VE3RPI.#SCON.ON.CAN.NOAM

Linux Linux Linux Rah Rah Rah Linux Linux Linux.....

293. packet and ARES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 03:38:53 UTC
From: bgreiner@AccessPoint.North.Net
Message-ID: <1994Jan27.033853.20598@AccessPoint.North.Net>
Source record: 50386

--
Hi :

Our local ARES group is interested in adding packet radio capabilies to
our "toolkit". We've got a number of people who have used packet, but none
with lots of in-depth technical expertise.

There are a number of questions we've got to look at, including :
- is AX.25 or TCP/IP "better"?
- what is the "best" hardware and software?
- what sorts of things is packet best suited for, in an ARES context?
- how gracefully does the communication channel degrade as more users
are added?
- what sort of standard software packages are out there for ARES use?
- etc., etc., etc.

Any advice/comments/voice-of-experience would be greatly appreciated!
(I'd be willing to create & post a summary of the responses, if anyone
is interested in such a thing).

BTW, I'm an avid collector of manuals from other ARES groups, and am
always on the lookout for new ones! For those who are interested, I'll
gladly share a copy of ours and any others I've got (I have a few already).

73,

Brian Greiner, VE3SPZ
bgreiner@accesspt.north.net
packet : VE3SPZ@VE3YRA.#EON.ON.CAN.NA

294. Re: 9600 baud TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 07:16:34 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCKA1Jn.HAD@netcom.com>
Source record: 50385

kb4lfh@vnet.ibm.com wrote:
: I have gotten a few negative and a few positive comments back on
: the DRSI DPK-9600 baud TNC. What TNC or TNC/modem combination
: seems to give best performance? The TNC should be able to run
: in either native AX.25 mode or in KISS mode for use with TCP/IP
: over packet, the later preferred.

: Any and all feedback on 9600bd TNCs will be GREATLY appreciated.

: Thanks & 73,
: Mike KB4LFH
: Cary, NC

Mike -

I am using the MFJ 1270B TNC with the MFJ implementation of the 9600 baud modem. I seems to work ok for the most part. The only complainrt I have is that the beast seems to change TXD/SLOT/PERSIST parameters on it's own while running in KISS mode. I haven't been able to get to MFJ with questions (their tech phone is always busy). I have a friend who is running the same version of JNOS as me (my EXE file is a copy of his) but with a Kantronics data engine and HIS parameters don't change. The KDE is a nice box biut is much more expen$ive than the MFJ box. If you don't mind some of your TNC parameters being jangled in KISS mode, the MFJ is at least worth a look...

Glenn wb6w@netcom.com

295. New NET/Mac (hamradio TCP/IP) for the Macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 09:13:03 UTC
From: adam@igg.tno.NL
Message-ID: <9401270913.AA07751@iggcis1.igg.tno.nl>
Source record: 50387

The Netherlands, January 25, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed the file NET_Mac2.3.35.sea.hqx...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- New <dayofweek> parameter for 'perform' command
- New: 'reboot_on_bad_date' } These new commands were implemen-
- New: 'sourcewhendone' } ted to make it easier to maintain
- New: 'resetsmtpto' } an unattended slip-telephone-link
- Improved the generation of dynamic aliases
- Some more 'enhancements' for q-and-d AppleTalk-fix
- Some more 'enhancements' for q-and-d fix

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-netmac in the
Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has been uploaded to ucsd.edu, to the directory
/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. If it's not there (anymore),
then look at /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

Kind regards,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@igg.tno.nl)
(or: pa2aga@igg.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)

296. Re: KISS mode problems with Tiny 2 (DCD)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 10:56:06 UTC
From: cheese@active.asstdc.com.au
Message-ID: <2CHStAnCBh107h@active.asstdc.com.au>
Source record: 50381

In <2i5nhpINN9bo@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk> adsb@bnr.co.uk (Andrew Benham) writes:

>Incidently all the TNC-220 Pac-Comm code seems to lock up in KISS mode
>if data is received on the radio port whilst the TNC is doing the "LED
>dance" at power-up.

It's not just at power up -- the same thing happens when entering KISS
from command mode. Once the LEDs have stopped flashing, there's no
problem.

--
******* Please note new address ---- ********
Mark Cheeseman cheese@active.asstdc.com.au Fido: 3:712/412.0 [+61 2 399 9268]
PO Box 199 Alexandria NSW 2015 Ph +61 2 353 0143 Fax +61 2 353 0720

297. Hamcom III

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 13:09:48 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan27.130948.8299@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50302

I heard that Hamcom III is available.

Does anyone have it? Can you uudencode it
and E-mail it? I can't ftp from this sight.

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

"I'm a half breed"
"I can only breed through on side of my nose!"

Eddie Kantor

298. SPLog - It Ain't Free!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 14:42:17 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.tele.com
Message-ID: <759681737snx@skyld.tele.com>
Source record: 50298

In article <7.1726.1394.0N5ABB73@cld9.com> mario.campos@cld9.com writes:

> * * * FREE LOGBOOK SOFTWARE * * *
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> For your free copy, send a formatted disk of your choice
> ^^^^^^^^^
> This is a free offer so try not to put me to any expense.
> ^^^^^^^^^^
> 8.0 SPLog License
> ------------------
> SPLog is NOT a Public Domain program and is NOT free. SPLog is
> copyright (C) 1990-1994 by Alpha Business Software.
>
> Regular Registration Price $49.99

That's right. He sent you the program for free. It didn't cost you anything other than the mailer and diskette. He is asking for a registration fee. Unless after the 30 days is up and your hard drive explodes, what is the problem?

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA | "It is difficult to imagine our
Internet: jangus@skyld.tele.com | universe run by a single omni-
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | potent god. I see it more as a
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | badly run corporation."

299. GRAPES Modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 15:48:00 UTC
From: FLEMINGT@wisplan.uwex.wisc.EDU
Message-ID: <24012709481310@wisplan.uwex.wisc.edu>
Source record: 50294

I would like to explore using the GRAPES 56kb modems for a project I
am working on. Does any one know on where I can get the modems and
tech info on how to use them?
Thanks in advance

Tom Fleming
N9SZF
internet : Flemingt@WISPLAN.UWEX.EDU

300. Re: packet and ARES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 16:53:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan27.165319.10971@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50291

In article <1994Jan27.033853.20598@AccessPoint.North.Net> bgreiner@AccessPoint.North.Net (Brian Greiner) writes:
>Our local ARES group is interested in adding packet radio capabilies to
>our "toolkit". We've got a number of people who have used packet, but none
>with lots of in-depth technical expertise.
>
>There are a number of questions we've got to look at, including :
> - is AX.25 or TCP/IP "better"?

AX25 is usually the link level frame protocol used in both cases. So TCP/IP is not in competition with AX25. TCP/IP goes beyond AX25 by adding advanced network, transport, and presentation protocols for handling complete packets or streams of information. Simple connected mode AX25 does this in a very limited fashion. With TCP/IP added above either datagram or virtual circuit AX25 link connections, much more complete and robust services become available. TCP/IP will also work with other link level frame protocols so it can also work over ethernets, dial up phone connections, etc as well as over radio. This allows you to setup mixed networks using any available link level media that may be available to you.

> - what is the "best" hardware and software?

That depends. If you have a PC, the Gracillis Packet Twin plug in card is the best digital interface. It'll handle any two of 300, 1200, 2400, 9600, 19.2 kb, or 56 kb modems. One of those (up through 9600 baud) can be an internal daughter card, the other external. The Ottawa PI card is a lower cost alternative. If you don't have a PC, or have a laptop with no internal slot, then you'll be forced to use an external TNC. For external dual channels and high speeds, only the Kantronics Data Engine will do, but be aware that the serial link to the computer or terminal you use will be a bottleneck to throughput. For lower speed dual channel external use, there's only the KAM. It uses proprietary firmware and non-standard hardware, however, that may pose a limitation. Most people use TAPR TNC2 compatable hardware, such as the MFJ1270, PacComm Tiny 2, etc that accept third party firmware and hardware add ons. If it doesn't use a Z80 processor and Z80SIO, it won't work with TAPR add ons. That eliminates all the various AEA and Kantronics offerings. They use proprietary architectures that limit your firmware options.

As to software, if you want the features of TCP/IP, then one of the varients of the KA9Q package, with their built in file transfer, Email delivery, and interactive keyboard servers, is your choice. If you're using a simple AX25 link level only system with an external TNC, then any general purpose communications program, such as Procomm, will work

fine.

> - what sorts of things is packet best suited for, in an ARES context?

Packet in general is best used as a bulk mail system to deliver hard copy
to various posts. It's good for H&W enquiries, good for lists of people
at shelters, good for logistic lists, etc. If in addition you have a
Packet Cluster node in the system, it can serve as a bulletin transport
to all stations in the network. Otherwise it is of little use for interactive
tactical communications. That's best left to VHF/UHF voice.

> - how gracefully does the communication channel degrade as more users
> are added?

That depends on the network physical architecture and on the details of
the chosen transport protocol. If a duplex repeater is available to
eliminate the hidden terminal problem, and if a p-persistance backoff
algorithm is used, then the network degrades gracefully under increasing
load. If simplex nets with digipeaters or nodes are used, and no backoff
algorithm implemented, then the channel is prone to congestive collapse
as the user load increases.

> - what sort of standard software packages are out there for ARES use?
> - etc., etc., etc.

There are query databaases available such as ARES Data that will let
you access the hazmat database. And the Packet Cluster software can
be useful in setting up flash bulletin systems. But in general, the
TCP/IP software can do all that you would want, from automated file
transfer to automatic Email handling to simple interactive keyboard
tasks. It does require a bit of user sophistication to setup, however.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

301. Re: 9600 baud TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 16:58:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jan27.165823.11056@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50292

In article <wb6wCKA1Jn.HAD@netcom.com> wb6w@netcom.com (Glenn Thomas) writes:
>
>I am using the MFJ 1270B TNC with the MFJ implementation of the 9600
>baud modem. I seems to work ok for the most part. The only complainrt
>I have is that the beast seems to change TXD/SLOT/PERSIST parameters
>on it's own while running in KISS mode. I haven't been able to get
>to MFJ with questions (their tech phone is always busy). I have a
>friend who is running the same version of JNOS as me (my EXE file is
>a copy of his) but with a Kantronics data engine and HIS parameters
>don't change. The KDE is a nice box biut is much more expen$ive than
>the MFJ box. If you don't mind some of your TNC parameters being
>jangled in KISS mode, the MFJ is at least worth a look...

Resetting KISS parameters after X minutes of channel inactivity
was a "feature" written into one version of the MFJ firmware.
If you don't like it, and most don't, simply replace the firmware
with any other TAPR ROM. Or if you're an exclusive user of the
KA9Q TCP/IP package, then replace it with the K3MC KISS only ROM.
That has the additional charm of allowing you to throw away the
memory battery and not worry about a power bump in the night
resetting your TNC out of KISS mode.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

302. Kantronics Weather Node wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 17:24:57 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.sv.com
Message-ID: <akNTgc1w165w@tosspot.sv.com>
Source record: 50300
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap

Hi.

Anyone out there have the above deivce for sale with or without
the temperature/windspeed sensors?

Thanks,
Lee. lee@tosspot.sv.com

303. 19.2kbps or better needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 17:27:54 UTC
From: astrange@dres.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <astrange.48.759691674@dres.dnd.ca>
Source record: 50293

At our establishment we are starting to work on an expanded
robotic project. Our need is to look at the data link between a fixed control
station and a roving vehicle.
The data link we need should accept packet data from the rs232 port
and pass it via RF untouched to the robot. Data speeds need to be at least
19.2 Kbps. Coverage will be in the order of 5Km for 99.5% reliability.

Any suggestions ?????
Please post or e-mail any ideas.

----
* Andrew V. Strange DND/DRES/DTD/MSS/EDIG Email: astrange@dres.dnd.ca * *
* Mail: Box 4000 Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. T1A 8K6 *
* Phone: (403)544-4741 FAX: (403)544-3761 *
* * If it ain't baroque, Don't Fix it * *

----
* Andrew V. Strange DND/DRES/DTD/MSS/EDIG Email: astrange@dres.dnd.ca * *
* Mail: Box 4000 Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. T1A 8K6 *
* Phone: (403)544-4741 FAX: (403)544-3761 *
* * If it ain't baroque, Don't Fix it * *
----

304. TNC3 & TNC4 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 19:42:08 UTC
From: dbillon@nospiment.ireste.fr
Message-ID: <2i95eg$as8@news.univ-rennes1.fr>
Source record: 50304

I read a paper about the TNC3 and TNC4 (Falcon). Did someone try one of these TNCs ? Any advice to buy one of these ?

73, Damien, F1PLI, dbillon@nospiment.ireste.fr

305. Re: Is Tempest necessary?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-27 23:06:17 UTC
From: krallis@theseas.ntua.gr
Message-ID: <CKB9Dx.4zF@theseas.ntua.gr>
Source record: 50295
Cross-posted to: alt.security,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

```
By the way, you must use Tempest techniques in order to
operate a radio tranceiver near your computer, otherwise
you won't hear much :-)

Regards (73)

Costas SV1XV
SV1XV @ SV1UY.ATH.GRC.EU

+- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -+- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -+
|Dr. K. Krallis | E-MAIL: krallis@theseas.ntua.gr |
|Metallurgy lab. | sv1xv@vergina.eng.auth.gr |
|National Technical University, | PGP 2.3 PUBLIC KEY: 0x9E2905 |
|Athens, Greece | (available from all servers) |
+- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -+- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -+

PGP 2.3 Key fingerprint: "BB 72 AA 95 31 69 60 B1 BC 33 49 4E CA B2 4E 18"

--
Dr. K. Krallis | E-MAIL: krallis@theseas.ntua.gr |
Metallurgy lab. | sv1xv@vergina.eng.auth.gr |
National Technical University, | PGP 2.3 PUBLIC KEY: 0x9E2905 |
Athens, Greece | (available from all servers) |
```

306. AX.25 and Ham TCP/IP for Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-28 06:07:28 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2iaa30$17kt@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 50301

Hi all. I have compiled up a Linux (Freeware UN*X) kernel 0.99pl14t
with GW4PTS' AX.25 stuff in. This package is great for anyone already
running Linux, and in most cases, replaces WAMPES or NET far better.

I will upload the package, wich contains binaries of the kernel and
the other required things to UCSD.edu /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incomming
GW4PTS.AX25.tar.gz

this morning. The package also explains where to get the source.

Basically, it implements AX.25 and KISS from the kernel, and of course,
you can use the standard Linux TCP/IP stuff too, over packet! I even had
an XWindow client running on a Sparc station, connected to my Linux X server
over packet!!!!! Really neet stuff! Check it out.

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF

Internet Jeff@ee.Ryerson.Ca
AMPRnet VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org

307. IP encapsulation in AX.25 packets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-28 06:58:15 UTC
From: claude@bauv.unibw-muenchen.de
Message-ID: <claude.759740295@bauv106>
Source record: 50296

Where can I find technical information about the subject ?

Thanks !

--
Claude F. (claude@bauv106.bauv.unibw-muenchen.de)

This message may contain opinions which are not shared by my employer.
The facts can speak for themselves.

308. (BID: MSK_0194) ! Moscow Packet Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-28 07:00:08 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <2iad5o$rum@push.stack.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 50297

```
Date: 25 Jan 94 19:55:00 UTC
From: ua3cr%rk3kp@gw.ra3apw.ampr.org
To: wsem@sun
Subject: CP UA3CR: Moscow pkt Net

Path: RK3KP

From: UA3CR@RK3KP.MSK.RUS.EU
To : WSEM@SUN

Original from UA3CR to MAP@EU

BID: MSK_0194 (Only this BID to use please!)
-------------------------------------------------

MOSCOW PACKET NET
=================

|
North-East Link
|
BBS+Remote users -------------- 14.092 MHz ------------ BBS+Remote users
|
|
MSK6:UA3CR-6
TheNet Node
|
RS232
|
MSK7:UA3CR-7
TheNet Node
|
|
Local users --------- 144.625 MHz ------- Local users
|
|
MSK12:RW3DR-12
TheNet Node
|
|
Local users -------------|-------------- Local users
|
UA3APH bbs | 10 calls Educational local
2m scan for local users----vhf-------|------ Packet System in the House
and UZ3AXO bbs fbb 5.12 | of Science and Technology
| for Yuth
```

```
|
Local users --------- 144.625 MHz ------- Local users
|
RK3KP bbs
Planned high speed interlink---- hf/vhf/uhf --------- 3.595 MHz
fbb v.5.15 bbs + remote users
|
430.675 MHz
|
UA3CR-5 | MSK1: MSK2:
South-West--14.094 MHz----MSK5-------|---UA3CR-1--RS232--UA3CR-2----10.150 MHz
KA-Node | TheNet Node TheNet Node bbs+users
|
Local users and UA3APH bbs |
| |
UZ3AXO | vhf scan |
hf/vhf---------144.650----RS3A------|------UA3CR--2m/70cm---SatGate KO23/UO22
fbb 5.15 | fbb 5.15 | Sysop remote control
| | |
| | |
14.097 MHz RW3AA-8 MSK8:UA3CR-8
KA-Node TheNet Node
| |
Experimental 3.597 MHz RS232
link (7.??? MHz) |
| MSK11:UA3CR-11
users TheNet Node
|
Local users-------------144.675 MHz-------------Local users
|
|
|
RA3APW-7
TCP/IP
Gateway/Mailbox/Netrom
Planned high speed ------- 192.91.186.152/44.178.1.2 --- Internet (64 KB
link 19200 bps | satellite
AXIP link)
-----------------------------------
RA3APW-9 RA3APW-10 RA3APW-11 RA3APW-12
| | | |
| | | |
W6VIO-9 SP9KBY-8 HA5KFU-1 W5GB-9

Note: All HF links are 300 bps
All VHF/UHF links are 1200 bps

List of fwd bbs on HF

RK3KP: DK0MWX SM5BKI 4X1KT SV1IW GB7LDI SP9ZDN TA2EM LZ2XA
UA6LU UA6CL RW6AT UY0LL UR7IWZ UT4UX UZ4FXT UA3TJQ
```

UZ9CWW UZ9OWD UA0SC.

UZ3AXO: I6BNW TA7BBS RW6AT

This diagramm is coordinated with UA3CR RA3APW RW3AA UA3APH RA3AT

Jan 1994 Moscow

73! Victor, RX3DIN

309. Re: Ka9q for windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-28 13:31:47 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan28.133147.7138@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50316

In article <jsloman.759508158@BIX.com> jsloman@BIX.com (jsloman on BIX) writes:
>ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl (Erich Reimberg N.) writes:
>
>>Hi!.
>
>> Recently, I asked if there is a version of ka9q for windows. here
>>are some answers:
>
>> THERE IS NO KA9Q.
>> The versions of Ka9q will not run under a DOS box in Windows, but
>> there are some patches that will help you.
>> There is also a software called Trumped Winsock that implements
>> TCP/IP in windows.
>
What is this ka9q software that every is talking about?

Is it some sort of packet program?

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

"I'm a half breed"
"I can only breed through on side of my nose!"

Eddie Kantor

310. Thanks for help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-28 15:06:35 UTC
From: sling@dseg.ti.com
Message-ID: <sling.60.00091C60@dseg.ti.com>
Source record: 50299

Thanks for the email on getting started in amateur digital radio. There must be a lot of people out there that really enjoy this! Sometimes things look different from a beginner's perspective, especially for someone experienced in the digital part and totally new to the radio part, so I will try to post occasionally with my progress. Again, thanks.
[][][]
Steve Ling Texas Instruments, Inc.
sling@dseg.ti.com P.O. Box 655012, m/s 31
214-995-1378 Dallas, Texas 75265

311. Baycom comments please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-28 17:46:37 UTC
From: cleveland@gvg47.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <8180@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 50313

I'm sorry if this has been a recent thread - I've been away.
Please send me any comment on the Baycom modules and software.
I'm especially intrigued by the apparent simplicity of the Baycom
but I'm certain that there are some pitfalls I should know about.

Reply here or via E-mail.

73

Grover

WT6P

cleveland@gvg47.gvg.tek.com

312. Re: Ka9q for windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-28 18:03:31 UTC
From: john@nessie.mcc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Jan28.180331.5380@nessie.mcc.ac.uk>
Source record: 50310

Several versions of the KA9Q package WILL run in a DOS window on Windows 3.1,
because I use one version regularly.

John, G1YYH

Click Here

313. Re: packet and ARES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-28 21:41:29 UTC
From: fn@junior.mathtok.polymtl.ca
Message-ID: <CKD098.7t1@cc.umontreal.ca>
Source record: 50303

In article <1994Jan27.165319.10971@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>

[begining deleted]

>That depends. If you have a PC, the Gracillis Packet Twin plug in card
>is the best digital interface. It'll handle any two of 300, 1200, 2400,
>9600, 19.2 kb, or 56 kb modems. One of those (up through 9600 baud) can
>be an internal daughter card, the other external. The Ottawa PI card
>is a lower cost alternative.

Could someone give the manufacturer (or distributer) name, address, phone
and fax number, and the approximate price of these 2 adapters.

[rest deleted]

>Gary
>--
>Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
>Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
>534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
>Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

TNX, 73 de Francois / VE2NFC

--
Francois Normant (VE2NFC) | Internet: fn@mathappl.polymtl.ca
Ecole Polytechnique - Mathematiques | Compu$erve: 75210,525
C.P. 6079 - succursale centre ville | Tel. (514) 340-5968
Montreal - Quebec - Canada - H3C 3A7 | Fax. (514) 340-4463

314. Re: SPLog - It Ain't Free!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-29 02:41:47 UTC
From: gordon@pinetree.org
Message-ID: <c18Vgc5w165w@pinetree.org>
Source record: 50307

mario.campos@cld9.com (Mario Campos) writes:

> The following text was excerpted from the post on USENET and the docs that
> came with SPLog!
> --
> This is a free offer so try not to put me to any expense.
> ^^^^^^^^^^
>
> The following is an excerpt from SPLog's documentaion files
> ^^
> 8.0 SPLog License
> ------------------
> SPLog is NOT a Public Domain program and is NOT free. SPLog is
> copyright (C) 1990-1994 by Alpha Business Software.
>
> Regular Registration Price $49.99
> ^^^^^
> Version Introducion (Until May 1, 94) $39.99
> ^^^^^
> Registered Users: Upgrade Diskette $15.00
> ^^^^^
> Non-registered users of this program are granted a limited one
> month license to SPLog to evaluate the programs suitability for their
> requirements. Any usage of SPLog beyond evaluation time period
> requires registration of each copy of the program used. Use of non-
> registered copies of SPLog beyond the original evaluation period is
> prohibited.

Well, it looks like perhaps the ad should have made it clear that it was
a copy for free evaulation for 1 month, rather than saying outright that
it was free. But if you paid $49.99 for it, I would say that you didn't
read enough to determine that, in fact, there's an introductory period
until May 1, 1994, during which time the shareware registration is
$39.99.

I suspect what is "free" is that the author will send you a copy, at no
cost, provding you send him a disk. (ie: he'll pay the postage).

The question is: Do you feel that the program is worth the money?

--G

--
Internet: gordon@pinetree.org | Guillotine operators
UUCP: ...!pinetree!gordon | get severance pay.
Packet: VE3XGD@VE3JF | * VE3XGD *

Gordon's Pinetree - Ottawa, Ontario, Canada - +1 613 526 0702 - v32bis/v42bis

315. Re: SPLog - It Ain't Free!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-29 02:43:38 UTC
From: lyndon@unbc.edu
Message-ID: <2icigq$17@unbc.edu>
Source record: 50311

jangus@skyld.tele.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:

> That's right. He sent you the program for free. It didn't cost you anything
> other than the mailer and diskette. He is asking for a registration fee.
> Unless after the 30 days is up and your hard drive explodes, what is the
> problem?

Well, there are a couple of problems:

1) It's deceptive advertising. It should more properly have stated that it
was shareware, not free. Not a big deal, except ...

2) Based on the statement made by the author that the software was free, I
might have forwarded the message over packet. However, since the software
is in fact shareware, I *might* (note I said *might*) be in violation of
of the non-commercial use provisions of the rules and regulations under
which I operate my station (Canadian, not U.S.)

All in all it's not that big of a deal. He's guilty of bad marketing at worst.

--lyndon VE7TCP/VE6BBM

316. Re: Is Tempest necessary?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-29 04:24:03 UTC
From: katy@mulvey.com
Message-ID: <1994Jan29.042403.397@mulvey.com>
Source record: 50309

Costas Krallis (krallis@theseas.ntua.gr) wrote:
: By the way, you must use Tempest techniques in order to
: operate a radio tranceiver near your computer, otherwise
: you won't hear much :-)

Must is a little strong, I think. We seem to be having
no problems at all with the 2-meter packet radio sitting
between our two out-of-the box computers from CompUSA.
5cm counts as "near", doesn't it?

73s de XYL of N2VDS
--
Katy Mulvey Programmer/Analyst
katy@mulvey.com Utilicom, Inc.
Rochester, NY USA

317. PacComm/Tiny2 GPS support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-29 14:16:22 UTC
From: P.J.Scott@bradford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Jan29.141622.15723@bradford.ac.uk>
Source record: 50308

Hi,

I own a tiny2 and have the latest software which claims to have GPS support, but has no documentation about it.

Has anybody got the mode to do anything, (if you enter GPS mode it just locks the TNC up and needs to be reset), or know where to get information about it.

Also does anybody know where the hardware needed for GPS reception (ie the reciever) could be obtained.

Cheers

Paul.

318. RadFax 0.9 Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-29 17:14:14 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2ie5h6$ck9@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50312

Quick question about the interface for RadFax 0.9 (a WEFAX decoder for Macintosh). If I just take a simple line from the headphone output of my DX440, and plug it into the microphone input on the back of my mac, is that all I need?

==========
Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet Radio
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==========

319. digital modulation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-29 21:07:35 UTC
From: acsys@crl.com
Message-ID: <2iej6n$mug@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 50314

I wan't to make a simple digital link, One of the ways I was tinking of doing it was using an MC2833 for the xmitter and a MC3363 for the receiver, my question is how do I modulate the transmitter, can I just run the logic voltage (0 or 5V) into the "mod in" of the xmitter chip? Or to I need to use AFSK? Would just running the logic voltage into the mod effectivly give me a low and high ouput from the mc3363's data slicer? I'd like not to use modem chips. And since I'm going to use uProcessors on each end I was hoping to use them for the timing etc. I want to know if this will work before I invest alot of time making a prototype that doesn't work.

Also what about using AM? what kind of simple modulation methods are simple for AM? Since AM receivers/transmitters are much cheaper to build.

Anyway I only need 300baud, but 1200 would be nice. I'm going to build this to operate on the 49MHz band, and I don't need more than about 1mw of power output since I only need about 50feet of range.

Any ideas would be appreciated.

Thanx in advance,

mycal

320. Re: Baycom comments please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-29 22:25:41 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Jan29172541@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 50305

I use Baycom all the time, have for years. I got a kit from N4PLK,
and it's cheap and nifty. I travel with Baycom, a laptop, and an HT,
and you have a nice portable packet setup. I have evn run NOS over
the Baycom modem with no problems. Quite a nice little package.
--
--
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

321. Re: Hamcom III

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-29 23:53:16 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Jan30.075316.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 50317

In article <1994Jan27.130948.8299@tellab5.tellabs.com>, jwa@tellabs.com (John W. Albert) writes:
> I heard that Hamcom III is available.
>
> Does anyone have it? Can you uudencode it
> and E-mail it? I can't ftp from this sight.

Hi Ed,

Last I heard, HC 3.0 is still in the works and under testing for some syncing problems. But expect lotsa fun with it. It has some nice new modes and changes which work beautifully. Then again, maybe it IS out. Who knows, I'll go ask Django.

73 de 9V

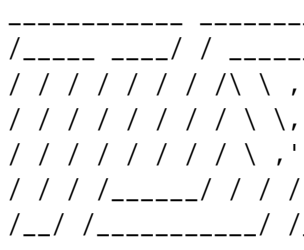
>
>
> ---
> Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
> Tele (708) 378-6201
> Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
> 1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
> Bolingbrook, IL 60440
>
> "I'm a half breed"
> "I can only breed through on side of my nose!"
>
> Eddie Kantor
>
>
>

322. Re: Baycom comments please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-30 02:12:39 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jan29.191239.3320@malins.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50306

In article <8180@gold.gvg.tek.com>, cleveland@gvg47.gvg.tek.com (Grover Cleveland) writes:
> I'm sorry if this has been a recent thread - I've been away.
> Please send me any comment on the Baycom modules and software.
> I'm especially intrigued by the apparent simplicity of the Baycom
> but I'm certain that there are some pitfalls I should know about.
>
> Reply here or via E-mail.
>
> 73
>
> Grover
>
> WT6P
>
> cleveland@gvg47.gvg.tek.com

Been using it for some time now and am happy based on the investment. Wish
they would come up with a file interchange routine like YAPP. Have been trying
to get TPK working with the Baypac, but so far no real success.
--



Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

323. Help! Mac/KAM/tcpip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-30 02:13:34 UTC
From: engstrom@umassmed.UMMED.EDU
Message-ID: <9401300213.AA06446@umassmed.UMMED.EDU>
Source record: 50315

I have been trying for some time, without success, to get a packet radio station running utilizing a Macintosh, a KAM, and the tcpip protocol NET/Mac by PA2AGA. Anyone out there who has been down this road who would be willing to help?

Thanks, Don

engstrom@umassmed.ummed.edu

--
Login name: engstrom In real life: Donald R. Engstrom
Office: Biomedical , x6-3758
Directory: /resh/engstrom Shell: /bin/sh

324. Modem Specs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-30 17:31:28 UTC
From: smasters@fame
Message-ID: <2igqtg$deb@portal.gmu.edu>
Source record: 50319

I've been toying around with Bell 202 style modems. These seem straight forward and work well, but are slow. I've seen mention of faster modems like G3RUH, but have never seen a place to get specs describing it.
I'm interested in programming a DSP chip to emulate one of these 9600 baud modems, so any pointers will be appreciated.

Thanks and 73,
Shawn

--
Shawn C. Masters
smasters@gmu.edu

I speak for myself, not my department or institution.

325. Re: PacComm/Tiny2 GPS support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-30 20:32:36 UTC
From: j@u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <2ih5h4$m73@news.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 50323
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article <1994Jan29.141622.15723@bradford.ac.uk>,
P.J.Scott wrote:
>
>Hi,
>
>I own a tiny2 and have the latest software which claims to have GPS
>support, but has no documentation about it.
>
>Has anybody got the mode to do anything, (if you enter GPS mode it just
>locks the TNC up and needs to be reset), or know where to get information
>about it.
>
>Also does anybody know where the hardware needed for GPS reception (ie the
>reciever) could be obtained.
>
>Cheers
>
>Paul.
>

The GPS mode is designed so that you can connect the serial RS232 data
output of a GPS receiver to a TNC and packet radio, so that the packet
radio will continuously transmit the GPS signal by radio to another
location. The reason nothing happens when you enter the mode is that the
TNC is waiting for a specific data format from the GPS receiver, which
conforms to an industry standard.

As for suitable GPS receivers, check the back of aviation magazines.
The least expensive receivers do not have data ports.

-J. Becker

326. Re: 19.2kbps or better needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-30 20:46:10 UTC
From: j@u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <2ih6ai$mcs@news.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 50324

In article <astrange.48.759691674@dres.dnd.ca>,
Andrew V. Strange <astrange@dres.dnd.ca> wrote:
> At our establishment we are starting to work on an expanded
>robotic project. Our need is to look at the data link between a fixed control
>station and a roving vehicle.
> The data link we need should accept packet data from the rs232 port
>and pass it via RF untouched to the robot. Data speeds need to be at least
>19.2 Kbps. Coverage will be in the order of 5Km for 99.5% reliability.
>
> Any suggestions ?????
> Please post or e-mail any ideas.
>

PacComm sells the IPR-NB96 packet radio system, which comes standard at
9600 baud, but they will modify it for you for 19.2k for a small charge,
or you can do the modification yourself. It can probably handle higher
speeds, but I don't believe PacComm supports them. This comes with the
TEKK KS-900 data radio, and you can operate in both directions in simplex
mode, or simultaneously (full duplex) if you buy a second TEKK radio.
Cost per station is $510 US + $210 if you want a second transceiver. I
don't have their number right now, but it's in many of the amateur radio
magazines.

-J. Becker

327. Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 04:00:05 UTC
From: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-welcome_759988805@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 50326
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.info,news.answers,rec.answers

```
Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome
Last-modified: $Date: 1994/01/02 22:00 $
Version: $Revision: 1.06 $

*** Welcome to rec.radio.info! ***

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source
of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and
to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which
explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions.
The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to
read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next
" -- " string. The sections available are:
- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
- What type of material is considered inappropriate?
- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to
rec.radio.info?
- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to
speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

-- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with
a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit
chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles
only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further
discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it
was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

-- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered
presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with
```

a unique Message-ID, is propogated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic) doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:
/Newsgroups:.*[,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:
rec.radio.info:!s/:^
in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:
sequence
rec.radio.info
rec.radio.
at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the `Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for disussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:
rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.

2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.

3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I

reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

listserv@ucsd.edu

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:
- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotalampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl
rec.radio.broadcasting moderator Bill Pfeiffer wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU pschleck@unomaha.edu
Ian Kluft, KD6EUI ikluft@uts.amdahl.com

--
Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info
Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
* Requests for information do *not* belong in rec.radio.info *

328. Re: BPQ 407a ? ftp site? (plus FBBS Updates)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 06:32:04 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <CKHE5H.HMy@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 50318

In article <2ht906$l02@crcnis1.unl.edu>,
Gary McDuffie Sr <mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu> wrote:
>The subject says it. I see it's out, but have not seen a site listed
>for it yet. Has anyone seen it posted yet? Where?

The latest G8BPQ (version 4.07a) and all of the current F6FBB (FBBS)
updates are available on the Amateur Radio BBS.

T H E A M A T E U R R A D I O B B S

1200/2400 (MNP5)/9600/14400 V.32bis/42bis/HST - (410)-661-2475
1200/2400 (MNP5)/9600/14400 V.32bis/42bis/TPEP - (410)-661-2598
1200/2400 (MNP5/V.42bis)/9600,19200 (PEP) - (410)-661-2648

"The East Coast FBBS Support System"

329. KISS mode problems with Tiny 2 (Solution)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 11:45:00 UTC
From: oopdavid@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <CKHsox.EK2@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 50321

KISS will not work properly with the Tiny 2 unit if you are using an older PROM. The latest release version, around April 1993 is just fine. There is no other way out if you have the older code. Call PacComm and order the latest PROM. Be sure to specify whether you have a standard Tiny 2 or a Mark II. Dave KN2M.

330. Firmware upgrade for TAPR TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 11:56:04 UTC
From: alwalsh@copper.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <CKHt5H.GGL@usenet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 50322

I have an MFJ-1270B TNC, and I'm interested in upgrading the firmware. MFJ sells an upgrade for about $24.95, but I'm wondering if anyone out there knows of some other firmware that would be compatible with this TAPR clone?

Thanks in advance,

Alan
73 de KF9KQ

331. lan-link 2.2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 15:38:38 UTC
From: northup@hoop.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2ij8lu$181@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 50331

Does anyone know where I can find lan-link 2.2 ?
I can only find 2.0 which does not do what I want (pactor).

thanks
Bill

--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard OR: northup@Vos.Stratus.com
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: n1qpr

332. Baycom and Windows3.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 16:40:19 UTC
From: mrb3@ukc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <4689@raven.ukc.ac.uk>
Source record: 50330

I know people have talked about this before, but i was wondering is
there anyway i can run my baycom modem with windows3.1 ?????

I have tried so many different combinations of software, that it is
driving me mad!!! I have looked into BPQ, with the BPQax25 driver,
TPK, with the tpkax25 driver, and the usual tfpcx and tfpcr but
had no luck.

I am sure some one out there must of got it to work, or if not, some
programmer that has got lots of time free and wants to write a driver.

I look forward to hearing from you,

73's de Matthew

--
(========== Matthew Bailey ==========)
2nd Year, Electronics and Communications Engineering
Packet (Ax25) - G7KSG @ GB7ZAA #34.GBR.EU

333. Packet (TCP/IP) on Sun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 17:03:04 UTC
From: gt5631b@acme.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <GT5631B.94Jan31120304@acme.gatech.edu>
Source record: 50325

Does anyone know of a driver/program for a sun running Solaris 2.3 which will let me use the unix tcp-ip stuff over the radio? I know this exists for Linux as well as much older sun platforms....just want to keep with the new!

Thanks in advance,

Philip Zeigler
gt5631b@acme.gatech.edu
--
Philip Jay Zeigler
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ncar,purdue,rutgers}!gatech!prism!gt5631b
Internet: gt5631b@prism.gatech.edu

334. Packet on 147.57

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 18:30:51 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jan31.183051.1158@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 50333

Does anyone know who is running packet on 147.57 MHz in the vicinity
of Lincoln, MA? As I drive along Rt. 117 in that town, I hear
frequent packets of moderate signal strength.

I haven't set up my mobile packet station yet...

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

335. Digital Conference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 19:20:45 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9401311919.AA17082@ATK.COM>
Source record: 50335

Subject: Time:1:16 PM
OFFICE MEMO Digital Conference Date:1/31/94

1994 ARRL NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

MINNEAPOLIS, JANUARY 12 -- The TwinsLAN ARC today announced that it will sponsor the 1994 ARRL National Digital Communications Conference on August 19 through 21 at the Thunderbird Hotel and Conference Center in Bloomington, Minnesota, U.S.A.

The objective of the conference is to create a forum for radio amateurs and experts in digital communications to meet, publish their work and present new ideas and techniques for discussion. Presenters and attendees will have the opportunity to exchange ideas and learn about recent hardware and software advances, theories, experimental results, and practical applications. Areas of interest include generation, coding, modulation and demodulation, transmission, networking, processing, presentation and application of voice, text, image and data information.

The conference site is located near the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport, just off Interstate I-494. Free 24-hr shuttle service is available to and from the airport.

AGENDA:
The agenda for the three-day event includes informal activities for attendees and family members on Friday, August 19 through noon Sunday, August 21. Formal conference activities, including presentation of papers and six forums are scheduled for Saturday, August 20, from 8:30 am to 5 pm. A detailed agenda will be available when schedules are finalized.

CALL FOR PAPERS:
Anyone interested in digital communications is invited to submit a paper for publication in the conference Proceedings. Presentation at the conference is not required for publication. Papers are due by June 20 and should be submitted to Maty Weinberg, ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111, U.S.A., or via Internet at lweinber@arrl.org.

A challenge is to get the "doers and thinkers" to set aside their soldering irons or turn away from their code long enough to document their work. In this regard, if there is a

topic you think should be included in the Conference, or someone that should be encouraged to publish and/or present their accomplishment, please contact Rick Whiting, W0TN, by Internet e-mail (preferred) to rick_whiting@atk.com, or by MCI Mail, CompuServe 71445,377, or U.S. Mail to 5780 Rosewood Lane N., Plymouth, MN 55442, U.S.A.

ACCOMMODATIONS:
On-site accommodations are available at a special rate of $67 (plus tax) for single occupancy or $73 (plus tax) for double occupancy. Make reservations directly with the Thunderbird Hotel at 800-328-1931 before July 29 for these special rates. Be sure to mention you are attending the National Digital Communications Conference. Off-site accommodations are available in the area starting at $39.95. Contact the NDCC Info Line for a list of facilities. Early reservations are encouraged. A list of area campgrounds for RVs is also available. Northwest Airlines is offering an additional 5% discount on airfare to and from the Twin Cities for conference attendees. Call the NDCC Info Line for details.

A FAMILY WEEKEND:
Family participation in the NDCC is encouraged. The hotel has a large pool for guests. Informal outings are planned to the Minnesota Zoo (admission extra) and the Mall of America, the largest indoor shopping mall in the US. Free scheduled shuttle service is also available from the conference center to the Mall. Minnesota is a great place to visit in August. Consider making this weekend an addition to your family vacation plans. Twin Cities and Minnesota tourist information packets are available on request to the NDCC Info Line.

REGISTRATION:
The conference registration fee is $45 per person, which includes a luncheon buffet, a set of conference papers (including those submitted but not presented) and transportation to the Mall of America on Saturday evening. Registration, by check payable to "TwinsLAN Conference", must be received by August 12. Mail your registration form and check to:

1994 National Digital Communications Conference
c/o Paul Ramey WG0G
16266 Finland Ave.
Rosemount, MN 55068
U.S.A.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
Contact Paul Ramey at the NDCC Info Line, 612 432-1149 (evenings and weekends) or Carl Estey, WA0CQG, via Internet

e-mail at estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com.

NOTE:
Please post this announcement on your local land-line BBS and
print in your club newsletter.

336. Source For Info re Ham Radi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 21:53:34 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9401312152.AA19007@ATK.COM>
Source record: 50339

Subject: Time:1:25 PM
OFFICE MEMO Source For Info re Ham Radio Date:1/31/94
The following is in answer to Steve Ling's request for info on ham radio...

A good place to start is the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) Information Service. This is a mail server that let's you access many information files containing information about various facets of Amateur Radio. You can retrieve these files selectively by sending an e-mail message to ARRL HQ (address to info@arrl.org). Each file you request is e-mailed back to you automatically, usually within a few hours. To start I recommend you send the following as the text of the message:

send help
send index
send prospect
quit

This will get you all the information you need to use the infor server to get the answer to your question.

73/Rick W0TN (rick_whiting@atk.com)

337. Re: Ka9q for windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-01-31 23:36:12 UTC
From: jsloman@BIX.com
Message-ID: <jsloman.760059372@BIX.com>
Source record: 50141

jwa@tellabs.com (John W. Albert) writes:

>In article <jsloman.759508158@BIX.com> jsloman@BIX.com (jsloman on BIX) writes:
>>ereimber@dcc.uchile.cl (Erich Reimberg N.) writes:
>>
>>>Hi!.
>>
>>> Recently, I asked if there is a version of ka9q for windows. here
>>>are some answers:
>>
>>> THERE IS NO KA9Q.
>>> The versions of Ka9q will not run under a DOS box in Windows, but
>>> there are some patches that will help you.
>>> There is also a software called Trumped Winsock that implements
>>> TCP/IP in windows.
>>
>What is this ka9q software that every is talking about?

>Is it some sort of packet program?

KA9Q is the callsign of Phil Karns, who developed the
seminal TCP/IP suite for use over amateur radio.

THere are many variants now, but they all basically
provide TCP/IP connectivity for ham radio.

What is TCP/IP? It is a protocol and set of
utilities for networking, mail, real-time chat, file tansfer,
and other connectivity "stuff".

Any specific questions?

338. Some dumb questions that I hope someone will take a shot at

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 00:51:03 UTC
From: "Alan K. Adamson" <aadamson@symantec.com>
Message-ID: <2ik91nINN932@grumpy.symantec.com>
Source record: 50327

Ok, I have read some articles metioning digital regenerating repeaters.
Anyone
want to take a stab at a laymans defintion? What are we talking about
here.

From a fellow packeteer who wants to know.
Alan Adamson
aadamson@symantec.com

339. DR-1200T : what modification for 9600 bps ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 02:41:42 UTC
From: fn@junior.mathtok.polymtl.ca
Message-ID: <CKIy5J.5s8@cc.umontreal.ca>
Source record: 50328
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hi,

The subject almost says it all. Is a modification required for 9600 bps packet radio with the Alinco DR-1200T and if so, which one ?

And by the way, if you have any recommendation for a 2m rig for 9600 bps packet, I would be grateful.

TNX, 73 de Francois / VE2NFC.
--
Francois Normant (VE2NFC) | Internet: fn@mathappl.polymtl.ca
Ecole Polytechnique - Mathematiques | Compu$erve: 75210,525
C.P. 6079 - succursale centre ville | Tel. (514) 340-5968
Montreal - Quebec - Canada - H3C 3A7 | Fax. (514) 340-4463

340. TCP bridge software on 386 box with "Rangelan ISA" cards.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 02:52:02 UTC
From: jdb@arp.anu.edu.au
Message-ID: <2ikg4i$dbr@manuel.anu.edu.au>
Source record: 50329

Hi - a newbie question.

I want advise on the best setup using "cheap" hardware for TCP/IP over radiowaves, preferably for 5 to 10 miles line-of-site.

I currently have some 80386 computers with the "RangeLan ISA" cards and ethernet cards in them. I plan to use these as bridges/routers/repeaters (whatever works best) between geographically seperate ethernets. Specifically one at my house and one at my work.

I would like advise on what software to use (JNOS, KA9Q, etc), what version of this software, advise on whether I should upgrade to 486 processors (I am currently using the 242 Kbps Rangelan cards, but might use the 2Mbps cards), advise on aerials (although I think I have about the best price vs. performance with a Yagi), advise on how well other people succeeded with this sort of setup, advise on distance vs. reliability, the affect of weather on comms, the maximum throughput anybody has got, and any general advise that you think of.

you can email to me and I will summarise.

Details on the RangeLan cards I have:
========== don't read any further unless you are bored ==============

General:
========
bus interface: ISA bus (PC/XT or PC/AT)
maximum range: 500 feet (assumes no directional aerial !)
data rate: 242 Kbps

Network:
========
Driver support: NetWare 2.X, LANtastic, NetBIOS, NetWare Lite,
NetWare 3.11, NDIS
Media Access Protocol: RangeLAN CSMA/CA
Error detection/correction: spread spectrum coding/decoding,
hardware CRC-16 and firmware
Logical Link Control (LLC)
Security: hardware scrambling, software controlled security code

Radio:
======
Radio type: spread spectrum
Frequency band: 902 to 928 Meghertz
Independant Channels: 3

Physical:
=========
Width: 3.9 inches
Length: 9.2 inches

Regulatory Approval:
====================
FCC: Class B

Compatability Notes:
====================
NetWare: 2.X, 3.11, Lite
NetBIOS: full support
LANtastic: requires copy of LANtastic AI at each node
[JDB: note, I am note sure about the letters "AI",
I am working off a photocopy of a fax :-( ]
LAN Manager: NDIS driver

--
John Barlow, Parallel Computing Research Facility, I-Block,
Australian National University, Canberra, 0200, Australia.
email = John.Barlow@anu.edu.au
[International = +61 6, Australia = 06] [Phone = 2492930, Fax = 2490747]

341. Re: Some dumb questions that I hope someone will take a shot at

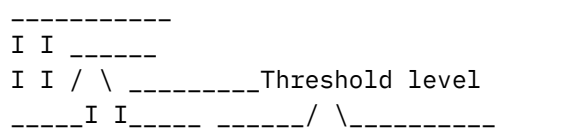
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 09:30:35 UTC
From: mrb3@ukc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <4695@raven.ukc.ac.uk>
Source record: 50332

In article <2ik91nINN932@grumpy.symantec.com>,
Alan K. Adamson <aadamson@symantec.com> wrote:
>Ok, I have read some articles metioning digital regenerating repeaters.
>Anyone
>want to take a stab at a laymans defintion? What are we talking about
>here.
>
>From a fellow packeteer who wants to know.
>Alan Adamson
>aadamson@symantec.com

Well i have just had a lecture on data transmissions, so i should be able
to answer your question.

If we take a simple digital system, then we have a finite number of wave forms,
0 and 1. Now if we send a signal, lets just say a pulse down a transmission
line, which can be anything from a bit of cable, optical fibre, or by radio
waves, after the signal has travelled along the line, the signal
becomes distorted. If we want to send the signal over a large distance,
then by the time it reaches the Rx it will be nothing more than noise.

To get around this problem, regenerative repeaters are placed in the line
at set intervals. The idea of these repeaters is to take the distorted
waveform, (ie. the slightly curved pulse) and output a purely digital pulse
with only 0's and 1's. The process works by setting a threshold voltage, and
any voltage below this is classed as a '0' and anything about is a '1'. If
we have a digital signal of 5 volts, then the threshold voltage might
be 2.5volts.



Input signal to line Input signal to regenerative repeater

The trick with these repeaters is to place them as far apart as possible
along the line, but not to far apart that errors occur.

I hope this makes sence, and is correct as otherwise i am going to fail
my exams!!

73's de Matthew

--
(========== Matthew Bailey ==========)
2nd Year, Electronics and Communications Engineering

Packet (Ax25) - G7KSG @ GB7ZAA #34.GBR.EU

342. Hamblaster update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 13:06:16 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb1.130616.12652@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50334

The Hamblaster Update

Over the past several months I posted updates about a
DSP "The Hamblaster" that Will Torgrim (N9PEA) and myself
are developing.

We are focusing our efforts on a packet modem that allows
the user to improve H.F. reception by interfacing the Ham-
blaster (a PC compatable DSP sound board) to a transceiver
and a packet or all mode TNC. Modems/filters for RTTY,
Packtor, Amtor are also under developement and are compatable
with the same control panal software.

Here are the latest developements
1-31-94

1) The Hamblaster can play ".wav" files
at sample rates less than 15 kHz.

2) Adaptive (LMS) filter

There's ongoing developement in this area. We are
planing (I don't think this has been done before)
to add controls to the LMS algorithm.

3) Fast autotune
We have a fast autotune routine that locks a packet
modem to the received signal in few milliseconds.
Tuning is a big problem on H.F. packet. Some stations
are off frequency so bad, the tnc can't receive the packets.
The auto tone (or AFC) locks the DSP modem to the FSK
center frequency.

1-3-94

3) We now have FFT analysis software built into the o-scope control
panel. When you click on the "Freq" button the audio spectrum is
displayed. You can move the mouse cursor over the display and
where ever it is positioned, the frequency is displayed in the
status window. When you click the mouse the modem filters jump
to the frequency. This feature provides a simple tuning aid.

Another button allows you to convert all 4 traces (mentioned in
paragraph 3) to spectral displays. You can, for example, analyze
the frequency at the input signal, the modem prefilter and the
mark filter output. Based on the FFT, a second button allows
you to modify the filter tune limits by clicking on min-max

limits that you select.

I have to admit, After I debugged the FFT software and got the control panel working to my satifaction, I got hooked on the operation of the Hamblaster system. I spent hours tuning the 40 and 20 meter bands, displaying the FFT and copying CW/RTTY signals through the Hamblaster filters. The FFT really simplifies the tuning process.

Jack Albert Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-4590
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440
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* *
* * *
* * * * * * *
* * *
* *
*
THE BOWTIE FILTER

343. Re: DR-1200T : what modification for 9600 bps ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 16:24:04 UTC
From: rusty@btg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1142@btg.UUCP>
Source record: 50336
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

The other day, Francois Normant wrote:
>Hi,

Hello there!

>The subject almost says it all. Is a modification required for 9600 bps
>packet radio with the Alinco DR-1200T and if so, which one ?

>And by the way, if you have any recommendation for a 2m rig for 9600 bps
>packet, I would be grateful.

I think the DR-1200 makes a dandy 2m rig for packet, 1200 or 9600. Several folks in my club have 'em (me too) as well as we're using a DR-1200 for the club mailbox station. Good radio!

Yes, the DR-1200T (note the T) does need a mod to do 9600-bps packet. Alinco also sells a DR-1200H (note the H -- I believe it's an H) that comes 9600-bps ready out of the box -- no mods needed. If you intend to do voice with the DR-1200T I've been told *NOT* to do the mod.

If you need the mod it's on the net along with most other mods. If you want, just send me a piece of email and I'll send you the mod file from my QSZ! CD-ROM. (BTW, a new version of the QRZ! disk came out about 3-weeks ago with a new Windows interface and more files and updated callsign database (Canada & US combined)).

Good luck on high speed packet! I'm working to get a high-speed TNC/modem real-soon-now myself.

73 de KD4WLZ -Rusty-

--
_____ Rusty Haddock ## KD4WLZ -- Weird Looking Zucchini
|\/ o \ o DOMAIN: rusty@btg.com UUCP: uunet!btg!rusty
| (-< O o I planted my antenna farm and aluminum and copper poles
|/__V__/ came up. The strange thing is that I used steel seeds.

344. Re: lan-link 2.2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 16:36:40 UTC
From: northup@hoop.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2im0et$sgg@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 50337

Thanks for all the replies - I have a copy now

73
Bill

--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard OR: northup@Vos.Stratus.com
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: n1qpr

345. TEKK Radio - IF BW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 16:51:30 UTC
From: jkbe@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <CKK1I3.Eor@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 50338

Has there been any information printed which might list suppliers
and part numbers for components needed to use the TEKK data radios
at 19.2k bps?

I was told that that an issue of the TAPR Register had an article
on various IF filters. When I requested that issue, it didn't contain
anything concerning IF filters and bandwidth's.

Thanks in advance.
John, WB3ESS

346. Re: lan-link 2.2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 17:55:38 UTC
From: uri@watson.ibm.com
Message-ID: <CKK4Gs.1D1@hawnews.watson.ibm.com>
Source record: 50144

In article <2im0et$sgg@transfer.stratus.com>, northup@hoop.sw.stratus.com (Bill Northup) writes:
|> Thanks for all the replies - I have a copy now

Would you mind posting the location?
--
Regards,
Uri. uri@watson.ibm.com scifi!angmar!uri

<Disclaimer>

347. ? how to learn about DSP ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 18:38:11 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb1.183811.22239@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 50146

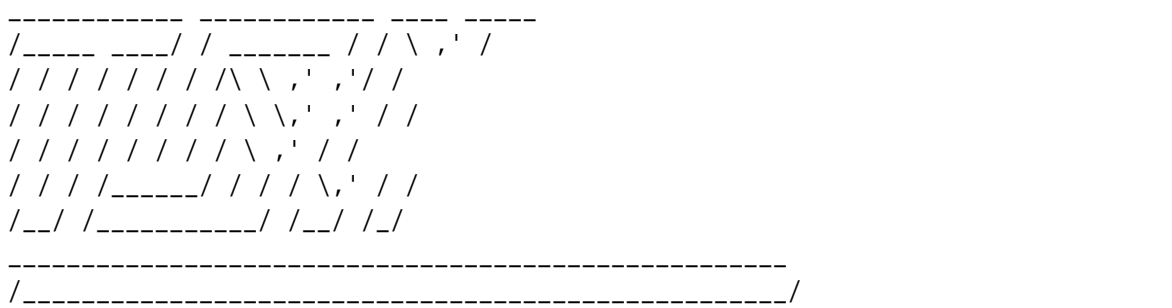
How would a "novice" and aspiring DSP user learn
about it ? Any good articles/books that you would
recommend ?

Thanks and 73's

```
-----------
Ken Hopper, N9VV | ___ |
HF biggot - PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV,CW |o o \_/ o o|
|o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |___________|
```

348. Re: Some dumb questions that I hope someone will take a shot at

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 19:45:08 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Feb1.124509.3349@mallrc.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50140

In article <2ik91nINN932@grumpy.symantec.com>, Alan K. Adamson <aadamson@symantec.com>
writes:
> Ok, I have read some articles metioning digital regenerating repeaters.
> Anyone
> want to take a stab at a laymans defintion? What are we talking about
> here.
>
> From a fellow packeteer who wants to know.
> Alan Adamson
> aadamson@symantec.com
Are you perchance refering to Digipeater use. This is a system whereby you can
use another packet system as a repeater. It is quite handy to extend the range
to which you can communicate. My system (baycom) works as an excellent digi-
peater. Basically I place a call to my final QSO by using any reasonable number
of friends packet units. They recieve my call and pass it on to another
repeater who passes it on..... well you know, till it gets to the final
repeater.
--

Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

349. packet software question from new packet user

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-01 23:39:12 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb1.233912.9958@sequent.com>
Source record: 50142

Hope this is the correct newsgroup for a packet question. I've got an old MFJ 1278 TNC. This has one of their early firmware releases and suspect I'll have to stick with that. I installed a firmware upgrade and was unable to get it to talk to my terminal -- never would lock at correct baud rate. So I'm back to original firmware.

So I've had this TNC sitting around for about 3 years. I finally hooked it up to an HT this weekend and I'm on the air with packet! I'm using this with a Toshiba T1000SE which is a 640 K machine and small CPU, probably an 8086. I'm using procomm to talk to TNC. First question is about software? What is a good program to let me control the MFJ 1278 and do something like split screen when talking to someone?

I do have a 486 PC in the shack, so is there more sophisticated software that I can run to do things like control multiple streams? I was connected to a BBS last night and saw a couple connect requests from other users but could not figure out how to talk to them. This morning someone on local UHF box told me that it was hard to switch streams without software package. He uses "pkgold" I believe, but told me that only runs with PK232. So software suggestions would be appreciated.

Thanks & 73, Dale.

--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

350. radios for 9600/19200

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-02 01:50:37 UTC
From: kadams@bud.peinet.pe.ca
Message-ID: <2in0td$2om@bud.peinet.pe.ca>
Source record: 50143

Hi,
a local group is looking at establishing a packet network in this
area running at 9600 or 19,200. they would like to know which radios will
work at these speeds with out (many) modifications. thoughts on tnc
selection would be welcome. operation can be in 220 or 440 or 145Mhz.

thanks

kenny

--
kenny adams charlottetown prince edward island canada
kadams@peinet.pe.ca
standard disclaimers apply....

351. Baycom -Help, Please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-02 12:29:00 UTC
From: stero@aid.no
Message-ID: <19940202122929.stero@aid.no>
Source record: 50160

Please sen information on the newest version of baycom.
Or a ftp site to find info.
Steina

352. Expansion board for TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-02 14:04:10 UTC
From: schro@nessos.sni.de
Message-ID: <schro.760197850@nessos>
Source record: 50145
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Expansion board for the Texas Instruments DSP Starter's Kit

Playing with the TI DSK is fun, but once my DSP application worked i
found it boring to do the download every time i switched it on. I just
wanted to use the DSK as a stand-alone device, so a boot EPROM was
needed.

Fortunately i know a hardware designer and asked him for advice.
He said: "No problem with fast chips. Would you like a prototype?"
A week later i got it and it works great.

Now what about some indicators?
A few days later he had added an output port with some LEDs attached.
What about some external RAM for just another FIR filter?
...and i got 8K words of zero-wait RAM!

A board like this would be useful for other DSK owners and it's no
problem to make a PCB, but first i have to find out if there is enough
interest and what should be on it.

Boot EPROM?

EPROM/RAM in program/data space?

Parallel I/O ports?

Serial I/O chip with RS-232 socket?

Anything else?

If you have a DSK and are interested in an expansion board please send
e-mail to the address below:

schroeder.pad@sni.de

W.F.Schroeder

353. Re: lan-link 2.2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-02 16:39:56 UTC
From: northup@hoop.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2iol0s$mnp@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 50147

uri@watson.ibm.com (Uri Blumenthal) writes:
: In article <2im0et$sgg@transfer.stratus.com>, northup@hoop.sw.stratus.com (Bill Northup) writes:
: |> Thanks for all the replies - I have a copy now
:
: Would you mind posting the location?
: --
: Regards,
: Uri. uri@watson.ibm.com scifi!angmar!uri
: ------------
: <Disclaimer>

I was able to get lan-link 2.2 on PC.USL.EDU in pub/ham for lanlk220.zip.
and this version does support pactor.

73
Bill
--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard OR: northup@Vos.Stratus.com
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: n1qpr

354. 219 MHz band plan

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-02 21:50:19 UTC
From: brian@nothing
Message-ID: <199402022150.NAA24030@nothing.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50148

[Courtesy of Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM]

This report converted from a Word file to ASCII by W0TN to facilitate electronic transmission, thus destroying bold characters, underlines, many indents, etc.. So blame me, not the Committee, for the layout!

Draft #5
INTERIM REPORT
of the ad hoc
219 MHz COMMITTEE

Introduction

This ad hoc Committee was created by direction of the Executive Committee of the ARRL Board at its October 30, 1993 meeting in Memphis, TN. The Committee is composed of four members selected from the ARRL Spectrum Committee, and a Chairman selected from the ARRL Directors. Two members of the ARRL staff were assigned as support .The members of the Committee are:

J. Gordon Beattie, Jr., N2DSY
Tod Olson, K0TO Chairman
James Fortney, K6IYK
Paul Rinaldo, W4RI
Joel Kandel, KI4T
Jon Bloom, KE3Z
David Prestel, W8AJR

This committee was asked to prepare an action plan for initiating Amateur activity on the 219-220 MHz band discussed in the FCC Notice of Proposed Rule Making (ET Docket 93-40/RM-7747), issued by the FCC March 22, 1993. The comment period for the Docket ended July 15, 1993 and the expectation is that the FCC will issue a Report and Order sometime after March 1994.

During the period November 15, 1993 through January 6, 1994, Committee members exchanged preliminary information via mail, FAX, MCI and telephone. On January 8 and 9, 1994, the Committee held an in-person meeting in Cleveland, OH This interim report is based upon the ideas developed during that period.

Committee members were encouraged to discuss this topic with anyone they felt might contribute useful information. No attempt was made to restrict the flow of information to the Amateur community before or after the Cleveland meeting since it was the sense of the Committee that disclosure of such information would

be not only useful, but essential to drafting a final recommendation.

The interim report following is divided into two parts; a background section which summarizes information and a plan for utilization of the band.

The background section summarizes the things requested in the ARRL petition for access to this band, the list of requirements for Amateurs as outlined by the FCC in their NPRM; the key expectations of the FCC and WaterCom (an AMTS user) for Amateur use of the band and the expectations for utilization of this frequency band from an Amateur point of view.

The plan for utilization of the band includes specific ARRL actions and proposals for a band plan and a coordination procedure.

Background

The committee reviewed the original ARRL petition for access to the band, RM-7747, the FCC Notice of Proposed Rule Making(NPRM) Docket ET-93-40, the NewsRelease from the FCC at the time the NPRM was issued and comments to the NPRM made by other Amateur groups. The information developed by the Committee from these sources is summarized in the section following. The information is organized into that requested in the ARRL petition to the FCC, the specific Amateur requirements outlined in the NPRM, the expectations for Amateur use of the band as drawn from the NewsRelease and the NPRM, expectations of the primary AMTS organization, WaterCom; and Amateur expectations drawn from the petition, comments and Committee conversations.
The ARRL petition for additional 1.25 meter frequencies

On June 4, 1991, the ARRL petitioned the FCC for an Amateur service frequency allocation in the 216-220 MHz band. The basis for that petition was the loss of the 220-222 MHz segment by FCC action; which action had blocked evolving Amateur activity that was moving toward creating high-speed inter-city digital links. It had been a part of Amateur plans and expectations that the 220-222 MHz links would be interconnected to achieve a high-speed nationwide communications system funded and maintained by Amateurs. This network would serve Amateur interests in its daily operation, but its emergency preparedness and national defense capabilities would be available when required.

In its petition for spectrum in the 216-220 MHz band the ARRL noted that Amateur use of that band would be on a secondary, non-interference basis and specifically for coordinated, high-speed digital point-to-point communication. For Amateurs to do

this successfully, it will require not only the frequency coordination between Amateurs which is now a part of Amateur VHF-UHF operations, but will require coordination of frequency and direction of transmission with respect to existing, and future, Primary Users .

Further, the ARRL felt it would not be advisable for Amateurs to be able to access the band without prior coordination by a spectrum manager (and)/or database administrator to assure that chances for interference to a Primary User of the band were minimized. The ARRL offered its services in this role and stated its willingness to provide advice to Amateurs wishing to initiate operation in the band as well as providing notice to Amateur users of the band when new, non-Amateur users initiated operation.

The ARRL proposed the following changes to the Part 97 rules :

Auxiliary station operation be permitted only in the 216-220 MHz, 431-433 MHz and 435-438 MHz band segments.

In the 1.25 m band, the segment 216-220 MHz be used only for point-to-point Amateur fixed operation, and

1. No Amateur station shall cause interference to maritime mobile, fixed stations or other mobile licenses operating in the band.

2. Prior to commencement of operation in the band , Amateur stations are cautioned to contact a database administrator for frequency recommendations.

3. The licensee of the Amateur station must make all necessary adjustments (including termination of transmission) if harmful interference is caused.

Transmitter power be limit to 25 watts PEP when the control operator is a Novice Class licensee and 50 watts PEP for higher license classes.

Amateur requirements for operation as specified in the FCC NPRM

Amateurs will be required to operate on a secondary basis in the frequency band of 219-220 MHz

Operation will be Amateur auxiliary stations or as other Amateur fixed point-to-point operations.

Maximum symbol rate of 56 Kilo Baud for codes specified in part 97.309(a) and a maximum of 100 KHz bandwidth for codes not specified in 97.309(a)

Prior to initiation of operation, Amateurs within 50 miles of an AMTS station will be required to obtain written approval

from the AMTS allowing them to operate.

Prior to initiation of operation, Amateurs further than 50 miles but within 150 miles of an AMTS station must provide official notification of intention to begin operation at least 14 days prior to the start.

Amateurs must operate in a fashion that does not interfere with US. Navy SPASUR no matter where the Amateur station is located.
FCC expectations for Amateur operation in this band.
Effective utilization of this band by Amateurs is anticipated to require technological innovation on the part of the Amateurs. New technology as it arrives may provide cause to consider amendment to the rules.
WaterCom (and other AMTS licensees) are expected to develop procedures to effectively exchange data about their operations with Amateurs so that their operations may be adjusted to avoid interference to the AMTS.
Frequencies will be used for inter-city wide band digital communication links.
To avoid interference to Primary Users (and to each other), Amateur links will utilize highly directional antennas, will employ operational flexibility, and will be coordinated. As has been the case to this point, the FCC does not expect to mandate frequency coordination, but instead expects Amateurs to cooperate and coordinate on their own.
WaterCom expectations for Amateur secondary use of this band.
Amateurs are expected to perform the necessary "engineering" to assure non-interference prior to initiating operation in the band.
A single point of contact will exist for WaterCom to communicate interference notices and information about WaterCom operations.
Amateur expectations for utilization of this band.
This band is probably the only band in which a terrestrial nationwide network is feasible. Two meter regulations do not permit wide band, high data rate transmissions, and 70 cm does not have as favorable propagation characteristics.
The 219-220 MHz meter band has good mid-range propagation, has relatively little adjacent channel use, and there is no existing use by Amateurs. For these reasons, we can structure its use from the outset toward high speed digital point to point links which can be assembled into a nationwide network.
At this point equipment for high speed digital links is not readily available to Amateurs. Some 56 Kilobit half-duplex modems are in use, but there are very few in operation at present. Some 19.2 Kilobit links on UHF are in place. Overall, equipment and other technology which would support data rates greater than 150 Kilobits/sec running full duplex remain to be developed for Amateur links. Achieving these high rates in

a nationwide network would position amateurs to be able to send "snippets" of voice, audio and video as well as the person to person text messages, DX spotting information and data files that are common today.

Proposed Plan for 219 MHz

It is recommended that this band be used to establish a high speed nationwide digital data network by linking inter-city point-to-point Amateur stations. The Committee estimates that 700-800 individual links will be required to achieve a true, nationwide network and may take five to ten years to reach that stage.

Use

A proposal for a 219-220 MHz Band Plan has been prepared and is attached as Appendix A .

It is expected that in populated areas, to compensate for the loss of 220-222 MHz, there may be a desire to utilize the 219-220 MHz band immediately with whatever technology may be at hand. We believe this would be self-defeating. Strong encouragement on the part of Local Coordinating Bodies(LCB), the ARRL, and other groups of Amateurs to carefully coordinate the use of this band will pay big dividends. An effective, high-speed network will make handling of packet messages via local bulletin board and messaging systems more productive. An end result will be to reduce pressure on some of the 2 meter links now in use as a message network.

Since it is very difficult to "adjust" the use of a band or portion of a band after use has begun, we recommend that a technical threshold be established for individual links, assuring the success of a high speed nationwide network. At this point, it means that no point-to-point links of 1200, 2400, 9600 or even 19,200 baud should be created.

Point-to-point transmissions on this band should be a contiguous stream of bits with header frames for routing. The equipment associated with the transmission between links should not be required to be cognizant of any special attribute or content of the bits being transmitted. Data from all sources should be handled in a uniform manner, impartial as to source and content.

Technology and protocol should be developed to manage data buffering to smoothly transition from the high-speed link to lower speed network nodes with eventual delivery of data to the individual Amateur.
Coordination

A proposed procedure for use by Local Coordinating Bodies is in Appendix B attached.

Coordination of stations that use this band is imperative. We will be a Secondary User. Our use will be dependent upon successfully engineering link installations to avoid interference to the Primary Users. More than that, coordination offers the best opportunity to effect orderly and efficient entry into the band in a way that enables Amateurs to link stations into a high-speed digital network.

Having learned from the problems of growth of digital communications in heavily populated VHF bands, this untouched band affords an opportunity to employ our hard won knowledge as we plan our links.

Role of the ARRL

Administrative support

The ARRL should develop and maintain a database of current assignments to other services in this band. This information may include information about users adjacent to the band as well as those operating directly in the band.

The ARRL should develop a database of amateur links established in the band. This list will aid the coordination process for amateurs and provide a database for reference in the event of interference complaints.

The ARRL should establish an operating relationship with WaterCom and other AMTS users so that a single point of contact to handle interference complaints can be created. Also, through this relationship, a database of AMTS users can be acquired to assist in the designing and coordination of Amateur links.

The ARRL should prepare and distribute upon request, a procedure for engineering a link installation including handling the required AMTS approval or notification.
Technical support

The ARRL should develop worksheets to assist Amateurs in planning, engineering, and coordinating their links. A model will be required to investigate the interference potential of Amateur operation in a particular location. Power, antenna orientation, terrain and location of AMTS or other Primary Users will affect the outcome.

The ARRL should assign staff and/or sponsor studies which will clarify the technical requirements for RF propagation performance and the technical requirements for modulation/bandwidth performance. The band plan in Appendix A and the Coordination Procedure outlined in Appendix B are

predicated on several technical assumptions which require validation.

The ARRL should spearhead the Identification of manufacturers of Amateur and/or commercial equipment which can meet the high performance requirements of this network. These manufacturers should be encouraged to develop systems and components which can be used by Amateurs to create the high speed links.

The ARRL should stimulate and support the definition of new protocols for use in the high-speed network. This appears to be an appropriate task for the ARRL Future Systems Committee. Standards of all types will have to be defined and agreed to by members of the Amateur community. We need to be able to smoothly couple the existing BBS systems and links to the inter-city links. The ARRL Digital Committee should be asked to contribute to this effort.

A network topology will need to be created which will support the integration of diverse existing local networks. It is not clear at this time just how this can be effectively supported by the ARRL. We will comment further in our final report.

Information Support

The task of assembling a nationwide network from a series of individually engineered and owned building blocks will require a great amount of information interchange.

The ARRL should establish a newsletter directed toward information exchange with respect to equipment, software, coordination activity, protocols, network topology, etc. The emphasis here is not "professional product" but current information that can help others. The newsletter actually need not be published in the classic sense. We are able to utilize existing modes of dissemination, e.g. Internet, HIRAM, MCI, CompuServe, etc. The critical component is an information "gatekeeper" and/or editor assigned to receive, organize and perhaps index the information.

The ARRL should provide copies of this interim report to existing coordinating groups, appropriate equipment manufacturers and other interested parties making inquiry. Copies of this report and such other information as may be available at that time should be offered at the ARRL Booth at the Dayton Hamvention next April.

The ARRL should provide a session at the Digital Symposium this year devoted to discussion of the proposed nationwide network.

Extension of 219 Committee Assignment

The 219 Committee is an ad hoc Committee which will dissolve after it has prepared a plan for utilization of the 219-220 MHz and presented it for consideration by the ARRL Board. Under our current charter, we expect to issue a final report approximately 45 days after an FCC Report and Order creating the band.

This interim report recommends that the ARRL encourage and support the creation of point-to-point high-speed digital links in this band in a form which permits them to be linked into a network.

The multiplicity of tasks which are a part of providing the ARRL support and leadership in the establishment of the network, suggests some sort of "Project Management" would be beneficial. Monitoring the various ARRL support activities will help assure that everything is "fitting" together. When the time comes that adjustments to the current plan must be made, the existence of a monitoring group can facilitate those adjustments.

We suggest that the Board authorize the existing 219 Committee to assume the role of "Project Manager", and to perform that function for at least one year following establishment of the 219-220 MHz band.

APPENDIX A

219-220 MHz Band Plan

Local Coordinating Bodies should coordinate this band such that ten 100-KHz Primary channels are created centered on the following frequencies:

Channel A 219.050
Channel F 219.550
Channel B 219.150
Channel G 219.650
Channel C 219.250
Channel H 219.750
Channel D 219.350
Channel I 219.850
Channel E 219.450
Channel J 219.950

Use of two of these channels in combination to achieve a full duplex environment is desirable.

Since the use of the band is for point-to -point fixed operation with a maximum of 50 watts PEP, and non-interference with Primary Users of the band is mandatory, highly directional antennas with horizontal polarization are recommended.

Because the plan for this band is use for inter-city links which can be assembled into a nationwide high-speed digital network, allocation of channels to point-to-point pairs running less than 56 Kilobits duplex

should be discouraged. No matter what the bandwidth of the transmissions coordinated into a channel, they should be centered in the channel. The long term objective for digital transmission on these channels is 100 KHz bandwidth. Local Coordinating Bodies should seek to avoid decisions which will limit the nationwide network.

APPENDIX B

****
The drafting of this document was incomplete at the time of submittal. One of our members was located in the California Earthquake area and we were unable to communicate with him to achieve consensus on this part. The material below should be considered indicative of the Committee thinking, but should not be viewed as Committee consensus. We will complete this section and distribute it as quickly as possible after January 22, 1994.

****

PROPOSED PROCEDURE
FOR COORDINATION OF AMATEUR RADIO
OPERATION ON THE 219-220 MHz BAND

I. PURPOSE

To define the process and procedure for obtaining coordination of an Amateur Radio point-to-point relay link in the 219-220 MHz band.

II. GENERAL

A. The Amateur Radio Service is authorized to operate wide band point-to-point digital relay links in the 219-220 MHz Band on a secondary basis. Regulations require notice and coordination in order to ensure that Amateur Radio operations do not interfere with Primary Licensees.

B. The ultimate responsibility for complying with the registration, notification, and non-interference provisions of the Regulations lies with the individual Amateur Radio Operator. This procedure is designed to assist the Amateur in complying with those Regulations, and to facilitate the orderly and efficient coordination of those Amateurs that wish to utilize the Band.

C. The 219-220 MHz allocation offers a unique opportunity for implementation of full-duplex wide band digital circuits at a frequency where longer distance propagation is possible. Therefore, it is recommended that the Band usage be limited to such a service, and that implementations which inefficiently use he recommended 100 KHz bandwidth be avoided.

D. The Amateur Radio Service has recognized Spectrum Management and Repeater Coordination Organizations which function in a large portion of the Country. This procedure envisions that these organizations and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) will,

where appropriate, assist the individual Amateur in complying with the Regulations and good usage practices.

E. The ARRL volunteered to establish and maintain a data base which contains information on all known Primary Licensees and their Systems. This data base includes information on operations located adjacent to the Band. WaterCom, a major AMTS Licensee, has entered into an agreement with the ARRL to assist in this process. The ARRL will also maintain a record of all authorized and coordinated Amateur Radio Stations operating in the 219-220 MHz Band.

F. Resolution of interference to Primary Licensees' is facilitated by providing contact information on coordinated 219 MHz Amateur operations from the ARRL database.

III. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this procedure, the following definitions apply.

A. ARRL 1.25M Data Base (ARRL 1.25M DB) - A data base that contains licensing information for non-Amateur Primary and Secondary Users in the 216-222 MHz frequency segment. It includes Amateur Users in the 219-220 MHz Band that have obtained operational coordination in accordance with this procedure.

B. ARRL Data Base Manager (ARRL DBM) - The ARRL representative responsible for maintaining the ARRL 1.25M Data Base.

C. LOCAL COORDINATING BODY (LCB) - The applicable Spectrum Management organization recognized under 47 C.F.R. Part 97.201(c). This function will normally exist in one of the following forms:

1. A spectrum management organization that has some responsibility for reviewing and authorizing 220 MHz repeater operations, and which performs band usage planning for the non-repeater activities.

2. A spectrum management organization that has some responsibility for reviewing and authorizing 220 MHz repeater operations, and which has delegated band usage planning and coordination of digital activities to a sub-unit.

3. A spectrum user (user group) who is in an area not serviced by either #1 or #2 above.

IV. PROCEDURE

A. Application for Coordination

1. The applicant network segment implementor will determine a path where use of the 219-220 MHz band might be applicable. The applicant discuss plans with the local digital planners and their LCB.

2. After identifying Latitude and Longitude information for each location, the user will submit a "Request for 219 Data" to the ARRL

DBM. This request may be forwarded through the LCB or submitted directly to League Headquarters. (Depending upon prior activity, the LCB may have the required information already in their files. Actual submittal of the request may initially be by mail, but it is envisioned that this inquiry should be available via electronic distribution in the long term.)

3. The information returned by the ARRL DBM will include data on all known operations within approximately 250 miles of the identified sites. If standardized software tools for evaluating path and site selection are available, they will be provided upon request.

4. The User is expected to apply the available models to determine if the proposed segment is practicable, and if it falls into either the class of stations that will require permission, or the ones that require notification.

a. Stations located within 50 miles of an AMTS Shore Station are required to obtain permission from the Shore Station Licensee, and

b. Stations located between 50 and 150 miles of an AMTS Shore Station are required to Notify the AMTS Licensee 15 days prior to operation.

5. Once the User determines that operation in the proposed segment without interference to another user is possible, a formal "Request for Coordination" must be submitted to the LCB. Each LCB may require slightly different information, but normally it will include:

a. Administrative data related to the applicant,
b. System data to illustrate how this segment will be integrated into the network,
c. Engineering data for path propagation, and
d. Engineering data documenting non-interference w/other services.

6. The LCB will act on the request based upon regular locally developed procedures. This action will be one of the following:

a. If acceptable and no notice provisions apply, issue a "Notice of Test Coordination" in accordance with local policy.

b. If acceptable and Notice is required, issue a "Notice of Test Coordination" and inform the. User that they are to mail a copy of the "Notice of Proposed Operation" to all impacted Licensees by Certified Mail.

(1) A "Notice of Proposed Operation" must include instructions for Licensee to copy LCB on any correspondence that may be sent on the matter.

(2) The User is responsible for supplying LCB with copies of mailing Certification Form(s).

c. If acceptable, and AMTS Licensee Permission is required, notify the User of acceptable application and instruct him to apply for permission to test from AMTS Licensee. Upon receipt of written acceptance from AMTS Licensee, issue "Notice of Test Coordination".

(1) Request for permission to test must include instructions for Licensee to copy LCB on any correspondence that may be sent on the matter.

(2) User is responsible for supplying LCB with copies of all documentation.

d. If acceptable but another Amateur circuit may be in position to be impacted, issue a "Notice of Test Coordination" and provide co-/ adjacent channel notification.

e. If acceptable and multiple notification procedures apply, comply with each as per above.

f. If unacceptable, deny the request.

7. The LCB will forward a copy of all "Notices of Test Coordination" to the ARRL DBM.

8. Upon satisfactory completion of the Test Coordination Period, the LCB issues User a "Notice of Coordination" and forwards a copy to the ARRL DBM.

a. Operations requiring the permission of an AMTS Licensee shall require that the User obtain a final written permission before the LCB will issue a "Notice of Coordination".

9. The ARRL DBM will include a "Notice of Test Coordination" data in the ARRL 219 DB for as long as the test coordination is in effect, and will cause the "Notice of Coordination" data to be added permanently.

[B. De coordination as a Result of Primary Licensee Changes]

To be determined.

C. Primary User Problem Resolution

A phone, fax or written problem notification may be made by the Primary spectrum user to the Coordinated Amateur, the LCB, and the ARRL. The ARRL will register all correspondence related to the complaint, and assist as appropriate, in the resolution process.

Amateur users will need to recognize that when the primary user is no longer satisfied with sharing the spectrum, that the Amateur operation may need to cease. This can be constrained through an agreement with the FCC and/or primary spectrum users detailing technical standards.

Alternative Proposal for Section IV

IV. Procedure

A. Application for Coordination

1. The prospective applicant requests procedural information including engineering software and database from the LCB.

2. The applicant performs latitude, longitude, and engineering analysis, with the assistance of the LCB if necessary, and submits the results on a form to the LCB.

3. The LCB reviews the application, including the proposed location, propagation and radiation pattern engineering, equipment, frequency selection, and primary and amateur co-channel user database, and notifies the applicant of the results.

If there is judged to be no potential interference to existing primary (AMTS) and co-channel amateur users, but the applicant is within 50 or 150 miles of a primary user, the LCB issues a notification of provisional coordination pending notification and/or permission request to the primary user by the applicant, and a successful on-the-air non-interference test.

If the LCB does not receive a copy of the notification and/or permission request from the applicant within 60 days, the provisional coordination is declared null and void by the LCB with a written notice to the applicant.

If the applicant is not within 50 or 150 miles of a primary user or existing amateur co-channel user, the LCB issues a Notice of Provisional Coordination pending an on-the-air non-interference test only.

If the LCB finds that there is potential interference to the primary and co-channel users based on the application information, a notice is sent by the LCB to the applicant to that effect and requesting a re-engineering study.

4. Upon receipt of the copy of the applicant's notification/permission request letter, the LCB issues the notice of provisional coordination pending the non-interference test.

5. If the non-interference test is successful, and the primary user grants permission to an applicant within 50 miles of its station, the applicant is granted a Certificate of Coordination, and notice of same is forwarded by the LCB to the ARRL DBM.

6. If the test is not successful, the LCB issues a letter instructing the applicant to re-engineer the system. If the applicant chooses not to re-engineer the system, the pending application is canceled.

355. Re: 219 Committee Report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-02 22:04:08 UTC
From: brian@nothing
Message-ID: <199402022204.OAA24260@nothing.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50149

Well, I see that the ARRL committee has now decided what specific type
of networking is best for us, and seeks to codify it into law.

The band plan, as set forth, requires nothing less than 56kb, and because
of its bandwidth and explicit 'signalling rate' restrictions, prohibits
anything above 56kb. Looks like we're going to have a 56kb network, folks.
Hope that's fast enough for you, dude.

And get a load of the administrative requirements! For the first time,
NON-Repeater operations will have to apply for a COORDINATED SANCTION before
they can go on the air. There's a bunch of beaurocratic hoopage to jump
through before operation is to be permitted; it seems to me that this is
more in keeping with a fee-for-service commercial data highway than an
experimental radio service such as hams have traditionally been.

Couple that with the latest proposal that indemnifies ham frequency
coordinating bodies from lawsuits and redress, and you've got the
thin end of the wedge for sure. How long after this gets adopted do we
wait for a proposal to allocate specific frequencies for, say, NTS Nets
on 40 meters? What difference is there between that and what is
proposed here?

Should we just let NABER handle the coordination?

We should see how this turns out in the NPRM, and be sure to comment
upon it vigorously.

Brian Kantor WB6CYT UC San Diego brian@ucsd.edu

356. Re: DR-1200T : what modification for 9600 b

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-02 22:20:10 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <CKMBDM.9u0@synoptics.com>
Source record: 50150

In article 1142@btg.UUCP, rusty@btg.UUCP (Rusty Haddock) writes:
>Yes, the DR-1200T (note the T) does need a mod to do 9600-bps packet.
>Alinco also sells a DR-1200H (note the H -- I believe it's an H) that
>comes 9600-bps ready out of the box -- no mods needed. If you intend
>to do voice with the DR-1200T I've been told *NOT* to do the mod.

*** How about 1200-baud? Does anybody know if a modded DR1200T
can still work with 1200 baud? I have a DR1200T. I have Alinco's mod
kit. I have a new 9600-baud TNC. The only thing keeping me from
running home right this minute and tearing into the DR1200 is that I
still need to do 1200baud packet on 2M.

Let me rephrase the question: in general, can radios that have been
modified to do 9k6 work with 1200baud TNCs?

- Jerry

357. WEFAX Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 02:15:24 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2ipmns$bve@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50151

I am having some problems getting RadFax for the Macintosh to
receive WEFAX pictures with my Realistic DX440. I am hooking up the
radio from its headphone jack to the mic in on the mac using a simple
audio patch wire. The DX440 is using the Sony AN102 indoor amplified
antenna located near my dorm room window.
Now for the frustrating part. There's no real documentation with
the program. So, I set the radio to 8080kHz according to some post I
saw go by. I set it to USB, because I think I remember reading
somewhere that that's what I should do. I leave the program at all its
"factory defaults", in specific, it's set for:

Timing Drift Correction: -550samples/minute
Resolution Factor: 5 half-waves/pixel
Scans per minute: 120

And that's all the variables there are. I get nothing but
rhythmic static. I've tried everything from 2kHz above to 2kHz below,
USB, LSB, no BFO, etc... without anything that even slightly resembles
a weather fax transmission. In fact, it all looks very much like what
I got trying to use the KPC-3 and the autofax program for the PC.
What I am wondering is if there's just something I'm missing as
far as what to set at what, or if it's just that my reception is so
incredibly awful here that all I get is static because of that.
Perhaps someone who is using RadFax successfully in eastern North
America can let me in on their setting, freq, etc...? Alternatively,
I've got a uuencoded copy of a PICT I generated with the above
settings. Perhaps someone can offer to look at it and see what I'm
doing wrong?

73's and thanks in advance!
_ken/n1pvb
...who's really a VHF kind of guy...

==
Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet Radio
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==
(PGP Public Key now available on request)

358. 219 Mhz Committee Report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 08:14:21 UTC
From: Rick Whiting <Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM>
Message-ID: <2iqbot$dcn@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50152

This report converted from a Word file to ASCII by W0TN to facilitate electronic transmission, thus destroying bold characters, underlines, many indents, etc.. So blame me, not the Committee, for the layout!

Draft #5
Part 1
INTERIM REPORT
of the ad hoc
219 MHz COMMITTEE

Introduction

This ad hoc Committee was created by direction of the Executive Committee of the ARRL Board at its October 30, 1993 meeting in Memphis, TN. The Committee is composed of four members selected from the ARRL Spectrum Committee, and a Chairman selected from the ARRL Directors. Two members of the ARRL staff were assigned as support .The members of the Committee are:

J. Gordon Beattie, Jr., N2DSY
Tod Olson, K0TO Chairman
James Fortney, K6IYK
Paul Rinaldo, W4RI
Joel Kandel, KI4T
Jon Bloom, KE3Z
David Prestel, W8AJR

This committee was asked to prepare an action plan for initiating Amateur activity on the 219-220 MHz band discussed in the FCC Notice of Proposed Rule Making (ET Docket 93-40/RM-7747), issued by the FCC March 22, 1993. The comment period for the Docket ended July 15, 1993 and the expectation is that the FCC will issue a Report and Order sometime after March 1994.

During the period November 15, 1993 through January 6, 1994, Committee members exchanged preliminary information via mail, FAX, MCI and telephone. On January 8 and 9, 1994, the Committee held an in-person meeting in Cleveland, OH This interim report is based upon the ideas developed during that period.

Committee members were encouraged to discuss this topic with anyone they felt might contribute useful information. No attempt was made to restrict the flow of information to the Amateur community before or after the Cleveland meeting since it was the sense of the Committee that disclosure of such information would

be not only useful, but essential to drafting a final recommendation.

The interim report following is divided into two parts; a background section which summarizes information and a plan for utilization of the band.

The background section summarizes the things requested in the ARRL petition for access to this band, the list of requirements for Amateurs as outlined by the FCC in their NPRM; the key expectations of the FCC and WaterCom (an AMTS user) for Amateur use of the band and the expectations for utilization of this frequency band from an Amateur point of view.

The plan for utilization of the band includes specific ARRL actions and proposals for a band plan and a coordination procedure.

Background

The committee reviewed the original ARRL petition for access to the band, RM-7747, the FCC Notice of Proposed Rule Making(NPRM) Docket ET-93-40, the NewsRelease from the FCC at the time the NPRM was issued and comments to the NPRM made by other Amateur groups. The information developed by the Committee from these sources is summarized in the section following. The information is organized into that requested in the ARRL petition to the FCC, the specific Amateur requirements outlined in the NPRM, the expectations for Amateur use of the band as drawn from the NewsRelease and the NPRM, expectations of the primary AMTS organization, WaterCom; and Amateur expectations drawn from the petition, comments and Committee conversations.
The ARRL petition for additional 1.25 meter frequencies

On June 4, 1991, the ARRL petitioned the FCC for an Amateur service frequency allocation in the 216-220 MHz band. The basis for that petition was the loss of the 220-222 MHz segment by FCC action; which action had blocked evolving Amateur activity that was moving toward creating high-speed inter-city digital links. It had been a part of Amateur plans and expectations that the 220-222 MHz links would be interconnected to achieve a high-speed nationwide communications system funded and maintained by Amateurs. This network would serve Amateur interests in its daily operation, but its emergency preparedness and national defense capabilities would be available when required.

In its petition for spectrum in the 216-220 MHz band the ARRL noted that Amateur use of that band would be on a secondary, non-interference basis and specifically for coordinated, high-speed digital point-to-point communication. For Amateurs to do

this successfully, it will require not only the frequency coordination between Amateurs which is now a part of Amateur VHF-UHF operations, but will require coordination of frequency and direction of transmission with respect to existing, and future, Primary Users .

Further, the ARRL felt it would not be advisable for Amateurs to be able to access the band without prior coordination by a spectrum manager (and)/or database administrator to assure that chances for interference to a Primary User of the band were minimized. The ARRL offered its services in this role and stated its willingness to provide advice to Amateurs wishing to initiate operation in the band as well as providing notice to Amateur users of the band when new, non-Amateur users initiated operation.

The ARRL proposed the following changes to the Part 97 rules :

Auxiliary station operation be permitted only in the 216-220 MHz, 431-433 MHz and 435-438 MHz band segments.

In the 1.25 m band, the segment 216-220 MHz be used only for point-to-point Amateur fixed operation, and

1. No Amateur station shall cause interference to maritime mobile, fixed stations or other mobile licenses operating in the band.

2. Prior to commencement of operation in the band , Amateur stations are cautioned to contact a database administrator for frequency recommendations.

3. The licensee of the Amateur station must make all necessary adjustments (including termination of transmission) if harmful interference is caused.

Transmitter power be limit to 25 watts PEP when the control operator is a Novice Class licensee and 50 watts PEP for higher license classes.

Amateur requirements for operation as specified in the FCC NPRM

Amateurs will be required to operate on a secondary basis in the frequency band of 219-220 MHz

Operation will be Amateur auxiliary stations or as other Amateur fixed point-to-point operations.

Maximum symbol rate of 56 Kilo Baud for codes specified in part 97.309(a) and a maximum of 100 KHz bandwidth for codes not specified in 97.309(a)

Prior to initiation of operation, Amateurs within 50 miles of an AMTS station will be required to obtain written approval

from the AMTS allowing them to operate.

Prior to initiation of operation, Amateurs further than 50 miles but within 150 miles of an AMTS station must provide official notification of intention to begin operation at least 14 days prior to the start.

Amateurs must operate in a fashion that does not interfere with US. Navy SPASUR no matter where the Amateur station is located.
FCC expectations for Amateur operation in this band.
Effective utilization of this band by Amateurs is anticipated to require technological innovation on the part of the Amateurs. New technology as it arrives may provide cause to consider amendment to the rules.
WaterCom (and other AMTS licensees) are expected to develop procedures to effectively exchange data about their operations with Amateurs so that their operations may be adjusted to avoid interference to the AMTS.
Frequencies will be used for inter-city wide band digital communication links.
To avoid interference to Primary Users (and to each other), Amateur links will utilize highly directional antennas, will employ operational flexibility, and will be coordinated. As has been the case to this point, the FCC does not expect to mandate frequency coordination, but instead expects Amateurs to cooperate and coordinate on their own.
WaterCom expectations for Amateur secondary use of this band.
Amateurs are expected to perform the necessary "engineering" to assure non-interference prior to initiating operation in the band.
A single point of contact will exist for WaterCom to communicate interference notices and information about WaterCom operations.
Amateur expectations for utilization of this band.
This band is probably the only band in which a terrestrial nationwide network is feasible. Two meter regulations do not permit wide band, high data rate transmissions, and 70 cm does not have as favorable propagation characteristics.
The 219-220 MHz meter band has good mid-range propagation, has relatively little adjacent channel use, and there is no existing use by Amateurs. For these reasons, we can structure its use from the outset toward high speed digital point to point links which can be assembled into a nationwide network.
At this point equipment for high speed digital links is not readily available to Amateurs. Some 56 Kilobit half-duplex modems are in use, but there are very few in operation at present. Some 19.2 Kilobit links on UHF are in place. Overall, equipment and other technology which would support data rates greater than 150 Kilobits/sec running full duplex remain to be developed for Amateur links. Achieving these high rates in

a nationwide network would position amateurs to be able to send "snippets" of voice, audio and video as well as the person to person text messages, DX spotting information and data files that are common today.

Proposed Plan for 219 MHz

It is recommended that this band be used to establish a high speed nationwide digital data network by linking inter-city point-to-point Amateur stations. The Committee estimates that 700-800 individual links will be required to achieve a true, nationwide network and may take five to ten years to reach that stage.

Use

A proposal for a 219-220 MHz Band Plan has been prepared and is attached as Appendix A .

It is expected that in populated areas, to compensate for the loss of 220-222 MHz, there may be a desire to utilize the 219-220 MHz band immediately with whatever technology may be at hand. We believe this would be self-defeating. Strong encouragement on the part of Local Coordinating Bodies(LCB), the ARRL, and other groups of Amateurs to carefully coordinate the use of this band will pay big dividends. An effective, high-speed network will make handling of packet messages via local bulletin board and messaging systems more productive. An end result will be to reduce pressure on some of the 2 meter links now in use as a message network.

Since it is very difficult to "adjust" the use of a band or portion of a band after use has begun, we recommend that a technical threshold be established for individual links, assuring the success of a high speed nationwide network. At this point, it means that no point-to-point links of 1200, 2400, 9600 or even 19,200 baud should be created.

Point-to-point transmissions on this band should be a contiguous stream of bits with header frames for routing. The equipment associated with the transmission between links should not be required to be cognizant of any special attribute or content of the bits being transmitted. Data from all sources should be handled in a uniform manner, impartial as to source and content.

Technology and protocol should be developed to manage data buffering to smoothly transition from the high-speed link to lower speed network nodes with eventual delivery of data to the individual Amateur.
Coordination

A proposed procedure for use by Local Coordinating Bodies is in Appendix B attached.

Coordination of stations that use this band is imperative. We will be a Secondary User. Our use will be dependent upon successfully engineering link installations to avoid interference to the Primary Users. More than that, coordination offers the best opportunity to effect orderly and efficient entry into the band in a way that enables Amateurs to link stations into a high-speed digital network.

Having learned from the problems of growth of digital communications in heavily populated VHF bands, this untouched band affords an opportunity to employ our hard won knowledge as we plan our links.

Role of the ARRL

Administrative support

The ARRL should develop and maintain a database of current assignments to other services in this band. This information may include information about users adjacent to the band as well as those operating directly in the band.

The ARRL should develop a database of amateur links established in the band. This list will aid the coordination process for amateurs and provide a database for reference in the event of interference complaints.

The ARRL should establish an operating relationship with WaterCom and other AMTS users so that a single point of contact to handle interference complaints can be created. Also, through this relationship, a database of AMTS users can be acquired to assist in the designing and coordination of Amateur links.

The ARRL should prepare and distribute upon request, a procedure for engineering a link installation including handling the required AMTS approval or notification.
Technical support

The ARRL should develop worksheets to assist Amateurs in planning, engineering, and coordinating their links. A model will be required to investigate the interference potential of Amateur operation in a particular location. Power, antenna orientation, terrain and location of AMTS or other Primary Users will affect the outcome.

The ARRL should assign staff and/or sponsor studies which will clarify the technical requirements for RF propagation performance and the technical requirements for modulation/bandwidth performance. The band plan in Appendix A and the Coordination Procedure outlined in Appendix B are

predicated on several technical assumptions which require validation.

The ARRL should spearhead the Identification of manufacturers of Amateur and/or commercial equipment which can meet the high performance requirements of this network. These manufacturers should be encouraged to develop systems and components which can be used by Amateurs to create the high speed links.

The ARRL should stimulate and support the definition of new protocols for use in the high-speed network. This appears to be an appropriate task for the ARRL Future Systems Committee. Standards of all types will have to be defined and agreed to by members of the Amateur community. We need to be able to smoothly couple the existing BBS systems and links to the inter-city links. The ARRL Digital Committee should be asked to contribute to this effort.

A network topology will need to be created which will support the integration of diverse existing local networks. It is not clear at this time just how this can be effectively supported by the ARRL. We will comment further in our final report.

Information Support

The task of assembling a nationwide network from a series of individually engineered and owned building blocks will require a great amount of information interchange.

The ARRL should establish a newsletter directed toward information exchange with respect to equipment, software, coordination activity, protocols, network topology, etc. The emphasis here is not "professional product" but current information that can help others. The newsletter actually need not be published in the classic sense. We are able to utilize existing modes of dissemination, e.g. Internet, HIRAM, MCI, CompuServe, etc. The critical component is an information "gatekeeper" and/or editor assigned to receive, organize and perhaps index the information.

The ARRL should provide copies of this interim report to existing coordinating groups, appropriate equipment manufacturers and other interested parties making inquiry. Copies of this report and such other information as may be available at that time should be offered at the ARRL Booth at the Dayton Hamvention next April.

The ARRL should provide a session at the Digital Symposium this year devoted to discussion of the proposed nationwide network.

Extension of 219 Committee Assignment

The 219 Committee is an ad hoc Committee which will dissolve after it has prepared a plan for utilization of the 219-220 MHz and presented it for consideration by the ARRL Board. Under our current charter, we expect to issue a final report approximately 45 days after an FCC Report and Order creating the band.

This interim report recommends that the ARRL encourage and support the creation of point-to-point high-speed digital links in this band in a form which permits them to be linked into a network.

The multiplicity of tasks which are a part of providing the ARRL support and leadership in the establishment of the network, suggests some sort of "Project Management" would be beneficial. Monitoring the various ARRL support activities will help assure that everything is "fitting" together. When the time comes that adjustments to the current plan must be made, the existence of a monitoring group can facilitate those adjustments.

We suggest that the Board authorize the existing 219 Committee to assume the role of "Project Manager", and to perform that function for at least one year following establishment of the 219-220 MHz band.

APPENDIX A

219-220 MHz Band Plan

Local Coordinating Bodies should coordinate this band such that ten 100-KHz Primary channels are created centered on the following frequencies:

Channel A 219.050
Channel F 219.550
Channel B 219.150
Channel G 219.650
Channel C 219.250
Channel H 219.750
Channel D 219.350
Channel I 219.850
Channel E 219.450
Channel J 219.950

Use of two of these channels in combination to achieve a full duplex environment is desirable.

Since the use of the band is for point-to -point fixed operation with a maximum of 50 watts PEP, and non-interference with Primary Users of the band is mandatory, highly directional antennas with horizontal polarization are recommended.

Because the plan for this band is use for inter-city links which can be assembled into a nationwide high-speed digital network, allocation of channels to point-to-point pairs running less than 56 Kilobits duplex

should be discouraged. No matter what the bandwidth of the transmissions coordinated into a channel, they should be centered in the channel. The long term objective for digital transmission on these channels is 100 KHz bandwidth. Local Coordinating Bodies should seek to avoid decisions which will limit the nationwide network.

APPENDIX B

****
The drafting of this document was incomplete at the time of submittal. One of our members was located in the California Earthquake area and we were unable to communicate with him to achieve consensus on this part. The material below should be considered indicative of the Committee thinking, but should not be viewed as Committee consensus. We will complete this section and distribute it as quickly as possible after January 22, 1994.

****

PROPOSED PROCEDURE
FOR COORDINATION OF AMATEUR RADIO
OPERATION ON THE 219-220 MHz BAND

I. PURPOSE

To define the process and procedure for obtaining coordination of an Amateur Radio point-to-point relay link in the 219-220 MHz band.

II. GENERAL

A. The Amateur Radio Service is authorized to operate wide band point-to-point digital relay links in the 219-220 MHz Band on a secondary basis. Regulations require notice and coordination in order to ensure that Amateur Radio operations do not interfere with Primary Licensees.

B. The ultimate responsibility for complying with the registration, notification, and non-interference provisions of the Regulations lies with the individual Amateur Radio Operator. This procedure is designed to assist the Amateur in complying with those Regulations, and to facilitate the orderly and efficient coordination of those Amateurs that wish to utilize the Band.

C. The 219-220 MHz allocation offers a unique opportunity for implementation of full-duplex wide band digital circuits at a frequency where longer distance propagation is possible. Therefore, it is recommended that the Band usage be limited to such a service, and that implementations which inefficiently use he recommended 100 KHz bandwidth be avoided.

D. The Amateur Radio Service has recognized Spectrum Management and Repeater Coordination Organizations which function in a large portion of the Country. This procedure envisions that these organizations and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) will,

where appropriate, assist the individual Amateur in complying with the Regulations and good usage practices.

E. The ARRL volunteered to establish and maintain a data base which contains information on all known Primary Licensees and their Systems. This data base includes information on operations located adjacent to the Band. WaterCom, a major AMTS Licensee, has entered into an agreement with the ARRL to assist in this process. The ARRL will also maintain a record of all authorized and coordinated Amateur Radio Stations operating in the 219-220 MHz Band.

F. Resolution of interference to Primary Licensees' is facilitated by providing contact information on coordinated 219 MHz Amateur operations from the ARRL database.

III. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this procedure, the following definitions apply.

A. ARRL 1.25M Data Base (ARRL 1.25M DB) - A data base that contains licensing information for non-Amateur Primary and Secondary Users in the 216-222 MHz frequency segment. It includes Amateur Users in the 219-220 MHz Band that have obtained operational coordination in accordance with this procedure.

B. ARRL Data Base Manager (ARRL DBM) - The ARRL representative responsible for maintaining the ARRL 1.25M Data Base.

C. LOCAL COORDINATING BODY (LCB) - The applicable Spectrum Management organization recognized under 47 C.F.R. Part 97.201(c). This function will normally exist in one of the following forms:

1. A spectrum management organization that has some responsibility for reviewing and authorizing 220 MHz repeater operations, and which performs band usage planning for the non-repeater activities.

2. A spectrum management organization that has some responsibility for reviewing and authorizing 220 MHz repeater operations, and which has delegated band usage planning and coordination of digital activities to a sub-unit.

3. A spectrum user (user group) who is in an area not serviced by either #1 or #2 above.

IV. PROCEDURE

A. Application for Coordination

1. The applicant network segment implementor will determine a path where use of the 219-220 MHz band might be applicable. The applicant discuss plans with the local digital planners and their LCB.

2. After identifying Latitude and Longitude information for each location, the user will submit a "Request for 219 Data" to the ARRL

DBM. This request may be forwarded through the LCB or submitted directly to League Headquarters. (Depending upon prior activity, the LCB may have the required information already in their files. Actual submittal of the request may initially be by mail, but it is envisioned that this inquiry should be available via electronic distribution in the long term.)

3. The information returned by the ARRL DBM will include data on all known operations within approximately 250 miles of the identified sites. If standardized software tools for evaluating path and site selection are available, they will be provided upon request.

4. The User is expected to apply the available models to determine if the proposed segment is practicable, and if it falls into either the class of stations that will require permission, or the ones that require notification.

a. Stations located within 50 miles of an AMTS Shore Station are required to obtain permission from the Shore Station Licensee, and

b. Stations located between 50 and 150 miles of an AMTS Shore Station are required to Notify the AMTS Licensee 15 days prior to operation.

5. Once the User determines that operation in the proposed segment without interference to another user is possible, a formal "Request for Coordination" must be submitted to the LCB. Each LCB may require slightly different information, but normally it will include:

a. Administrative data related to the applicant,
b. System data to illustrate how this segment will be integrated into the network,
c. Engineering data for path propagation, and
d. Engineering data documenting non-interference w/other services.

6. The LCB will act on the request based upon regular locally developed procedures. This action will be one of the following:

a. If acceptable and no notice provisions apply, issue a "Notice of Test Coordination" in accordance with local policy.

b. If acceptable and Notice is required, issue a "Notice of Test Coordination" and inform the. User that they are to mail a copy of the "Notice of Proposed Operation" to all impacted Licensees by Certified Mail.

(1) A "Notice of Proposed Operation" must include instructions for Licensee to copy LCB on any correspondence that may be sent on the matter.

(2) The User is responsible for supplying LCB with copies of mailing Certification Form(s).

c. If acceptable, and AMTS Licensee Permission is required, notify the User of acceptable application and instruct him to apply for permission to test from AMTS Licensee. Upon receipt of written acceptance from AMTS Licensee, issue "Notice of Test Coordination".

(1) Request for permission to test must include instructions for Licensee to copy LCB on any correspondence that may be sent on the matter.

(2) User is responsible for supplying LCB with copies of all documentation.

d. If acceptable but another Amateur circuit may be in position to be impacted, issue a "Notice of Test Coordination" and provide co-/ adjacent channel notification.

e. If acceptable and multiple notification procedures apply, comply with each as per above.

f. If unacceptable, deny the request.

7. The LCB will forward a copy of all "Notices of Test Coordination" to the ARRL DBM.

8. Upon satisfactory completion of the Test Coordination Period, the LCB issues User a "Notice of Coordination" and forwards a copy to the ARRL DBM.

a. Operations requiring the permission of an AMTS Licensee shall require that the User obtain a final written permission before the LCB will issue a "Notice of Coordination".

9. The ARRL DBM will include a "Notice of Test Coordination" data in the ARRL 219 DB for as long as the test coordination is in effect, and will cause the "Notice of Coordination" data to be added permanently.

[B. De coordination as a Result of Primary Licensee Changes]

To be determined.

C. Primary User Problem Resolution

A phone, fax or written problem notification may be made by the Primary spectrum user to the Coordinated Amateur, the LCB, and the ARRL. The ARRL will register all correspondence related to the complaint, and assist as appropriate, in the resolution process.

Amateur users will need to recognize that when the primary user is no longer satisfied with sharing the spectrum, that the Amateur operation may need to cease. This can be constrained through an agreement with the FCC and/or primary spectrum users detailing technical standards.

Alternative Proposal for Section IV

IV. Procedure

A. Application for Coordination

1. The prospective applicant requests procedural information including engineering software and database from the LCB.

2. The applicant performs latitude, longitude, and engineering analysis, with the assistance of the LCB if necessary, and submits the results on a form to the LCB.

3. The LCB reviews the application, including the proposed location, propagation and radiation pattern engineering, equipment, frequency selection, and primary and amateur co-channel user database, and notifies the applicant of the results.

If there is judged to be no potential interference to existing primary (AMTS) and co-channel amateur users, but the applicant is within 50 or 150 miles of a primary user, the LCB issues a notification of provisional coordination pending notification and/or permission request to the primary user by the applicant, and a successful on-the-air non-interference test.

If the LCB does not receive a copy of the notification and/or permission request from the applicant within 60 days, the provisional coordination is declared null and void by the LCB with a written notice to the applicant.

If the applicant is not within 50 or 150 miles of a primary user or existing amateur co-channel user, the LCB issues a Notice of Provisional Coordination pending an on-the-air non-interference test only.

If the LCB finds that there is potential interference to the primary and co-channel users based on the application information, a notice is sent by the LCB to the applicant to that effect and requesting a re-engineering study.

4. Upon receipt of the copy of the applicant's notification/permission request letter, the LCB issues the notice of provisional coordination pending the non-interference test.

5. If the non-interference test is successful, and the primary user grants permission to an applicant within 50 miles of its station, the applicant is granted a Certificate of Coordination, and notice of same is forwarded by the LCB to the ARRL DBM.

6. If the test is not successful, the LCB issues a letter instructing the applicant to re-engineer the system. If the applicant chooses not to re-engineer the system, the pending application is canceled.

359. Going to TAPR Conf?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 10:44:47 UTC
From: stever@crl.com
Message-ID: <2iqkiv$6j8@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 50153

I'm interested to know who's going to the TAPR conference in
Tuscon at the begining of next month (March)?
I went last year and had fun and even learn a few things. I'm going
this year so I hope it will be more of the same.

Steve, KN6XQ

360. W1AW rtty transmission schedule

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 13:21:37 UTC
From: sscalsk@relay.nswc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <SSCALSK.94Feb3082137@screamer.nswc.navy.mil>
Source record: 50154

Does anyone have the latest rtty transmission schedule for W1AW? I would appreciate a post or mail if possible. Are they still transmitting ASCII? Thanks

-= stan

361. Re: IP encapsulation in AX.25 packets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 14:34:00 UTC
From: cerdini@lanpc1.univ-lyon1.fr
Message-ID: <2ir20o$k0c@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 50155

Claude Frantz (claude@bauv.unibw-muenchen.de) wrote:

: Where can I find technical information about the subject ?

RFC1226 : Internet Protocol Encapsulation of AX.25 Frames

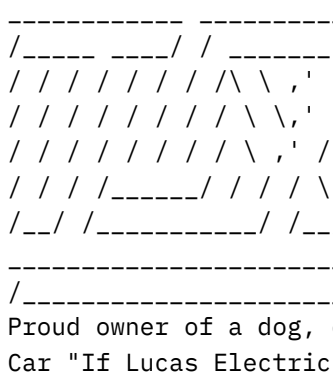
--
Michel CERDINI - Universite Lyon 1 | E-Mail cerdini@lan1.univ-lyon1.fr
Laboratoire d'Analyse Numerique URA 740 | Tel Pro 72 43 10 93 - FT = Arnaque
43, boul. du 11 novembre 1918 | Minitel 78 36 19 96 (24h/24) v
69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, France. | Modem 78 36 10 01 (V32b/8N1) _/

362. Re: Baycom -Help, Please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 15:39:43 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Feb3.083943.3366@mallrc.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50156

In article <19940202122929.stero@aid.no>, stero@aid.no (Steinar Roland) writes:
> Please sen information on the newest version of baycom.
> Or a ftp site to find info.
> Steina
My manual for version 1.50 states clearly that it is not freeware or shareware,
so they want cash.

It is available from Tigertronics (they can't spell their own name in the manual
refering to it as "Tigertornics, Inc). 400 Daily Lane, P.O. Box 5210. Grants
Pass, Oregon. 97527 (503)474-6700
$20 plus $4 S&H
--



Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

363. ftp site paKet 5.1 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 16:48:49 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb3.164849.15758@sequent.com>
Source record: 50157

Yesterday I posted a request for laptop software to run
with my newly installed TNC to make packet a bit nicer.

I had several responses that I should get "PaKet 5.1".

I checked my QRZ CD ROM but did not find it. Does anyone know
of an ftp site where I could find this? I would like to take
a look at the software as it seems to be the overwhelming favorite
of the folks that responded to my post. And thanks again to those
that send me mail. After just a couple days on packet I've now
recieved several packet messages from people in the area that have
seen me on and are welcoming me to packet. 73, Dale.

--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

364. TAPR Annual Meeting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 16:51:38 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <443@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 50158

TAPR 1994 Annual Meeting

Join some of the brightest and most enthusiastic of today's packet pioneers at TAPR's annual meeting on March 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1994, in Tucson, Arizona. TAPR (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio), a non-profit research and development corporation, was instrumental in the development of the packet TNC and continues work on digital communications advancements and education.

The meeting informally begins Friday afternoon with the opening of the hospitality suite and continues later that evening with dinner. Dinner is always low-key and provides a great opportunity for those who arrive Friday to discuss and chat about projects before the rest of the weekend begins. Friday evening, after dinner, the first meeting of the Regional Networkers Special Interest Group will be held.

The annual meeting formally begins Saturday with presentations and papers on several exciting new hardware and software projects as well as discussion on other projects of interest throughout the day. A mini-symposium concerning future directions in amateur packet radio will be held during the afternoon session. Issues concerning packet networking and BBS operation are also anticipated. Saturday evening, after the TAPR dinner, will feature an open forum during which attendees will be given an opportunity to influence the future direction and research with which TAPR is involved. After the TAPR forum, the first meeting of the TAPR BBS Special Interest Group will be held.

On Sunday, a special NOS TCP/IP workshop will be led by Johan Reinalda, WG7J/PA3DIS, principal author and developer of JNOS. Johan will also be available for more advanced discussions about JNOS and related activities.

These are exciting times for packet and TAPR. This year's meeting should be a super-charging event for everyone who can attend!

Call for Papers

Papers are welcome from everyone. Although there is limited time during the weekend, all attempts will be made to allow those present to talk. Deadline for submission of papers is Monday, February 7th, 1994. Contact the TAPR office to request an author's information package. Contact Keith Justice, Program Chairman, (Internet: kf7tp@kf7tp.stat.com) for additional information.

Meeting Place and Accommodations

The TAPR Annual Meeting, all presentations and meetings, will be held at the Best Western Inn at the Airport, 7060 South Tucson Boulevard, Tucson,

Arizona 85706. Phone (602) 746-0271. The room rate is $54 per night, which includes a complimentary full American breakfast buffet and daily complimentary cocktails with hors d'oeuvres between 5 and 6 PM.

Schedule of Events

Friday Afternoon, March 4th
Registration
Hospitality Suite
Dinner
Regional Networkers SIG

Saturday, March 5th
Registration
Presentations
Lunch
Presentations / Symposium
Dinner
TAPR long-range planning session
BBS SIG

Sunday, March 6th
Special TCP/IP Half-day Workshop conducted by Johan Reinalda, WG7J/PA3DIS

Detailed conference information and schedule will be mailed to all pre-registered participants.

Annual Meeting Registration Costs

(without dinner) (with dinner)
Pre-Registration (before Feb 17th) $20.00 $34.00
Late Registration or at door $25.00 $39.00

* Annual Meeting Registration includes:
A copy of the TAPR 1994 Proceedings
Lunch Ticket for Saturday afternoon (limited space)

* TAPR Dinner Saturday evening (limited space)

Sunday NOS TCP/IP Half-day Workshop Cost

Pre-Registration (before Feb 17th) $10.00
Late Registration or at door $15.00
Workshop attendees receive a set of disks and workshop materials.

Contact the TAPR office by Phone, Fax, or e-mail (Internet: tapr@tapr.org) to pre-register or for additional meeting information. MasterCard and VISA accepted.

TAPR * 8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399
Office (817) 383-0000 * Fax (817) 566-2544

365. Re: 219 Committee Report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-03 17:36:29 UTC
From: jmaynard@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb3.173629.24902@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 50159

In article <199402022204.OAA24260@nothing.ucsd.edu>,
Brian Kantor <brian@nothing> wrote:
>And get a load of the administrative requirements! For the first time,
>NON-Repeater operations will have to apply for a COORDINATED SANCTION before
>they can go on the air. There's a bunch of beaurocratic hoopage to jump
>through before operation is to be permitted; it seems to me that this is
>more in keeping with a fee-for-service commercial data highway than an
>experimental radio service such as hams have traditionally been.

The restrictions on amateur use of that band are like no other; they're much, much more stringent, both in the kind of use allowed (in this case, *only* digital point-to-point links) and in that we are secondary in the band to an active primary user. There are a lot of hoops to jump through just to make sure that we use the band within the restrictions placed on us in the first place.

>Couple that with the latest proposal that indemnifies ham frequency
>coordinating bodies from lawsuits and redress,

What proposal is this? If you're referring to the bill that protects volunteer examiners and OOs, it didn't (last time I looked) indemnify coordinators. (I think it should, but that's a subject for .policy.) (Maybe this whole thread is, too.)

> and you've got the
>thin end of the wedge for sure. How long after this gets adopted do we
>wait for a proposal to allocate specific frequencies for, say, NTS Nets
>on 40 meters? What difference is there between that and what is
>proposed here?

Don't let a piece of the sky hit you on the head.

>Should we just let NABER handle the coordination?

No, but we should officially recognize coordinators in the amateur service.

>We should see how this turns out in the NPRM, and be sure to comment
>upon it vigorously.

No doubt. I intend to.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"The difference between baseball and politics is that, in baseball, if you get caught stealing, you're out!" -- Ed Shanks

366. Re: WEFAX Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-04 15:05:39 UTC
From: schwarz@kodak.com
Message-ID: <schwarz-040294100539@150.220.61.78>
Source record: 50161

In article <schwarz-030294150028@150.220.61.78>, schwarz@kodak.com (Doug Schwarz) wrote:

> In article <2ipmns$bve@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>,
> Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu (Kenneth E. Harker) wrote:
> > So, I set the radio to 8080kHz according to some post I
> > saw go by.
>
> If I remember correctly, 8080kHz is not used very much any longer. There
> are two other frequencies used now: 3.something and 10.something MHz. I
> don't remember the exact freq's offhand but I will check when I get home;
> they are programmed into the memories of my tranceiver. If anybody has a
> complete list handy, could you post it please?

I checked my tranceiver. Try 3357 and 10865 kHz.

Doug Schwarz, KE2MW
Eastman Kodak Company
schwarz@kodak.com

367. Packet in mexico?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-04 23:13:57 UTC
From: NORMAN.OWENS@ocr.com
Message-ID: <DFA84140@ocr.com>
Source record: 50162

I'm leaving on my boat later this year for Mexico and will have
a 2 meter and a computer on board. Does any one know if there are
packet bbs' available in Mexico, and beyond? I have the AEA Fax II
to download wefax, but haven't been able to get it to work yet.
But I'm going to buy a do-all TNC, that I can send and receive on.
I am waiting for my call letters and listening to my 2 meter before
I get into anything heavier.

... Catch the Blue Wave!
Blue Wave/QWK v2.10

368. FFTMorse help please....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-05 13:36:14 UTC
From: aa360@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CKr74E.8wu@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 50163

I've got the enhanced version of FFTMorse put out by Rocco Caputo and for the life of me, I can't get it to work with my SBPro CT1330Rev 2 card. The program refuses to recognize my card despite the fact that I've updated the CT-Voice.drv to 2.1 and changed iterrupts/reinstalled from scratch/ etc. The card works well otherwise; just can't get Morse.exe to recognize it. It reports a card type -1 which Rocco says means that it does not recognize my card as a valid type, so my BLASTER var (a220 i5 d1 t2) is of course deemed to be wrong, and the program terminates.

Anyone have a similar problem, and played with the
morse.exe C source code to fix this annoying fatal error??!!
Or will I be forced to go to HamBlaster.....
--
--
Pierre Boule, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Home 1-613-830-9882 Office 1-613-993-2674
Internet: aa360@freenet.carleton.ca or via x400:
/G=Pierre/S=Boule/C=CA/A=TELECOM.CANADA/P=GC+DFO.MPO/O=OTTWPO/@resonet.com

369. KISS introduction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-05 19:21:36 UTC
From: forg@cent.gud.siemens.co.at
Message-ID: <1994Feb5.192136.17364@siemens.co.at>
Source record: 50167

Hi,
I just found a old file containing a introduction of the KISS-interface.
I loaded it from a PBBS some month ago. - Perhaps this info can solve
some problems with KISS.

so 73 de Gerald/OE1GOU

--- included message ---

Hallo GP und TFPCR Anwender

Hier ist die KISS-Protokollbeschreibung damit ihr mal ein Gefuehl
bekommt, zu was die Multimodecontroller durch TFPCR "degradiert"
werden. Gleichzeitig ist hier wohl ausfuerlich genug zu ersehen, zu
was KISS urspruenglich entwickelt wurde und wozu DL1MEN den KISS-Modus
mit TFPCR "zweckentfremdet" hat.

73 de Gerd Michael

The KISS TNC: A simple Host-to-TNC communications protocol
==

Mike Chepponis, K3MC, Phil Karn, KA9Q

ABSTRACT

The KISS[1] TNC provides direct computer to TNC communication using a
simple protocol described here. Many TNCs now implement it, including
the TAPR TNC-1 and TNC-2 (and their clones), the venerable VADCG TNC,
the AEA PK-232/PK-87 and all TNCs in the Kantronics line. KISS has
quickly become the protocol of choice for TCP/IP operation and multi-
connect BBS software.

1. Introduction

Standard TNC software was written with human users in mind;
unfortunately, commands and responses well suited for human use are
ill-adapted for host computer use, and vice versa. This is especially
true for multi-user servers such as bulletin boards which must
multiplex data from several network connections across a single
host/TNC link. In addition, experimentation with new link level
protocols is greatly hampered because there may very well be no way at
all to generate or receive frames in the desired format without
reprogramming the TNC.
The KISS TNC solves these problems by eliminating as much as possible
from the TNC software, giving the attached host complete control over
and access to the contents of the HDLC frames transmitted and received
over the air. This is central to the KISS philosophy: the host

software should have control over all TNC functions at the lowest possible level.
The AX.25 protocol is removed entirely from the TNC, as are all command interpreters and the like. The TNC simply converts between synchronous HDLC, spoken on the fullor half-duplex radio channel, and a special asynchronous, full duplex frame format spoken on the host/TNC link. Every frame received on the HDLC link is passed intact to the host once it has been translated to the asynchronous format; likewise, asynchronous frames from the host are transmitted on the radio channel once they have been converted to HDLC format. Of course, this means that the bulk of AX.25 (or another protocol) must now be implemented on the host system. This is acceptable, however, considering the greatly increased flexibility and reduced overall complexity that comes from allowing the protocol to reside on the same machine with the applications to which it is closely coupled.
It should be stressed that the KISS TNC is intended only as stopgap. Ideally, host computers would have HDLC interfaces of their own, making separate TNCs unnecessary. [15] Unfortunately, HDLC interfaces are rare, although they are starting to appear for the IBM PC. The KISS TNC therefore becomes the ``next best thing'' to a real HDLC interface, since the host computer only needs an ordinary asynchronous interface.

2. Asynchronous Frame Format

The ``asynchronous packet protocol'' spoken between the host and TNC is very simple, since its only function is to delimit frames. Each frame is both preceded and followed by a special FEND (Frame End) character, analogous to an HDLC flag. No CRC or checksum is provided. In addition, no RS-232C handshaking signals are employed.
The special characters are:

Abbreviation Description Hex value

FEND Frame End C0
FESC Frame Escape DB
TFEND Transposed Frame End DC
TFESC Transposed Frame Escape DD

The reason for both preceding and ending frames with FENDs is to improve performance when there is noise on the asynch line. The FEND at the beginning of a frame serves to ``flush out'' any accumulated garbage into a separate frame (which will be discarded by the upper layer protocol) instead of sticking it on the front of an otherwise good frame. As with back-to-back flags in HDLC, two FEND characters in a row should not be interpreted as delimiting an empty frame.

3. Transparency

Frames are sent in 8-bit binary; the asynchronous link is set to 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. If a FEND ever appears in the data, it is translated into the two byte sequence FESC TFEND (Frame

Escape, Transposed Frame End). Likewise, if the FESC character ever appears in the user data, it is replaced with the two character sequence FESC TFESC (Frame Escape, Tran- sposed Frame Escape).
As characters arrive at the receiver, they are appended to buffer containing the current frame. Receiving a FEND marks the end of the current frame. Receipt of a FESC puts the receiver into ``escaped mode'', causing the receiver to translate a following TFESC or TFEND back to FESC or FEND, respectively, before adding it to the receive buffer and leaving escaped mode. Receipt of any character other than TFESC or TFEND while in escaped mode is an error; no action is taken and frame assembly continues. A TFEND or TESC received while not in escaped mode is treated as an ordinary data character. This procedure may seem somewhat complicated, but it is easy to implement and recovers quickly from errors. In particular, the FEND character is never sent over the channel except as an actual end-of-frame indication. This ensures that any intact frame (properly delimited by FEND characters) will always be received properly regardless of the starting state of the receiver or corruption of the preceding frame.
This asynchronous framing protocol is identical to ``SLIP'' (Serial Line IP), a popular method for sending ARPA IP datagrams across asynchronous links. It could also form the basis of an asynchronous amateur packet radio link protocol that avoids the complexity of HDLC on slow speed channels.

4. Control of the KISS TNC

Each asynchronous data frame sent to the TNC is converted back into ``pure'' form and queued for transmission as a separate HDLC frame. Although removing the human interface and the AX.25 protocol from the TNC makes most existing TNC commands unnecessary (i.e., they become host functions), the TNC is still responsible for keying the transmitter's PTT line and deferring to other activity on the radio channel. It is therefore necessary to allow the host to control a few TNC parameters, namely the transmitter keyup delay, the transmitter persistence variables and any special hardware that a particular TNC may have.
To distinguish between command and data frames on the host/TNC link, the first byte of each asynchronous frame between host and TNC is a ``type'' indicator. This type indicator byte is broken into two 4-bit nibbles so that the low-order nibble indicates the command number (given in the table below) and the high-order nibble indicates the port number for that particular command. In systems with only one HDLC port, it is by definition Port 0. In multi-port TNCs, the upper 4 bits of the type indicator byte can specify one of up to sixteen ports. The following commands are defined in frames to the TNC (the ``Command'' field is in hexadecimal):

Command Function Comments

0 Data frame The rest of the frame is data to be sent on the HDLC channel.

1 TXDELAY The next byte is the transmitter
keyup delay in 10 ms units. The
default start-up value is 50
(i.e.,500ms).

2 P The next byte is the persistence
parameter, p, scaled to the range 0 -
255 with the following formula:

P = p * 256 - 1
The default value is P = 63
(i.e., p = 0.25).

3 SlotTime The next byte is the slot interval in
10 ms units. The default is 10
(i.e., 100ms).

4 TXtail The next byte is the time to hold up
the TX after the FCS has been sent,
in 10 ms units. This command is
obsolete, and is included here only
for compatibility with some existing
implementations.

5 FullDuplex The next byte is 0 for half duplex,
nonzero for full duplex. The default
is 0 (i.e., half duplex).

6 SetHardware Specific for each TNC. In the TNC-1,
this command sets the modem speed.
Other implementations may use this
command for other hardware-specific
functions.

FF Return Exit KISS and return control to a
higher- level program. This is
useful only when KISS is incorporated
into the TNC along with other
applications.

The following types are defined in frames to the host:

Type Function Comments

0 Data frame Rest of frame is data from the HDLC
channel

No other types are defined; in particular, there is no provision for
acknowledging data or command frames sent to the TNC. KISS
implementations must ignore any unsupported command types. All KISS
implementations must implement commands 0,1,2,3 and 5; the others are
optional.

5. Buffer and Packet Size Limits

One of the things that makes the KISS TNC simple is the deliberate lack of TNC/host flow control. The host computers run higher level protocol (typically TCP, but AX.25 in the connected mode also qualifies) that handles flow control on an end-to-end basis. Ideally, the TNC would always have more buffer memory than the sum of all the flow control windows of all of the logical connections using it at that moment. This would allow for the worst case (i.e., all users sending simultaneously). In practice, however, many (if not most) user connections are idle for long periods of time, so buffer memory may be safely ``overbooked''. When the occasional ``bump'' occurs, the TNC must drop the packet gracefully, i.e., ignore it without crashing or losing packets already queued. The higher level protocol is expected to recover by ``backing off'' and retransmitting the packet at a later time, just as it does whenever a packet is lost in the network for any other reason. As long as this occurs infrequently, the performance degradation is slight; therefore the TNC should provide as much packet buffering as possible, limited only by available RAM.
Individual packets at least 1024 bytes long should be allowed. As with buffer queues, it is recommended that no artificial limits be placed on packet size. For example, the K3MC code running on a TNC-2 with 32K of RAM can send and receive 30K byte packets, although this is admittedly rather extreme. Large packets reduce protocol overhead on good channels. They are essential for good performance when operating on high speed modems such as the new WA4DSY 56 kbps design.

6. Persistence

The P and SlotTime parameters are used to implement true p-persistent CSMA. This works as follows:
Whenever the host queues data for transmission, the TNC begins monitoring the carrier detect signal from the modem. It waits indefinitely for this signal to go inactive. When the channel clears, the TNC generates a random number between 0 and 1.[2] If this number is less than or equal to the parameter p, the TNC keys the transmitter, waits .01 * TXDELAY seconds, and transmits all queued frames. The TNC then unkeys the transmitter and goes back to the idle state. If the random number is greater than p, the TNC delays .01 * SlotTime seconds and repeats the procedure beginning with the sampling of the carrier detect signal. (If the carrier detect signal has gone active in the meantime, the TNC again waits for it to clear before continuing). Note that p=1 means ``transmit as soon as the channel clears''; in this case the p-persistence algorithm degenerates into the 1-persistent CSMA generally used by conventional AX.25 TNCs.
P-persistence causes the TNC to wait for an exponentially-distributed random interval after sensing that the channel has gone clear before attempting to transmit. With proper tuning of the parameters p and SlotTime, several stations with traffic to send are much less likely to collide with each other when they all see the channel go clear. One transmits first and the others see it in time to prevent a collision, and the channel remains stable under heavy load. See references [1] through [13] for details.

We believe that optimum p and SlotTime values could be computed automatically. This could be done by noting the channel occupancy and the length of the frames on the channel. We are proceeding with a simulation of the p-persistence algorithm described here that we hope will allow us to construct an automatic algorithm for p and SlotTime selection.
We added p-persistence to the KISS TNC because it was a convenient opportunity to do so. However, it is not inherently associated with KISS nor with new protocols such as TCP/IP. Rather, persistence is a channel access protocol that can yield dramatic performance improvements regardless of the higher level protocol in use; we urge it be added to every TNC, whether or not it supports KISS.

7. Implementation History

The original idea for a simplified host/TNC protocol is due to Brian Lloyd, WB6RQN. Phil Karn, KA9Q, organized the specification and submitted an initial version on 6 August 1986. As of this writing, the following KISS TNC implementations exist:

TNC type Author Comments

TAPR TNC-1 Marc Kaufman, Both download and dedicated ROM
& clones WB6ECE versions.

TAPR TNC-2 Mike Chepponis First implementation, most
& clones K3MC widely used. Exists in both
downloadable and dedicated ROM
versions.

VADCG TNC Mike Bruski, Dedicated ROM.
& Ashby TNC AJ9X

AEA PK-232 Steve Stuart, Integrated into standard AEA
PK-87 N6IA firmware as of 21 January 1987.
The special commands ``KISS
ON'' and ``KISS OFF'' (!)
control entry into KISS mode.

Kantronics Mike Huslig Integrated into standard
Kantronics firmware as of
July 1987.

The AEA and Kantronics implementations are noteworthy in that the KISS functions were written by those vendors and integrated into their standard TNC firmware. Their TNCs can operate in either KISS or regular AX.25 mode without ROM changes. The TNC-1 and TNC-2 KISS versions were written by different authors than the original AX.25 firmware. Because of the specialized development environment used for the TNC-1 code, and because original source code for the TNC-2 was not made available, the KISS authors wrote their code independently of the standard AX.25 firmware. Therefore these TNCs require the installation of nonstandard ROMs. Two ROMs are available for the TNC-

2. One contains ``dedicated'' KISS TNC code; the TNC operates only in the KISS mode. The ``download'' version contains standard N2WX firmware with a bootstrap loader overlay. When the TNC is turned on or reset, it executes the loader. The loader will accept a memory image in Intel Hex format, or it can be told to execute the standard N2WX firmware through the ``H''[3] command. The download version is handy for occasional KISS operation, while the dedicated version is much more convenient for full-time or demo KISS operation.
The code for the TNC-1 is also available in both download and dedicated versions. However, at present the download ROM contains only a bootstrap; the original ROMs must be put back in to run the original TNC software.

8. Credits

The combined ``Howie + downloader'' ROM for the TNC-2 was contributed by WA7MXZ. This document was expertly typeset by Bob Hoffman, N3CVL.

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Amateur Radio Fifth Computer Networking Conference, pp. 5.25-
5.37, Orlando, 9 March 1986.
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no. 2, September 5, 1986.

[1] ``Keep It Simple, Stupid''
[2] To conform to the literature, here p takes on values between 0 to
1. However, fractions are difficult to use in a fixed point
microprocessor so the KISS TNC actually works with P values that
are rescaled to the range 0 to 255. To avoid confusion, we will
use lower-case p to mean the former (0-1) and upper-case P
whenever we mean the latter (0-255).
[3] For ``Howie'', of course.

(GP) OE1GOU de OE3XBS>

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****
Gerald Forthuber e-mail: forg@cent.gud.siemens.co.at
Siemens AG Austria phone: (+43-1) 601 71 - 6326
Gudrunstrasse 11 FAX: (+43-1) 601 71 - 6399
A-1100 Wien
****

370. Re: ? how to learn about DSP ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-05 19:49:18 UTC
From: SILAGE@VM.TEMPLE.EDU
Message-ID: <16F54CEA5.SILAGE@VM.TEMPLE.EDU>
Source record: 50169

Organization: Temple University
References: <1994Feb1.183811.22239@midway.uchicago.edu>
X-Newsreader: NNR/VM S_1.3.2

I have used the paperback book "PC-DSP" by Oktay Alkin (Prentice-HAll
ISBN 0-13-654450) which has PC software for self-teaching for hams in the
EPA Section of the ARRL (I'm the TC for EPA). We've also had two all-day

---
| PROF. DENNIS SILAGE INTERNET: SILAGE@VM.TEMPLE.EDU |
| DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 215-204-6761 |
| TEMPLE UNIVERSITY FAX: 215-204-5960 |
| PHILADELPHIA., PA 19122 PBBS: WB2LGJ@WB3JOE.#EPA.PA.USA |
| |
---

sessions at Temple U (Philadelphia). Try it! 73 de Dennis WB2LGJ...

371. Connect callsign for the Shuttle?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-05 19:58:55 UTC
From: "Eleen N. Kamas" <kamas+@CMU.EDU>
Message-ID: <lhlzdzm00WBM43cn9K@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 50170
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hi All!

Well, I managed to hear the shuttle's packet radio this morning, but I have no Idea what call sign to connect to. Or for that matter what is the procedure once you do connect. Could someone give a brief tour of connecting to the Shuttle and getting a QSL card?

Also, can I recieve the equivalent of a QSL card for just hearing them?

Chuck Kamas
N3QAT
ee2g+Charles@andrew.cmu.edu

Eleen N. Kamas
kamas+@cmu.edu

372. Re: IP encapsulation in AX.25 packets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-05 20:26:24 UTC
From: peter@globv1.hacktic.nl
Message-ID: <1994Feb5.202624.4663@globv1.hacktic.nl>
Source record: 50166

cerdini@lanpc1.univ-lyon1.fr (Michel Cerdini) writes:

>Claude Frantz (claude@bauv.unibw-muenchen.de) wrote:

>: Where can I find technical information about the subject ?
> RFC1226 : Internet Protocol Encapsulation of AX.25 Frames

Excuse me, isn't that just the other way round? I mean, isn't there a
difference between encapsulation *IN* AX.25 packets and encapsulation *OF*
AX.25 packets.

RFC-1226 says:
This memo describes a method for the encapsulation of AX.25 (the
Amateur Packet-Radio Link-Layer Protocol) frames within IP packets.

Anyway, don't get me wrong, I don't want to nail anyone down. I'm just
interested in finding some documentation about encapsulation of IP, ICMP and
ARP packets within AX.25 frames.

Groetjes,
Peter Busser
--
Linux, the choice of a GNU generation.
Guns don't kill, people who breath do.

373. Re: Some dumb questions that I hope someone will take a shot at

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-05 22:03:56 UTC
From: db@fusk.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <1994Feb5.220356.144@fusk.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50164

I have been involved in the setting up of a 9600 baud digital regenerating repeater. In our implementation we also regenerate the transmit clock to remove any phase jitter from the incoming signal and delay the data by a few bits to give the transmitter time to key up.

Mail me if you'd like more information.

Regards, Dave G6GZH

374. Re: ? how to learn about DSP ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-05 23:13:09 UTC
From: mfraser@vanbc.wimsey.com
Message-ID: <2j1965$4d3@vanbc.wimsey.com>
Source record: 50168

I second the comments on PC-DSP, about 30 bucks. There's a new book
by the same author, probably superceding it. OP-AMP books in LA gave
me great service on my copy.

I also recommend the TI 'c26 DSK module - a TMS320C26, their analog
interface chip, with a spot for an input phono plug and output of same,
for audio; an rs232 port to talk to your pc, and a 9vac connector for power.
Great utilities with it. Loook also for W9GR's code and otehr
programs which have been p;orted by Johan Ferrer to teh DSK. Great
learning tools

Mark Fraser

375. Information BW/DR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-06 00:32:28 UTC
From: wb9mjn@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <51618@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 50172

Hi Brian. I m going to try to be polite as possible here. I don t know ur technical background, or level of understanding of radio.

Ur last message proposed doing T1 multi-level signalling on 220 for terrestrial paths. I think. If u work thru the calculations in my article, u will find that u will need a tremendous amount of power to achieve aceptable Carrier to Noise ratios for reliable use of the T1 QAM signalling. Digital microwave radio links, which the T1 Qam is used on typically have C/N ratios at 50 or 60 dB, over the BW of the QAM, which is significantly broader than the 80 Kc noise BW of the 56 KB MSK. But assuming it was the same BW, the 25 mile link would need another 20 dB of C/N ratio, or in excess of 400 watts. And if we are unlucky, with an out of the average noise source, several times more power could be needed.

Why hasn t ham radio used multi level signalling at VHF and UHF ? Because we don t have the C/N ratio. And neither do the pro's. They don t use multi-level signalling on VHF and UHF either. Multi level signalling trades C/N requirements for data rate. In VHF and UHF radio, we don t have enuf C/N to start with. So, we need the best C/N modems. And these are not going to be multi level modems.

The more Information BW , the more power is required at the receiver. All things the same, this means a bigger transmitter.

I m glossing over a bunch of stuff here. Its cheaper to go higher sometimes. But then if don t increase the range of the link, u are going to have too much RF into the next area over. Do this enuf times, and u end up with 145.01. Yea, U and I and whoever, can get on top of two mountains and do a T1 link for 70 miles. But can u put a whole network of these on and have them coexist? That s the problem here. Not ur own private Internet link to the desert hide-away. If u want higher baud rates, u have to go higher in Frequency. If u can t come up with the loot to do real microwave links, ur not going to be able to build a NETWORK, with T1 baud rates. A link here or there, yea sure, as long as the RF spilage goes out into Pacific Ocean, and a place where nobody lives (the desert).

73, Don.

376. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-06 09:14:44 UTC
From: mitrakos@cperi.forth.GR
Message-ID: <9402060914.AA21280@aliakmon.cperi.forth.gr>
Source record: 50165

```
help
```

377. F6FBB BBS v5.15c update available with ftp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-06 15:38:16 UTC
From: mto@gate.compart.fi
Message-ID: <2j32t8$cck@gate.compart.fi>
Source record: 50177

A new official update (v5.15c) to the F6FBB BBS is
available with anonymous ftp from ftp.funet.fi. The
files are in the directory /pub/ham/packet/bbs/f6fbb.

In addition, in the lang subdirectory you can find two English
language files for FBB written in British style.

The complete 5.15c update is in 515c.exe.

All the *.BIN files changed since 5.15b are available seperately
in 515c.zip.

Fixed since 5.15b :

BPQ-problem (more than 1 COM-port in BPQ)
S-line without spaces.
= command
> command
Forward mix-up
PN->PF
Format-error (FE) loop
Crash in satellite-server
Timeout during YAPP-download from console (F9).
HOLD and REJECT is now OK via IMPORT
CLR_USER: Clear users every time.
SID sent before C_FILTER.
Arrow-keys OK with 286.
Forward-bug fixed.
"Cannot write to file" (PROBABLY !!) fixed.
YN on several drives.
Messages were marked D even without 7+.
New EPURMESS: No space after $ in OLDMAIL.

73, Markku / OH2BQZ

378. Re: PK-232 vs 1278 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-06 18:08:34 UTC
From: slay@netcom.com
Message-ID: <slayCKtEEB.EMz@netcom.com>
Source record: 50178
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

: Why do the cognoscenti here prefer the KAM, anyway?

Well, I've used (or rather - TRIED to use) the PK-232 and was totally frustrated by it. I do OWN and USE the MFJ-1278, a TNC-2, and a KAM. I bought all the machines but was given the KAM by another ham. My favorite machine is definitely the KAM for a simple reason. I am a DXer and Contester. Of the machines mentioned, only the KAM is dual-port meaning that I can operate V/UHF packet (i.e. PacketCluster) at the SAME TIME that I am operating HF digital modes. For me, that is the primary reason why I prefer the KAM. If the MFJ-1278 was a dual-port machine, I would probably prefer that one.

Cheers de Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV WA6BXH@N0ARY slay@netcom.com

379. digital radio (commercial broadcasts?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-06 18:24:14 UTC
From: David Butler <Home@cardinal.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <9402061824140012@cardinal.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50171

appologies if this is the wrong group but....

I am looking for information on the digital radio broadcasts. I know that the BBC are doing trials of this in the UK and basically I want to know if there is a way that I can recieve this [cheaply] using any of the existing radio equipment that I already have.

Also if anyone can point me to where I can get info on the RDS protocol and how that works I would appreciate it. Thanks.

--

380. TEMPEST - Electronic Eavesdropping

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-06 21:08:33 UTC
From: R.O.Jackson-SE1@cs.bham.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2j3m8h$m6j@percy.cs.bham.ac.uk>
Source record: 50173
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

Transient Electromagnetic Pulse Emanation Standard (TEMPEST) is the US standard defining the amount of electromagnetic radiation that a device may emit without compromising the information it is processing.

In the US it not illegal to posess TEMPEST-surveillance equipment but it is illegal to take appropriate counter-measures to prevent surveillance. The US government has refused to release details of its TEMPEST research and has restricted the dissemination of independent research by classifying it.

The US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) makes use of TEMPEST secured electronics and computers as they believe that the drug cartels may possess surveillance equipment.

I am interested in gathering comments on the social, legal, ethical, and technical aspects of use of TEMPEST surveillance equipment in the US and Europe with the aim of including it in a discussion of the threats to computer/digital systems.

Please reply by E-mail. I will provide a summary to anybody who requests one.

thanks, - Rob Jackson

(more information on TEMPEST can be found in the paper "Eavesdropping On the Electromagnetic Emanations of Digital Equipment: The Laws of Canada, England, and the US" by Cristopher Seline - available on FTP from csrc.ncsl.nist.gov)

381. FBB Hierarchical Address Problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-06 23:44:31 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2j3vcv$jos@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 50174

A number of stations are reporting difficulties with the latest FBB version and the hierarchical address. The BBS specification has always called for 31 characters maximum but the new FBB seems to limit out around 23. Does anyone know if FBB is limited to less than the specified maximum?

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

382. subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-07 01:15:51 UTC
From: bgreiner@accesspt.NOrth.NET
Message-ID: <m0pTKZs-0004H2C@accesspt.north.net>
Source record: 50175

```
subscribe brian greiner

--
Brian Greiner
internet bgreiner@accesspt.north.net
CompuServe 72727,2041
Ham Radio VE3SPZ@VE3YRA
```

383. Re: TEMPEST - Electronic Eavesdropping

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-07 02:19:37 UTC
From: tim@umcc.umcc.umich.edu
Message-ID: <2j48fp$kcd@umcc.umcc.umich.edu>
Source record: 50176
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

In article <2j3m8h$m6j@percy.cs.bham.ac.uk>,
Rob Jackson <roj@cs.bham.ac.uk> wrote:
>
>In the US it not illegal to posess TEMPEST-surveillance equipment but
>it is illegal to take appropriate counter-measures to prevent
>surveillance. The US government has refused to release details of its
>TEMPEST research and has restricted the dissemination of independent
>research by classifying it.

In no way does that equate to it being illegal to attempt to
suppress spurious electromagnetic radiation from computing devices. The
FCC even has rules requiring EMI/RFI filtering & suppression for
civillian & commercial computers & peripherals, albeit not in the name
of national security.

>The US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) makes use of
>TEMPEST secured
>electronics and computers as they believe that the drug cartels may
>possess surveillance equipment.
>
Yes & no. Some DEA processing machines contain or are capable of
accessing classified information. That alone requires the machines and/or
their containing room to meet certain TEMPEST criteria. The classified
info is what necessitates TEMPEST, and not specifically the belief that
narcotic organizations are using Van Eck devices, etc.

--
Tim Tyler Internet: tim@ais.org Packet: KA8VIR @WB8ZPN.#SEMI.MI.USA.NA
P.O. Box 443 C$erve:72571,1005 GEnie:Sneaker AOL:Hooligan MCI: 442-5735
Ypsilanti MI "I'm just an innocent little frog, trying to
48197 hop my way across the Information Superhighway"

384. Hamblaster Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-07 18:21:59 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb7.182159.13953@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50179

The Hamblaster Update

Over the past several months I posted updates about a
DSP "The Hamblaster" that Will Torgrim (N9PEA) and myself
are developing.

We are focusing our efforts on a packet modem that allows
the user to improve H.F. reception by interfacing the Ham-
blaster (a PC compatable DSP sound board) to a transceiver
and a packet or all mode TNC. Modems/filters for RTTY,
Packtor, Amtor are also under developement and are compatable
with the same control panal software.

Here are the latest developements
1-31-94

1) External Power supply

I think one feature that separates the Hamblaster
from other sound boards is it's ability to run on
an external 12 volt supply. When a filter or modem
is loaded, You can turn off the computer and
Hamblaster keeps on going and going and going!

When it's connected to a PK-232, there's no need
to keep the computer on in order to keep the DSP
alive. Right now, my PK232/Hamblaster is runing
and it's been operating for about 5 days

2) Adaptive (LMS) filter

There's ongoing developement in this area. We are
planing (I don't think this has been done before)
to add controls to the LMS algorithm.

3) Soundblaster compatibility

The Hamblaster IS NOT soundblaster compatible.
It was designed that way so that it will run
independant of other sound boards. I can still
use my Soundblater to record sound, play music,
load software from the CD or use the midi interface.
At the same time, I can receive packets or use
a DSP filter with my Ham equipment.

Jack Albert Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201

Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-4590
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440
*
* *
* * *
* * * * * * *
* * *
* *
*
THE BOWTIE FILTER

385. Re: Packet BBS run off of a SUN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-07 20:50:18 UTC
From: jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jvp.760654218@tools1.ee.iastate.edu>
Source record: 50180

In <CKvDE3.M5v@acsu.buffalo.edu> v125pemm@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu (TIMOTHY H. O'HARA) writes:

>I was wondering if anyone out there has ever run a packet BBS of of a
>UNIX box like a SUN.

Actually, the best BBS system I've ever seen runs on SunOS.
Bob Arasmith - N0ARY developed it. Contact him at arasmith@arasmith.com
for more information. Some of his users will probably chime in here
and support me on this too.

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Candidate - Ham Radio -> KE0PH |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 : (515) 294-8339 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

386. Re: PK-232 vs 1278 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 00:24:07 UTC
From: slay@netcom.com
Message-ID: <slayCKvqG8.8xs@netcom.com>
Source record: 50181
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Just for fun, here is a bulletin I received a little over a year ago from KH2D@KH2D in Guam entitled *The Ultimate PK-232*:

After reading a bulletin about modifying the PK232 to perform better on AMTOR, which was a reprint of an article from QST magazine, I thought it would be a good time to distribute one more mod for the PK232. The above mentioned article stated that the "PK232 performed BETTER than COMMERCIAL AMTOR equipment". As we say on the ham bands, "hi hi ..... "

The following MOD will make the PK232 work MUCH better in these areas:

1. Improve SENSITIVITY on HF and VHF.
2. Greatly improve the TUNING BAR GRAPH DISPLAY.
3. Get rid of the common RF PROBLEM in the PK232.
(symptoms of this very common problem are: your PK232
sounds like a duck call on HF).
4. Make the PBBS more compatable with full service BBS's.
5. Add remote control of TNC parameters.
6. Add NODE capability.
7. Allow simultaneous use of VHF and HF ports.
8. Add AMTOR mailbox capability.
9. Add FULL DUPLEX capability.
10. Operate PROPERLY in the KISS mode.
11. Add GATEWAY capability.
12. Add SOFTWARE CARRIER DETECT.

This mod can be performed by the average ham very easily with no soldering required and a minimum number of tools.

Please follow these instructions CAREFULLY:

1. Power OFF the PK232.
2. Remove ALL cables connected to the PK232.
3. Grasp the PK232 FIRMLY in your RIGHT HAND (left hand is OK if you are LEFT-HANDED).
4. Carry the PK232 to the nearest trash can and hold it directly above the aforementioned trash can.
5. Drop the PK232 into the trash can.
6. In the space the PK232 used to occupy, install a KANTRONICS KAM with 5.02 (or later) firmware. (After completing this step, you will notice you have MORE SPACE on your shelf or tabletop).

CONGRATULATIONS !! You have just modified your PK232 so that it is now the BEST ALL MODE DATA CONTROLLER available.

An option to steps 3 thru 5 in the modification instructions would be to sell the PK232 to another ham (preferably someone who doesn't know where you live, a new novice operator, or someone you don't like).

For those hams who don't have a PK232 installed at their station, skip steps 1 thru 5 in the above instructions.

The above mod has been thoroughly tested at KH2D BBS and has performed FLAWLESSLY for the last 7 months (multi-user, multi-port).

KH2D assumes no liability for hams who make this mod and can't hit the trash can. CAUTION: the PK232 is so BIG and CLUNKY that it can cause broken bones in your foot. Children should NOT try this modification without the assistance of a responsible adult.

KH2D grants full permission to the ARRL to reprint this modification in QST.

I would also like to express my sincerest thanks to the gentleman who spent his time retyping the article from QST magazine so that hams everywhere who don't receive their very own copy could enjoy it. But I would ask that for his next bulletin he chose a magazine where the technical findings are not based on the amount of advertising dollars spent by the equipment manufacturer.

73, Enjoy the DIGITAL MODES,
Jim KH2D @ KH2D.GUAM.USA.OC

387. Re: Packet BBS run off of a SUN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 03:35:27 UTC
From: tgoodin@delphi.com
Message-ID: <ZS5oN0-.tgoodin@delphi.com>
Source record: 50182

There is several NOS ports to UNIX . I'm running K5JB's subset of KA9Q's
NOS it's available on uscd.edu or ucsd.edu (I always get these confused)
I'm not sure if it will compile on a sun but runs good on my SysV ATT 3B2.
It offers ax25 netrom capability as well as ftp telnet etc.
It's in the /hamradio/tcpip/incoming directory I think. look for k5jb.....
Tim KD4OFO
TGOODIN @ DELPHI.COM

388. Re: 9600+ packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 09:01:44 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCKwEEw.CyF@netcom.com>
Source record: 50183

<>Johnny Lin (jlin@kaiwan.com) wrote:
: Can someone advise me what is the right combination of rigs to set up a
: packet radio station with 9600B+ speed ?

: Radio -- 70 miles range , which model ?
: Packet modem ?
: TNC ?

: I heard that not every radio can use with 9600+ packet transmission.

: --
: +---+
: |Johnny C. Lin P.O.Box 536 Tel:310-9263682 |
: | Artesia, CA 90702 Fax:310-9269526 |
: | U.S.A. |

John -

You will need a 9600 baud modem that works with the TNC in question. I
am using an MFJ 1270B + 9600, I have friends who are using the MFJ 1278+9600,
and the Kantronics DataEngine+appropriate K modem. There are others on
the market also.

Most radios will work. The controlling factor is that the radio must
use real FM (not phase mod with pre-emphasis). You will have to modify
the radio to introduce the modulation right onto the modulator (usually
a varactor diode) and pick the received signal directly from the detector
(bypassing de-emphasis, squelch, audio amps etc.) There are quite a
few radios that will work. The Icom 290 and 271 are among them.

One detail I have not seen mentioned anywhere is that the radios (tx+rx)
must be within 500Hz or so or 9600 won't work. Using a multimode radio
is nice because you can usually tune in 1KHz steps. If you're stuck with
5KHz steps and your radio is 1.5KHz (or more) off frequency, it will work
fine for normal FM/rpt amnd even 1200 baud packet but will bw a dismal
failure on 9600 - worse, if you don't know it's off freq, you'll wonder
what's wrong!

70 miles? Sure - depends more on the antennas in use and the terrain
than anything else. Note that 9600 is somewhat more susecptable to
multipath distortion than voice or 1200 baud FM/FSK.

Good luck! - Glenn wb6w@netcom.com or wb6w@n6iiu.nocal.us

389. Re: Information Bandwidth/DR.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 16:25:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Feb8.162504.10230@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50184

In article <2iufic$2cr@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>My comments reflect my philosophy that the amateur radio service is an
>EXPERIMENTAL service. I do not believe that we should have any
>frequencies set aside by law or by mob rule that are not allowed to be
>used for experimenting. We do not want to set standards that are
>already obsolete.

It's true that *part* of the amateur charter is as an experimental
service, but not all experiments are with hardware. There's plenty
of room in this proposed plan for experiments in network topology,
protocols, interfaces to other network services, and the like.

What the proposed plan does is establish a base of interoperability
at a reasonable speed for the propagation characteristics and available
spectrum of the band segment in question. This is similar in principle
to standardizing a floppy disk format so that systems can easily
exchange data. If everyone went off designing their own floppy formats
and form factors, little data interchange could occur between different
systems.

And, as I noted, experimentalism is only part of the amateur charter.
We're also charged to provide public service communications, and this
intercity network would be a large step in the direction of making
packet a more useful public service mode by making automatic traffic
handling over regional and national distances, with only moderate delay,
more feasible.

>As you know, 56kb over radio is a solved problem, with off-the-shelf
>implementations. There is little experimentation to be done here.
>Do we want to restrict ourselves to this?

Yes. For this application we do want something that has proven
interoperability, and something that's more than a one off experiment.
The goal here is to produce a *network* that links US cities. Experiments
with different RF encodings and speeds can be done on other available
amateur bands without reference to network interoperability. When and
if such techniques prove themselves suitable for use in this band segment
for this intercity networking application, then the FCC can be approached
to change their rules with regard to bauds and bandwidths. Since this
band segment is shared with a commercial user who has priority, we need
to take care that we are good neighbors. Thus signaling schemes that
take up the entire band are not suitable for use here. By having multiple
channels, we can locally assign channels in such a way as to avoid
interference to local operations of the commercial occupant of this
band segment. Any other course is likely an unacceptable sharing plan

that won't gain approval.

I'd rather have this spectrum, even with limits, than not to have
it at all.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

390. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 16:26:40 UTC
From: hall@aeesa.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <199402081626.IAA26198@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50185

Hi,

I'm interested in setting up a full duplex repeater port on our local TCP/IP switch. If anyone has implemented something like this particuliarly using the tapr modem with bit regeneration I'd like to hear about it. I'm also interested in opinions on using an every 10 minute beacon from NOS to serve as the ID. It seems like it would be adaquate to me but I might be missing something.

Jon...KF2EB

391. Re: W1AW rtty transmission schedule

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 17:14:29 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Feb8.171429.8824@arrl.org>
Source record: 50186

Stan Scalsky (sscalsk@relay.nswc.navy.mil) wrote:
: Does anyone have the latest rtty transmission schedule for W1AW? I would
: appreciate a post or mail if possible. Are they still transmitting ASCII?

From the ARRL's Automated Information Server (info@arrl.org):

W1AW Schedule

Time (EST) Mode Days
---------- ---- --------------------
12 AM RTTY Daily
12:45 AM VOICE Daily
9 AM CWs Wed, Fri
9 AM CWf Tue, Thu
10 AM CWb Tue-Fri
11 AM RTTY Tue-Fri

4 PM CWf Mon, Wed, Fri
4 PM CWs Tue, Thu, Sat, Sun
5 PM CWb Daily
6 PM RTTY Daily
7 PM CWs Mon, Wed, Fri
7 PM CWf Tue, Thu, Sat, Sun
8 PM CWb Daily
9 PM RTTY Daily
9:45 PM VOICE Daily
10 PM CWf Mon, Wed, Fri
10 PM CWs Tue, Thu, Sat, Sun
11 PM CWb Daily

Frequencies (MHz)

CW: 1.818 3.5815 7.0475 14.0475 18.0975 21.0675 28.0675 147.555
RTTY: - 3.625 7.095 14.095 18.1025 21.095 28.095 147.555
VOICE: 1.855 3.99 7.29 14.29 18.16 21.39 28.59 147.555

Notes:
CW frequencies include code practices, Qualifying Runs and CW bulletins.
CWs = Morse Code practice (slow) = 5 - 7.5 - 10 - 13 - 15 WPM
CWf = Morse Code practice (fast) = 35 - 30 - 25 - 20 - 15 - 13 - 10 WPM
CWb = Morse Code Bulletins = 18 WPM
RTTY= Teleprinter Bulletins = BAUDOT (45.45 baud) and AMTOR-FEC (100 Baud).
ASCII (110 Baud) is sent only as time allows.

Code practice texts are from QST, and the source of each practice is given at
the beginning of each practice and at the beginning of alternate speeds.

A DX bulletin replaces or is added to the regular bulletins between 8 P.M. Eastern time Thursdays and 8 P.M. Eastern time Fridays.

On Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6:30 P.M. Eastern time, Keplerian Elements for active amateur satellites are sent on the regular teleprinter frequencies.

In a communications emergency, monitor W1AW for special bulletins as follows: voice on the hour, teleprinter at 15 minutes past the hour, and CW on the half hour.

W1AW is open to visitors during normal operating hours: from 1 P.M. to 1 A.M. on Mondays, 9 A.M. to 1 A.M. Tuesday through Friday, 1 P.M. to 1 A.M. on Saturdays, and from 3:30 P.M. to 1 A.M. on Sundays. FCC licensed amateurs may operate the station from 1 to 4 P.M. Monday through Saturday. Be sure to bring your current FCC amateur license or a photocopy.

Headquarters and W1AW are closed on New Year's Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and the following Friday, and Christmas Day. On the first Thursday of September, Headquarters and W1AW will be closed during the afternoon.

392. Pactor, Amtor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 17:17:47 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <CKx1Dn.85I@ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 50187

I am very interested in digital communications and I am using a TNC on VHF BBS locally. It is good to read messages about local activities and equipment for sale, etc, etc. I never used it for keaboard to keaboard QSO.

In the HF world, I would like to have a short description of the operations going on with those two modes: Amtor and Pactor, before I decide to buy a TNC capable of doing those modes. All your comments will be appreciated.

Regards,
Clem.
73

Clement Vaillancourt, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Analyste, | Varennes, P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
Informatique scientifique | Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca | Radio-amateur: VE2HQJ@VE2CRL.PQ.CAN.NA

393. Re: Yaesu FT-5100 / MFJ-1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 17:30:06 UTC
From: dclemans@sherlock
Message-ID: <2j8i6u$5qo@hpcan240.mentorg.com>
Source record: 50188

plymale@myhost.subdomain.domain wrote:
: I'm trying to interface a Yaesu FT-5100 to a MFJ-1270B TNC via
: the 5100's DATA IN/OUT jack. I constructed a connector based on
: the instructions in the 5100 manual. The problem is that the
: transmit audio level out of the TNC is way too low. Adjusting
: trimpot R76 during the 1270B recalibration procedure does not help.
: Any suggestions for increasing transmit audio level are appreciated.

: Thanks...

: Bill Plymale - KD4CIY
: plymale@mousetrap.es.vt.edu

What data speed are you trying to get?
According to a Yaesu rep, for 2400 baud or less, you should not try
to use the data jack on the back. You should connect to the microphone
jack on the front. The data jack has been optimized for 9600 baud.

I have a Yaesu 5100 and a PK232-mbx, and it works fine connected via
the front microphone jack.

dgc

394. Receive BW for 9k6 Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 22:34:18 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <CKxG17.D9A@synoptics.com>
Source record: 50189

Hi!

I'm trying to get a 9600-baud packet station together; I already have the TNC/modem end in shape; now I have to take care of the radio.

I'm currently investigating conversion of a "Tac310X" UHF radio. My first concern is receive IF bandwidth; how much is required for 9k6?

The radio has three IF filters; two in the first IF, 21.6MHz, and a third at 455kHz. All three of them seem to have identical bandwidths of 15kHz. Of course, the skirts are a lot tighter after the third filter!

I hoping that the radio will do reasonable 9k6 after I remove or bypass the 455kHz filter. If not, there's the possibility of removing all the filters and putting in a sizable external filter board; there was a PL encode/decode board that I got to remove; plenty of space in there now!

On the plus side, the radio has true FM modulation. It also has separate receive and transmit VCOs. There's even a header connector with the receive discriminator output.

Can anybody tell me what is required in terms of group delay and bandwidth for good 9k6 operation? I might be able to wangle access to a network analyzer....

Thanks in advance,

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

395. Re: PktWin Version 2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 22:59:20 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <2j95g8$32e@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 50190

```
In article 2tL@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk, ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk (Paul Hounslow)
writes:
-->
-->
-->
--> Packet for Windows (PktWin) Version 2.0 is now ready.
-->
-->
-->
--> I have uploaded PktWin to ftp.cica.indiana.edu. It is currently in
-->/pub/pc/win3/uploads as PKTWIN20.ZIP.
-->
-->It is an Amateur Radio Packet TNC controller program for MS Windows 3.1, and is
-->shareware. This version has YAPP transfer.
-->
-->73's de Paul.
-->
-->Packet: G4YFY@GB7BEQ
-->EMail: ssrhouns@reading.ac.uk
-->

I tried an annonymous FTP at 6:00pm on 2/8 amd annonymouse FTP access
was denied. Wne is it allowed?

---
------------------------------------------------------------
|| // ||\\ //|| //\\ //\\
|| // || \\ // || // //
||// || \\ || // //
||\\ || || || \\ === \\ ===
|| \\ || // || \\ // \\ //
|| \\ || // || \\// \\//
-----------------------------------------------------------FTAC
Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599
------------------------------------------------------------
```

396. Re: Squelch ON or OFF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 23:22:05 UTC
From: myers@pongo.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2j96qtINNgq7@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 50191

In article <1994Feb8.201655.20182@VFL.Paramax.COM> rossi@VFL.Paramax.COM (Pete Rossi) writes:
>When operating 2 meter packet should I have the receiver squelch ON or OFF?
>
>Most sources indicate that the squelch can/should be turned off, however, I
>find that when I do this the background noise causes the DCD light to flash.
>This confuses the TNC making it think that the channel is busy when it is not.
>
>I am using the MJF-1270C

Running open squelch is optimum as long as your TNC/modem has a DCD
circuit that senses the presence of data rather than the presence of
any audio at all. Doesn't the MFJ-1270C have State Machine DCD?
If not, last I checked the State Machine DCD kit is $17 from TAPR,
worth every penny.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD 466 | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests *

397. Re: Receive BW for 9k6 Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-08 23:47:15 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Feb8.234715.12687@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50192

In article <CKxG17.D9A@synoptics.com> jkaidor@synoptics.com writes:
>
> Can anybody tell me what is required in terms of group
>delay and bandwidth for good 9k6 operation? I might be
>able to wangle access to a network analyzer....

Well the existing filters sound way too tight. The rule of thumb
for low modulation index data reception is that the filter has to
be flat through at least twice the symbol rate. Differential group
delay should be less than 10% of the symbol duration.

You can grind through a Fourier transform and get exact figures,
but since custom filters are rarely available, just going to the
next wider size using the rule of thumb is good enough. In this
case you'll likely do best with 30 kHz filters.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

398. Re: packet freq for sts60 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 03:26:31 UTC
From: "Seth M. Dworken" <p00123@psilink.com>
Message-ID: <2969839479.0.p00123@psilink.com>
Source record: 50193

>Does anyone have the packet freqs and their callsign for sts60?

Packet Uplink is 144.49
Packet Downlink is 145.55
Packet Call is W5RRR-1

Be careful to note that the operation is duplex -- do not xmit on the
downlink frequency. Good luck...

-Seth

399. Re: Receive BW for 9k6 Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 07:10:16 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <760803016snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50194

In article <CKxG17.D9A@synoptics.com> jkaidor@synoptics.com writes:
>
> I'm currently investigating conversion of a "Tac310X" UHF
>radio. My first concern is receive IF bandwidth; how much is
>required for 9k6?
>
G3RUH says that when one of his modems is correctly set up with a rig, the resulting signal is about 20kHz bandwidth. I have managed to get workable signals through 15kHz filters but you need to be really careful with the transmitter and receiver frequencies - if either drifts then the link performance degrades rapidly. Provided your discriminator is linear enough over a wider range, you would benefit from using wider filters. 30kHz is probably the next easy size to get hold of.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

400. Re: PktWin Version 2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 12:51:59 UTC
From: gregg@plains.nodak.edu
Message-ID: <gregg.15.0007DE06@plains.nodak.edu>
Source record: 50195

Try spelling anonymous correctly!
Try a mirror site.
I got it ok. I don't remember where, tho, I think ftp.funet.fi.
>I tried an annonymous FTP at 6:00pm on 2/8 amd annonymouse FTP access
>was denied. Wne is it allowed?

>---
>--
> || // ||\\ //|| //\\ //\\
> || // || \\ // || // //
> ||// || \\ || // //
> ||\\ || || || \\ === \\ ===
> || \\ || // || \\ // \\ //
> || \\ || // || \\// \\//
>--FTAC
>Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
>levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
>kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599
>--

401. Yaesu FT-5100 <-> MFJ-1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 13:03:05 UTC
From: plymale@mousetrap.es.vt.edu
Message-ID: <2jamu9$j4e@solaris.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 50196
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

My original posting of this question contained header errors which may have affected people's efforts to respond...So one more time...

I'm trying to interface a Yaesu FT-5100 to a MFJ-1270B TNC via the 5100's DATA IN/OUT jack. I constructed a connector based on the instructions in the 5100 manual. The problem is that the transmit audio level out of the TNC is way too low. Adjusting trimpot R76 during the 1270B recalibration procedure does not help. Any suggestions from those who have this connection working are appreciated.

Thanks...

Bill - KD4CIY

--

Bill Plymale plymale@mousetrap.es.vt.edu 703-231-9530
Virginia Tech (Enrollment Services Information Systems)

402. Re: PktWin Version 2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 13:57:01 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2jaq3d$al3@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 50197

Paul Hounslow (ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk) wrote:

: Packet for Windows (PktWin) Version 2.0 is now ready.

: I have uploaded PktWin to ftp.cica.indiana.edu. It is currently in
: /pub/pc/win3/uploads as PKTWIN20.ZIP.

: It is an Amateur Radio Packet TNC controller program for MS Windows 3.1, and is
: shareware. This version has YAPP transfer.

: 73's de Paul.

: Packet: G4YFY@GB7BEQ
: EMail: ssrhouns@reading.ac.uk

I can't get that server to accept anonymous ftp, either.

Mike, K0TER

403. HAMBLASTER INCORRECT STATEMENTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 14:10:54 UTC
From: n4hy@harder.ccr-p.ida.org
Message-ID: <N4HY.94Feb9141054@harder.ccr-p.ida.org>
Source record: 50206

Howdy:

In a recent spate of messages, we have been told of the capabilities
of the hamblaster. It sounds rudimentary so far but I am sure that
over time the capabilities (new software development) will proceed
and its capabilities will be enhanced and it will make a very
interesting tool for amateur radio communications, experimentation,
and learning DSP. There will be alternatives as you will now be told.

In other messages, John Alberts has told us of the lack of capabilities
of the Sound Blaster 16 with ASP. He is WRONG. I received my Sound
Blaster developers kit via UPS yesterday at last. It is easy to see
how John could have made the mistake he made. The manuals received
in the kit describe two distinct pieces of processing hardware.
One is called the DSP and the other is the ASP. The DSP has all
the limitations mentioned by John in his statements concerning
the capabilities of the Sound Blaster card (or lack thereof). It is
a proprietary gate array surrounding masks from other chip developers
to do stuff like DMA blocks of samples in and out, to convert PCM
to u-LAW, 2 or 4 bit ADPCM, CVSD, etc. It directs the flow of
MIDI commands, etc. It is a pretty neat thing in and of itself
but it is NOT what we want. We want a full blown DSP chip, with
a modified Harvard architecture and at least 16 by 16 bit -> 32 multiply,
accumulate, read new coefficient and data in one instruction time.
THE ASP is a real DSP chip and has all this. It is 512 words of off
chip program memory, 512 words of off chip data ram, 192 words of X RAM
on chip,128 words of Y ram on chip. X ram is program and sample
data, Y RAM would be used for filter coefficients. THIS IS A FULL
BLOWN DSP CHIP. It does NOT have the limitations John has told us
the hamblaster overcomes. Indeed, on the A/D, D/A front, it is quite
clear that the under $300 SB16-ASP is quite a bit MORE CAPABLE than
hamblaster. It has two channels (16 bits each), D/A, and A/D. The
sample rate is completely controllable by uploading a divisor to
the control register. The lowest available rate is 5 Khz and the
highest is 44.1 Khz. The processor runs at 12 MIPS so filters would
execute at around 25 MIPS. This is because it has the typical
DSP feature of multiply two numbers, read the next two, and accumulate
the last result while shifting the pointers in two instruction times.
That is plenty fast. I will be able to do dual channel modems for this
card. Since the thing does not also have a UART, or SIO, we will have
to the HDLC and UART functions on the chip when required. Other DSP
developers have done this all on chip (Finland DSP development group
on the Motorola DSP56001). We will be able to do a lot.

John should be more careful when he makes flat statements about commercially available products. If he were a `real competitor' of Creative Labs, he could get into a bit of a hassle. I am following the philosophy of my dear friend, Phil Karn, in attributing to ignorance when possible, that which could be attributed to malice (in this case, competition). I told John in a reply to his mail that I doubted the accuracy of his statements on the Sound Blaster16 with ASP. I was correct. The Sound Blaster 16 with ASP is available from many places for under $300. The developers kit is $99, available only from Creative Labs. In addition to this, you must have a dsp assembler. The developer's kit provides COMPLETE tools for uploading and downloading programs to the ASP chip.

I will be writing programs for the ASP and giving them away on your favorite ftp sites and through the ARRL download request service. These programs will be the basis of articles for QEX describing the algorithms and the operation of the sound blaster card in amateur radio applications. Phil Karn has devised a new link layer for packet, with FEC, etc. and I will be providing modems that use the ASP. I believe I can provide what the latest hamblaster announcements state and more in short order after I get the assembler for the ASP. I will do this as quickly as possible. I am a bit miffed that I stopped developing the Windows and DOS front ends and display stuff for the SB16 ASP after John's note because I thought the SB16 was too limited. Now it is full steam ahead.

Bob
--
Robert W. McGwier | n4hy@ccr-p.ida.org Interests: ham radio,
Center for Communications Research | scouts, astronomy, golf (o yea, & math!)
Princeton, N.J. 08520 | ASM Troop 5700, ACM Pack 53 Hightstown
(609)-279-6240(v) (609)-924-3061(f)| I used to be a Buffalo . . . NE III-120

404. Re: packet freq for sts60 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 15:23:39 UTC
From: cnc23a@b4pph13e.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1994Feb9.152339.19034@brtph560.bnr.ca>
Source record: 50198

In article <2j73oh$9qk@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>, jtg0707@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Jui Tien) writes:
|> Hi.
|> Does anyone have the packet freqs and their callsign for sts60?
|> Thanks in advance.
|> jtg0707@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
|>

Downlink (shuttle to ground) 145.55
Uplink (ground to shuttle) 144.49

Call : W5RRR-1

--
==========

Ken M. Edwards, PE Bell Northern Research, Research Triangle Park, NC
(919) 481-8476 email: cnc23a@bnr.ca Ham: N4ZBB Packet: n4zbb@n1gmv.nc
DX PacketCluster (tm) Node : W4DW

All opinions are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of
my employer or co-workers, family, friends, congress, or president.

405. Digital radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 17:34:45 UTC
From: jlin@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <CKywty.H4u@kaiwan.com>
Source record: 50199

I am a newbie in amature radio, but like to know if there is rig that can do following functions and features.

1. Digital selective calling.
2. Signal encryption, so only A and B can chat, no one else can listen to.
3. A automatic TNC that can manage voice/data/fax switching, when connected with PC, can handle voice mail, e-mail and fax transmission and reception.
4. If operator is away, can configure to away mode, let radio take call (by selcal call sign)and work like a phone answering machine, RBBS or fax machine. When operator is near by, then configure to active mode, so radio will ring like a phone, for operator to pick up the call.

May be I am dreaming, but with recent electronic and digital technology evolution, I believe above feature can be integrated into one total radio system. I know that marine radio will adopt digital selective calling technology for safety purpose, and I hope I can see this kind of feature in Ham rig.

--
+---+
|Johnny C. Lin P.O.Box 536 Tel:310-9263682 |
| Artesia, CA 90702 Fax:310-9269526 |
| U.S.A. |

406. Re: PktWin Version 2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 17:58:52 UTC
From: edleslie@elearn.edu.yorku.ca
Message-ID: <CKyxy4.1ro@newshub.ccs.yorku.ca>
Source record: 50200

Mike Stansberry (jms@col.hp.com) wrote:

: I can't get that server to accept anonymous ftp, either.

Just keep trying. I got in eventually. The file was not in the published directory, however (and no, of course I don't remember exactly where it was -- it was somewhere around pub/pc/win3/(something) where something may have been archive. They obviously don't leave things lying in the uploads directory for long.

Mine wouldn't work (under 386 enhanced), never did find why. I eventually, as the result of someone else's post about comm drivers, swiched from comm.drv to wfxcomm.drv, and suddenly it worked. Nice program -- but the 50 *pound* registration fee seems higher than most shareware prices I've seen (that's like $100CDN).

73 de Ed Leslie VE3ZVZ

407. Re: Digital radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 18:57:23 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2jbbmj$u0q@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 50201

Johnny Lin (jlin@kaiwan.com) wrote:

: I am a newbie in amature radio, but like to know if there is rig that can
: do following functions and features.

: 1. Digital selective calling.
Well, for voice, you can use something called CTCSS (check it out where you
purchase the rig).
: 2. Signal encryption, so only A and B can chat, no one else can listen to.

This is *****STRICTLY BIG TIME ILLEGAL!!!***** You will loose your license.

: 3. A automatic TNC that can manage voice/data/fax switching, when connected
: with PC, can handle voice mail, e-mail and fax transmission and reception.

Although this is not a real answer, the quickest thing I can tell you
is that it's not like the public switched telco network. Voice mail you
say. I've not seen that on radio. I suggest you contact your local
packet users group to find out exactly what it's about. Not that I don't
want to tell you, I guess if you mail me I could send you some private
E-Mail HIHI.

: 4. If operator is away, can configure to away mode, let radio take call
: (by selcal call sign)and work like a phone answering machine, RBBS or
: fax machine. When operator is near by, then configure to active mode,
: so radio will ring like a phone, for operator to pick up the call.

For packet, yes, but again, I'm concerened about exactly what type of voice
mail you expect.

: May be I am dreaming, but with recent electronic and digital technology
: evolution, I believe above feature can be integrated into one total radio
: system. I know that marine radio will adopt digital selective calling
: technology for safety purpose, and I hope I can see this kind of feature
: in Ham rig.

: --
: +---+
: |Johnny C. Lin P.O.Box 536 Tel:310-9263682 |
: | Artesia, CA 90702 Fax:310-9269526 |
: | U.S.A. |

Firstly, if you have not already done so, stop by one of the local
amatuer radio clubs. They will help you out. They can point you at
the approprate info, especially if you ave not yet obtained a license.
If not, write the FCC. They will send you all the regulations. From that,
it will be clear what is possible, and why.

You should be aware that you will require the U.S. equivalent of an Advanced Amatuer License to have an automated transmitter. To operate any transmitter, of course, you need a license.

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF

Internet Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
AMPRnet VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org
AX.25bbs VE3DJF@VE3RPI.#SCON.ON.CAN.NOAM

408. Mocom 35 for 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 19:03:51 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2jbc2n$u0q@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 50202

Hi all.

I've obtained a Mocom 35 440 rig which we wish to use as a 9600
user port radio. I'm interested if anyone has has sucess with mods on this.
It came with documentation on how to perform a mod for 9600, but local users
who have tried to perform the mod on their Mocom 35s say they have had
little luck. Any info would be appreciated.

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF

Internet Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
AMPRnet VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org
AX.25bbs VE3DJF@VE3RPI.#SCON.ON.CAN.NOAM

409. Re: Squelch ON or OFF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 20:11:01 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Feb9.131102.3414@mallrc.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50203

In article <1994Feb8.201655.20182@VFL.Paramax.COM>, rossi@VFL.Paramax.COM (Pete Rossi) writes:
> When operating 2 meter packet should I have the receiver squelch ON or OFF?
>
> Most sources indicate that the squelch can/should be turned off, however, I
> find that when I do this the background noise causes the DCD light to flash.
> This confuses the TNC making it think that the channel is busy when it is not.
>
> I am using the MJF-1270C
>
> ==
> Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@vfl.paramax.COM
>
> Unisys Corporation - Government Systems Group
> Valley Forge Engineering Center - Paoli, Pennsylvania
> ==

Depends on the program and the hardware configuration. DCD (Data Carrier Detect) and CTS are usually used to sample activity (open squelch) by actually reading the presence or absence of signal.

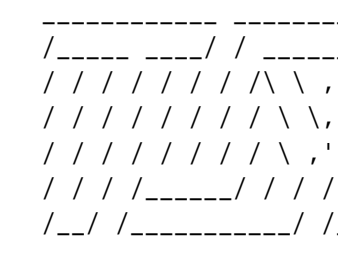
Some programs use the data itself to indicate information transfer.

It is advisable for hardware sense (DCD or CTS), but in a remote node or BBS situation it is not possible to always adjust the squelch control so the actual data is monitored and the squelch is often ignored.

Personally I prefer the former as it is more solid and infinately more reliable in situations where this is a lot of packet activity to be igonored.

I have tried both on TPK and find the hardware (CTS and DCD) to be more reliable

--



Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

410. Problems with PacComm Handi-Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 20:13:24 UTC
From: dreid@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <2jbg54$28m@acorn.acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 50204

Hiya all,

I've got a bit of a problem with my
PacComm Handi-Packet unit - it now only
dishes out the first 40 characters of its
sign on message - I'm pretty sure most of it is OK
and the RS232 all seems OK.

I wonder if anyone else had trouble with their
PacComm unit with a similar fault?

Looking at the Z80 processor address and datalines
It looks very like the unit is stuck ing a small
look - presumably checking the status of an internal
flag or something - once the initial 40 or so chars
are spewed onto the screen then the processor goes into a

Read,Read,Read, Write loop - I think this is consistant
with it checking a register comparing it - failing and
looping. but woulf appreciate sympathy and constructive
points of view...

Thanks

Doc 'G0BZF'

EMail: dreid@acorn.co.uk

411. Re: Squelch ON or OFF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-09 21:32:50 UTC
From: nburnett@nyx.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb9.213250.12119@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 50205

In order to operate OPEN squelch you'll need to install the TAPR XR2211
DCD MOD (available from TAPR for $15, I think). This will make it so
that your TNC looks for data rather than just 'anything' to do DCD.
This is 'true DCD'.

Hope I've been of help, 73,
Nate N8MBK

412. HELP - How did you hook up your aea232 & kenwood 440

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 02:45:38 UTC
From: medin@manta.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Feb10.024538.23956@nosc.mil>
Source record: 50207
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Have hooked up my 440 for hf packet but with the tnc & 2meter xcever
turned off i get oscilations in ssb mode. So got any ideas? Perhaps i hooked
up the 440/tnc incorrectly, how did you hook yours up? ...
73, ted
n6trf

413. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #31

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 03:14:08 UTC
From: PACKET-RADIO@MELPN1.CV.COM
Message-ID: <199402100215.SAA10782@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 50208

RE TPK from a 720K diskette

yes it does work on my T1000 with no HD.

I did have to use version 1.80 though. The program will not fit on the diskette with sufficient space to be of use otherwise. I even deleted the docs too.

The T1000 is NOT a speed demon!. Keep the async line speed down to 1200 or a MAX of 2400 (or you will loose some characters).

Otherwise it's a basic TPK install. DO ensure you have a proper cable too, or you will have the standard problem associated with improper cabling.

I was using a Tiny-2 at 1200 baud (if that makes any difference) to your configuration.

dave

414. STS-60 QSL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 03:18:05 UTC
From: t61@clark.edu
Message-ID: <2jc91d$353@clark.edu>
Source record: 50209

I finally got a shuttle QSO number!! How do I go about getting a QSL card?

Rick KB7QLY

415. Re: Packet BBS run off of a SUN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 05:14:03 UTC
From: kjv@exuco1.exucom.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb10.051403.1171@exuco1.exucom.com>
Source record: 50210

In article <CKvDE3.M5v@acsu.buffalo.edu> v125pemm@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu (TIMOTHY H. O'HARA) writes:
>Hello,

Greetings...

>
>I was wondering if anyone out there has ever run a packet BBS of of a
>UNIX box like a SUN.

Sun, no... SGI, yes, probably next week...

HOWEVER!

FTP to:
ucsd.edu

/pub/hamradio/packet/tcpip/wampes

You will find what you require in that directory...

>
>Most of my experience is with DOS based machines as well as VMS and UNIX
>mainframes.

I've had nothing but bad experience with DOS machines.
>
>Is it possible to set up a SUN in a stand alone config.

FTP to ucsd.edu and be enlightened...

--
------------------------+---
.signature Beta 0.25-4 | Karl J. Vesterling - N2VQM
Patents Pending | kjv@exucom.com - Internet
(C) 1993 | n2vqm@n2vqm.ampr.org - MailDrop

416. regenerating digipeaters etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 06:29:25 UTC
From: umg@phyvc.AUckland.ac.NZ
Message-ID: <66567.umg@phyvc.auckland.ac.nz>
Source record: 50211

Hi,

Just an explanation perhaps. Having seen quite a number of different systems, here is what one could see as "ranking" list of devices used for relaying data modes. Note that the short form of "digipeater" is just "digi". I'll also restrict myself to AX.25 at 1200 Bd AFSK.

SIMPLE DIGIPEATER

Practically any packet terminal station these days can act as a simple digi. If station A wants to communicate with station C using station B as a digi, it works like this during the connect:

A sends a packet for B, addressed to C. B decodes the packet and hands it on to C in a slightly different format, but on the same radio channel. B does NOT acknowledge this packet. C sends an acknowledge packet to B, which is again decoded, re-encoded and sent to A. It is only now that A knows that its packet has actually arrived. A slightly more intelligent way is to let B knwo either side that it has heard their packets and is going to take care of their delivery. But that's just a small improvement.

The advantage of this kind of device is its simplicity. The disadvantages are that each retransmission by the digi blocks the single radio channel. Also, A and C and perhaps other stations on the channel cannot hear each other's transmissions. As a result, their packet may collide and get lost. All this affects the throughput. Networks based on single radio channel digipeaters are a waste of time, especially when one expects heavy traffic.

DATA REPEATER

This is just an ordinary 2M FM repeater, except that there is no tail. There are mainly two advantages of this system: for each packet from A to C via the data repeater B, only a single transmission blocks the channel instead of two, because the repeater downlinks the packet to C while it is being transmitted by B. The other advantage is that all users on the repeater system can hear each other, and collisions are avoided.

The big disadvantage is that this is a one-hop system, and several hops are hard to realize. There is absolutely NO intelligence involved at the repeater site. Hence, packets that arrive in noisy, but decodable form at the repeater site may be totally garbled by the time they reach their destination. Data repeaters are not a packet network device.

REGENERATING REPEATERS

A standard data repeater would carry just repeat the AFSK tones of the incoming signal - no matter what they are or how crooked they are. You could

actually broadcast Mozart through a standard data repeater without too much of a problem.

Regenerating repeaters overcome the noise problem mentioned in the data repeater paragraph, by acknowledging that it is a data signal going across the repeater. The data signal is decoded into a bit stream, which get immediately re-encoded and retransmitted. Good regenerating repeaters also regenerate the TX clock, i.e., the rate at which the bits come in. This permits a near-perfect output signal stripped of almost all noise. If the packet was decodable at the repeater site, it will almost certainly be decodable at its destination as well.

Still, the regenerating repeater does not address the networking question. You still can't use it reasonably for more than one hop, unless you want a single channel all across the land (and the congestion that goes with it).

DUPLEX DIGIPEATER

The duplex digi solves those problems. Its front end looks exactly like a regenerating repeater and acts as one. However, deep down in the box there's a TNC or similar listening, which can also take over the repeater's transmitter if it wants to.

Station A can now talk TO B, just as if it was a simple digipeater. This way you avoid collisions, while still having an intelligent device sitting at the digi's site.

What is the advantage over the regenerating repeater in terms of throughput? Actually, none... - unless you connect something else to the TNC to help the system get on a network.

NETWORK NODE DIGIPEATER

This animal would typically have a duplex digipeater as its user access. The user access is the port that simple users with their BayCom modems and TNC's connect to. Your local BBS, however, is usually on a different radio channel. So, if you are station A, the digi is station B, and the BBS is station C, this is what happens: the digi B receives your packet on the user port (One radio channel, e.g., on 2M). It decodes the packet, re-encodes it and sends it on to the BBS on a fast link, e.g., 9600 Bd G3RUH on 23 cm. This way,your user channel stays clear for other traffic during the transmission.Also, the users don't have to wait for the acknowlege packet to come from the BBS. The digi acknowledges all incoming packets.

One can easily go on from there: instead of linking only to the BBS, other radio channels can be added that link the network node digi to neighbouring network nodes. This way, it is quite easy to connect to stations far away. Your access channel is not blocked by endless repetitions of the same packet. Instead, the packet which you sent out in 1200 Bd is now routed around the country at higher speeds, typically 9600 Bd or up.

Germany has an excellent example of such a network at work, it extends into many of the neighbouring European countries. No need to rely on your local

BBS - just use a neighbouring one if it is down.

73, Ulrich ZL1DDL
Ulrich Guenther
Physics Department
University of Auckland
PH: 09-373 7599 ext. 8864

Internet: umg@phyvc.auckland.ac.nz
Amateur Packet Radio: ZL1DDL@ZL1AB.#11.NZL.OC

417. Packet on UNIX-machines using a standard-TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 12:25:44 UTC
From: assfalg@inf-wiss.uni-konstanz.de
Message-ID: <2jd948$hsl@hermes.uni-konstanz.de>
Source record: 50212

Hello,

I would like to connect a Sun Workstation with my TNC. Is
there existing any software managing this connection?
My Workstation has a standard serial interface.

-Rolf-

Rolf Assfalg
Universitaet Konstanz
-Informationswissenschaft-
Postfach 5560
D-78434 Konstanz (Germany)

Phone: +49-7531-88-2780
Fax: +49-7531-88-2601
e-mail: assfalg@inf-wiss.ivp.uni-konstanz.de

---

418. Re: PktWin Version 2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 13:15:37 UTC
From: ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk
Message-ID: <CL0FI2.Kvp@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk>
Source record: 50213

In article 1ro@newshub.ccs.yorku.ca, edleslie@elearn.edu.yorku.ca (Ed Leslie) writes:
>Mike Stansberry (jms@col.hp.com) wrote:
>
>: I can't get that server to accept anonymous ftp, either.
>
>Just keep trying. I got in eventually. The file was not in the published
>directory, however (and no, of course I don't remember exactly where it
>was -- it was somewhere around pub/pc/win3/(something) where something may
>have been archive. They obviously don't leave things lying in the uploads
>directory for long.
>
>Mine wouldn't work (under 386 enhanced), never did find why. I eventually,
>as the result of someone else's post about comm drivers, swiched from
>comm.drv to wfxcomm.drv, and suddenly it worked. Nice program -- but the 50
>*pound* registration fee seems higher than most shareware prices I've seen
>(that's like $100CDN).
>
>73 de Ed Leslie VE3ZVZ

I don't know where you got the 50 pounds from, the registration fee is:

25 pounds.

I thought that was reasonable, considering the work I put into it, and the
size of the target market.

Sorry about the wrong directory, I don't think they clear the uploads too often
I was just unlucky. It is now in:

/pub/pc/win3/utils

Cica is _very_ busy, they have a limit of 35 logins at any one time. I quite
often have to make several attempts in the morning here (very early in Indiana).
I put it at cica though, as that is supposed to be the main MS Windows archive.
If anyone has any other archives that would also be suitable, let me know and I
will try to put it there too. I also find it best to login as ftp rather than
anonymous.

I am glad it worked with wfxcomm, I have not tried it with other than the standard
comm drivers :) Don't know why it wouldn't work with those on yours though. Thanks
for the nice program comment, made my day.

I am currently working the next version, I want it to support multiple TNC's. Any
other ideas?

73's de Paul

Paul Hounslow The smelling pistakes are all my own.
Packet: G4YFE@GB7BEQ EMail: ssrhouns@reading.ac.uk
1990 16 valve K100LT DoD #0573, Internet BMW Riders (President:)

419. Re: PktWin Version 2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 13:45:55 UTC
From: edleslie@elearn.edu.yorku.ca
Message-ID: <CL0GwJ.5Hy@newshub.ccs.yorku.ca>
Source record: 50214

Paul Hounslow (ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk) wrote:

: I don't know where you got the 50 pounds from, the registration fee is:

: 25 pounds.

Oops. Must be all those years of cooking tomato sauces in aluminum pots.

Hmmm. I guess I did the currency conversion twice. Yes, that is much more reasonable, and I'll make your day again soon when my money order arrives! By way of endorsement, I think this one is a "keeper".

73 de Ed Leslie VE3ZVZ

P.S. The *nicest* feature is the scrollback capability -- given 1200bps data speed, and slow half duplex switchover. Saves *a lot* of message re-reading. Given a large received data buffer, you can turn off paging on the BBS, and scan the entire message list as fast as the modem will go, then scroll back to read what you couldn't follow as it came in. *NICE*

420. TNC4 info? Where to find?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 14:53:50 UTC
From: e89_bond@etek.chalmers.se
Message-ID: <1994Feb10.145350.12801@etek.chalmers.se>
Source record: 50215

Hi,

Where do I get information about the TNC4? I think it's designed by
DG3DBI and DG9EP. (Are they reachable on the net?)

(Sorry for the almost empty article.)

73 de Fredrik

Chalmers I Fredrik Bonde I e-mail: e89_bond@etek.chalmers.se
Tekniska I Gibraltargatan 82-149 I packet: SM6UBC @ SK6YW.O.SWE.EU
H|gskola I 412 79 G|teborg I tel: +46-(0)31-20 88 76
I SWEDEN I

---

421. Re: PktWin Version 2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 18:19:51 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <2jdts7$ib3@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 50216

In article 0007DE06@plains.nodak.edu, gregg@plains.nodak.edu (Joe Gregg) writes:
-->Try spelling anonymous correctly!
-->Try a mirror site.
-->I got it ok. I don't remember where, tho, I think ftp.funet.fi.
-->>I tried an annonymous FTP at 6:00pm on 2/8 amd annonymouse FTP access
-->>was denied. Wne is it allowed?

Fortunately my ftptool fills in anonymous correctly by itself.
That wasnt the problem.
The server wouldnt allow anonymous access.

-->
-->>---
-->>--
-->> || // ||\\ //|| //\\ //\\
-->> || // || \\ // || // //
-->> ||// || \\ || // //
-->> ||\\ || || || \\ === \\ ===
-->> || \\ || // || \\ // \\ //
-->> || \\ || // || \\// \\//
-->>--FTAC
-->>Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
-->>levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
-->>kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599
-->>--
-->
-->

422. Re: Squelch ON or OFF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 18:33:03 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb10.183303.6726@combdyn.com>
Source record: 50217

In article <1994Feb8.201655.20182@VFL.Paramax.COM> rossi@VFL.Paramax.COM (Pete Rossi) writes:
>When operating 2 meter packet should I have the receiver squelch ON or OFF?
>
>Most sources indicate that the squelch can/should be turned off, however, I
>find that when I do this the background noise causes the DCD light to flash.
>This confuses the TNC making it think that the channel is busy when it is not.
>
You can have the squelch off if you are running some kind of hardware or
software carrier detect. Otherwise you need to have squelch on.....otherwise
you'll never be able to TX.

--
--EMAIL----------------------------PHONE-----------FAX------------
| WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | (403)529-2162 | (403)529-2516 | CallSign
| HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | (403)526-6019 | (403)529-5102 | VE6LKC
----
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

423. Re: EMail between the Internet & Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 19:24:49 UTC
From: markb@hpcss01.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <106450001@hpcss01.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 50218

Yes, I am using N0ARY-1 here in california, send him an internet
Email message and get set up on his machine(s), SUN SPARK II,
quite a setup.

try sending to root@bbs.arasmith.com

his gateway this week has been having some trouble. If you can't get
on let me know.

mark@hpocmme.sj.hp.com

73, AB6QZ

424. Audio Spectrum Analyser

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 20:25:00 UTC
From: md_hill@pavo.concordia.ca
Message-ID: <CL0zGC.F93@newsflash.concordia.ca>
Source record: 50219

I seem to remember that there was an article in 73 magazine (I *think* it was
73) that had the schematics for an audio spectrum analyser. Does anyone remember
what issue that was in. I am not lazy, I just don't buy 73 all that often ;-).
Failing that, doen anyone know of any other source of info on the topic ?
Thanks
==========
-Mark Hillier | Internet: MD_HILL@pavo.concordia.ca
| Amateur: VE2HVW
| PACKET: VE2HVW@VE2FKB

" I hear, I forget. I see, I remember. I do, I understand"

Message-ID: <10FEB199415252815@pavo.concordia.ca>
Organization: Concordia University
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.41

425. Re: Yaesu FT-5100 / MFJ-1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-10 21:17:06 UTC
From: rusty@btg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1148@btg.UUCP>
Source record: 50220

In article <2j8i6u$5qo@hpcan240.mentorg.com> dave_clemans@mentorg.com writes:
>plymale@myhost.subdomain.domain wrote:
>: I'm trying to interface a Yaesu FT-5100 to a MFJ-1270B TNC via
>: the 5100's DATA IN/OUT jack. I constructed a connector based on
>: the instructions in the 5100 manual. The problem is that the
>: transmit audio level out of the TNC is way too low. Adjusting
>: trimpot R76 during the 1270B recalibration procedure does not help.
>: Any suggestions for increasing transmit audio level are appreciated.
>
>: Bill Plymale - KD4CIY
>
>What data speed are you trying to get?
>According to a Yaesu rep, for 2400 baud or less, you should not try
>to use the data jack on the back. You should connect to the microphone
>jack on the front. The data jack has been optimized for 9600 baud.

Yes, I just got off the phone with Yaesu [Amateur] Tech Support and they
indeed confirmed that 2400-baud and below goes through the microphone port.

When asked if 19.2K could be sent through the data port, after explaining
that "nineteen dot two" and "nineteen thousand two hundred" were greater
than 2400, the "tech" replied, and I quote, "You can go that fast???"

Why is it I always get the "tech"s that speak English as a third or
fourth language? My friends get "tech"s that understand what's said
to them. <sigh>

Nonetheless, hoping to get high-speed packet up and going RSN.

73 de KD4WLZ
-Rusty-
--
_____ Rusty Haddock ## KD4WLZ -- Weird Looking Zucchini
|\/ o \ o DOMAIN: rusty@btg.com UUCP: uunet!btg!rusty
| (-< O o I planted my antenna farm and aluminum and copper poles
|/__V__/ came up. The strange thing is that I used steel seeds.

426. Re: Digital radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-11 15:49:22 UTC
From: CSLE87
Message-ID: <CSLE87-110294104924@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 50221

In article <CKywty.H4u@kaiwan.com>, jlin@kaiwan.com (Johnny Lin) wrote:

>
> I am a newbie in amature radio, but like to know if there is rig that can
> do following functions and features.
>
> 1. Digital selective calling.

Many portables from offshore do include a digital signalling feature,
though the number of characters is limited. FYI, many repeaters will not
pass the digital
signalling information due to distortion in the audio path or muting in the
controller unit.

> 2. Signal encryption, so only A and B can chat, no one else can listen to.

Amateur frequencies and bands are strictly shared, with no provisions for
either
message or conversational privacy. The FCC Rules prohibit codes and
ciphers, and also require that ID be done in either voice or Morse Intl#1.
If you need privacy, moe to a common carrier or commercial system where
such technology is both available and legal (it's not legal in CB/GMRS
either!).

> 3. A automatic TNC that can manage voice/data/fax switching, when connected
> with PC, can handle voice mail, e-mail and fax transmission and reception.

TNCs are inherently and by definition digital devices, with no voice
capability.
The ones I've seen on the market today do not offer automatic mode
detection and switching from packet to RTTY, Morse, AMTOR, or FAX modes.

> 4. If operator is away, can configure to away mode, let radio take call
> (by selcal call sign)and work like a phone answering machine, RBBS or
> fax machine. When operator is near by, then configure to active mode,
> so radio will ring like a phone, for operator to pick up the call.

There are several simple interconnects from various suppliers, most of whom
advertise in all the major ham magazines, to allow communications through a

local radio to a portable or mobile. All communications come under
third-party
rules, since the caller is assumed NOT to be a licensed amateur.

>
> May be I am dreaming, but with recent electronic and digital technology
> evolution, I believe above feature can be integrated into one total radio

> system. I know that marine radio will adopt digital selective calling
> technology for safety purpose, and I hope I can see this kind of feature
> in Ham rig.

The international Maritime service is considerably different from ham
radio,
both in usage and regulatory structure. Actually it sounds like you are
trying
to operate your amateur station like a smart multi-mode cordless phone for
personal and possibly business use. Even with the recent rules changes,
business
use is prohibited. I hope I'm reading far too much into your comments.

>
> +---+
> |Johnny C. Lin P.O.Box 536 Tel:310-9263682 |
> | Artesia, CA 90702 Fax:310-9269526 |
> | U.S.A. |

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

The opinions expressed above aren't even claimed by the author!
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

427. ? WEFAX on Soundblaster card ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-11 15:56:39 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb11.155639.10723@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 50222

I just read the latest issue of 73 mag. It features WEFAX as a fun-to-copy mode. Looks great, but the prices of the receiving modems are outrageous ($600!). I flipped on my Radio Shack Scanner and at 3:47a.m. it started beeping away (XYL not too pleased :-) as one of the "birds" passed over Chicago.

It looks like the Soundblaster (or clone of SB) would be a NATURAL receiving board for the WEFAX sigs. What do you think ? has it been done yet ? John Langner, WB2OSZ, author of the Pasokon SSTV board was contemplating WEFAX as an add-on, but with the advent of affordable DSP cards maybe this the SB is a better idea ?

dah-dit-dah,


```
___________
Ken Hopper, November 9 Vivid Video | ___ |
HF biggot - PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV,CW |o o \_/ o o|
|o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |___________|
```

428. Need info on PI card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-11 19:26:09 UTC
From: kris_nosack@byu.edu
Message-ID: <9#&@byu.edu>
Source record: 50223

I've been reading this group for some time and remember reading several posts a while back concerning the PI card that supports 56k baud async AND a 9600 baud capable port.

This card is just what we need for our packet gateway! We will use the 56k baud async port to connect us to the Internet feed while we hope to use the 9600 baud port for a 9600 baud packet port. Obviously we will be running NOS as the software for the gateway.

Therefore, I would like to know if the PI card will do this?
I would appreciate receiving any information relative to the PI card.

Thanks!

73 de N7SHV !

Kris Nosack
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, U.S.A.
kris_nosack@byu.edu

>>>---> Be strange, but not a stranger! <---<<<

429. Re: MFJ 1278B vs Kantronics KAM+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-11 20:35:28 UTC
From: slay@netcom.com
Message-ID: <slayCL2uJ6.C25@netcom.com>
Source record: 50224

Scott Barnett (srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu) wrote:
: Hi All,
: I am looking at getting a TNC to do packet with, but I thought maybe to get
: a multimode because I might want to get into other digital modes in the
: future. I have looked at the MFJ 1278B and like what I see. Also, a friend
: suggested the Kantronics KAM. Which do you think would be better. This is
: to use with a Realistic HTX-202 2 meter FM HT. Or is there another one
: you like better?

Whoa - looks like we have a major problem here.
First, if you plan to use ONLY your 2M FM HT, you are wasting a lot of time
and MONEY looking at a Multi-Mode Controller. You will NOT be able to use
the wide range of features in the MMC with just your HT. Virtually ANY
1200bps TNC (TNC-2 type) will be all that you need.

The MMCs like KAM and MFJ-1278 etc rally shine on the HF bands. I have and
use BOTH the KAM and MFJ-1278T as well as a pocket TNC for portable use.
If you want to do the SSTV and FAX modes, the MFJ-1278 is the way to go.
I personally prefer the KAM these days because I want and need the dual
port capability. I want to be connected to the DX PacketCluster on VHF at
the same time that I am on CW, FSK, etc on HF. The MFJ-1278 does not
have the dual-port function. I frankly have a quite a bit more invested
in my MFJ-1278T (w/extra ram and 9600bps modem, host mode s/w, etc) but
for ANYONE interested in DXing and using PacketCluster - the KAM is the
ONLY way to go - IMHO.
Warmest 73 de Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV slay@netcom.com

430. Re: Packet in mexico?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-12 02:59:24 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2jhgmc$5h1@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 50225

In a previous article, NORMAN.OWENS@ocr.com (norman owens) says:

>I'm leaving on my boat later this year for Mexico and will have
>a 2 meter and a computer on board. Does any one know if there are
>packet bbs' available in Mexico, and beyond? I have the AEA Fax II
>to download wefax, but haven't been able to get it to work yet.
>But I'm going to buy a do-all TNC, that I can send and receive on.
>I am waiting for my call letters and listening to my 2 meter before
>I get into anything heavier.
>
>... Catch the Blue Wave!
> Blue Wave/QWK v2.10
>

What you should really take with you is an HF radio and an AMTOR or CLOVER
interface board for your computer. Then you will will seldom be out of
range of a BBS.

73 de Drew K9CW

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

431. Re: Mocom 35 for 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-12 15:52:02 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <FX6mHc1w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 50226

jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:

> I've obtained a Mocom 35 440 rig which we wish to use as a 9600
> user port radio. I'm interested if anyone has has sucess with mods on this.
> It came with documentation on how to perform a mod for 9600, but local users
> who have tried to perform the mod on their Mocom 35s say they have had
> little luck. Any info would be appreciated.

We have two of them running here in Phoenix. The mods were made by
kf7tp@kf7tp.stat.com.

I have one in operation with a Kantronics DataEngine w/G3RUH modem for
over a year on a 438 backbone channel here in Phoenix.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

432. Re: Digital radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-12 17:08:02 UTC
From: smasters@fame
Message-ID: <2jj2di$foh@portal.gmu.edu>
Source record: 50227

Johnny Lin (jlin@kaiwan.com) wrote:

: I am a newbie in amature radio, but like to know if there is rig that can
: do following functions and features.

: 1. Digital selective calling.
: 2. Signal encryption, so only A and B can chat, no one else can listen to.

While this would be a nice feature, and just about require
digital transmission, it is illegal to encrypt amateur traffic. While
this may change in the future, it is one of those hard and strict rules
that is here today(ie. This isn't like ordering pizza over an
autopatch). You would be better off with Spread Spectrum, since it is
legal, and no one would (probably) even know you were there.

Good Luck,

Shawn KE4GHS
President GMU Ham radio club

: --
: +---+
: |Johnny C. Lin P.O.Box 536 Tel:310-9263682 |
: | Artesia, CA 90702 Fax:310-9269526 |
: | U.S.A. |

--
Shawn C. Masters
smasters@gmu.edu

I speak for myself, not my department or institution.

433. Re: Packet BBS run off of a SUN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-12 21:07:23 UTC
From: pat@Tandem.com
Message-ID: <CL4qoC.EoE@cpd.tandem.com>
Source record: 50228

In article 760654218@tools1.ee.iastate.edu, jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu (Jim Van Peursem) writes:

> Actually, the best BBS system I've ever seen runs on SunOS.
>Bob Arasmith - N0ARY developed it. Contact him at arasmith@arasmith.com
>for more information. Some of his users will probably chime in here
>and support me on this too.

As well as other BBS sysops running Bob's code - like me.

-pat :-) N6QMY

434. Yaesu FT-470 RX Range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-12 22:38:42 UTC
From: kbrune@vern.bga.com
Message-ID: <2jjlpi$k7s@giga.bga.com>
Source record: 50229

I recently acquired a FT-470 Yaesu radio. I opened it up turned it on an pushed a few buttons and tunned it in to 162.40MHz to hear the local weather radio station. I then set this freq as memory #1. After this I turned it off and let the battery charge. After charging I decided to clear the memory and start fresh. Well, after doing this, for the life of me I could not tune that thing above 148.00 MHz on the low band setting. I think this is some kind of undocumented feature. Anybody have any ideas? thanks

Ken WL7IR

435. 30 meter "Band Plan"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-12 23:54:11 UTC
From: djw@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2jjq73$3o@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 50230

Greetings Fellow Digital Enthusiasts!!!

I have a question.................
Is there a "gentlemen's agreement" or other such band plan for
10Mhz/30 meters. What is the cw portion? What is the packet portion?
Are Amtor and Pactor and RTTY only acceptable on certian portions of
this incredibly small slice of spectrum? I would appreciate knowing
so as to aviod any "FAUX PAUX" in operating there. Inquiring minds
want to know. Thank You.............. Dan-WA0JRD

djw@unlinfo.unl.edu

436. PE1CHL: where to get current version?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-13 14:02:15 UTC
From: Kueppers@uni-bonn.de
Message-ID: <16F5CC567S85.UPP200@ibm.rhrz.uni-bonn.de>
Source record: 50231

Greetings,

I'm trying to find the latest version of PE1CHL's net program for MSDOS.
All I found up to now was a tar-file named pe1chl-930411.tar which contained
a zipped file NET.ZIP. Unfortunately this file seems to be corrupted.
Are there any other files available? Or am I just too stupid to unzip the
thing?

Thanks
Guido (df2kw)

e-mail: Kueppers@uni-bonn.de

437. Re: 30 meter "Band Plan"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-13 14:11:07 UTC
From: mike@imcldn.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <761148667snz@imcldn.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50232

In article <2jjq73$3o@crcnis1.unl.edu>
djw@unlinfo.unl.edu "daniel wright" writes:

> I have a question.................
> 10Mhz/30 meters. What is the cw portion? What is the packet portion?
> Are Amtor and Pactor and RTTY only acceptable on certian portions of

The allocation in the UK (at least) is

10.100 - 10.140 CW
10.140 - 10.150 Digimodes

However there is a side note that unattended digimodes should not be used on
this band

73s Mike G7OBS
--

Michael P Simkins | Programming in COBOL, C, and PASCAL undertaken, Please
G7OBS Software | E-Mail 'software@imcldn.demon.co.uk' to discuss your needs
---
X400 : /RFC-822=mike(a)imcldn.demon.co.uk/O=mhs-relay/PRMD=uk.ac/ADMD= /C=GB/
---

438. Yaesu Ft-470 Rx Range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-13 17:05:00 UTC
From: Jack.Anderson@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <778_9402131308@blkcat.fidonet.org>
Source record: 50233

K> I recently acquired a FT-470 Yaesu radio. I opened it up turned it
K> on an pushed a few buttons and tunned it in to 162.40MHz to hear the
K> weather radio station. I then set this freq as memory #1. After this
K> turned it off and let the battery charge. After charging I decided to
K> the memory and start fresh. Well, after doing this, for the life of m
K> could not tune that thing above 148.00 MHz on the low band setting. I
K> this is some kind of undocumented feature. Anybody have any ideas? th

Try this - with the radio OFF, hold down both arrow buttons and turn it
back on, then see if you can RX out of band.

439. Re: Packet BBS run off of a SUN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-13 17:45:18 UTC
From: ee_hflo@uxmail.ust.hk
Message-ID: <1994Feb13.174518.13693@uxmail.ust.hk>
Source record: 50234

Karl J. Vesterling (kjv@exuco1.exucom.com) wrote:
: In article <CKvDE3.M5v@acsu.buffalo.edu> v125pemm@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu (TIMOTHY H. O'HARA) writes:
: >Hello,

: Greetings...

: >
: >I was wondering if anyone out there has ever run a packet BBS of of a
: >UNIX box like a SUN.

: Sun, no... SGI, yes, probably next week...

: HOWEVER!

: FTP to:
: ucsd.edu

: /pub/hamradio/packet/tcpip/wampes

: You will find what you require in that directory...

: >
: >Most of my experience is with DOS based machines as well as VMS and UNIX
: >mainframes.

: I've had nothing but bad experience with DOS machines.
: >
: >Is it possible to set up a SUN in a stand alone config.

: FTP to ucsd.edu and be enlightened...

Are there any BBS programs for Linux ?

Michael Lo

440. Re: Yaesu FT-470 RX Range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 00:07:33 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2jmfc5$rvu@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 50235

I've gotten the radio to go as far as 0 mhz to 1.5 Ghz mind you it doesn't recv on all that range but it does for a good part in the 2M and 70 cm areas.

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| David AmperNet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
| VE3TOS Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|___________________ Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam__oOO__(_)__OOo_|
```

441. Re: ? WEFAX on Soundblaster card ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 03:01:13 UTC
From: jfh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jfhCL71q2.3zA@netcom.com>
Source record: 50236

If you do something bizarre with your newsposter which causes the
"Newsgroups" line to be set to your userid, you will get fewer replies.

khopper@midway.uchicago.edu wrote:
>I just read the latest issue of 73 mag. It features WEFAX
>as a fun-to-copy mode. Looks great, but the prices of the
>receiving modems are outrageous ($600!).

A Kamtronics TNC-2 costs about $125. It doesn't have a complete
implementation, but it can get some WEFAX. I'm not sure what kind of
software you need.

--

Jack Hamilton USMail: POB 281107 SF CA 94128 USA
jfh@netcom.com Packet: kd6ttl@w6pw.#nocal.ca.us.na

442. Re: Yaesu Ft-470 Rx Range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 03:41:07 UTC
From: kbrune@vern.bga.com
Message-ID: <2jmrsj$kkj@giga.bga.com>
Source record: 50237

Jack Anderson (Jack.Anderson@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org) wrote:
: K> I recently acquired a FT-470 Yaesu radio. I opened it up turned it
: K> on an pushed a few buttons and tunned it in to 162.40MHz to hear the
: K> weather radio station. I then set this freq as memory #1. After this
: K> turned it off and let the battery charge. After charging I decided to
: K> the memory and start fresh. Well, after doing this, for the life of m
: K> could not tune that thing above 148.00 MHz on the low band setting. I
: K> this is some kind of undocumented feature. Anybody have any ideas? th
:
: Try this - with the radio OFF, hold down both arrow buttons and turn it
: back on, then see if you can RX out of band.

That was it, I checked through the manual and could not find this, thanks much, Any other Tricks that you know of? thanks Ken WL7IR

443. 219 Committee Report -- your comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 03:57:49 UTC
From: tao@maroon.tc.umn.EDU
Message-ID: <17361.tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu>
Source record: 50238

----- Forwarded message begins here -----
From: MAILER-DAEMON@maroon.tc.umn.edu <MAILER-DAEMON@maroon.tc.umn.edu>
Sun, 13 Feb 94 21:25:05 -0600
To: <tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu>
cc: Postmaster@maroon.tc.umn.edu
Subject: Undeliverable mail

Your message was not delivered to the following recipients:

ham-policy@uscd.edu: No such host: uscd.edu

---------------- Your original message ----------------

To: WA6WIF

I am prepared to respond to any specific comments you may have on the
219 Committee report.

I do not wish to address your personal attack on Jim Fortney other than to
assure that I prepared the drafts of the reports based upon the discussion
conducted by the Committee Jan 7-9 in Cleveland. Jim did critique
the draft, as did all members of the Committee.

The Band Plan and other remarks represent the collect thought of our
Committee at that point in time. Based upon further data, particularly
investigations underway to assure that the technical objectives are
appropriate, it may be that there will be some changes the will be
incorporated into the final report.

You, or any other reader, are welcome to provide input into this process.

Tod Olson, K0TO
Chairman, 219 Committee
Director, Dakota Division

444. PktWin V2.0 Bug (Oops)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 10:40:32 UTC
From: ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk
Message-ID: <CL7MzL.8r6@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk>
Source record: 50239

I have had a couple of reports of a bug in PktWin V2.0, sorry.
It seems that the connect dialogue box resets the port to
COM1:. I shall issue V2.1 as soon as I can re-install BC++
V3.1 (it will be quicker than converting to V4.0). If there
are any other problems/suggestions please, please, please, let
me know and I will try to incorporate them into this interim
release.

Thanks very much for all the feedback, the response has been great :)

73's de Paul

Paul Hounslow The smelling pistakes are all my own.
Packet: G4YFE@GB7BEQ EMail: ssrhouns@reading.ac.uk
1990 16 valve K100LT DoD #0573, Internet BMW Riders (President:)

445. Re: HAMBLASTER INCORRECT STATEMENTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 13:26:45 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb14.132645.4140@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50240

In article <N4HY.94Feb9141054@harder.ccr-p.ida.org> n4hy@harder.ccr-p.ida.org (Bob McGwier) writes:
>

I didn't want to get into a rebutal but I was convinced
to do so by others.

JWA= Jack Albert
RWM= Robert W. McGwier

RWM

Howdy:

In a recent spate of messages, we have been told of the capabilities
of the hamblaster. It sounds rudimentary so far but I am sure that
over time the capabilities (new software development) will proceed
and its capabilities will be enhanced and it will make a very
interesting tool for amateur radio communications, experimentation,
and learning DSP. There will be alternatives as you will now be told.

JWA

For future expansion, the Hamblaster has an expansion connector.
Several add-ons will include, a better A/D-D/A, Packet switch,
real time tuning scope display driver and a microprocessor.

RWM

In other messages, John Alberts has told us of the lack of capabilities
of the Sound Blaster 16 with ASP. He is WRONG.

JWA

Not really, because I own one, I was refering to the
Soundblaster Pro. Any referances to the ASP version
was based on information from the "Ultimate Soundblaster
Book" that I purchased from a local book store. I was
unaware and the book didn't mention it's programming
capabilities. I believe my actual words where
"Im not shure but" .

RWM

I received my Sound Blaster developers kit via UPS yesterday at
last. It is easy to see how John could have made the mistake
he made. The manuals received in the kit describe two distinct

pieces of processing hardware. One is called the DSP and the
other is the ASP.

The DSP has all the limitations mentioned by John in his statements
concerning the capabilities of the Sound Blaster card (or lack thereof).
It is a proprietary gate array surrounding masks from other chip
developers to do stuff like DMA blocks of samples in and out, to convert PCM
to u-LAW, 2 or 4 bit ADPCM, CVSD, etc. It directs the flow of
MIDI commands, etc. It is a pretty neat thing in and of itself
but it is NOT what we want. We want a full blown DSP chip, with
a modified Harvard architecture and at least 16 by 16 bit -> 32 multiply,
accumulate, read new coefficient and data in one instruction time.
THE ASP is a real DSP chip and has all this. It is 512 words of off
chip program memory, 512 words of off chip data ram, 192 words of X RAM
on chip,128 words of Y ram on chip.

JWA

The Hamblaster comes with 32K of program/data memory.
It will be expandable to 32k of program and 32k of data
memory with a total os 64k words. More than you'll ever need!

Our packet modem software is 3K. It just won't fit in the
Soundblaster ASP 16.

X ram is program and sample data, Y RAM would be used for
filter coefficients. THIS IS A FULL BLOWN DSP CHIP. It
does NOT have the limitations John has told us the hamblaster
overcomes.

Indeed, on the A/D, D/A front, it is quite clear that the under
$300 SB16-ASP is quite a bit MORE CAPABLE than hamblaster.

JWA

New information places the Hamblaster at about $275.00

RWM

It has two channels (16 bits each), D/A, and A/D.
The sample rate is completely controllable by uploading a divisor to
the control register. The lowest available rate is 5 Khz and the
highest is 44.1 Khz. The processor runs at 12 MIPS so filters would
execute at around 25 MIPS. This is because it has the typical DSP
feature of multiply two numbers, read the next two, and accumulate the
last result while shifting the pointers in two instruction times.

JWA

That's great for HiFi work but for Ham use you only need an
8kHz sample rate and an 8 bit D/A-A/D. If you consider pipe-
lining the C25 also about runs 25 MIPS.

RWM

That is plenty fast. I will be able to do dual channel modems for this card. Since the thing does not also have a UART, or SIO, we will have to the HDLC and UART functions on the chip when required. Other DSP developers have done this all on chip (Finland DSP development group on the Motorola DSP56001). We will be able to do a lot.

John should be more careful when he makes flat statements about commercially available products. If he were a `real competitor' of Creative Labs, he could get into a bit of a hassle.

JWA

There's no way that a product made for Ham Radio will compete with a product that will sell in the millions. In the Ham market there just aren't enough sales to generate a reasonable profit! You'll never get rich selling to Hams.

RWM

I told John in a reply to his mail that I doubted the accuracy of his statements on the Sound Blaster16 with ASP. I was correct.

JWA

Not really. Because of the proprietary nature, I can't disclose the full picture. When it's released, A complete package update will be available.

RWM

The Sound Blaster 16 with ASP is available from many places for under $300. The developers kit is $99, available only from Creative Labs.

I think the Hamblaster's price will be competative! They will offer help to third party programmers.

I will be writing programs for the ASP and giving them away on your favorite ftp sites and through the ARRL download request service. These programs will be the basis of articles for QEX describing the algorithms and the operation of the sound blaster card in amateur radio applications. Phil Karn has devised a new link layer for packet, with FEC, etc. and I will be providing modems that use the ASP. I believe I can provide what the latest hamblaster announcements state and more in short order after I get the assembler for the ASP. I will do this as quickly as possible. I am a bit miffed that I stopped developing the Windows and DOS front ends and display stuff for the SB16 ASP after John's note because I thought the SB16 was too limited. Now it is full steam ahead.

JWA

Good Luck!

Programs for the Hamblaster will also be available on public domain disk or BBS's.

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

"I'm a half breed"
"I can only breed through on side of my nose!"

Eddie Kantor

446. Amiga & Baycom modem : YES !!!!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 13:32:34 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Feb14.153234.1@uni2a.unige.ch>
Source record: 50241

I just uploaded for all of you interested the program called
Amicom version 2.0 which now allows you to use a Baycom style
modem with your Amiga !

It is really an excellent program.... try it!

73s de Daniel

--

__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

447. Re: HAMBLASTER INCORRECT STATEMENTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 14:46:13 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb14.144613.11078@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50242

In article <N4HY.94Feb9141054@harder.ccr-p.ida.org> n4hy@harder.ccr-p.ida.org (Bob McGwier) writes:
>
>

I had some errors in my last post

I didn,t want to get into a "Point/Counterpoint" rebutal
but I was convinced by others to do so.

JWA= Jack Albert
RWM= Robert W. McGwier

RWM

Howdy:

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of the hamblaster. It sounds rudimentary so far but I am sure that
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concerning the capabilities of the Sound Blaster card (or lack thereof).
It is a proprietary gate array surrounding masks from other chip
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but it is NOT what we want. We want a full blown DSP chip, with
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state and more in short order after I get the assembler for the
ASP. I will do this as quickly as possible. I am a bit miffed that I

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Bolingbrook, IL 60440

"I'm a half breed"
"I can only breed through on side of my nose!"

Eddie Kantor

448. Pro- 2006 Modifications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 14:56:03 UTC
From: cvtishbe@wis-ofer.weizmann.ac.il
Message-ID: <cvtishbe.1.0010EFA2@wis-ofer.weizmann.ac.il>
Source record: 50243

How can I restore the 800Mhz continuous covrage to my new RS pro - 2006 if at all possible ?

449. Re: Packet BBS run off of a SUN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 15:08:44 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2jo45s$dc4@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 50244

In article <1994Feb13.174518.13693@uxmail.ust.hk> ee_hflo@uxmail.ust.hk (Michael Lo) writes:
> Are there any BBS programs for Linux ?

At the moment, I know of two under development - G7IUB is developing one to run under WAMPES (a bad idea, IMHO) and I'm (slowly) working on some form of BBS for Linux using the kernel AX25. This may be some time though :-)
In the immediate term, the Linux port of WG7J's JNOS (by KF8NH) works real nice - I used to run it myself.

73 Mike G7GPA

--
+- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK -=- M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| --THIS SPACE TEMPORARILY BLANK-- | AMPR: g7gpa@hobbes.g7gpa.ampr.org |
| (until I can think of a decent joke)| AX25: g7gpa@g7gpa.gb7bad.#23.gbr.eu |
|UNDER the overpass! OVER the underpass! Around the future and BEYOND REPAIR!|

450. Kaypro terminal software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 19:37:10 UTC
From: sford@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Feb14.193710.13901@arrl.org>
Source record: 50245

Does anyone know of a source for terminal software for a vintage 1985
Kaypro 1 computer? (Trying to help a fellow who wants to put his
old Kaypro on packet.)

73 . . .

Steve, WB8IMY

451. Re: Packet BBS run off of a SUN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-14 23:38:44 UTC
From: slay@netcom.com
Message-ID: <slayCL8n0M.89y@netcom.com>
Source record: 50246

```
: >I was wondering if anyone out there has ever run a packet BBS of of a
: >UNIX box like a SUN.

: Actually, the best BBS system I've ever seen runs on SunOS.
: Bob Arasmith - N0ARY developed it. Contact him at arasmith@arasmith.com
: for more information. Some of his users will probably chime in here
: and support me on this too.

Absolutely correct - it is a fabulous BBS system and Bob Arasmith
deserves high honor for it. If I recall, the system actually runs
on THREE Sun machines. It is totally awesome. Since moving from
a QTH close to the N0ARY BBS, I have not been able to ween myself -
so, I maintain it as my home bbs and remotely access it via Internet.
Oh yeah, he has an Internet Gateway on the thing as well.
Cheers de Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV WA6BXH@N0ARY slay@netcom.com
```

452. Re: Yaesu FT-5100 packet connection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 00:36:06 UTC
From: brian@positron.amd.com
Message-ID: <CL8po7.1rB@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 50247
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Bill Plymale writes:

> I'm trying to interface a Yaesu FT-5100 to a MFJ-1270B TNC via
> the 5100's DATA IN/OUT jack. I constructed a connector based on
> the instructions in the 5100 manual. The problem is that the
> transmit audio level out of the TNC is way too low.

It may not be the audio from the TNC -- the 5100's data connection port has been changed recently. I own two 5100's -- one is a year old and one is a month old. The "old" 5100 works perfectly well with the TNC wired into the data port on the back of the radio. The "new" 5100 keys up the transmitter but doesn't provide any audio output when it transmits.

I called Yaesu about this and it seems that they've changed the data port on the back of the radio to allow direct 9600 baud connection. In doing this, they made it impossible to run 1200 and 2400 baud packet through the data port. Wiring directly to the mike connector does still work, so that's the "correct" way to do it now. The manuals haven't been updated to reflect the new hardware yet.

Bummer. Now I've got two "identical" radios and two distinctly different ways to plug in a TNC.

Brian McMinn N5PSS brian@amd.com

453. Re: Yaesu Ft-470 Rx Range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 01:29:00 UTC
From: Jack.Anderson@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <c01_9402142127@blkcat.fidonet.org>
Source record: 50248

K> : Try this - with the radio OFF, hold down both arrow buttons and tur
K> : back on, then see if you can RX out of band.
K>
K>
K> That was it, I checked through the manual and could not find this, th
K> much, Any other Tricks that you know of? thanks Ken WL7IR

There's a "keyboard mod" that will allow you to receive out-of-band on
UHF. It is a bit cumbersome but it works well up to about 460 MHz or
so.

***

For those looking for an extended UHF receive mod for the Yaesu FT-470
handie-talkie, here it is!

Found this on packet this afternoon and after trying it out on my
FT-470, it works great!

(Edited for line length limit)

---- cut here ----

Msg#:1665 Lines:67 Date: 7/19/91 1:24 am
From: KD6CQ (via Packet)
To: FT470 @ ALLUS
Re: Yaesu FT-470 Extended RX Mod!!!

R:910719/0518z @:N6YN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA Los Angeles #:49014 O:KD6CQ
$:49014_N6YN

Thanks to Darrel Sego (KM9S) and INFO-HAMS for the basis of this
mod. This modification require NO TOOLS and will allow your Yaesu
FT-470 to RECEIVE from 400.00 MHz to 500.00 MHz. Transmit is
intact only from 430.000 to 450.00 MHz.

Modification Follows:

YAESU FT-470 UHF RECEIVE MODIFICATION.

This modification will make the poular Yaesu FT-470 dual-band
handheld transceiver receive below 430 MHz and above 450MHz. This
procedure stores the upper limit into the "U" memory channel and
the lower limit into the "L" memory. To use it return to the "L"
memory and tune up to the frequency desired or direct keypad
entry (example 460.075, enter 60.075). Once the frequency is
entered you may store it into any memory according to the
operating instruction manual. NOTE: do not invoke memory skip in

either the "U" or the "L" memory.

Here are the steps in order.

1. Place the radio on the UHF band and program into VFO A 450.00 MHz simplex (no offset).

2. Press the F and then the RPT key.

3. Enter 0000 into the keypad.

4. Shut the transceiver off then back on.

5. Press the repeat key twice for a + (plus) offset.

6. Press the REV button one time.

7. The radio will now display 1450 MHz. (the radio won't operate at these frequencies).

8. Press the F key and the down arrow until the unit displays 500.00 MHz. Press the F key twice to store in the "U" memory.

9. Repeat steps 1 through 4.

10. Press the repeat key for a - (minus) offset.

11. press the REV button once.

12. Key the PTT button 3 times. The display should show 45 MHz.

13. Press the F key and the UP arrow until the unit displays 400.00 MHz. Press the F key once and rotate the knob on top until the unit displays "L" memory. Press the F key twice to store into the "L" memory.

ANY frequency can be either dialed in, scanned, or keyed in. Store your favorite frequncies in any memory.

Variations on frequency limits can be used. Sensitivity is useable at 506 with severe degradation over the spec.

Have fun!!

Scott KD6CQ

---- cut here ----

I did the above and plugged in 483.2125 (L.A. County Sheriff, East Los Angeles) and with my Pro-34 scanner as a check radio, I was able to receive there. However, during step 12, my display said "50" instead of the stated "45".

One thing that the mod does not mention that by entering in 0000 during step 3 (modifying the repeater split), it only affects VFO A. After you've made the keyboard mod, you can reset the repeater split for VFO A (if you don't and you enter a 440 frequency with either a -/+ offset,

you won't be offset! It will remain at 0.00 offset).

Caution: If you don't have the automatic repeater offset option ON, the repeater offset will remain active when you do the above steps. And the repeater offset indicator remains active in the L/U memories. If you follow the above instructions to dial in the extended UHF frequency and save it to one of the memory channels, the offset is also saved. And if you press the PTT, in addition to the "Err" message, your frequency display for that memory channel becomes scrambled (but the frequency itself is not changed). My recommendation either is to remove the offset after you've saved the extended UHF freq. into memory or turn ON the APO.

Gary N6MMM
***
* SLMR 2.0 * Amateur Radio Station N6MMM / Hacienda Heights, CA

--- TriDog 6.2

454. internet access

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 03:47:55 UTC
From: tleone@delphi.com
Message-ID: <x83LIP7.tleone@delphi.com>
Source record: 50249

I am brand new to ham-radio, packet and all the like. I am interested in using packet amateur radio to establish a full link between my unix machine (USL 4.2) and the internet. Is this possible? Where do I start?

I need an education, where can I find the information I'm looking for.

455. SB-Pro-16 and DTMF codes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 06:48:14 UTC
From: retzer@convex.csd.uwm.edu
Message-ID: <2jpr7eINNc2b@uwm.edu>
Source record: 50250

I recall reading about decoding DTMF codes using a sound blaster 16 pro board. Does anyone have any additional info on this?

Many Thanks,
Joe Retzer
N9QXL

456. Amiga & Baycom : where to find the program !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 11:40:53 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Feb15.134053.1@uni2a.unige.ch>
Source record: 50251

Sorry people.....

I just forgot to mention: Amicom 2.0 is on Aminet...

The best sites for Amiga programs....

it's in the aminet/misc/sci directory

73s de Daniel

--

__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

457. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 12:00:25 UTC
From: pschleck@unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <radio/personal-intro-1-761313621@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 50252
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.info,rec.answers,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.2.1.2
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.5 12/18/93 14:15:53
Changes: new mailing lists, .packet rmgroup, and .policy updates

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info,
and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new
reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the
author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 September
1993 to add the mailing lists for the new rec.radio.amateur newsgroups, to
note the rmgroup of rec.radio.amateur.packet, and to officially retire some
(in)famous threads of discussion on rec.radio.amateur.policy.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list
for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions
were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had
signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we
now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio.
The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began
to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the
logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and
another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet
and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great
Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to
rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the
network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at
White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this
arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for
commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping
gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale
to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use
restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically
```

for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in rec.radio.amateur.misc. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (to replace .packet), .equipment, .homebrew, .antenna, and .space.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize

this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, rec.radio.amateur.packet, should be removed by September 21st, 1993. It is obsolete, and you should use .digital.misc instead (or the appropriate new mailing list, mentioned below). The group has .misc as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as .digital.tcp-ip.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially .equipment and .homebrew, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. Recent changes to the Amateur Radio Rules (FCC Part 97) have finally laid to rest the Great Usenet Pizza Autopatch Debate as well as complaints about now-preempted local scanner laws hostile to amateurs, but plenty of discussion about what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, as well as the neverending no-code debate, may still be found here.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar progagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquires and other administrivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas,

commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

Except for rec.radio.swap and rec.radio.cb, all of these newsgroups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting
==========

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker
GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

458. My HAMBLASTER note

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 12:55:30 UTC
From: n4hy@growler.ccr-p.ida.org
Message-ID: <N4HY.94Feb15125530@growler.ccr-p.ida.org>
Source record: 50262

The response to my note on the Soundblaster and Hamblaster cards has been overwhelming. The notes number in the hundred. I had no idea there was so much interest. I cannot possibly hope to answer all of these notes and I hope you will accept my apologies for not doing so.

I will keep the news groups posted as to what becomes available when.

Bob
--
Robert W. McGwier | n4hy@ccr-p.ida.org Interests: ham radio,
Center for Communications Research | scouts, astronomy, golf (o yea, & math!)
Princeton, N.J. 08520 | ASM Troop 5700, ACM Pack 53 Hightstown
(609)-279-6240(v) (609)-924-3061(f)| I used to be a Buffalo . . . NE III-120

459. Re: Pro- 2006 Modifications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 13:25:43 UTC
From: CSLE87
Message-ID: <CSLE87-150294082544@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 50253

In article <cvtishbe.1.0010EFA2@wis-ofer.weizmann.ac.il>,
cvtishbe@wis-ofer.weizmann.ac.il (Arye Tishbee) wrote:

> How can I restore the 800Mhz continuous covrage to my new RS pro - 2006 if
> at all possible ?
>
> 73 de 4x6yo

I'm sure there will be a few responses to your request, but, without
offending,
I would suggest that you re-send your request to the rec.radio.scanner
group.
They seem to have almost infinite expertise in restoring or increasing
frequency
ranges of scanners through various modifications. If the amateur community
could
focus those folks more on the productive aspects of radio instead of
eavesdropping illegally, we would see a sizeable growth in the energy level
out
toward amateur radio operations worldwide!

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

Some of the opinions expressed above aren't even claimed by the author!
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

460. Re: Yaesu FT-5100 / MFJ-1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 14:35:24 UTC
From: smithson@ACM.ORG
Message-ID: <2jqmjc$42b@hopper.acm.org>
Source record: 50254

In article <1148@btg.UUCP>, rusty@btg.UUCP (Rusty Haddock) writes:
>In article <2j8i6u$5qo@hpcan240.mentorg.com> dave_clemans@mentorg.com writes:
> >plymale@myhost.subdomain.domain wrote:
> >: I'm trying to interface a Yaesu FT-5100 to a MFJ-1270B TNC via
> >: the 5100's DATA IN/OUT jack. I constructed a connector based on
> >: the instructions in the 5100 manual. The problem is that the
> >: transmit audio level out of the TNC is way too low. Adjusting
> >: trimpot R76 during the 1270B recalibration procedure does not help.
> >: Any suggestions for increasing transmit audio level are appreciated.
> >
> >: Bill Plymale - KD4CIY
> >
> >What data speed are you trying to get?
> >According to a Yaesu rep, for 2400 baud or less, you should not try
> >to use the data jack on the back. You should connect to the microphone
> >jack on the front. The data jack has been optimized for 9600 baud.
>
>Yes, I just got off the phone with Yaesu [Amateur] Tech Support and they
>indeed confirmed that 2400-baud and below goes through the microphone port.
>

I hope I'm not missing something here, but as I mailed to the original poster (postor??) I have been using 1200b through the data jack on the back of the 5100 with my 1278 for close to a year now. Constructing the cable with the instructions in the manual was straightforward, and I've had no problems save some deviation adjustments when I originally set it up.

The thing I don't understand about Yaesu's reply is, what does the data rate have to do with audio level and where it is fed??

73!
-Brian n8wrl
smithson@acm.org

461. Re: Yaesu FT-5100 / MFJ-1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 15:22:27 UTC
From: myers@pongo.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2jqpbjlNNk3m@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 50255

In article <2jqmjc$42b@hopper.acm.org> smithson@ACM.ORG writes:
[discussion of 1200 vs 9600 baud on Yaesu FT-5100 data port deleted]
>
>The thing I don't understand about Yaesu's reply is, what does the data rate
>have to do with audio level and where it is fed??

1200 baud (and the uncommon 2400 baud) are audio modulation modes. 1200 baud is AFSK (Bell 202) and 2400 baud is APSK (don't recall the standard offhand). The audio modes are, by convention, pre-emphasized on transmit and de-emphasized on receive. This makes the audio packet (1200/2400) compatible with phase-modulated radios in addition to the (now common) direct FM PLL radios.

9600 baud is sent as a direct FSK mode; the data actually directly shifts the carrier. A phase modulated radio is not really useful for this since it is not capable of transmitting a DC FM signal. By convention, 9600 baud modulation is "flat", i.e., not pre-emphasized on transmit and not de-emphasized on receive. The challenge to hooking up a 9600 baud modem to a radio is finding the flat audio in/out points. Some radios provide this on a connector.

This note is brief; if anyone would like further explanation, please drop me a note.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD 466 | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests *

462. Re: EMail between the Internet & Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 16:45:10 UTC
From: bob@arasmith.com
Message-ID: <2jqu6m$hr9@hal.com>
Source record: 50256

In article 106450001@hpcss01.cup.hp.com, markb@hpcss01.cup.hp.com (Mark Butterworth) writes:
>Yes, I am using N0ARY-1 here in california, send him an internet
>Email message and get set up on his machine(s), SUN SPARK II,
>quite a setup.
>
>try sending to root@bbs.arasmith.com

Please don't use this address. Anything to @bbs.arasmith.com requires that you already be registered or a bounce message will be sent back to you. Here are the proper addresses:

gateway_info@arasmith.com
will automatically send you gateway instructions. These are about 10Kb and tell you how to operate the gateway from both directions.

gateway_request@arasmith.com
This is the address to send in a registration request. You must include fullname, call, city/state, zip and a phone number. It normally takes me a few hours to get you registered, it is a manual verification process. You will be notified when the registration is complete.

bob@arasmith.com
This is my address, use it when you have problems.

There is a mirror image of my setup located in Fremont CA, just across the bay. The sysop there is Pat. His addresses are:

gateway_info@lbc.com
gateway_request@lbc.com
pat@lbc.com

I also have bbss coming up in other areas of the US. I don't know whether or not they will allow unlimited access of their gateways. I would imagine they will post here if so.

>his gateway this week has been having some trouble. If you can't get
>on let me know.

The gateway is running ok, the problem is that a week ago I lost my gateway authentication file. The one I recovered from tape was a little out-of-date. This caused some users to disappear. If you are having problems with the gateway please send me a message.

I will append the gateway instructions to this message to save you having to request them via mail.

In addition, there has been recent requests for a bbs that runs on a Sun. My bbs does run on Suns. It was developed on a 3/80 but now resides on my network of sparcs. Since the bbs makes heavy use of network sockets it doesn't have to reside on a single machine although most people run it that way. The code has also been ported to HP workstations and 386/486s running linux. The HP and linux ports where done by Bob Proulx, KF0UW, in Colorado. For info on these ports try contacting him directly at rwp@hprwp.fc.hp.com

I have just went through a major upgrade in my code and will not have it available for ftp until it has been throughly tested. This activity is in progress. I will try to make an announcement when it is available. To get more information about the bbs and how it functions in a unix environment ftp the file arasmith.com:/pub/n0ary.bbs/Architecture.ps.Z. When the bbs becomes available it will be ftp'able from that same location.

Any other questions, just yell.

Bob Arasmith
bob@hal.com (work)
bob@arasmith.com (home)
n0ary@n0ary.#nocal.ca.usa.na (packet)

There is an error in the "73" magazine article. If you are an internet only user the action of registering you automatically enables email forwarding. You do not need to perform the "Enabling" step.

N0ARY/BBS Internet Gateway Operating Instructions
August 7, 1992

LOCAL USERS:

Local users are those that log into the bbs via the bbs's telephone modem port (408-749-1950) or via one of the 3 tnc ports (144.93, 223.62, 433.37). Each local user has a bbs account that is used to customize how the bbs interacts with the user.

Local users can set their account up so that all incoming mail addressed to their call will be forwarded via a gateway to internet and on to other networks (mcimail, compuserve, etc). All the user needs to do is enter his email address and turn the feature on.

EMAIL bob@hal.com
EMAIL ON

When the EMAIL feature is turned on the packet message will be deleted at the time of forwarding through the gateway. So care should be taken that the paths are correct prior to turning the feature on, for instance enable it, send a test message, and disable it. After a successful transfer re-enable the feature. To disable the auto forwarding feature simply type:

EMAIL OFF

Messages can be sent by packet users to the internet users via the gateway.
This applies to users at N0ARY as well as users at other bbs's. Begin by
sending a message to IPGATE@N0ARY with the first line of the message being
the letters "To:" followed by the internet address of the recipient.

N6ZFJ de N0ARY >
sp ipgate@n0ary
Enter your subject:
Meeting?
Enter your message body:
To: bob@hal.com
Are you planning to attend the club meeting on Thursday? Give me
a call. 73, Connie
^Z

NOTE: That the recipient cannot respond to the message unless they
are a ham and registered with the gateway. He/she becomes registered by
sending a message from his internet host to gateway-request@arasmith.com.

REMOTE USERS:

Remote users are those that do not log into N0ARY directly but merely
appear from the packet world to use it as home. If a packet user checks
the "White Pages" for a remote user the entry comes back as @N0ARY.
The packet user then address his message to YOURCALL@N0ARY and the
bbs will do the translation and forwarding to internet.

It is not necessary for a person to know your actual internet address
nor use the SP IPGATE method described above. From the packet network
it appears that you are just another user at N0ARY.

WHITE PAGES:

The "White Pages" is a distributed database of all the bbs users. Most
bbs users in the US are represented in the database as well as many from
other countries. When a user chooses a home bbs, that bbs generates
an update that is sent to the regional servers and then distributed to
all the other bbs's. An entry consists of; call, home bbs, first name,
zip, city and state. When a user wishes to send another packet user
a message he/she consults the white pages (WP) for the home bbs.

REGISTERING:

Before a user, both local and remote, can send a message from internet
into the bbs system he/she must register with the gateway. This is done
by sending a message from the host that he/she intends to use to
gateway-request@arasmith.com with the following information:

CALL:
FIRST NAME:
CITY & ST:
ZIP:

When a request is received the "From" field is copied directly into
a file with the requesters call. Whenever the gateway receives a message
bound for packet it scans this file comparing on the "From" field. When a
match is found the gateway uses the associated call from then on. If
there is no match the mailer bounces the message with a one-liner
indicating the the user must register.

If you currently use another bbs as home this needs to be stated
in the request. Otherwise you will be assigned N0ARY as your home.
If you choose not to use N0ARY as your home you must make sure
people know to send your message to YOURCALL@N0ARY to pass through
the gate. Your WP entry will be wrong.

EXECUTING BBS COMMANDS REMOTELY:

Many of the commands available to local users is also available to
remote users by sending a message to the bbs. Here is a subset of
the commands currently available.

LIST listing messages
LOOKUP look up calls in the on-line callbook
WHO call dump a users account information
READ read messages and files
USERS n display the last n users to connect to the bbs
INFO display manual pages of various topics
CD change directories in the file system
LS/DIR display the contents of a directory
WP call look a user up in the "White Pages"
HELP get help on how to use a command

Not all commands available to local users can be accessed via the
gate. All interactive commands are disabled as well as commands
that modify the users account.

The command parser for the bbs is very powerful and the user can
form very complex requests. For instance the following command
is valid on the bbs:

LIST LAST 20 BULLETINS FROM N0ARY
LIST ALL BULLETINS ABOUT KENWOOD

The ABOUT keyword is used to search the subjects of messages for a
given pattern, in this case KENWOOD. It can appear anywhere in the
subject line.

This is an example of how complex all the commands can become. They
can also be abbreviated down to the level understood my most other
bbs programs. Any of the following will give the same results.

L< N6ZFJ
LIST FROM N6ZFJ
LIS < N6ZFJ
L FR N6ZFJ

In most cases a minimum number of unique characters is needed to
distinguish a command.

You can get a list of commands and a translation chart from W0RLI
to N0ARY by typing the following commands.

INFO COMMANDS
INFO W0RLI

Other commands that you may wish to execute are:

INFO MANUAL
HELP HELP
HELP LIST

Now that you know what some of the commands are this is how you go
about executing them. You send a message to cmd@bbs.arasmith.com
with your commands entered one per line or separated by semicolons.
For example if you want to know if three of your buddies are in
the white pages and if the bbs has any messages about the ICOM W2A.

Send to:
cmd@bbs.arasmith.com

Subject: you can put anything here
wp n0ary n6zfj n6une
list all about w2a
.

The bbs will execute the commands and respond to you via return mail.

SENDING MAIL TO PACKET:

Once registered the user is free to begin using the gateway to send
messages from his host through the gateway into the packet world.
How much you have to specify of a users address depends on how much
the bbs already knows about the user.

If the bbs knows the home bbs of the user and his home bbs is know to
the the N0ARY bbs, which most of them are, you simply need to supply
the call.

n6zjf@bbs.arasmith.com

If the N0ARY bbs doesn't know of the user but does know where his
home bbs is then you need to supply just the home bbs call in
addition to the users.

n6zjf%n6qmy@bbs.arasmith.com

Notice that the call and home bbs are separated by a percent sign '%'
rather then the '@' which is used in the packet domain. This is because
the '@' has a meaning in the internet address.

If the bbs has no knowledge of either the user or his home bbs then
you probably have the wrong home bbs or it is a new bbs. In which

case you will have to supply the full address so the bbs will know
how to route the message.

n6zfj%n6qmy.#nocal.ca.usa.na@bbs.arasmith.com

This level of addressing is hardly ever needed and normally means that
the home bbs is in error.

Bulletins can be sent in a similar fashion. The address is made up
of a keyword, which can be any six character word and a distribution.
Distributions are local to an area. For instance SBAY is valid in
northern CA, it probably has no meaning at all in Topeka, KS.

Valid distributions are:
ALLUS please avoid this one
ALLUSW all western US
ALLCA all California, any 2 letter state should work

So if you trying to find a cw filter for a Kenwood TS440.

Send to:
want%allca@bbs.arasmith.com

Subject: Kenwood TS440, CW filter
If you have one of these you are willing to part with please
give me a call or leave message, thanks.
73, N6ZFJ@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
.

Be descriptive, brief, and always include your full return address in
the message. Also please try to limit your distributions to small
regions. Using the ALLUS distribution really slows down the flow of
messages.

INFO ON THE N0ARY BBS:

The bbs came into being in July of 1990 and as of July of 1992 had
over 1000 users, 800 registered as home. The bbs has 3 rf ports, 2
phone ports, the internet port, and a voice synthesizer port. The
latter allows users to check for messages via DTMF from their handhelds.

The bbs itself runs on a Sun workstation under Unix. The code was
written by Bob Arasmith to focus on the user. Great care was taken
to make the bbs very forgiving to the novice user but very flexible
and powerful for the old-timer. The bbs can be configured to interact
with each user differently. Some examples are:

* List messages in either descending or ascending order.

* Specify a list of keywords that the user wishes not to see displayed
when a list is performed, similar to a kill file.

* .signature and .vacation files.

* Specify how many lines the users terminal is capable of displaying before scrolling, the bbs will feed info this many lines and pause allowing the user to catch up and continue or abort the operation. Similar to more.

* Users can put commonly executed commands in keystroke macros that are accessible via a single keystroke.

A manual is currently available describing the commands and their permutations. This manual will be available in late 1992 as a postscript file. Run the command INFO MANUAL to learn how to get one via the post office. It is not available in an ascii format.

If you have any questions about the internet gateway or the bbs in general please drop me a message.

73, bob
n0ary@n0ary.#nocal.ca.usa.na
bob@arasmith.com

463. Re: Packet BBS run off of a SUN?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 16:54:35 UTC
From: bob@arasmith.com
Message-ID: <2jquob$hr9@hal.com>
Source record: 50257

My bbs does run on a Sun as well as HP workstations and 386/486 boxes running linux. The latter two ports where done by Bob Proulx, KF0UW, in Colorado. You can contact Bob at rwp@hprwp.fc.hp.com if you want to know the particulars about these architectures.

I have made rather major changes to my code recently and have the current version in test. It will be available for ftp when the testing is complete and it is running at my neighboring sites. There are currently 5 bbss running the earlier version of this code. For info on what it is like to run the code try contacting one of the following individuals:

pat@lbc.com (Pat Mulrooney, N6QMY)
owen@DeLong.SJ.CA.US (Owen DeLong, KB6MER)
rwp@hprwp.fc.hp.com (Bob Proulx, KF0UW)

Many of our users monitor this newsgroup so you can question the users directly.

I do have a document that kind of describes the structure of the bbs, how the process interact, etc. You can ftp this document from:

arasmith.com:/pub/n0ary.bbs/Architecture.ps.Z

If you have questions after reading this doc please send me a note. When the latest version of the bbs is read it will be available for ftp in that same location.

Bob Arasmith
bob@hal.com (work)
bob@arasmith.com (home)
n0ary@n0ary.#nocal.ca.usa.na (packet)

464. Hamblaster Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 18:41:31 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb15.184131.5901@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50258

2-15-94

I hope that this will clear up a few questions about
the Hamblaster.

Several weeks ago I mentioned that the projected cost for
the board would be about $350.00. Well, it was just a
"guesstimate"! It appears that it will be more in the $275.00
range and could be as low as $250.00. This may still sound
high compared to the Soundblaster or other sound cards, but
you have to remember that it's made exclusivly for Ham Radio.
Willco may only sell a few hundred a month. They can't compete
with companies that sell over a million units a year.

The Hamblaster is not a software package. It requires a
special sound card that uses a Texas Instruments TMS320C25
DSP to run filters or audio demodulators. It can interface
to a TNC via a TTL digital port and replace the TNC's poor
filtering.

It's not compatible with other sound cards and it can
co-exist with them. I use my Soundblaster Pro and Hamblaster
together. I can, for example, run a filter on the the Hamblaster,
connect it's output the Soundblaster and record a CW signal using
the SB software under the Windows environment.

More "info"

1) External Power supply

I think one feature that separates the Hamblaster
from other sound boards is it's ability to run on
an external 12 volt supply. When a filter or modem
is loaded, you can turn off the computer and it
will stay active.

When it's connected to a PK-232, there's no need
to leave the computer on in order to keep the DSP
alive. Right now, my PK232/Hamblaster is runing
and it's been operating for about two weeks.

There still some developement work being done and
I'm told that the power supply will be on a small
PC board and sold as an option for about $20.00.

2) Adaptive (LMS) filter

There's ongoing developement in this area. We are
planing (I don't think this has been done before)
to add controls to the LMS algorithm.

3) Soundblaster incompatibility

As I said before,
The Hamblaster IS NOT soundblaster compatible.
It was designed that way so that it will run
independant of other sound boards. I can still
use my Soundblater to record sound, play music,
load software from the CD or use the MIDI interface.

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

Why do they call them concetration camps?
When people go there, do they really concentrate?

465. Re: Kaypro terminal emulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 19:52:16 UTC
From: iskandar@u.washington.EDU
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9402151138.E2848-0100000@stein3.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 50259

From: Steve, WB8IMY
>Does anyone know of a source for terminal software for a vintage 1985
>Kaypro 1 computer? (Trying to help a fellow who wants to put his
>old Kaypro on packet.)

How about Kermit for (Z80) CP/M ?

You might want to check kermit.columbia.edu or even better the cpm
ftp archives such as wuarchive.wustl.edu (forget the subdirectory)

Your best bet is to post on comp.os.cpm. There might even be a FAQ for
that group.

alex
iskandar@u.washington.edu

466. ? WEFAX on Soundblaster card ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 19:55:16 UTC
From: dihi@bsdihi.atr.bso.nl
Message-ID: <761342116snx@bsdihi.atr.bso.nl>
Source record: 50260

Use the DJ8JV software. You can build your interface for only about $10. It consists of a 741 op-amp, some r'c some c's and 4 diodes. Normal audio goes via this interface to your pc running the software. you can watch nice wx charts, satellite pictures and even slow scan tv pictures in color. To be able to transmit you have to add some components for another say $2
You can download the software from various ham bbs'es.
Succes,

Dick Hissink PA3DSP
Email:dihi@bsdihi.atr.bso.nl

467. Re: My HAMBLASTER note

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-15 20:38:53 UTC
From: kg7bk@indirect.com
Message-ID: <CLA9Cu.3zH@news.direct.net>
Source record: 50261

Bob McGwier (n4hy@growler.ccr-p.ida.org) wrote:

: I will keep the news groups posted as to what becomes available when.
: Robert W. McGwier

Bob, my message to you bounced. What I asked was who is the manufacturer
and chip number for the ASP on the Soundblaster?

thanks and 73, Cecil, kg7bk@indirect.com

468. Re: Kaypro terminal emulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 00:49:34 UTC
From: jnmeade@news.weeg.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb16.004934.11019@news.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 50263

Steve,

There is terminal emulation and communication software for at least the Kaypro II. I've seen it. Don't have it at hand. Last I remember, I got some from the CPM forum on compuserrve.

If you run out of ideas, give me another email and I'll check out CIS for you.

Jim KB2LMO

469. Aleph Null DSP-4 (was: HAMBLASTER ...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 08:16:00 UTC
From: smattila@metz.une.edu.au
Message-ID: <3418@grivel.une.edu.au>
Source record: 50264

The DSP project in Finland, known as Aleph Null has produced four versions of Motorola 56001 based cards. I have older version DSP-3. It is good at handling speech quality signals. The new version DSP-4 can handle two simultaneus channels (stereo) up to 24 kHz. I don't remember if there is a lower limit, I suppose it goes down to DC. The card uses state-of-the-art DAT codec, which keeps its price relatively low (something around US$500). The DSP-3 was not easy to build, neither is DSP-4. Building it needs experience and patience, oscilloscope is almost a must.

DSP-4 is connected to PC or other computer via RS-232 interface. The special feature of it, two similar channels, which can be phase-synchronised, makes it possible to build IQ-receivers or tranceivers and modems requiring IQ (phase and quadrature) techniques.

There is a mailing list for Aleph Null DSP-4: dsp4-request@nic.funet.fi (dsp4@nic.funet.fi).

Sakari Mattila smattila@metz.une.edu.au VK2XIN, OH2AZG (Cis: 71307,1525)
P.O.Box u13 tel. +61 67 733752 ----------
Armidale NSW 2351 ----------
----

470. PktWin V2.1 (A bug fix)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 11:35:12 UTC
From: ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk
Message-ID: <CLBEuq.G3J@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk>
Source record: 50265

Hello,

PktWin V2.1 is now available from cica. It is (for the moment 11:28 16/02/94)
in the /pub/pc/win3/uploads directory.

This is a _minor_ bug fix (COM port switching back to 1 when using the Connect
dialogue box).

Any comments, opinions, requests, bug reports and rants welcome.

73's de Paul

Paul Hounslow The smelling pistakes are all my own.
Packet: G4YFE@GB7BEQ EMail: ssrhouns@reading.ac.uk

471. KISS MODE PROTOCOL.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 12:32:55 UTC
From: ajf4@ukc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <5041@raven.ukc.ac.uk>
Source record: 50266

Hello Everyone,

I am thinking about writing a packet program with the TNC in KISS mode and
am wondering where I can get the protocol information from.

I.E. I need to be able to decode the TNC output to use in the prog...

I intend to write mulitconnect etc etc with remote, all the usually stuff
with maybe some new original ideas that I may be able to include.

Many thanks in anticipation of KISS instruction manual,

73 de Andrew ajf4@ukc.ac.uk
G7MJC @ GB7ZAA.#35.GBR.EU

472. HF BBS systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 17:05:50 UTC
From: rcrw90@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <rcrw90-160294100433@129.188.192.107>
Source record: 50267

Can anyone point me to info. on HF accessable BBS systems? I am interested in setting up a packet/internet mail link as I travel this summer.

There seem to be quite a few people on rec.boats who have the same interest.

Thanks in advance

Mike AA4MW

473. Baycom and TFPCX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 18:56:56 UTC
From: groverc@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <8335@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 50268
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I need English documentation for the program TFPCX.

This is a piece of software that lets one use GraphPac
with a tnc in kiss mode or with a Baycom module.

Any help appreciated.

73

Grover, WT6P

474. Re: PktWin V2.1 (A bug fix)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 19:23:24 UTC
From: John Schweiger <Jschweiger@uv1.im.med.umich.edu>
Message-ID: <2jtrrd$s2p@lastactionhero.rs.itd.umich.edu>
Source record: 50269

In article <CLBEuq.G3J@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk> Paul Hounslow G4YFE,
ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk writes:
> PktWin V2.1 is now available from cica. It is (for the moment 11:28
16/02/94)
>in the /pub/pc/win3/uploads directory.
Would you be kind enough to either post or E-mail me the complete address
for the ftp site where you've posted the update? I'm not familiar enough
with all the servers to "fill in the blanks". Thanks!

475. Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 20:01:41 UTC
From: val@cs.weber.edu
Message-ID: <2jtu35$npg@u.cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 50270

What little I know about the 23cm band is from a recent article (from
a few months ago) in QST.

1 - It takes a Gunplexer.

2 - Since the receiver oscillator is derrived from the transmitter,
it is a full-duplex path (on a frequency pair).

However, I haven't found anyone in my area who is currently doing anything
on the 23cm band. I haven't found anyone who has done digital communication
on this band.

I'm wondering what is necessary to get packet up and running on this band.
(Don't worry about anyone on the band. If I go to 23cm, I know someone
else who will go there too.)

As an example of what kind of information I'm looking for in the 23cm band,
I'll give the equivalent information for my current packet setup.

```
RS-232 User-
serial built
Computer <------> TNC <------> 2m radio <--[Duplexer]--------> Antenna
^---------> 70cm radio<--|
```

And the template for 1.2GHz digital would be:

```
????? 50 (?) ohm
cable cable
Computer <-------> ????? <----------> Gunplexer
^
+12v-----|
```

Since there will be few responses to this posting, I think that it would be
best to use followup articles.

Thanks.
--
|================= #include <stddisclaimer.h> ================///=============|
| "AMIGA: The computer for the creative mind" (tm) Commodore /// Weber State |
| "Macintosh: The computer for the rest of us"(tm) Apple \\\/// University |
|== "I think, therefore I AMiga" -- val@csulx.weber.edu ==\///= Ogden UT USA =|

476. Re: Digital radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 20:22:25 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <CLC39G.8ut@synoptics.com>
Source record: 50271

In article foh@portal.gmu.edu, smasters@fame (Shawn C. Masters) writes:
..., it is illegal to encrypt amateur traffic. While
>this may change in the future, it is one of those hard and strict rules
>that is here today(ie. This isn't like ordering pizza over an
>autopatch).

**** According to page 96 of January's QST, it is now legal to order pizza over an autopatch. :-)

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

477. Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 21:51:44 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <2ju4hg$5t4$1@rosebud.ncd.com>
Source record: 50272

I have two 1.2 GHz repeaters and until recently I had a 1.2 GHz packet cluster node operating in the Bay Area. I just transfered this node to a friend who is now operating it.

What I use is off the shelf equipment. It is not full duplex... But it did work and work very well.

1.2 GHz radios are available from Yeasu, ICOM, Standard and Kenwood...

Phil

478. Re: EMail between the Internet & Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-16 23:19:52 UTC
From: pat@Tandem.com
Message-ID: <CLCBH5.DyG@cpd.tandem.com>
Source record: 50273

In article 106450001@hpcss01.cup.hp.com, markb@hpcss01.cup.hp.com (Mark Butterworth) writes:
>Yes, I am using N0ARY-1 here in california, send him an internet
>Email message and get set up on his machine(s), SUN SPARK II,
>quite a setup.
>
>try sending to root@bbs.arasmith.com
>

If you want info on the internet gateway, or information on how to register, send a message to:

gateway_info@lbc.com (my box)
gateway_info@arasmith.com (Bob's box)

-pat :-) N6QMY

479. AmiCom 2.0: Compatible with MFJ1278T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 00:54:07 UTC
From: smonaco@nyx.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb17.005407.22460@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 50274

I recently ftp'd Amicom 2.0, and although it appears to be a nicely written piece of software, I am having trouble interfacing it to my MFJ-1278T (firmware release 3.6). A "Sync. error - trying to Resync." message keeps presenting itself. I have fooled around with the 'konfig.ac' file to no avail. As the documentation is in German, any help would be greatly appreciated.

480. AmiCom 2.0: Compatible with MFJ1278T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 00:58:59 UTC
From: smonaco@nyx.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb17.005859.22677@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 50275

I recently ftp'd Amicom 2.0, and although it appears to be a nicely written piece of software, I am having trouble interfacing it to my MFJ-1278T (firmware release 3.6). A "Sync. error - trying to Resync." message keeps presenting itself. I have fooled around with the 'konfig.ac' file to no avail. As the documentation is in German, any help would be greatly appreciated.

481. Baycom 2.0???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 04:15:18 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCLCp5J.9LL@netcom.com>
Source record: 50276

a friend heard a rumor that baycom 2.0 had been released... anyone on
the net here know anything about it? if it is available, is it a commercial
product or shareware??? if commercial, where do i order it? if shareware,
where is it posted?... this is baycom for the pc, of course...

mitch, wa4osr
--
---
fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..
---

482. AmiCom 2.0: Compatible with MFJ-1278T ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 04:43:49 UTC
From: jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org
Message-ID: <2jusm5$187@donal.dorsai.org>
Source record: 50277

I recently ftp'd AmiCom 2.0, and although it appears to be a well-written piece of software, am having difficulty interfacing it with my MFJ-1278T (Firmware Release 3.6). A "Sync. error - trying to Resync" message keeps presenting itself. I have tried modifying and tweaking the 'konfig.ac' file to no avail. Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated; especially considering that the program documentation is in German.

Thanks in advance for any help.

--
John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org>

483. Re: AmiCom 2.0: Compatible with MFJ1278T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 10:55:43 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Feb17.125543.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 50278

In article <1994Feb17.005407.22460@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>, smonaco@nyx.cs.du.edu (Santo Monaco) writes:
> I recently ftp'd Amicom 2.0, and although it appears to be a nicely
> written piece of software, I am having trouble interfacing it to
> my MFJ-1278T (firmware release 3.6). A "Sync. error - trying to
> Resync." message keeps presenting itself. I have fooled around with
> the 'konfig.ac' file to no avail. As the documentation is in German, any
> help would be greatly appreciated.

What you need to do, is put your MFJ into KISS mode and change the
konfig.ac file to KISS.drv ! As simple as that !

Works very good with my MFJ 1274...

Daniel

--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

484. SoftModem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 13:12:49 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <2jvqgh$bna@push.stack.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 50279

Hello ALL

I read about new phone SoftModem. DigiCom made "Connection", "Scout+", etc softModems. Risc Processor 16.6 Mhz do ALL modems function by programme which loaded into the modems RAM. With this technology possibly to get all main Amateur digital modes. (Of course with new Amateur SoftModem and Software support.)

Can you tell me about working for amateur SoftModem ?

I know about amateurs DSP-2232/1232, but it is very expensive and have built-in software for various mode. It is some other...

73! Victor, RX3DIN

485. Re: SB-Pro-16 and DTMF codes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 13:45:10 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb17.134510.13793@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50280

In article <2jpr7eINNc2b@uwm.edu> retzer@convex.csd.uwm.edu writes:
>I recall reading about decoding DTMF codes using a sound blaster 16 pro
>board. Does anyone have any additional info on this?
>
>Many Thanks,
>Joe Retzer
>N9QXL

I don't know about the Soundblaster but several weeks ago I
mentioned in a Hamblaster Update that it has a DTMF decoding
software. It decodes the tones and time stamps the digits
that where received.

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

Why do they call them concetration camps?
When people go there, do they really concentrate?

486. Cica (was :Re: PktWin V2.1 (A bug fix))

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 15:01:54 UTC
From: ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk
Message-ID: <CLDJ36.J9G@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk>
Source record: 50281

Well I tried to mail this to Jon, but it bounced. However, on reflection he is
no the only who has ask this question, so here you are:

The address for cica is: ftp.cica.indiana.edu

Login as: ftp

Password: <your mail address>

There is a limit of 35 logins, and it gets _very_ busy. However, it is
the main MS Windows site, so it does have mirrors. Unfortunatly, it is
extreemly unlikly that V2.0 will have reached any of those, let alone V2.1.
If you do have any problems or comments please let me know.

73's de Paul

Paul Hounslow The smelling pistakes are all my own.
Packet: G4YFE@GB7BEQ EMail: ssrhouns@reading.ac.uk
1990 16 valve K100LT DoD #0573, Internet BMW Riders (President:)

487. WEFAX with Kantronics KAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 15:53:39 UTC
From: dbraun@scdtintel.com
Message-ID: <2k03u3$4na@inews.intel.com>
Source record: 50282

My KAM+ manual cryptically implies that a can use special software
to receive WEFAX pcitures. Is there a FTP-able package to do this?
Also, what does the KAM actually do when you put it into WEFAX mode?

--

Doug Braun Intel Design Technology
408 765-4279

dbraun@scdt.intel.com

/ decwrl \
| hplabs |
or maybe: -| oliveb |- !intelca!mipos3!cadev6!dbraun
| amd |
\ qantel /

"There is no human problem which could not be solved if
people would simply do as I advise." -- Gore Vidal

488. PCS 6000 Mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 16:12:10 UTC
From: babiyd@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Feb17.091210.3483@malins.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50283

Hiya folks,
Anyone got the mods sheet for Azden PCS-6000 rig?

Thanks folks,
Dale,
VE7XDB

489. Re: Baycom 2.0???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 17:10:35 UTC
From: mrb3@ukc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <5077@raven.ukc.ac.uk>
Source record: 50284

In article <fmitchCLCp5J.9LL@netcom.com>,
Felton Mitchell <fmitch@netcom.com> wrote:
>
>a friend heard a rumor that baycom 2.0 had been released... anyone on
>the net here know anything about it? if it is available, is it a commercial
>product or shareware??? if commercial, where do i order it? if shareware,
>where is it posted?... this is baycom for the pc, of course...
>
>mitch, wa4osr
>--
>---
>fmitch@netcom.com
>Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
>205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
>co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..
>---

I am an packet user in the UK, and i read a bulletin from another UK
amateur whos name and callsign i have forgotten, who was talking about
the new version of baycom. He is the chap that translated the manual
and the software of the past versions.

Anyway he was saying that a new version of baycom is about to be released
very shortly, but its not out yet.

As soon as i hear anymore i will post an article here, that is if no one
else has before me.

73's de Matthew

--
(========== Matthew Bailey ==========)
2nd Year, Electronics and Communications Engineering
Packet (Ax25) - G7KSG @ GB7ZAA #34.GBR.EU

490. Q: Easy Mobile Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 20:00:18 UTC
From: Daniel.W.Collison@dartmouth.edu
Message-ID: <2k0icj$b8c@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50285

Anyone have any advice for a convenient way to connect a packet TNC to a mobile rig? It would be nice not to have to keep unplugging from the external speaker jack, not have to unscrew the microphone, etc., if you could switch from mike to packet & vice versa. Also it would be convenient to run the TNC off of the car's power. I want to use a KPC-3 TNC, an Icom 228H, and a laptop computer. Thanks.

Dan Collison N1PNE
dwc@dartmouth.edu

491. Analog WEFAX pictures with SoundBlaster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 21:06:36 UTC
From: smattila@metz.une.edu.au
Message-ID: <3426@grivel.une.edu.au>
Source record: 50286

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Subject: WEFAX with Soundblaster card ... some pointers
References: <1994Feb11.155639.10723@midway.uchicago.edu>
Organization: University of New England, Armidale, Australia

It would be relatively easy to program SoundBlaster to receive analog
WEFAX pictures on 137 MHz and 1.7 GHz, with proper receiver, of course.
WEFAX information is transmitted with FM modulation with 50 kHz bandwidth.
The picture information in audio signal is one sideband modulated on
2400 Hz carrier. For best picture quality, demodulation should be
synchronised to the 2400 Hz audio carrier, that is difficult with
SoundBlaster.

Unsynchronised demodulation causes (pseudo)random noise or artifacts
in the picture. I have seen a solution to this problem: 1. oversample
signal (maybe 9600 samples per second), 2. remove sign, ie. rectify
the signal, 3. average (four samples if 9600 samples per second) and
4. the averaged values are pixel values. Line synchronisation is best
done after averaging.

The theoretical resolution of analog pictures is something like 800 x
800 pixels, picture with 400 x 400 pixels looks good, even 250 x 250
is usefull. Eight bits per pixel will more than enought for satellite
pictures.

One problem we had while using the old German digital WEFAX system
(UKW Berichte / VHF Communications, late 1970's) was the electrical
noise from digital circuits. We had to record the sound on audio tape
all digital systems switched off and later produce pictures. Ordinary
PCs are powerfull noise sources up to 500 MHz. Thus audio recording
may still be a good idea.

There are good examples on how to program SoundBlaster in ftp.wustl.edu
/pub/msdos/sound ... SBPROG10.ZIP, SBF3.ZIP, SNDBLST4.ZIP files
with C and assembly language examples. By using this code one will not
need SoundBlaster development kit.

When somebody writes a WEFAX program for SoundBlaster, please let me
know !

Sakari Mattila smattila@metz.une.edu.au VK2XIN, OH2AZG (Cis: 71307,1525)
P.O.Box u13 tel. +61 67 733752 ------------------------------
Armidale NSW 2351 --------------------------

PS. There has been articles on receiving the digital 1.7 GHz WEFAX
transmissions with a special computer in VHF Communications and Wireless

World (Electronics and Wireless World) magazines. There is also an offical ESA publication (1970's), describing hardware interface for a PDP-8. It would be rather easy to make similar interface for PCs.

492. Looking for G7MFR address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 21:48:22 UTC
From: pascoe@MathWorks.Com
Message-ID: <2k0on6$6em@europa.eng.gtefsd.com>
Source record: 50287

```
Does anyone in the UK have a packet address for G7MFR?
Thanks.....

==== Dave Pascoe ====================== pascoe@mathworks.com ==========
KM3T
================================================================================
```

493. Re: Analog WEFAX pictures with SoundBlaster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-17 21:57:32 UTC
From: smattila@metz.une.edu.au
Message-ID: <3428@grivel.une.edu.au>
Source record: 50288

In article <3426@grivel.une.edu.au>
smattila@metz.une.edu.au (Sakari Mattila) writes:

>Unsynchronised demodulation causes (pseudo)random noise or artifacts
>in the picture. I have seen a solution to this problem: 1. oversample
>signal (maybe 9600 samples per second), 2. remove sign, ie. rectify
>the signal, 3. average (four samples if 9600 samples per second) and
>4. the averaged values are pixel values. Line synchronisation is best
>done after averaging.
>

There is an error in the sampling frequency. It must be at least
19200 samples per second, ie. four times the minimum theoretical
sampling frequency. I am not sure, wheter it is better to keep as close
as possible the multiples of carrier, 2400 Hz or make random oversampling.
Some experimenting is needed.

Sakari Mattila smattila@metz.une.edu.au VK2XIN, OH2AZG (Cis: 71307,1525)
P.O.Box u13 tel. +61 67 733752 ----------
Armidale NSW 2351 ----------
----

494. Re: SB-Pro-16 and DTMF codes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 00:12:37 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CLE8L2.KJG@world.std.com>
Source record: 50289

In article <1994Feb17.134510.13793@tellab5.tellabs.com> jwa@tellabs.com (John W. Albert) writes:
>In article <2jpr7eINNc2b@uwm.edu> retzer@convex.csd.uwm.edu writes:
>>I recall reading about decoding DTMF codes using a sound blaster 16 pro
>>board. Does anyone have any additional info on this?
>>
>>Many Thanks,
>>Joe Retzer
>>N9QXL
>
>I don't know about the Soundblaster but several weeks ago I
>mentioned in a Hamblaster Update that it has a DTMF decoding
>software. It decodes the tones and time stamps the digits
>that where received.
>
>
>
>
>---
> Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
> Tele (708) 378-6201
> Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
> 1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
> Bolingbrook, IL 60440
>
> Why do they call them concetration camps?
> When people go there, do they really concentrate?

Jack, if you are going to continue talking about the Hamblaster as a product with specific abilities, please also at SOME point talk about availiability, pricing, etc. You have been posting updates here for months, but there has been insufficient information to decide if anyone should care.

One of your postings even indicated that the product would be "introduced" at some flea or other, but even after that, there was no word.

What is the big secret? Are you, or are you not going to produce this board?
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

495. Re: AmiCom 2.0: Compatible with MFJ1278T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 00:29:29 UTC
From: jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org
Message-ID: <2k1259$75i@donal.dorsai.org>
Source record: 50040

pfund@uni2a.unige.ch wrote:
: In article <1994Feb17.005407.22460@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>, smonaco@nyx.cs.du.edu (Santo Monaco) writes:
: > I recently ftp'd Amicom 2.0, and although it appears to be a nicely
: > written piece of software, I am having trouble interfacing it to
: > my MFJ-1278T (firmware release 3.6). A "Sync. error - trying to
: > Resync." message keeps presenting itself. I have fooled around with
: > the 'konfig.ac' file to no avail. As the documentation is in German, any
: > help would be greatly appreciated.

: What you need to do, is put your MFJ into KISS mode and change the
: konfig.ac file to KISS.drv ! As simple as that !

I tried that already. I even altered the 'KISS.ins' file to ensure that the proper commands were being issued by AmiCom to place the MFJ in KISS mode.

--
John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org>

496. Re: Q: Easy Mobile Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 03:29:16 UTC
From: "Seth M. Dworken" <p00123@psilink.com>
Message-ID: <2970617313.2.p00123@psilink.com>
Source record: 50041

MFJ makes a number of different switches that let you switch between
the mike and the tnc.

-Seth

497. BPQ and Windows3.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 10:20:26 UTC
From: mrb3@ukc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <5086@raven.ukc.ac.uk>
Source record: 50042

I am trying to set up a BPQ node and run it under windows 3.1. I can get
the software to run normally under dos, but when i load up windows things
start to go wrong!! At the moment i am using DEBUG to kill the com ports
and that seems to work, but i am not sure if this is the correct thing
to do.
Also when i load up more than one program, ie Chat4 or term4, or traffic, then
things start to crash, and i have had a few serious crashes in windows
which i don`t like!!

I would be grateful for any advice...

Many thanks inadvance,

Matthew

--
(========== Matthew Bailey ==========)
2nd Year, Electronics and Communications Engineering
Packet (Ax25) - G7KSG @ GB7ZAA #34.GBR.EU

498. Re: AmiCom 2.0: Compatible with MFJ1278T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 12:59:43 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Feb18.145943.1@uni2a.unige.ch>
Source record: 50043

In article <2k1259$75i@donal.dorsai.org>, jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org (John Monaco) writes:
> pfund@uni2a.unige.ch wrote:
> : In article <1994Feb17.005407.22460@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>, smonaco@nyx.cs.du.edu (Santo Monaco) writes:
> : > I recently ftp'd Amicom 2.0, and although it appears to be a nicely
> : > written piece of software, I am having trouble interfacing it to
> : > my MFJ-1278T (firmware release 3.6). A "Sync. error - trying to
> : > Resync." message keeps presenting itself. I have fooled around with
> : > the 'konfig.ac' file to no avail. As the documentation is in German, any
> : > help would be greatly appreciated.
>
> : What you need to do, is put your MFJ into KISS mode and change the
> : konfig.ac file to KISS.drv ! As simple as that !
>
> I tried that already. I even altered the 'KISS.ins' file to ensure that the
> proper commands were being issued by AmiCom to place the MFJ in KISS mode.
>
> --
> John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org>

If you already tried all that, you can only check that you have the correct
settings for your serial port (ie: serial.device, speed etc...)
I don't think that in KISS mode, the program tries to sync.... this is only
for HOST mode! Your problem seems very strange!

--

__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

499. Re: Q: Easy Mobile Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 13:38:23 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2k2gcf$j4g@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 50044

Daniel W. Collison (Daniel.W.Collison@dartmouth.edu) wrote:
: Anyone have any advice for a convenient way to connect a packet TNC to
: a mobile rig? It would be nice not to have to keep unplugging from the
: external speaker jack, not have to unscrew the microphone, etc., if you
: could switch from mike to packet & vice versa. Also it would be
: convenient to run the TNC off of the car's power. I want to use a
: KPC-3 TNC, an Icom 228H, and a laptop computer. Thanks.

It's not hard to build a switch box that will allow you to switch between the TNC and the mic. You can buy a chassis mount jack for the mic connecter (I got mine from HRO) and Radio Shack sells the matching 8-pin plug. I also put a switch on my external speaker so I can shut off the audio (actually, it switches the radio output to a jack that's mounted on the speaker so I can use a remote speaker outside the truck, but it serves as a shut off switch, too). The receive audio is available on the mic jack also.

Mike, K0TER

500. FOR SALE : MFJ 1270C & 2400 : TNC+MODEM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 14:42:10 UTC
From: rossi@VFL.Paramax.COM
Message-ID: <1994Feb18.144210.28108@VFL.Paramax.COM>
Source record: 50045
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap

One month old MFJ 1270C TNC + 2400 baud modem (installed).

$200 + COD shipping. With all original boxes, manuals, etc.

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@vfl.paramax.COM

Unisys Corporation - Government Systems Group
Valley Forge Engineering Center - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

501. DSP alternatives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 17:10:37 UTC
From: dphelps@simenv.COM
Message-ID: <171037.4894.s093bs@simenv.com>
Source record: 50046

I'm just a Ripvanwenkel type, thinking of getting into packet,
so please excuse novice question, but
I am trying to figure Packet out just as DSP chips are
going through rapid evolution. I was looking for good buy in
audio DSPs and was looking at a SoundTrax for $289 1-800-260-6771
which has a Motorola MC68EC000 and a STAR SPROC-1400-50
which has 4 DSPs at 10MIPS each for 40 MIPS so it can do
simultaneous two channel A/D and D/A 16bit up to 44 kHz.
(also includes wave table for playing with music).

Has anyone looked into programming this with the included
"Sound Engineer DSP" software or whatever?

I wanted something DC coupled for data acquistion, but it's 20-20KHz should
be OK for packet.

Just curious, Don N6MCE dphelps@simenv.com

502. Re: Looking for G7MFR address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 18:53:11 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <761622791snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50047

In article <2k0on6$6em@europa.eng.gtefsd.com> pascoe@MathWorks.Com (Dave Pascoe) writes:
>Does anyone in the UK have a packet address for G7MFR?
>Thanks.....
>
UK Callbook says he is in Peterborough but no more. Methinks you are out of
luck.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

503. Re: Q: Easy Mobile Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 19:57:05 UTC
From: jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jvp.761601425@tools1.ee.iastate.edu>
Source record: 50048

In <2k0icj$b8c@dartvax.dartmouth.edu> Daniel.W.Collison@dartmouth.edu (Daniel W. Collison) writes:

>Also it would be
>convenient to run the TNC off of the car's power. I want to use a
>KPC-3 TNC, an Icom 228H, and a laptop computer. Thanks.

Unless they've changed things from the KPC-2 to the KPC-3, you can directly plug it into your outlet. My KPC-2 came with a 12V wall-brick power supply. I threw that out and wired it into my 12V power supply for my other equipment. The KPC-3 _should_ have a regulator on-board to cut that down to what they need.

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Candidate - Ham Radio -> KE0PH |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 : (515) 294-8339 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

504. VHF/UHF Packet BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 20:16:54 UTC
From: asmsr@acad2.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb18.161654.1@acad2.alaska.edu>
Source record: 50049

I'm interested in setting up a packet BBS system in the VHF/UHF range. Could anyone point me in the direction of a good TNC? Also, would I need any additional software? I have a BBS set up using a regular modem, so could I just change some configuration settings and be able to use it for packet?

Any help would be appreciated...

(Please E-Mail David Nesting on this account. It's a friend's.)

505. Amateur TV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 20:19:50 UTC
From: asmsr@acad2.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb18.161950.1@acad2.alaska.edu>
Source record: 50050
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Could anyone give me information on sending/receiving television signals? What sort of equipment do I need? I'm working with a VHF/UHF transceiver now, and have no additional equipment as yet. Any help anyone could give would be greatly appreciated. Please E-Mail to this account (my name is David Nesting. This account is a friend's).

Thanks...

506. Re: Q: Easy Mobile Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 22:13:44 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2k3eio$80h@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 50051

In article <jvp.761601425@tools1.ee.iastate.edu>
jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu (Jim Van Peursem) writes:

> >Also it would be
> >convenient to run the TNC off of the car's power. I want to use a
> >KPC-3 TNC, an Icom 228H, and a laptop computer. Thanks.
>
> Unless they've changed things from the KPC-2 to the KPC-3, you can
> directly plug it into your outlet. My KPC-2 came with a 12V wall-brick
> power supply. I threw that out and wired it into my 12V power supply
> for my other equipment. The KPC-3 _should_ have a regulator on-board
> to cut that down to what they need.

Even better, the KPC-3 can run for a week off an internal 9V
battery.

==
Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet Radio
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==
(PGP Public Key now available on request)

507. EOSS Balloon Flight In Denver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-18 22:37:50 UTC
From: rickvg@cscns.com
Message-ID: <-CKPjSEHGkfN057yn@cscns.com>
Source record: 50052
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

For Followups to this post check the newsgroup rec.radio.amateur.space

Edge of Space Sciences, Inc. (EOSS) is a non-profit organization comprised of individuals interested in the use of high altitude balloon flights to offer an experimental platform for students and other experimenters. The group has a very high level of participation by amateur radio operators, however, this is NOT a requirement for membership and participation.

EOSS has flown 14 successful flights over the past few years. We regularly fly amateur television, and a suite of atmospheric sensors.

Other experimental payloads have included, GPS and LORAN-C for a comparison of their accuracy. Homebrew differential GPS on the same flight. Students of Coloraro University at Boulder (CU) created their own differential system using a gps receiver at a KNOWN location, and calculated the offsets themselves, allowing the GPS vs. LORAN-C comparison greater accuracy.

EOSS hosted last year's "National Balloon Symposium" in Denver Colorado. People from more than 10 states, and Canada were in attendance as well as some of the commercial providers of equipment used in our "hobby".

We plan to fly EOSS-15 soon and here is our general information release about this flight. If you have any questions about the flight or EOSS please use email to my address (sig file at bottom).

EOSS-15 FLIGHT PROFILE

LAUNCH SITE:
Thunder Ridge Middle School
Picadilly and Smokey Hill Rd.
Aurora, Colorado, USA

latitude 39.61195 deg North
longitude 104.75050 deg West

(The lat/lon is actually for a location within 1 mile of launch point. I haven't been to the launch site to take an accruate fix yet.)

LAUNCH DATE: February 26,1994

LAUNCH TIME: 1600 UTC (Set up 1400 UTC) Launch time subject to FAA approval

ON-BOARD EXPERIMENT: Conducted by Cherry Creek High School.

PURPOSE: To measure the various levels of alpha, beta, and gamma radiation at various altitudes.

SHUTTLE FREQUENCIES:
Packet: 144.340
ATV: 426.250
CW Beacon: 147.555
Carries the call of WB4ETT

There will be a HF net run by Sparky\ KA0DPC on 7.232 MHz (phone). And the FOXHUNTER'S will coordinate on the Colorado Repeater Association's repeater 147.225 MHz (+600kHz). This will also be used for some local information during the flight. Thanks in advance to the Colorado Repeater Association for the use of their repeater.

REMARKS: Edge of Space Sciences will provide the platform for Cherry Creek High School and Thunder Ridge Middle School to study the lower atmosphere. Cherry Creek H.S. students have modified a geiger counter to meet the EOSS interface specifications which will measure the alpha, beta, and gamma levels of radiation vs. altitude. The experiment will gather data that should interest local NASA and NOAA officials.

Thunder Ridge M.S. students will make graphs that will help them understand the temperature vs. altitude and balloon dynamics by graphing the ascent and descent rate of the balloon.

The project will be presented at this years Denver, News 4 Education Exposition at the Colorado Convention Center on March 11,12,13 1994. More information about the EXPO can be obtained from EOSS.

Sponsorship for this flight and Education Exposition have been provided by:

Olde Antenna Lab
Dave Clingerman (W6OAL)
4725 W. Quincy
Num 1014
Denver, CO 80236
303-798-5926
303-498-3820

for his:
70 cm ATV Candelabra Antenna
GPS Wheel Antenna
Financial support in Sponsoring EOSS at the KCNC Expo

AT&T
for their:
Financial support in Sponsoring EOSS at the KCNC Expo

SUBMITTED on packet BY: Brian Thomas\N0VSA ground station co-lead
N0VSA@W0GVT.#NECO.CO.USA.NOAM

relayed to internet by:

Rick von Glahn
rickvg@cscns.com -- Internet (preferred)
74620,637 -- Compuserve
N0KKZ@W0GVT.#NECO.CO.USA -- packet radio

508. PK232 and RS HTX-202 problems.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-19 00:32:03 UTC
From: babiyd@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Feb18.173204.3490@malins.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50053

Hiya folks. I've got a PK232MBX packet controler, and a RadioShak HTX-202 handheld. I'd like them to become friends :).... My problem is, I assemble the cable as depicted in the manual, The cables check out with the ohm metere (no continutity breaks...) so I plug it in, throw the 232 into calibrate mode and hit k to key up, but the TX lcd segment doesn't light... no info getting out to the real world...

So folks, anything increadibly dumb that is obviously the problem or should I desodder everything and start from square 1?

Dale,
VE7XDB

509. Re: AmiCom 2.0: Compatible with MFJ1278T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-19 03:14:21 UTC
From: jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org
Message-ID: <2k406d$ea4@donal.dorsai.org>
Source record: 50054

Daniel Pfund (pfund@uni2a.unige.ch) wrote:
: If you already tried all that, you can only check that you have the correct
: settings for your serial port (ie: serial.device, speed etc...)
: I don't think that in KISS mode, the program tries to sync.... this is only
: for HOST mode! Your problem seems very strange!

I have managed to get the software to work. For some reason the MFJ was not switching into KISS mode. I manually issued the KISS ON command while in AX.25 using other term software. No positive response (i.e. "KISS WAS OFF", etc.). After fooling around with it for a bit I issued the RESET command, and the unit locked up on me. I then hard-reset the MFJ by removing JMP5. Upon being turned back on, no further problems were experienced. Once I verified that the MFJ was switching in and out of KISS mode properly, I loaded up AmiCom and it worked perfectly. It appears to be a nice piece of software; the nicest I have seen for the Amiga to date.

Thanks for your help.

--
John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org>

510. Re: PK232 and RS HTX-202 problems.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-19 14:08:31 UTC
From: jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org
Message-ID: <2k56h0$k7h@donal.dorsai.org>
Source record: 50055

DALE BABIY (babiyd@mala.bc.ca) wrote:
: Hiya folks. I've got a PK232MBX packet controler, and a RadioShak HTX-202
: handheld. I'd like them to become friends :).... My problem is, I assemble the
: cable as depicted in the manual, The cables check out with the ohm metere (no
: continutity breaks...) so I plug it in, throw the 232 into calibrate mode and
: hit k to key up, but the TX lcd segment doesn't light... no info getting out to
: the real world...

: So folks, anything increadibly dumb that is obviously the problem or should I
: desodder everything and start from square 1?

: Dale,
: VE7XDB

As I have neither an HTX-202 nor a PK-232, this is a shot in the dark but may be worth looking into. HT's key their transmitters using different methods; some draw a small current from the microphone pin, others make connections to ground. Check the Owner's Manual of your PK-232, there may be a section that deals with this. I know that my MFJ-1278 can be modified internally using jumpers to solve this problem. Or, you may have just soldered the cable connectors incorrectly...

Let me know how you make out.

--
John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.dorsai.org>

511. Re: PK232 and RS HTX-202 problems.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-19 15:35:38 UTC
From: rich@mulvey.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb19.153538.6329@mulvey.com>
Source record: 50056

DALE BABIY (babiyd@mala.bc.ca) wrote:
: Hiya folks. I've got a PK232MBX packet controler, and a RadioShak HTX-202
: handheld. I'd like them to become friends :).... My problem is, I assemble the
: cable as depicted in the manual, The cables check out with the ohm metere (no
: continutity breaks...) so I plug it in, throw the 232 into calibrate mode and
: hit k to key up, but the TX lcd segment doesn't light... no info getting out to
: the real world...

: So folks, anything increadibly dumb that is obviously the problem or should I
: desodder everything and start from square 1?

Well, when I was hooking my HTX up to my MFJ, I found that I had to use
a smaller value resistor than was recommended - I used 1.5K instead of the
2.2K mentioned in the manual and by RS.

It's been working like a charm ever since. (The HTX is great on
packet - I can hit nodes 14 miles away using the rubber resistor, while
in my basement. Of course, I don't usually do that because it would
annoy the other packeters in the area. :-)

- Rich

--
Rich Mulvey Amateur Radio: N2VDS Rochester, NY
rich@mulvey.com "Full power on half a watt."

512. KA9Q NOS mutation for VAX/VMS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-19 19:49:20 UTC
From: ptorre@maxwell.ee.washington.edu
Message-ID: <2k5qg0$nli@news.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 50057

Here's one I haven't heard before: Among the many mutations of KA9Q/NOS
to various platforms, has any port to VMS been done? The full
functionality of NOS would actually be overkill, as tcp/ip support is
already available via CMU-IP; is there some simple AX.25 KISS-mode
driver that will allow the VAX to talk to my MFJ-1270B?
(The OS is MicroVMS 4.4, incidentally.)

Thanks for any info,
-Phil KB7ZFH (ptorre@ee.washington.edu)

513. ARnet - Ham Radio Network

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-19 22:24:00 UTC
From: john.woodstock@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.44.4522.0NFB24A6@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 50058


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Amateur Radio Net

Amateur Radio Net is a net dedicated to Amateur Radio enthusiasts. If
you are an Amateur Radio enthusiast, or any of your callers are, this is
an echomail network for you. ARnet is replacing an older ham radio
network that recently folded - RF-Net(tm).

If you would like to get more information about this net, please look
for the information packet ARNET024.ZIP on the following BBS's:

Channel1
SaltAir
Mustang HQ BBS
Execnet
Intelec
Sound Of Music
and the Network Host BBS - The Silicon Garden.
It can be FREQ'd from 1:2619/211 using a magic name of ARNET

ARnet is available via QWK & FIDO. As this is the initial announcement
of the net many HUB positions are still open.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

John Woodstock, N2HAA
P.O. Box 436
Coram, NY 11784
BBS: 516-736-6662
FIDO: 1:2619/211
Internet: SysOp@woodybbs.com

 TXTBCST 1.3b: ARnet - Ham Radio Info Source

514. Re: BPQ for Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-19 23:07:33 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <761698803-0-21057@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 50059

The problem you are having with your packet software under Windows is Windows. It is really bad for communications... depending on what speed you are running at, it drops characters, and also (just like OS/2, Linux, etc...) won't allow the directr resetting of the serial port that maybe this software is attempting. If you want to multitask comm software, get something else, basically... or you might want to try getting a new comm driver... there are many good shareware ones, and many good non-shareware ones too.

515. BayCom V2.00

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-20 00:39:07 UTC
From: umg@phyvc.AUckland.ac.NZ
Message-ID: <45549.umg@phyvc.auckland.ac.nz>
Source record: 50060

Hi everyone,

Regarding the rumuors about the purportedly imminent release of V2.00 and associated questions, here's some wisdom straight from the horses' mouth, Johannes DG3RBU.

Johannes told me last week that he expected a release this year. There was no word about a release being imminent.

The new version is intended to have a YAPP facility.

It will also no longer be available for copying among amateurs, but will carry individualized call signs. Johannes regrets that it had to come to this, but the relentless efforts of certain people who have used "free" BayCom software to enhance commercial sales of their own clone modems without permission have driven the BayCom team to this decision.

In this context I would also like to warn impatient users from some advertising pitfalls put up by the not-so-honest in the business. While there are some genuine alternatives to the BayCom software such as TFPCX with assorted terminal programs, or AX25DRV and it's derivatives etc., some pirates have come up with programs that are based on outdated BayCom versions. A visiting German amateur recently gave me a program named PC-COM which he insisted had been given to him for free as the "latest BayCom software". On close inspection, it turned out to be a program with a fancy coloured start-up screen, based on BayCom version 1.2 which at that stage was at least two years out of date.

The current BayCom version is V1.50a, with some special compilations for certain regions. Unless you are attempting to run 300 Bd with a version V1.50, there is probably no reason to upgrade to V1.50a or any other 1.50-version that is worth the effort.

73, Ulrich ZL1DDL
Ulrich Guenther
Physics Department
University of Auckland
PH: 09-373 7599 ext. 8864

Internet: umg@phyvc.auckland.ac.nz
Amateur Packet Radio: ZL1DDL@ZL1AB.#11.NZL.OC

516. teemetry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-20 05:35:09 UTC
From: Al Ludwig <caludwig@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <RswKG+1.caludwig@delphi.com>
Source record: 50061

I am involved in a project involving PC data collection. I need to syncronize two PC's collecting data - one under a brige, and one in the car going over a bridge. All I need to do is provide some external time base that both PC's can collect along with the other data (actually only one need collect it, the opposite PC could generate it for itself and the other one) I need to syncronize the two PC's to within about 1 mili-second of each other. Any ideas??? Packet comes to mind as one posibility, but is it fast enough? How about other kinds of (amateur) digital telemetry? Any suggestions would be appericiated

Al Ludwig, N7JTI
caludwig@delphi.com

517. 6m Packet Questions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-20 13:32:52 UTC
From: tgoodin@delphi.com
Message-ID: <pq4qO60.tgoodin@delphi.com>
Source record: 50062

I currently run packet on 2m but was wanting to get another radio and add another port to my existing NOS station. I was considering 6m.

1. Can a Technician class license use 6m?
2. How many stations/nodes etc can be found on 6m?
3. What kind of "range" can be expected at 6m?
4. Is Packet at 6m any different than at 2m?

Anyone with experience at 6m please reply. Thanks CUL and 73's

Tim
KD4OFO@W4NJA
TGOODIN @ DELPHI.COM

.

518. Looking for CFG for BPQ/FBB system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 00:51:52 UTC
From: dreamer@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca
Message-ID: <UgSmu*9nQ@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca>
Source record: 50063

I'm in the process of setting up a Packet BBS.

The system is to run BPQ with two VHF ports (UHF or 6m may be in the future).
The BBS software if FBB5.15C. JNOS is a possibility....probably after my
copy of Desqview arrives.....probably in a week or two. I also have a
Telebit T2500SA on the BBS.

Can some Sysops who are also running FBB/BPQ systems please Email me their
configuration files?

Please email to "dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca", my feed to this group is currently
down...so I probably won't see any followups.

--
"Just a Crazy Engineer with an Amiga and an HP48sx" - The Dreamer
Email: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca or "Lawrence Chen" @ 1:134/3002
PHONE: +1 403 526 6019 FAX: +1 403 529 5102 CIS: 74200,2431
Praxis Society K12 BBS: +1 403 529 1610 Lunatic Haven: +1 403 526 6957
CYSNET Packet BBS: +1 403 526 4304 LHaven Dialup: +1 403 526 5035
Packet: VE6LKC @ VE6FRM.#HAT.AB.CAN.NA

519. Re: teemetry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 14:01:10 UTC
From: CSLE87
Message-ID: <CSLE87-210294080110@145.1.114.19>
Source record: 50064

In article <RswKG+1.caludwig@delphi.com>, Al Ludwig <caludwig@delphi.com>
wrote:

> I am involved in a project involving PC data collection. I need to
> syncronize two PC's collecting data - one under a brige, and one in the
> car going over a bridge. All I need to do is provide some external time
> base that both PC's can collect along with the other data (actually only
> one need collect it, the opposite PC could generate it for itself and the
> other one) I need to syncronize the two PC's to within about 1 mili-second
> of each other. Any ideas??? Packet comes to mind as one posibility, but
> is it fast enough? How about other kinds of (amateur) digital telemetry?
> Any suggestions would be appericiated
>
> Al Ludwig, N7JTI
> caludwig@delphi.com

Probably the simplest and yet most accurate way is to synch both computer
clocks to the same time code source, either WWVB or GPS. Receivers for both

are easy to build in the well-stocked electronics lab, or can be purchased
commercially from multiple sources.
There is a three-part construction project for a WWVB receiver system
currently running in 73 magazine's Jan, Feb, Mar 94 issues which may be of
interest to you.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

Some of the opinions expressed above aren't even claimed by the author!
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

520. Re: 6m Packet Questions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 14:02:43 UTC
From: grib@esvx17.es.dupont.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb21.140243.27237@es.dupont.com>
Source record: 50065

>1. Can a Technician class license use 6m?

Sure, look in your license manual, you can use all of 6 meters, except for the segment from 50.0-50.1. That's CW only (you can still use it, but only for CW!!)

>2. How many stations/nodes etc can be found on 6m?

Not many, this may vary from area to area, but in the east coast, I don't know of very many individual stations on 6m packet, if any, it's being used as a high speed backbone, (BBS to BBS links only), so I don't know of any individual stations on 6m packet. (this is in the northern Delaware area)

>3. What kind of "range" can be expected at 6m?

Depends on band conditions, antennas, power, etc. Figure about a 50 or so mile radius again, depending on the power, antennas, etc. Under special sporatic E or F layer propagation, you can talk across the country on 6, but during normal conditions, figure about 50 or so miles, some more, some less, depends on the individual station.

>4. Is Packet at 6m any different than at 2m?

Well, as I said, around here, 6 was only used for backbones. I could be wrong (it wouldn't be the first time!!), but most people shy away from 6 due to TVI/RFI concerns. Especially if you're going to use FM, I'd be careful to have a really clean and well filtered setup, especially if you're going to run more than just a few watts. My suggestion would to go up on either 222 or 440 and see if there's anyone up there first before trying 6, or maybe even go to 10. The 10 meter monoband/25 watt rigs are cheap now, and the band is begging for use, so if you put up a node there, especially in the 28.1-28.2 segment, both novices, and technicians (with code) can use it. You'd probrably find a few more users up on 10 than 6.

Good Luck,

Joe KI3B

521. KAM plus vs. PK-900 question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 15:54:07 UTC
From: peterson@physc1.byu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb21.085407.1404@physc1.byu.edu>
Source record: 50066

I am looking at purchasing a good multi-mode controller. It appears that the two that fit the bill are the Kantronics KAM plus and the AEA PK-900. They both appear to support simultaneous operation on HF plus VHF packet. However, the PK-900 specifically states that it is possible to add 9600 baud packet to the box but the KAM plus does not. Does anyone out there know if the KAM plus can be modified or upgraded to support 9600 baud packet on VHF?

Thanks for your help.

Bryan Peterson, ki7td
peterson@physc1.byu.edu

522. Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 16:19:49 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <CLL1D1.JC6@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 50067

Val Kartchner (val@cs.weber.edu) wrote:
: What little I know about the 23cm band is from a recent article (from
: a few months ago) in QST.

: 1 - It takes a Gunplexer.

: 2 - Since the receiver oscillator is derrived from the transmitter,
: it is a full-duplex path (on a frequency pair).

Perhaps you mean 10GHz?? I don't think I've ever seen a Gunnplexer for
1.2 GHz. These days 1.2GHz isn't that esoteric - with the flood of
DBMs, gain blocks (MMICs) around, 1.2 GHz should be fairly easy to design
for.
--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
"Drunk, [Beowulf] slew | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
no hearth companions." | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

523. aprs400.zip - Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 18:23:31 UTC
From: TPDugan@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <9402211823.kp249@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 50068
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

pub/msdos/hamradio/
aprs400.zip Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

APRS avoids the complexity and limitations of trying to maintain a connected packet radio network. It accomplishes the real-time display of operational traffic via UI frame broadcasts and map displays. A station with information to contribute transmits it, and all stations receive it.

APRS automatically tracks mobile packet stations interfaced to GPS or LORAN, and works just as well with manual tracking. Specific applications include weather nets, direction finding, plotting satellite contacts, and so forth.

Where is the Army-Navy game football, the event leader, the fire? What's the weather like at various points in the county? Where are the power lines down? Where is the flood, the hurricane, the earthquake?

Uploaded for the author, Bob Bruninga, WB4APR @ WB3V.MD.USA

Tim Dugan, KA3YYP
TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil

524. Re: DSP alternatives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 18:26:17 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb21.182617.26788@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50069

In article <171037.4894.s093bs@simenv.com> dphelps@simenv.com writes:
>I'm just a Ripvanwenkel type, thinking of getting into packet,
>so please excuse novice question, but
>I am trying to figure Packet out just as DSP chips are
>going through rapid evolution. I was looking for good buy in
>audio DSPs and was looking at a SoundTrax for $289 1-800-260-6771

Be careful with this DSP. I looked into it myself. It has
impressive specs, however, (i'm not shure but I believe) it
doesn't have very much memory. The SoundTrax board with the
SPROC processor is devoted to a limited application, a 24 channel
stereo graphics equalizer.

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

525. Hamblaster Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 18:30:17 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb21.183017.27027@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 50070

2-15-94

I hope that this will clear up a few questions about
the Hamblaster.

Disclaimer

This IS NOT an ad. The Hamblaster is not a product
that's being sold to amateurs or any other group.
It's a 3 year effort by myself and Will Torgrim N9PEA.
We have been doing this as a hobby, hopefully, to
improve Amateur radio. Unless we are ready to sell
the Hamblaster as a product or if we can get someone
to back us, I will continue to post our progress.

Finely, we have spent thousands of dollars to develope
the Hamblaster and we haven't earned a single penny
for our efforts. So how can this be an ad for profit?

The Hamblaster is not a software package. It requires a
special sound card that uses a Texas Instruments TMS320C25
DSP to run filters or audio demodulators. It can interface
to a TNC via a TTL digital port and replace the TNC's poor
filtering.

It's not compatible with other sound cards but it can
co-exist with them. I use my Soundblaster Pro and Hamblaster
together. I can, for example, run a filter on the the Hamblaster,
connect it's output the Soundblaster and record a CW signal using
the SB software under the Windows environment.

More "info"

1) External Power supply

I think one feature that separates the Hamblaster
from other sound boards is it's ability to run on
an external 12 volt supply. When a filter or modem
is loaded, you can turn off the computer and it
will stay active.

When it's connected to a PK-232, there's no need
to leave the computer on in order to keep the DSP
alive. Right now, my PK232/Hamblaster is runing
and it's been operating for about two weeks.

There still some developement work being done and
I'm told that the power supply will be on a small

PC board and sold as an option for about $20.00.

2) Adaptive (LMS) filter

There's ongoing developement in this area. We are
planing (I don't think this has been done before)
to add controls to the LMS algorithm.

Eureka! It works! 2-21-94

I just received a call from Will last night but I
wasn't home. :-< However, my answer machine got it.
He held the phone next to a speaker and I heard SSB with
a carrier and some other interferance. He pressed
a button on his computer and the hetrodyne was gone.

I don't have any details about the software except
that it works. I'll keep you posted.

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

526. NPFPMS available via ftp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 19:53:09 UTC
From: John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <761860389snz@g8dzh.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50071

A full shareware version of the NPFPMS Multi-user PMS (version 2.16) can
now be ftp'ed from

ftp.demon.co.uk /pub/ham/npfpms.exe (336,697 bytes long)

The PMS is written, by Ted Harrison G8NPF, to run as an application under
BPQcode (4.05 or greater). The computer should be a 286/386/486 PC compatible.
The PMS code will *NOT* work on a XT (8086/8088 cpu) system, sorry!

The PMS requires MSDOS >=3.3 or DRDOS >=5.0, and 640K ram. It will also run as
a DOS application under OS/2, WINDOWS and DESQview. A hard disk is essential
and a reasonably fast PC is advisable.

The PMS includes virtually all 'BBS' commands, many of which have been modified
to suit a PMS, rather than a BBS, system. It features, among other things;

Multi-user access. 'Simultaneous' operation on all channels.
YAPP binary file transfers and Ascii file transfers.
Automatic message forwarding.
FBB compatible bulk ascii & compressed message forwarding.
FBB 'ACK:' type messages.
NNA compatible bulk compressed message forwarding.
Automatic password verification when forwarding to and from a BBS running
the latest version of G1NNA's code (NNA v2.03 April 93).
REQDIR, REQFIL, FNDFIL and WP servers.
Automatic date-expired message killing/deleting.
Automatic Listing and Reading of mail on the local NTSBBS.
Full function text editor.
Local terminal mode, with all normal terminal functions.
Multi-colour displays.
User database and WP database.
Support for 7PLUS files.
Support for DESQview
.....plus lots more.

Further information from Ted Harrison NTS G8NPF@GB7ESX.#31.GBR.EU
Internet tedharrison@compulink.co.uk

--
John Ray
Loughton Essex England John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk CI$ 100041,305
G8DZH@GB7HSN.#32.GBR.EU

527. Re: PK232 and RS HTX-202 problems.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-21 22:32:37 UTC
From: timi@mendel.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <timi-210294143238@kos4mac22.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 50072

In article <1994Feb19.153538.6329@mulvey.com>,
rich@mulvey.com (Rich Mulvey) wrote:

> DALE BABIY (babiyd@mala.bc.ca) wrote:
[...]
>>hit k to key up, but the TX lcd segment doesn't light... no info
>>getting out to the real world...
>>
>>So folks, anything increadibly dumb that is obviously the problem or
>>should I desodder everything and start from square 1?

> Well, when I was hooking my HTX up to my MFJ, I found that I had
> to use a smaller value resistor than was recommended - I used 1.5K
> instead of the 2.2K mentioned in the manual and by RS.

If your HT keys when there's a current drain in it's microphone port,
you can check out the current need to activate transmission by connecting
the leads through a variable resistor. Adjust a 10K potentiometer until
it just keys the unit. For a reference point, I've found that the Yaesu
FT-416 keys with just under 3.0K in line or a current greater than about
1.7 mA at 5V (Normally the unit "expects" to see a microphone with 2K
impedance, or a 2.5 mA drain, for TX keying).

Regards,
Tim Ikeda
timi@mendel.berkeley.edu

528. Sound Blaster stupidity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-22 15:06:42 UTC
From: n4hy@runner.ccr-p.ida.org
Message-ID: <N4HY.94Feb22150642@runner.ccr-p.ida.org>
Source record: 50076

```
--
Robert W. McGwier | n4hy@ccr-p.ida.org Interests: ham radio,
Center for Communications Research | scouts, astronomy, golf (o yea, & math!)
Princeton, N.J. 08520 | ASM Troop 5700, ACM Pack 53 Hightstown
(609)-279-6240(v) (609)-924-3061(f)| I used to be a Buffalo . . . NE III-120
```

529. Re: Nameserver for ampr.org

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-22 16:37:12 UTC
From: fn@junior.mathtok.polymtl.ca
Message-ID: <CLMwu3.AKJ@cc.umontreal.ca>
Source record: 50073

In article <2kbeqq$kpu@vanbc.wimsey.com>,
Erik Skovgaard <erik@vanbc.wimsey.com> wrote:
>I am trying to set up a solid Internet access using JNOS. My access is
>through a similar system at a local university.
>
>Trouble is, nobody on Internet can get to me since routing tables do not
>seem to contain my IP address or my host name.
>
>I have two questions (today's quiz?):
>
>1. Who is the primary/secondary nameserver for ampr.org? (I am talking
>about the Internet side here, not the RF side). SOME ampr.org hosts seem
>to be reachable.

Numerous hosts on the ampr.org are not declared in the nameserver database
because usually people who assign the 44.xx.xx.xx IP addresses do not
register them to ucsd.edu.
And even if there is an entry in the nameserver database, it's not
surprising that hosts are unreachable. The Internet and AMPRNet are
two separate networks. Only a few hosts on AMPRNet are connected to the
Internet trough gateways.

Here is the header of the nameserver table.

```
@ IN SOA ucsd.edu. brian.ucsd.edu. (
94022213 ; Serial
360000 ; Refresh
3600 ; Retry
3600000 ; Expire
864000 ); Minimum

IN NS ucsd.edu.
IN NS trout.nosc.mil.
IN NS hpcsos.col.hp.com.
IN NS w1mx.mit.edu.
```

You can download the nameserver tables via anynomous ftp to ucsd.edu
in /hamradio: ampr.org and ampr.org.rev.

>2. Who is doing mail (MX) forwarding for ampr.org?
>
I don't really understand your question. Anyone can define a MX for
a machine on the ampr.org domain.

>73 de VE7MDL (erik@ve7mdl.ampr.org) ....Erik.
>

>(IP address: 44.135.160.50)
>
Are you sure ? According to the nameserver
44.135.160.50 = ve7abw.ampr.org
44.135.96.92 = ve3.ve7mdl.ampr.org
and ve7mdl.ampr.org is not registered.

73 de Francois / VE2NFC
--
Francois Normant (VE2NFC) | Internet: fn@mathappl.polymtl.ca
Ecole Polytechnique - Mathematiques | Compu$erve: 75210,525
C.P. 6079 - succursale centre ville | Tel. (514) 340-5968
Montreal - Quebec - Canada - H3C 3A7 | Fax. (514) 340-4463

530. Nosview 3.04 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-22 18:03:23 UTC
From: jeg@aurora.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <jeg.761940203@aurora.jhuapl.edu>
Source record: 50074

Greetings fellow hams,

I just recently installed nosview304 on my pc.
Using the appopriate local domain.txt file, I keep
getting "Host Unknown" whenever I try connecting to
another node. I can connect to loopback (set to
127.0.0 in domain.txt) and the software talks to the
tnc okay. Anyone have any ideas on what the problem
may be? Thanks in advance.

73's de John kd3wy
jeg@aardvark.jhuapl.edu

531. How to RFD for new group?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-22 18:14:23 UTC
From: sfarlow@sugar.NeoSoft.COM
Message-ID: <2kdi1v$bj2@sugar.NeoSoft.COM>
Source record: 50075

I am wanting to start an RFD and then CFV to establish a
rec.radio.amateur.digital.packet for packet radio ONLY.
I have NEVER done an RFD or CFV and would need some guidance.
Can anyone help me ?

sfarlow@sugar.neosoft.com

532. Help with old radio.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 00:41:00 UTC
From: jeff.lineberry@tomcat.com
Message-ID: <d9.77.707.0NE46305@tomcat.com>
Source record: 50077

I hope someone out there can help me with a small problem. I am trying

533. Re: KAM plus vs. PK-900 question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 02:50:38 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <CLnp8G.Ju1@news.direct.net>
Source record: 50078

In article <1994Feb21.085407.1404@physc1.byu.edu>, peterson@physc1.byu.edu says:
>
>I am looking at purchasing a good multi-mode controller. It appears that the
>two that fit the bill are the Kantronics KAM plus and the AEA PK-900. They
>both appear to support simultaneous operation on HF plus VHF packet. However,
>the PK-900 specifically states that it is possible to add 9600 baud packet to
>the box but the KAM plus does not. Does anyone out there know if the KAM plus
>can be modified or upgraded to support 9600 baud packet on VHF?
>
>Thanks for your help.
>
>Bryan Peterson, ki7td
>peterson@physc1.byu.edu

I currently have both the PK900 and the KAM with version 6.0 firmware. I find that both units are very good. I prefer the PK900 over the KAM however due to its more advanced host interface.

As far as the 9600 baud operation, I do not think that the KAM is capable of this operation.
I scanned the users guide for the KAM and did not see any mention of 9600 baud packet or the standard modem disconnect header.

73 Gary KF7XP

gjohnson@indirect.com
Author of XPCOM and XPDUAL.

534. Re: BPQ and Windows3.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 03:35:53 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCLnrBu.LoJ@netcom.com>
Source record: 50079

M.R.Bailey (mrb3@ukc.ac.uk) wrote:
: I am trying to set up a BPQ node and run it under windows 3.1. I can get
: the software to run normally under dos, but when i load up windows things
: start to go wrong!! At the moment i am using DEBUG to kill the com ports
: and that seems to work, but i am not sure if this is the correct thing
: to do.
: Also when i load up more than one program, ie Chat4 or term4, or traffic, then
: things start to crash, and i have had a few serious crashes in windows
: which i don`t like!!

: I would be grateful for any advice...

: Many thanks inadvance,

: Matthew

: --
: (========== Matthew Bailey ==========)
: 2nd Year, Electronics and Communications Engineering
: Packet (Ax25) - G7KSG @ GB7ZAA #34.GBR.EU

hi matthew...

try setting maxcomport=x in your system.ini file, in the [386Enh] section
of the file, where x is one less than the number of comports that you have...
then put bpq on the last comport... for example, if you have 2 com ports,
set maxcomport=1, then use com 2 for bpq... the maxcomport entry tells
windoze how many comports to grab...

and i had the post inquiring about baycom 2.0... please email me if you
find a release i can grab via ftp...

mitch, wa4osr
--
---
fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..
---

535. [rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc] Re: How to RFD for new group?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 04:37:54 UTC
From: pschleck@cwis.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.761978274@cwis>
Source record: 50080
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,news.groups

In <2kdi1v$bj2@sugar.NeoSoft.COM> sfarlow@sugar.NeoSoft.COM (Stephen Farlow) writes:

>I am wanting to start an RFD and then CFV to establish a
>rec.radio.amateur.digital.packet for packet radio ONLY.
>I have NEVER done an RFD or CFV and would need some guidance.
>Can anyone help me ?

>sfarlow@sugar.neosoft.com

Hi Stephen,

I believe we had this conversation before on the rra-wg mailing list. I referred you to "How to Create a New Usenet Newsgroup" on news.announce.newusers, and examples of RFD and CFV announcements on news.announce.newgroups. I encouraged you to come up with a draft RFD yourself, which I offered to review (Although I don't support your proposal, I generally support the RFD/CFV process in principle).

Anyone can initiate this process, so even though the members of rra-wg (who initiated the last rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroup reorganization) decided not to pursue a re-examination of rec.radio.amateur.digital at this time, the matter is still very much open for a motivated (and qualified) person to pursue.

Incidentally, the reasons that I and others decided not to call for a revote in 6 months (Jan. 94) like we announced we would were as follows:

- rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc and Ham-Digital have almost seamlessly taken over from rec.radio.amateur.packet and Packet-Radio without much fuss and have easily encompassed all packet discussion (vanilla X.25, TCP/IP, Clover, etc.).

- The tension we previously noticed on TCP-Group with novices and their questions undermining it as an "expert" forum seem to have gone away (at least for the 6 months that I've been following the list). Possibly r.r.a.d.m has offloaded some of that demand, or perhaps the "threat" to make a Usenet newsgroup for radio TCP/IP has encouraged the users of that mailing list to manage it better.

- There was strong support for the rec.radio.amateur.digital hierarchy at the last vote, but that was tempered with a desire to not create too many newsgroups under it for now. Barring a clear mandate for another newsgroup, we're going to hold off for the time being.

But again, it's possibly that our viewpoint is slightly off, and there may be pent-up net demand for another newsgroup. I encourage those who

want their voices heard to pursue the RFD/CFV process. One way to pursue this is to join the rra-wg mailing list (rec.radio.amateur Working Group), which is a forum of FAQ maintainers, net experts, and volunteers who would be happy to advise you. To subscribe, send E-mail to rra-wg-request@amdahl.com.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

536. Monitoring with Modem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 07:26:57 UTC
From: jcox@lakes.trenton.sc.us
Message-ID: <mVV7Hc1w165w@lakes.trenton.sc.us>
Source record: 50081

We are trying to set up a local area packet network and are monitoring several freqs looking for a clear one. There are several candidate freqs that have 2400 baud activity on them, and I need to find out if they're local or just due to band openings. Trouble is, I don't have a 2400 baud packet modem.

I have a 2400 baud telephone modem in the packet computer. Is it possible to set up the telephone modem to monitor the raw data? All I'm hoping to find is some callsigns, and that might be discernible in the data stream. Any thoughts or Hayes modem commands for setup?

Thanks,
John WD4PKZ
jcox@lakes.trenton.sc.us

537. Protocols used in commercial packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 12:24:55 UTC
From: hpeach@ca.uky.edu
Message-ID: <hpeach.79.000C6AAF@ca.uky.edu>
Source record: 50088

AX.25 is used and was developed specifically for the amateur community.
However, in our area there are several _business band_ users using a type of
packet that amateur TNCs can not decode. The signals sound VERY similar to
amateur packet (seems like 1200 baud FSK). Is/are there any commercial radio
standards equivilent to AX.25? Proprietary?

Harold
hpeach@ca.uky.edu

538. MSK receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 12:34:02 UTC
From: tm@koppelo.cs.tut.fi
Message-ID: <TM.94Feb23143402@koppelo.cs.tut.fi>
Source record: 50082
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Does anyone know where to find or how to build a radio receiver that
picks up MSK (minimium shift keying) modulated 100 bits/sec data
transmitted on aprox 300 kHz carrier signal?

This would be used to receive differential GPS-corrections from a
reference station.

Any pointers?
--

Tatu Mannisto Tampere Univ. of TeXnology
+358 31 434 456 home Internet: tm@cs.tut.fi
+358 31 162 951 work (HB230)
---

539. Re: HELP - Packet w/o TNC...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 13:33:08 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-230294073308@145.1.114.19>
Source record: 50083

In article <CL8Fnr.2tu@on.bell.ca>, ydupont@Qc.Bell.CA (Yvan Dupont) wrote:

>
> I'm this kind of person who always want to do more with less. I'm
> looking for a new challenge.
>
> I LOOKING FOR A WAY TO DO PACKET WITHOUT HAVING A TNC...
>
> I own a PC XT with internal 1200 bauds modem and also a MAC+ with an
> external V32/42bis ComStation V modem.
>

I'm going to climb out on a limb here and ASSUME that the PC
modem is a standard Type 212, which uses 1200 baud PSK, not
the standard 202 used by the amateur community. I can guarantee
that the ComStation V is also not compatible.

>
> I don't know that much about PACKET, but is it possible using that
> hardware (one of these two platforms) and some fancy software to start
> doing PACKET. Am I crazy or is it a good challenge?
>

Unfortunately neither modem uses the FSK tone pattern
(1200 Mk/2200 Sp) that is standard for packet operations on VHF.
They also do not support the 170 Hz shifts (2125 Mk/2295 Sp or
1200 Mk/1370 Sp) used for HF packet. Therefore you should abandon
the idea of using these particular pieces of hardware, but don't
drop the project!

Instead might I suggest that you build a simple one (XR2207) or two
chip (XR2205/XR2211?) "modem" which you CAN interface to the PC of
your choice. Now you have home-built a Baycom equivalent interface,
though probably not so small as to fit inside a DB25 connector.
Software to perform the AX.25 coding is available for either platform
on several FTP sites - use the stuff labeled Baycom.

You'll note that the narrow shift is the same as used for RTTY on HF, so
the suggestion that follows could become a multi-mode unit if you can find
RTTY software as well as packet.

I'm sure there are several packeteers in your area who would be happy
to assist you in homebrewing what they spent several hundred C$ to
purchase. In addition to saving money, you will learn more about RTTY,
packet, and modems this way. By the way, hams never SAVE money, they
just allocate it toward the next pending project!

>
> My rig is a FT-530.
>
> Thanks for your help
>
> Yvan - VE2YDU
>
> Bell SYGMA, Telecom Solutions
> 30 Renaud, Loretteville (Qc) CANADA G2A 2K7
> TEL: 418-843-7564 FAX: 418-842-9559
> Internet: ydupont@Qc.bell.CA HAM: VE2YDU
> ---
> Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are mine and not my employer's.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

Some of the opinions expressed above aren't even claimed by the author!
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN

540. F.Y.I., DSP Feature Article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 14:40:48 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb23.144048.4741@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 50084
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,comp.dsp

There is a feature article (9 pages) covering DSP for PC's
in the March 1994 issue of PC Computing. Cover highlights
Chicago (Win 4.0). Pages 188-200 gives overview of DSP for
Modems, Photoship Accelerators, Shound Cards, Notebook
apps, and three resource pages.

____
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o _/ o o|
HF - PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV,CW |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |__________|

541. Link between Sun and Mac, suggestion?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 15:38:21 UTC
From: Joseph Chen <r0207009@ccms.ntu.edu.tw>
Message-ID: <1994Feb23.153821.15433@ccds3.ntu.edu.tw>
Source record: 50085

Hi,

I'm considering to set up a link between the Sun workstation and a Macintosh running MacTCP. Via ham radio, of course. I'm totally NEW to the world of ham radio, but have some experience in networking. Any suggestion (hardware, software, policy..) is appreciated. Thanks a lot!

Joseph

542. f6fbb and nos software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 16:14:49 UTC
From: budinger@titan.ds.gen.nj.US
Message-ID: <2d6b80ff.titan@titan.ds.gen.nj.us>
Source record: 50086

Hi,
I am looking for a site on the Internet either
FTP or GOPHER where I can get the latest copies of
the F6FBB and WG7J NOS software?? I am going to be
starting a bbs and I want to use F6FBB and have a NOS
station also hooked into the network. I have a very old
version of nos (wg7j). I will be running the nos
station on an XT with 640k.. Can anyone help?
Either reply directly or via the list! thanks!

543. VHS VCR Design??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 18:36:33 UTC
From: endicott@netcom.com
Message-ID: <endicottCLox0y.4Ip@netcom.com>
Source record: 50087

I know this is not what this group is usually about, but I've posted a message on the video groups, and have no intelligent answers, and I know most hams are into a variety of electronics.

I am looking for someone who understands VHS VCRs, possibly a repair tech or the like to explain why, in the 2 VSH VCRs that I've used, while scanning in forward or reverse, and I issue the command to scan in the opposite direction, the VCR pauses a second or so in freeze frame, while I hear a motor whirring inside before it is able to go in the opposite direction. This is not to be confused with going fast forward or rewind with the tape wound back into the cassette. None of the Beta machines I've had do this. They go instantly from one scan direction (with picture) to the opposite direction.

I you wish to post publicly, fine, but would you send me EMail letting me know you've posted an answer so that I can rush back and look. I am soon to be in the market for a VHS VCR and I use them for studying films, TV shows, etc., and that pause with VHS is driving me crazy!

Thanks for your patience.

--
Robert Endicott (endicott@netcom.com)
Left Los Angeles just in time! (rumble, rumble, shake, shake)
Now living in Atlanta.

544. NOS availability???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-23 20:39:59 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Feb23.203959.29943@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 50089
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Thank you for reading this note.

I am looking for an internet source for the latest revision of NOS v1.10 for either/or the Mac and PC.

If you have any information that might be of use to me, please send an e-mail to me at:
rumbalj@gov.on.ca or a packet message to me at:
VA3BUS@VE3WNM.#NE.ON.CA.NOAM

Thanks and 73.

de John
--
John E. Rumball Internet: rumbalj@gov.on.ca
Sudbury, ON Ham Call: VA3BUS (and VE3OTH)

545. Re: KAM plus vs. PK-900 question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 03:29:38 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCLpLpF.2sJ@netcom.com>
Source record: 50090

Gary L. Johnson (gjohnson@indirect.com) wrote:
: In article <1994Feb21.085407.1404@physc1.byu.edu>, peterson@physc1.byu.edu says:
: >
: >I am looking at purchasing a good multi-mode controller. It appears that the
: >two that fit the bill are the Kantronics KAM plus and the AEA PK-900. They
: >both appear to support simultaneous operation on HF plus VHF packet. However,
: >the PK-900 specifically states that it is possible to add 9600 baud packet to
: >the box but the KAM plus does not. Does anyone out there know if the KAM plus
: >can be modified or upgraded to support 9600 baud packet on VHF?
: >
: >Thanks for your help.
: >
: >Bryan Peterson, ki7td
: >peterson@physc1.byu.edu

hi bryan, mitch wa4osr here in mobile, alabama...

i have not used the kam, but have had a pk-900 plus the 9600 baud
board for it... it is a nice unit but a *power hog*... it pulls
over an amp... other than that, it is a superb unit... the modems
work great, and the software is typical aea... the 9600 baud board
works great, and the output waveform at 9600 baud looked almost
as good as the dsp-2232... way better than the mfj or pac-comm
9600 baud units (lots of am)... the other negative is that it
is a *BIG* box... you could easily put probably about 4 cams
in the pk-900... either unit is very good, but if you plan on
any 9600 baud work, terresterial (lots of dx clusters are going
to require users to go to 9600) or the pacsats then the pk-900
is the preferable unit...

cul...
mitch, wa4osr
--
---
fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..
---

546. ??Using Kantronics KPC-3 w/MAC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 04:32:45 UTC
From: szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <CLpoML.851@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 50091

I am considering using a MAC PLUS with a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC with my VHF
radio for packet..Anyone out there done this and how do u feel about it?
I also need a wiring diagram for TNC to computor..Please reply by
E-MAIL..Tnx..Jeff N6MYF

547. megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 05:43:36 UTC
From: val@cs.weber.edu
Message-ID: <2kheq8$jru@u.cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 50092

In article <CLL1D1.JC6@cscsun.rmc.edu> dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu (David Tiller) writes:
:Val Kartchner (val@cs.weber.edu) wrote:
:: What little I know about the 23cm band is from a recent article (from
:: a few months ago) in QST.
:
:: 1 - It takes a Gunplexer.
:
:: 2 - Since the receiver oscillator is derrived from the transmitter,
:: it is a full-duplex path (on a frequency pair).
:
:Perhaps you mean 10GHz?? I don't think I've ever seen a Gunnplexer for
:1.2 GHz. These days 1.2GHz isn't that esoteric - with the flood of
:DBMs, gain blocks (MMICs) around, 1.2 GHz should be fairly easy to design
:for.

My questions in light of information which I have received (besides the
above) are: How can I get megabit per second rates over amateur ratio?
What is necessary, and how do I connect it to my computer?

Fortunately, due to the posting, I have found some contacts for megabit
per second packet in Utah. (They actually found me by replying to my
post. :-)) It may still be useful to discuss the subject in this newsgroup.

73 -- KB7VBF
--
|================ #include <stddisclaimer.h> ================///=============|
| "AMIGA: The computer for the creative mind" (tm) Commodore /// Weber State |
| "Macintosh: The computer for the rest of us"(tm) Apple \\\/// University |
|== "I think, therefore I AMiga" -- val@csulx.weber.edu ==\///= Ogden UT USA =|

548. DR590_with_Baycom_Modem_(engl.)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 11:30:39 UTC
From: wil@maschinenbau.tu-ilmenau.de
Message-ID: <wil.4.0@maschinenbau.tu-ilmenau.de>
Source record: 50093

Hallo,
a friend of mine is trying to start with packet-radio. He is equipped with
ALINCO DR590 and home-made Baycom Modem. Unfortunately the nearby digipeater
is not able to decode his transmitted signal. The modulation is not clear.
With Handy C528 the equipment works well.
But I think the DR590 is not wrong.
Does anybody have a hint to solve the problem?
Thanks for reading this message!
7e de Wil, DG0OD

T E C H N I C A L U N I V E R S I T Y I L M E N A U
===
Technische Universitaet ILMENAU Tel. ++49 3677 691258
Dipl.-Ing. Wilfried Besig
Am Ehrenberg, Haus F, Fak. MB
PSF 327
D-98684 Ilmenau

email: Wil@Maschinenbau.tu-ilmenau.de
(ax25: DG0OD@DB0RSV.#THR.DEU.EU)

549. Re: Protocols used in commercial packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 12:10:54 UTC
From: cnc23a@b4pph13e.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1994Feb24.121054.9356@brtph560.bnr.ca>
Source record: 50094

In article <hpeach.79.000C6AAF@ca.uky.edu>, hpeach@ca.uky.edu (Harold G. Peach Jr.) writes:
|> AX.25 is used and was developed specifically for the amateur community.
|> However, in our area there are several _business band_ users using a type of
|> packet that amateur TNCs can not decode. The signals sound VERY similar to
|> amateur packet (seems like 1200 baud FSK). Is/are there any commercial radio
|> standards equivilent to AX.25? Proprietary?
|> ---
|> Harold
|> hpeach@ca.uky.edu

Intresting,

I have heard the same 'type' of thing on 450(comm/gov) here as well. The only 440 rig I have is am HT, and I haven't built a cable to interface it to my TNC. I was going to try to MONITOR and then use the TRACE command. It should show even non-AX.25 stuff comming across. Right ?

Have you tied this ?

Would be intrested in the outcome if it works.

73s
--
==========

Ken M. Edwards, PE Bell Northern Research, Research Triangle Park, NC
(919) 481-8476 email: cnc23a@bnr.ca Ham: N4ZBB Packet: n4zbb@n1gmv.nc
DX PacketCluster (tm) Node : W4DW

All opinions are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of my employer or co-workers, family, friends, congress, or president.

550. Re: Protocols used in commercial packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 14:54:19 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-240294085419@145.1.114.19>
Source record: 50095

In article <hpeach.79.000C6AAF@ca.uky.edu>, hpeach@ca.uky.edu (Harold G. Peach Jr.) wrote:

> AX.25 is used and was developed specifically for the amateur community.

AX.25 was derived from the commercial public standard protocol X.25, and the two are similar but incompatible protocols, due to changes primarily in the addressing structures. Packet is not a protocol, it is a technique or methodology of sending long messages in several shorter bursts.

> However, in our area there are several _business band_ users using a type of
> packet that amateur TNCs can not decode. The signals sound VERY similar to
> amateur packet (seems like 1200 baud FSK).

There is a VERY good chance that they are using the same type of modem and tone constellation, which is that of the Bell 202 modem. In fact, if you simply connect a 202 modem to the receiver audio and watch the data output on a computer screen, you'll see the ENTIRE contents of the data burst, not just the encapsulated text. That's exactly how a BayCom modem works - your computer does the work of the Packet Assembler/Disassembler (PAD).

The eavesdropping technique will work with any protocol, by the way, but if the data is encrypted it does not decode it for you. WARNING: If the transmissions are encrypted or otherwise made inaccessible to a casual listener, it is illegal for anyone to monitor the transmissions. In this case the Electronic Communications Privacy Act supercedes the idea that if a signal is in the air it is fair game.

> Is/are there any commercial radio
> standards equivilent to AX.25? Proprietary?

The commercial boys probably use X.25 protocol because it is compatible with many land-line networks including this one. As noted, X.25 is public and was the basis of AX.25 development

> ---
> Harold
> hpeach@ca.uky.edu

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < Stupidity is an elemental force for which
Motorola Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus

Some of the opinions expressed above won't even be claimed by the author!
csle87@email.comm.mot.com WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA
NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN

551. Re: HELP - Packet w/o TNC...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 16:41:09 UTC
From: allenw@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <2kilb5$hb9@crchh620.bnr.ca>
Source record: 50096

Karl Beckman <CSLE87@email.mot.com> wrote:
> ydupont@Qc.Bell.CA (Yvan Dupont) wrote:
>>
>> I LOOKING FOR A WAY TO DO PACKET WITHOUT HAVING A TNC...
>>
>> I own a PC XT with internal 1200 bauds modem and also a MAC+ with an
>> external V32/42bis ComStation V modem.
>>
>
>I'm going to climb out on a limb here and ASSUME that the PC
>modem is a standard Type 212, which uses 1200 baud PSK, not
>the standard 202 used by the amateur community. I can guarantee
>that the ComStation V is also not compatible.

Yvan, your project sounds very similar to what I'm trying to do.
My project involves a satellite transmission received by a dish
carrying packet data which is decoded and displayed on a high-res
monitor. A rep from the company who transmits this service told
me yesterday that this signal is at 38,400 baud!! Major stimey
for me. . .

>Unfortunately neither modem uses the FSK tone pattern
>(1200 Mk/2200 Sp) that is standard for packet operations on VHF.
>They also do not support the 170 Hz shifts (2125 Mk/2295 Sp or
>1200 Mk/1370 Sp) used for HF packet. Therefore you should abandon
>the idea of using these particular pieces of hardware, but don't
>drop the project!

Does the above info apply also to satellite transmission at over 3 Ghz?
This is a service transmitted by a company for specific market data.
I am merely attempting to discover if my idea is valid or not. The
company's systems could not be that sophisticated, because they are not
very expensive to lease. . . Total (standalone) equipment involved is:
- an 18" satellite dish with coax cable runing to ...
- a 'decoder' box (about the size of a mini-desktop PC) with a ...
- high-res monitor attached.
(I have not been inside the decoder box to see the hardware,
but it is supposed to have its own satellite receiver and
3 processors (for signal decode, data display, and ??))

What I want to do is:
replace the decoder box with a small satellite receiver and run the
signal directly into a modem on my PC and decode the packet data in
software; then display the data on my PC monitor.

Problems I foresee:
interference on my PC from the 3 Ghz frequency,
the tone pattern standardization mentioned above

As you can see, I'm new to this type of communication, and am fudging
my way through; learning as I go. Karl, can this idea of mine work?
Even theoretically? Anybody else have input?

>> Yvan - VE2YDU
>--
>Karl Beckman, P.E.

Allen Willson BNR claims no responsibility for
PBX software design my rambling.
Bell-Northern Research
Richardson, Texas

552. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 16:50:00 UTC
From: MARK@novell.business.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <MARK.817.2D6CDAB8@novell.business.uwo.ca>
Source record: 50097

>My questions in light of information which I have received (besides the
>above) are: How can I get megabit per second rates over amateur ratio?
>What is necessary, and how do I connect it to my computer?

>Fortunately, due to the posting, I have found some contacts for megabit
>per second packet in Utah. (They actually found me by replying to my
>post. :-)) It may still be useful to discuss the subject in this newsgroup.

I dropped all HAM stuff and picked up a pair of commercial wireless network
cards. They operate at 902-928 1/4 watt. They give you 2meg/sec. They
have packet drivers. FTP transfers are 120k/sec when transfering BIG files.

The cards are made by NCR and are called NCR wavelan. There are a few OEM
relabeled versions of the same.

I currently pass ipx, ipx and appletalk through my link. I am using it now.

553. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-24 16:59:00 UTC
From: jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <19940224115946.jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 50098

>
> My questions in light of information which I have received (besides the
> above) are: How can I get megabit per second rates over amateur ratio?
> What is necessary, and how do I connect it to my computer?
>
> Fortunately, due to the posting, I have found some contacts for megabit
> per second packet in Utah. (They actually found me by replying to my
> post. :-)) It may still be useful to discuss the subject in this newsgroup.
>
> 73 -- KB7VBF
> --

I'm very interested in hearing about megabit per second packet. I'm
interested in hearing about what it takes to do packet above 2400 baud.
I would like to setup a link 40-50 miles away that is relatively fast.
I don't mind building things, so if all it takes is building a modem,
no problem. I'm sure it's harder than that though. :(
Jay KA9OKT

554. Re: HELP - Packet w/o TNC...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-25 00:21:58 UTC
From: stephens@geod.emr.ca
Message-ID: <stephens.762135718@ngis>
Source record: 50099

Try PMP Poor Man's Packet. You can not get much simpler. PCB's
cost $C7 and the TCM3105 is $16 from Active. I put one togehter
for demos and travelling around. Works!
73 VE3PYG

--
Dave Stephenson
Geological Survey of Canada *Too much bad arithmetic is not a *
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada *substitute for not enough good *
Internet: stephens@geod.emr.ca * mathematics *

555. MUD for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-25 17:57:16 UTC
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <swood.762199036@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 50100
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.games.mud.misc

Well, I just made the interesting discovery of how much 'like' internet
the packet tcp/ip is. (ie It is in many cases part of internet - doi)

Anyway, I was working on trying to add an ax25 front end to a mud
system. I, however, am aware that most tcp/ip stuff should work fine
on packet tcp/ip and have even test logged in to a few internet muds
(quickly and not into the actual game) from the internet side.

What I was wondering was if anyone would be interested in modifying
a mud on a site somewhere to service strictly packet tcp/ip operators?
It would involve requiring an id (and probably callsign verification)
prior to receiving a character. Wall style commands would need to be
costly and coding short and sweet to cut down unnecessary bandwidth.
I was even wondering about the necessity of a 'language content' filter
but I believe that could be avoided by resticting access specifically to
amateurs.

Due to the speed of internet, it would be preferable to run on the
landline side of internet as compared to the packet world. Heartbeat
rate would be reduced as well as any other speed related items to provide
for fair play.

I would be interested to know if anyone would be interested in helping on
such a project and what other suggestions or issues could be brought up
in relation to this. Though it was my desire to make a mud available on
an off frequency at ax.25 style connections, it would probably be much more
beneficial to all to use a slim and trim mud where ax.25<->tcp/ip connections
already exist.

Please send any comments to:

SWood@Oakland.edu
--
***** Last month to go shoot Fuzzy little bunnies!!! *****
(satire now people - put your flames away)
Mar. 01 Closing day of winter Crow hunting in Michigan
(Crows may be taken out of season - see Hunting rules)

556. Digital Conference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-25 18:49:05 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9402251850.AA14907@ATK.COM>
Source record: 50101

Subject: Time:12:43 PM
OFFICE MEMO Digital Conference Date:2/25/94
This is a revision to a previous bulletin on this subject. Due to a misunderstanding with the Thunderbird Hotel and Conference Center, the information on room rates in the earlier release is incorrect. Sorry for any inconvenience this might have caused. Anyway, here's the corrected announcement and call for papers:

1994 ARRL DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS

(Rev. 1, 2-25-94)

The TwinsLAN ARC will sponsor the 1994 (13th annual) ARRL Digital Communications Conference August 19-21 at the Thunderbird Hotel and Conference Center in Bloomington, Minnesota, U.S.A.

The objective of the Conference is to create a forum for radio amateurs and experts in digital communications, networking, and related technologies to meet, publish their work, and present new ideas and techniques for discussion. Presenters and attendees will have the opportunity to exchange ideas and learn about recent hardware and software advances, theories, experimental results, and practical applications.

AGENDA

The agenda for the three-day event includes informal activities for attendees and family members on Friday, August 19 through noon Sunday, August 21. Formal conference activities, including presentation of papers and forums are scheduled for Saturday, August 20, from 8:30 am to 5 pm. A detailed agenda will be available when schedules are finalized.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Anyone interested in digital communications is invited to submit a paper for publication in the Conference Proceedings. Presentation at the Conference is not required for publication. Papers are due by June 20 and should be submitted to Maty Weinberg, ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 U.S.A. or via Internet at lweinber@arrl.org.

If there is a topic you think should be included in the Conference, or someone that should be encouraged to publish and/or present his or her accomplishment, please contact Rick Whiting, W0TN, by Internet e-mail (preferred) rick_whiting@atk.com, or by MCI Mail, CompuServe 71445,377, or U.S. Mail to 5780 Rosewood Lane N., Plymouth, MN, 55442 U.S.A.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The Conference site is located near the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport. Free 24-hr shuttle service is available to and from the airport.

For information on room reservations, NW Airlines ticket discounts, Twin Cities visitor attractions, etc, please contact Cathy Thomas, Mainline Travel, at 1-800-726-6715.

A FAMILY WEEKEND

Family participation in the Digital Conference weekend is encouraged. The hotel has a large pool for guests. Informal outings are planned to the Minnesota Zoo (admission extra) and the Mall of America, the largest indoor shopping mall in the U.S. Free scheduled shuttle service is also available from the conference center to the Mall. Minnesota is a great place to visit in August. Consider making this weekend an addition to your family vacation plans.

REGISTRATION

The conference registration fee is $45 per person, which includes a luncheon buffet, a copy of the Conference Proceedings published by ARRL (including papers submitted but not presented) and transportation to the Mall of America on Saturday evening. Registration, by check payable to "TwinsLAN Conference", must be received by August 12. Mail your registration to:

ARRL Digital Communications Conference
c/o Paul Ramey WG0G
16266 Finland Ave.
Rosemount, MN 55068
U.S.A.

557. Re: Help with old radio.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-25 18:56:28 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2klhks$qnf@hpbab.wv.mentorg.com>
Source record: 50102

In article <d9.77.707.0NE46305@tomcat.com>, jeff.lineberry@tomcat.com (Jeff Lineberry) writes:
|> I hope someone out there can help me with a small problem. I am trying

Well ... not all THAT trying actually ...

Perhaps trying to post but having some problems with your news software.
Try again ...

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

558. Re: PktWin V2.1 (A bug fix)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-25 21:11:52 UTC
From: dparker@netcom.com
Message-ID: <dparkerCLstJs.DHp@netcom.com>
Source record: 50103

Paul Hounslow G4YFE (ssrhouns@csug.cs.reading.ac.uk) wrote:
: PktWin V2.1 is now available from cica. It is (for the moment 11:28 16/02/94)
: in the /pub/pc/win3/uploads directory.

Its not there, its here: /pub/pc/win3/util

Great program too!

Dave
KD6RRS
Tracy, CA

559. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-25 22:19:27 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.9.2D6E796F@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 50104

>I dropped all HAM stuff and picked up a pair of commercial wireless network
>cards. They operate at 902-928 1/4 watt. They give you 2meg/sec. They
>have packet drivers. FTP transfers are 120k/sec when transfering BIG files.

>The cards are made by NCR and are called NCR wavelan. There are a few OEM
>relabeled versions of the same.

>I currently pass ipx, ipx and appletalk through my link. I am using it now.

How much are these cards? If I remember right, 902-928 is a shared band with
hams, if so, do you think there would be enough information about these cards
to provide an external amplifier and antenna? I'd like to go a few miles
instead of a few yards.

Thanks
Jay

560. NOS IP ADDRESSES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-26 14:10:21 UTC
From: tgoodin@delphi.com
Message-ID: <pk4L+91.tgoodin@delphi.com>
Source record: 50105

Is there any place on Internet that I can look up IP addresses or get
a list of all the Kentucky IP addresses?
Tim
TGOODIN @ DELPHI.COM

561. Tekk Radio KS-960 at 9600 baud

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-26 15:29:32 UTC
From: csjdr1@news.cts.eiu.edu
Message-ID: <CLu8D8.2E5@news.cts.eiu.edu>
Source record: 50106

Has anyone had success with the Tekk KS-960 on 9600 baud? Several of us bought these new models but have had little success at 9600 baud packet. They seem to work fine at 1200 baud. Anyone have some ideas on how to modify or fix to run at 9600?

562. Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-26 18:00:36 UTC
From: wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb26.180036.8166@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 50107

Is it possible to use packet radio, and a laptop computer to access the internet? Are there gateways set up, or would it be possible to set them up?

Thanks -
--
W. Robert Nelson (wnelson@nyx.cs.du.edu)

563. Need info ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-26 19:22:49 UTC
From: fncgshx@gsusgi2.gsu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb26.192249.21936@gsusgi2.gsu.edu>
Source record: 50108

I am a novice in packet radio. I want to know more about setting up a communication link using packet radio. I've checked faq - doesn't help much.

My friend lives about 50 km from my home. His house is not connected by a telephone line yet (telephone lines are scarce resources in my country). So using modem is out of the question. We like to link our PCs using packet radio instead; he has a call-sign anyway.
My questions:

- What's the feasible range of packet radio, and at what speed ?
- Is it possible for speed > 1200 bps ? 1200 bps seems too slow. To transfer 120 kbytes file will take 20 minutes.
- How much does a TNC cost ?
- Is TNC software controllable ? I mean, if one frequency is 'noisy' then can TNC switch to other frequency automatically (programmable via PC) ?
- Some people use CB for longer range (voice). But I think it is more noisy than FM. Is CB suitable for packet radio ?

Any reference to 'guide to using packet radio' handbook or manual is appreciated.

Thanks.

SH.

564. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-26 19:47:33 UTC
From: jfh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jfhCLuKBA.30D@netcom.com>
Source record: 50109

wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu (W. Robert Nelson) wrote:
>Is it possible to use packet radio, and a laptop computer to access the
>internet? Are there gateways set up, or would it be possible to set them
>up?

There's a lot of stuff on the Internet that can't legally be sent over
packet. How do you plan to filter that out before you have a chance to
look at it?

--

Jack Hamilton Postal: POB 281107 SF CA 94128 USA
jfh@netcom.com Packet: kd6ttl@w6pw.#nocal.ca.us.na

565. Re: Link between Sun and Mac, suggestion?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-26 21:14:35 UTC
From: Larry Jenkins <Larry.Jenkins@cl_2743.chinalake.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <CLuoCB.1pr@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 50110

In article <1994Feb23.153821.15433@ccds3.ntu.edu.tw> Joseph Chen,
r0207009@ccms.ntu.edu.tw writes:
>I'm considering to set up a link between the Sun workstation and a
>Macintosh running MacTCP. Via ham radio, of course. I'm totally NEW to
>the world of ham radio, but have some experience in networking. Any
>suggestion (hardware, software, policy..) is appreciated.

I don't know about the radio link but software that can be used are such
as MacX to get xwindows access, Fetch for ftp connections, Versaterm or
Macterminal with the MacTCP tool for remote terminal connections.

566. Get backe to kiss off mode in AEA PK-88 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-27 00:35:49 UTC
From: tjyang@cc.nsysu.edu.tw
Message-ID: <TJYANG.94Feb27083549@cc.nsysu.edu.tw>
Source record: 50111

I am testing the version 920603 KA9Q. So I turn on the KISS mode
under Telix program. But now How can I turn off the kiss mode ?

According to the PK-88 manual, section of KISS command.
I need to return from command mode from host mode. How
can I do that ?

Thanks for any pointer

Tyng-Jing

--
Tyng-Jing Yang
#221 Sec. 2 Chin-Nein Rd.
Fong-Shang City 830,Taiwan
FAX/Phone: +886-7-7423118
tjyang@cc.nsysu.edu.tw
tjyang@cubic.entrance.com.tw(NeXTMail OK)

567. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-27 01:44:39 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2kotu7$e3u@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 50112

```
WN>
WN> Is it possible to use packet radio, and a laptop computer to
WN> access the internet? Are there gateways set up, or would
WN> it be possible to set them up?

Yup, it's called AMPERNET, or ham's running a NOS type of program.

--
_______________________________________________________________________
| David AmperNet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
| VE3TOS Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|__________________ Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam__oOO__(_)__OOo_|
```

568. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-27 05:38:08 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CLvBnL.rx@world.std.com>
Source record: 50113

In article <MARK.820.2D6EE3D4@ardsley.business.uwo.ca> MARK@ardsley.business.uwo.ca (Mark_Bramwell) writes:
>>>I dropped all HAM stuff and picked up a pair of commercial wireless network
>>>cards. They operate at 902-928 1/4 watt. They give you 2meg/sec. They
>>>have packet drivers. FTP transfers are 120k/sec when transfering BIG files.
>
>>>The cards are made by NCR and are called NCR wavelan. There are a few OEM
>>>relabeled versions of the same.
>
>>>I currently pass ipx, ipx and appletalk through my link. I am using it now.
>
>>How much are these cards? If I remember right, 902-928 is a shared band with
>>hams, if so, do you think there would be enough information about these cards
>>to provide an external amplifier and antenna? I'd like to go a few miles
>>instead of a few yards.
>
>I believe no-hams can go up to 1 watt without problems.

It is my understanding that this service is 1 Watt ERP, so using a directional antenna, one must back off the power to stay at or below 1 watt effective radiated power.

Note that the real intent with the NCR wavelan was to wire up an office space where cabling was difficult to install. Also note that NCR sells its directional antenna (a yagi with 75 ohm match) for $1995.00!

>
>
>In Canada they are going for about $900 each, which is about $600-700 in US
>dollars. Few yards? Well, In my test, I went 8km with a 4 element yagi and
>using cable tv coax. Currently I am 3km as the crow flies. Remember, they
>are 1/4 watt... although not as powerful as a 50watt 2m mobile, you
>certainly can get some distance with a good antenna. My only hint would be
>to mount the ant with a horizontal polarity. This greatly reduced
>interference from cellular and 800-900mhz pagers (normally vertical).
>
>I have a pc in my basement running novell 3.12. It also has a 3c509
>ethernet card. It operates as a file server and also routes ip for my unix
>box and 486 machines, ipx for my ms-dos boxes, and appletalk for the IIsi.
>
>To see if I am reachable from your site, try ftp to ardsley.business.uwo.ca
>
>If you know how to use nslookup, set type=uinfo then type my hostname
>ardsley.business.uwo.ca for the dns record.
>

>
>ps: 1 km is about .6 miles (I am tired of US citizens asking me to
> convert for them)
>
>=-=
>Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR Located in sunny London, Ontario
>
>Internet: Mark@ARDSLEY.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.22.33
> Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

569. Re: Need info ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-27 14:50:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Feb27.145026.12814@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50114

In article <1994Feb26.192249.21936@gsusgi2.gsu.edu> fncgshx@gsusgi2.gsu.edu (Sumarpung H.) writes:
>I am a novice in packet radio. I want to know more about setting up a
>communication link using packet radio. I've checked faq - doesn't help much.
>
>My friend lives about 50 km from my home. His house is not connected by
>a telephone line yet (telephone lines are scarce resources in my country).
>So using modem is out of the question. We like to link our PCs using packet
>radio instead; he has a call-sign anyway.
>My questions:
>
>- What's the feasible range of packet radio, and at what speed ?

Well there are probably a few hams who could punch a packet signal to Mars if they tried. Certainly there are amateurs who routinely access orbiting satellites via packet, and HF stations use the ionosphere to bounce packet signals around the globe. However, most packet is either line of sight at VHF/UHF or somewhat beyond line of sight via scatter and knife edge refraction. Speeds vary wildly depending on the particular modes and paths. HF is limited by regulation, and by propagation characteristics, to 300 baud. Satellite links are usually 9600 baud, and terrestrial line of sight and near line of sight can vary from 1200 baud up to megabaud+ speeds at microwave. Unless you have good height above average terrain at each end of your 50 km path, you'll either need relay stations in between, or use a slower speed, say 56 kilobaud, with forward scatter propagation.

>- Is it possible for speed > 1200 bps ? 1200 bps seems too slow. To
> transfer 120 kbytes file will take 20 minutes.

Longer than that in practice. In the first place, packet is normally done on half duplex links, and AX25 is an ARQ protocol, so you can send a maximum of 7 256 byte frames before you have to turn the link around and wait for an acknowledgement. Link turnaround can take between 0.5 and 1.0 seconds with 1200 baud VHF rigs in common use. If there was a transmission error, you have to back up and resend everything after the error.

And if you need a relaying station, called a digi in amateur practice, then each digi cuts your effective thruput in half because it has to receive the entire packet, store it, and immediately retransmit it to the next station. It can't receive while it's transmitting, so you have to wait. After a couple of hops on a shared 1200 baud channel, your effective thruput drops to 10-15 baud.

So you ideally want to run full duplex if you can, and do it on a
non-contending low error rate channel with intelligent relay nodes
that retransmit on an alternate frequency, called a trunk, so you
can avoid the halving of thruput at each hop. And you want to run
at the highest feasible baud for the paths you need. In practice
that's generally 19.2 kb or 56 kb with current path lengths and
equipment.

>- How much does a TNC cost ?

Prices vary from around $120 to over $400, depending on features,
for an external TNC. However, at higher baud you'll likely want
to use an internal PC buss card that can do direct DMA. The bottleneck
at higher speeds becomes the RS232 link between the external TNC and
the computer. An internal card like the Ottawa PI2 card runs about
$125, and can support speeds up to 56 kb (and perhaps beyond). PAD
functions are handled by host computer software.

>- Is TNC software controllable ? I mean, if one frequency is 'noisy'
> then can TNC switch to other frequency automatically (programmable via
> PC) ?

TNCs are not radios. You need a radio to transmit and receive the packets.
TNCs are little computers, usually Z80 based, that do the PAD (Packet
Assembler Disassembler) function, do channel access control, and do flow
control to the host computer. They also usually have a built in low speed
modem, usually 300 and 1200 baud, that generates and decodes audio tones
that are sent over a voice grade radio that you supply. For higher speeds,
the voice grade radio won't suffice, and you need an external higher speed
modem. At 9600 baud, you can use a modem connected to the TNC modem disconnect
header fed into a modified voice radio. At higher speeds, you need an RF
modem that is a modem and radio in one that's designed specially for packet
service. At 19.2 kb, Kantronics makes the D4-10 for the 440 MHz band. At 56 kb,
GRAPES markets an MSK RF modem that needs a following transverter to convert
it's 29 MHz output up to a UHF channel. At megabaud+ rates you'll have to
homebrew a microwave solution.

>- Some people use CB for longer range (voice). But I think it is more noisy
> than FM. Is CB suitable for packet radio ?

If you can find a quiet channel (good luck), AM CB rigs can work at 1200
or 2400 baud for short links of 15-30 km. The problem here is twofold.
First, it's illegal in the USA, though it's OK in some other countries,
to transmit data on CB. Second is skip. Because of the frequency band on
which CB works, you'll be plagued by skip signals arriving via ionospheric
refraction from hundreds or thousands of miles away. These will interfere
with your packet transmissions. You're better off with a dedicated channel
such as some that are available at VHF/UHF/Microwave in the commercial and
amateur bands.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary

Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

570. Texas instruments DSP starter Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-27 15:57:00 UTC
From: graham.collins@tabb.com
Message-ID: <66.98.1853.0N5C51BF@tabb.com>
Source record: 50115

anyone have any knowledge or experience with what TI calls it DSP starters Kit? Just what is it? Which DSP chip does it use? What are its A/D D/A capabilities? Price sounds right for ($99 u.s.) for getting started but will it leave you wanting more?
Thanks in advance Graham, VE3GHM graham.collins@tabb.com

571. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-27 19:48:20 UTC
From: wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb27.194820.5062@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 50116

In article <jfhCLuKBA.30D@netcom.com>, Jack Hamilton <jfh@netcom.com> wrote:
>wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu (W. Robert Nelson) wrote:
>>Is it possible to use packet radio, and a laptop computer to access the
>>internet? Are there gateways set up, or would it be possible to set them
>>up?
>
>There's a lot of stuff on the Internet that can't legally be sent over
>packet. How do you plan to filter that out before you have a chance to
>look at it?

How about encoding it so that only I could read it?
--
W. Robert Nelson (wnelson@nyx.cs.du.edu)

572. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-27 21:31:09 UTC
From: jfh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jfhCLwJry.Kvp@netcom.com>
Source record: 50117

wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu (W. Robert Nelson) wrote:

>>There's a lot of stuff on the Internet that can't legally be sent over
>>packet. How do you plan to filter that out before you have a chance to
>>look at it?
>
>How about encoding it so that only I could read it?

You also can't encrypt anything in amateur radio. I've forgotten what the exact wording is, and I'm too lazy to look it up, but basically if other people can't understand it you aren't allowed to transmit it.

--

Jack Hamilton Postal: POB 281107 SF CA 94128 USA
jfh@netcom.com Packet: kd6ttl@w6pw.#nocal.ca.us.na

573. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 03:36:22 UTC
From: MARK@ardsley.business.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <MARK.827.2D7166B6@ardsley.business.uwo.ca>
Source record: 50118

```
>It is my understanding that this service is 1 Watt ERP, so using a directional
>antenna, one must back off the power to stay at or below 1 watt effective
>radiated power.

I am not sure how high hams can go on that band. Remember we share that
frequency so the 1watt limit may not apply to us.

>Note that the real intent with the NCR wavelan was to wire up an office space
>where cabling was difficult to install. Also note that NCR sells its directional
>antenna (a yagi with 75 ohm match) for $1995.00!

Yes, that is true however crushcraft or sinclair will sell you the 'same'
antenna (yagi) for just over $100.00. NCR yagi, what a rip off, but I like
their cards.

ps: I just looked up in the Canadian RIC-25 (regulations) Part 58.4b states
750 watts carrier for non-sideband emissions.

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR Located in sunny London, Ontario

Internet: Mark@ARDSLEY.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.22.33
Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714
```

574. Errors in TNC2 firmware???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 06:25:08 UTC
From: byon@csulb.edu
Message-ID: <2ks2o4$6tc@tern.csulb.edu>
Source record: 50119
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have recently been experimenting with TNC2 clones and had run across two peculiar "bugs" in the firmware of an MFJ 1278, and a tiny TNC2.

The first problem relates to when the TNC2 sends to the computer the "Change incoming stream" command ("|B" to switch to stream B, for example). It seems that when in command mode, the TNC set the output stream to be equal to the input stream whenever it sends the "cmd:" prompt (if, of course. the output stream was set to something else previously). So it you are in command mode in stream A, and send a "|b" to set the input stream to B, and press Enter, the tnc will respond with "|Bcmd:" to tell that the output stream should now ALSO be set to stream B. The problem is this: The stream switch is sent JUST before sending the cmd: prompt. So if you are on stream A in command mode, and type "|bcst<CR>" to set the input to stream B and get the status of all streams, the tnc will send the results, THEN the |B, then the new cmd: prompt. SO, the output of the cst request made on stream B will be sent to stream A. In fact, the results will show that the input stream is B, while the output stream is A! Of course, if you type another "cst<CR>", the results will be sent to the proper stream, because it has already been corrected. Do all TNC2's exhibit this feature?

The second problem is more major. I seems that when I am connected on two streams, and send text out on the first stream, and then switch to the second and do nothing, all output from the tnc is halted. For example, if I am connected on stream A and B to two bbs's, and I am currently on stream A, and I send "l<CR>|B" to list all files on the first bbs and then switch my input to the second bbs, the tnc will halt all output back to me. The results of the list command will come back to the tnc, and the tnc will receive them all internally, but will not send them to the computer....UNTIL I sent something to the tnc first. (Usually I send "^ck<CR>" to enter and then leave command mode. This will then allow all buffered data to be sent to me. However, it you do not send anything to the tnc, it will send nothing to you.

I have found these problems by using paKet 5.1. PaKet creates a different window for each of the tnc's streams, and pressing a shifted arrow key allows you to switch between the streams. When you do this, paKet sends a "|" and the stream identifier. Therefore, it is very easy to switch to another stream to view incoming data, without wanting to send anything, thus causing the second problem. And having entering a command in one window and having the output

return in another window (the first problem) was also easily spotted. I have reproduced these problems using a simple terminal, so they are not errors with paKet.

One other note. I have also played with some Kantronics Tnc. They do not appear to have the lockup problem, but have an even worse version of the first bug. The incoming stream sent from the Kan TNC's is only changed when data comes in from over the air, not from commands. So if I am on stream A, and switch to stream B, SEND a <CR>, (this would fix the TNC2 problem), and start sending commands, the tnc never send me the stream switch command, so all the feedback from my commands always goes to stream A, (or whatever the last stream to receive over the air was). This is very frustrating when using paKet!

Anyone have any comments on any of this? Has anyone else experienced this? Any ideas for solutions?

--
Byon Garrabrant KD6BCH byon@csulb.edu

575. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 15:43:43 UTC
From: cfm1471@ucs.usl.edu
Message-ID: <1994Feb28.154343.24785@usl.edu>
Source record: 50120

In article <1994Feb27.194820.5062@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu> wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu (W. Robert Nelson) writes:
>In article <jfhCLuKBA.30D@netcom.com>, Jack Hamilton <jfh@netcom.com> wrote:
>>wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu (W. Robert Nelson) wrote:
>>>Is it possible to use packet radio, and a laptop computer to access the
>>>internet? Are there gateways set up, or would it be possible to set them
>>>up?
>>
>>There's a lot of stuff on the Internet that can't legally be sent over
>>packet. How do you plan to filter that out before you have a chance to
>>look at it?
>
>How about encoding it so that only I could read it?
>--
>W. Robert Nelson (wnelson@nyx.cs.du.edu)

Thats illegal. Cant send information on ham radio that is encrypted.
Compressed data between FBB software even seems to stretch that a bit.

Charlie

****
* KI5XP@K5ARH.LFT.LA.USA.NA * U.S.L.A.R.C - U. of S'Western La *
* ki5xp@usl.edu * A.A.R.A - Acadiana Am. Radio. A. *
* ki5xp@w5ddl.aara.org * *
* * *
* "Life is too short for QRP!"-- ??? * "Hams do it with a spark!"-- ??? *
****

576. Want manual/schem for SWAN DD-76 Digtal Readout

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 16:03:08 UTC
From: P06288@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Feb28.160308.9639@schbbs.mot.com>
Source record: 50121

Anyone have the manual and schematic for a SWAN digital frequency readout, DD-76? I have one and need to repair it. Please respond to this posting directly or via E-Mail to P06288@WACCVM.CORP.MOT.COM. I'll pay reasonable copy and mailing costs.

Thanks in advance.

73 Jim

577. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 17:26:44 UTC
From: rcrw90@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <rcrw90-280294102512@waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com>
Source record: 50122

In article <jfhCLuKBA.30D@netcom.com>, jfh@netcom.com (Jack Hamilton)
wrote:

> wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu (W. Robert Nelson) wrote:
> >Is it possible to use packet radio, and a laptop computer to access the
> >internet? Are there gateways set up, or would it be possible to set them
> >up?
>
> There's a lot of stuff on the Internet that can't legally be sent over
> packet. How do you plan to filter that out before you have a chance to
> look at it?

Actually the wording in the various rules is almost identical. The
difference is in the ernforcement.

Internet is not to be used for commercial (business) purposes and "obscene"
messages are illegal everywhere, even on a private telephone call.

The more I look at this, the more convinced I am that this is nothing more
than a red herring.

578. Re: aprs400.zip - Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 17:33:40 UTC
From: kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com
Message-ID: <kleite-280294123341@157.176.173.2>
Source record: 50123

In article <9402211823.kp249@SimTel.Coast.NET>, TPDugan@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL (Tim Dugan) wrote:

> I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous
> ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):
>
> pub/msdos/hamradio/
> aprs400.zip Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)
>
> APRS avoids the complexity and limitations of trying to maintain a
> connected packet radio network. It accomplishes the real-time display
> of operational traffic via UI frame broadcasts and map displays. A
> station with information to contribute transmits it, and all stations
> receive it.
>
> APRS automatically tracks mobile packet stations interfaced to GPS
> or LORAN, and works just as well with manual tracking. Specific
> applications include weather nets, direction finding, plotting
> satellite contacts, and so forth.
>
> Where is the Army-Navy game football, the event leader, the fire?
> What's the weather like at various points in the county? Where are the
> power lines down? Where is the flood, the hurricane, the earthquake?
>
> Uploaded for the author, Bob Bruninga, WB4APR @ WB3V.MD.USA
>
> Tim Dugan, KA3YYP
> TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil

Is there a version of APRS software for the macintosh yet ...? If so, could you tell me what site I can get it from ....

Thanx Keith ....

--... ...--
****
Keith J Leite KA1AQB
AX25 - KA1AQB @ WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
AMPR - ka1aqb@switch.sema.ampr.org
Internet - kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com

****

579. Re: EMAIL to mid-ocean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 17:45:52 UTC
From: rcrw90@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <rcrw90-280294102834@waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com>
Source record: 50124

In article <762360240snz@nick01.demon.co.uk>, nick@nick01.demon.co.uk (Nick de Smith) wrote:

> The question: Members of my family live on a yacht, currently heading from
> Costa Rica to Hawaii. The boat is small, and has limited power, and we are
> already having trouble on HF receiving them (a ham in the North of England is
> the current point of contact).

I will be making the same move in a few weeks :-)

> Now, I use EMAIL via Internet and X.25 every day, and it occurred to me that
> this should not be impossible from a small boat (they already have a laptop).
> They are obviously experienced hams, but have no knowledge of networks. I was
> therefore wondering if there is a practical *cheap* ($100s, NOT $1000s) way
> to enable EMAIL via their HF ICOM rig to Internet addresses, and vice versa.
> The "network" would then provide the delivery mechanism, rather than trying to
> rely on brute force (which we don't have).
>
> Is this a daft idea? Have people done this before? Are there simpler ways
> of achieving the same ends (apart from paper mail ;-)?

No, it is a very good idea, and there are a few brave souls doing this already. I expect to be much better informed a year from now :-)

There are several barriers as well as a few solutions:

(1) There are e-mail gateways to/from the packet network. I suspect that you may get e-mail from one of the operators explaining this further.

(2) Use of the gateways is limited to licensed amateurs for various reasons. You can receive a message originated by an amateur, but in general can't originate one. Sometimes (see below) you can get a freind who *is* licensed to "originate" the message.

(3) Depending on which country you/they are in various "third party" and "business communication" restrictions apply. The definition of these terms is different in different countries and is further complicated by the location of the gateway!

For example, if it all happens within the US (or they are on the high seas in a US flagged vessel) then of course US rules apply, but if one or more of the components (such as yourself) are in another country the lowest sub-set of the rules applies.

In some countries the *only* message allowed is "Call home" if there is a dire emergency! Others allow no amateur operation, etc. These rules is the same for voice or packet, but there are added complexities because of

the location of the relaying stations.

I had a freind in the UK who got into trouble a few years ago because he passed no my "Merry Christmas" to a relative who was in the his shack! They tell me that this has relaxed some though.

(4) There are a limited number of AMTOR/Pactor/Clover/etc. HF BBS stations. There are lists available (mine is at home or I would suggest a few), as usual the problem is finding the first one.

(5) One e-mail correspondant dropped some hints about "great things" in the works for people wanting to do this. I am waiting to see what develops!

580. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 18:11:18 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2ktc46$m7b@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 50125

In article <2kotu7$e3u@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (David Toste) writes:
>WN> Is it possible to use packet radio, and a laptop computer to
>WN> access the internet? Are there gateways set up, or would
>WN> it be possible to set them up?
>
>Yup, it's called AMPERNET, or ham's running a NOS type of program.

Slight translation. There's a block of IP addresses (a class A network, 44.0.0.0) allocated for amateur radio use. The 44.0.0.0 block is known in the tables as AMPRNET (Amateur Packet Radio Network, I think?).
A lot of amateurs use the TCP/IP protocols over radio using 44.0.0.0 addresses, usually running a version of a TCP/IP package written by Phil Karn, KA9Q that supplies IP services under MS-DOS. Some people running Un*x systems can hook their system's IP stack straight into the radio (Linux has a kernel AX25 system, thanks to GW4PTS) which makes life a little easier, but the majority of people use NOS (KA9Q's package, or one of its derivatives) under MS-DOG or on their Amoebas/Macintoshes/etc.

As far as connectivity is concerned, AMPRnet is NOT a well-connected network. IP activity on packet exists in isolated areas rather than there being a well-connected worldwide network. The not-particularly-real-time nature of packet radio makes this inevitable, unfortunately :-(
It may sound weird that there's a Class A network which is split and fragmented all over the world, but that's just the way things have evolved.

That said, connectivity to the rest of the Internet can be achieved provided that someone's set up a gateway. Often a local university will be happy to oblige (if you supply the kit!), or someone else will set up a mail-only relay. You'd find that access was slooww, but it'd work, and it does work regularly all over the place. Remember though that virtually all 44.0.0.0 addresses cannot be reached through the Internet, so you'd need a reachable network first...

Basically, yup, it can be done!

73 Mike

--
+-- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK -=- M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| AMPR: g7gpa@hobbes.g7gpa.ampr.org | AX25: g7gpa@g7gpa.gb7bad.#23.gbr.eu |
| Clear the laundromat! This whirl-o-matic just had a nuclear meltdown! |
+-- GAT(!B) d--- -p+ c++++(---) l++ u+ e+ m+/* s-/ n+ h-- f* !g w+ t+ r-- y* -+

581. Re: NPFPMS available via ftp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 18:16:45 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2ktced$md2@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 50126

In article <schro.762161068@nessos> schroeder.pad@sni.de writes:
>In <761860389snz@g8dzh.demon.co.uk> John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk (John Ray) writes:
>
>>A full shareware version of the NPFPMS Multi-user PMS (version 2.16) can
(snip)
>Pardon my ignorance but ...
>what IS a pms ?
>and what is BPQcode ?
PMS = Personal Message System. Like a BBS but used by just one person for
handling their personal mail.

BPQcode = G8BPQ's network system (i.e. node code!) for MS-DOS machines.
Runs as a TSR on an MS-DOS machine and provides level 3/4 services
to users, as well as being a front-end for most BBS software
such as FBB/NNA/whatever.

73 Mike

--
+-- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK -=- M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| AMPR: g7gpa@hobbes.g7gpa.ampr.org | AX25: g7gpa@g7gpa.gb7bad.#23.gbr.eu |
| Clear the laundromat! This whirl-o-matic just had a nuclear meltdown! |
+-- GAT(!B) d--- -p+ c++++(---) l++ u+ e+ m+/* s-/ n+ h-- f* !g w+ t+ r-- y* -+

582. Re: Texas instruments DSP starter Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 20:03:14 UTC
From: hunter@s07.es.llnl.gov
Message-ID: <2ktim2$8j5@lll-winken.llnl.gov>
Source record: 50127

I have one of the TI DSP Startter kits. It uses the TMS320C26BFN DSP chip. There is a little
software that comes with the unit and more that is available from their bulletin board.

You get the board, an assembler, simulator and debugger. The board includes a 12-bit A/D and
12-bit D/A on board as well as a serial port to connect it to your PC. The unit requires a 9VAC power source or you can solder wires to the board and use a +/- 8-12VDC power source. This
will void your warranty of course.

I haven't had time to run many of the experiments yet. There is a lot of info and examples in the TI Application books (3 volume set) but I don't feel like typing them in and I have been unable to load some of the examples from the bulletin board.

Note that the software must be written in assembly as the C compiler won't work with the Starter Kit.

This is probably as inexpensive a start into the world of DSO as one can get. It is probably
a good value despite its limitations.

Steven Hunter

583. ANOS source help needed!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-02-28 20:36:47 UTC
From: "Alan K. Adamson" <aadamson@symantec.com>
Message-ID: <2ktkkvlNNhht@grumpy.symantec.com>
Source record: 50128

All,

I am starting a very ambitious project. I am trying to put together a
NEW version of anos for ax.25 tcp. In doing so, the only source that
I can find it anos29K. I am currently using version "n" from John.
So the problem. 1) I can't seem to get "k" to compile with a new SAS
C v6.5 compiler. Actually, I can get it to compile, but it wont run.
2) I would much prefer to undertake this project with the "n" or newer
source. Does anyone have any information on whether there are bugs in
the "k" source or if there is a newer version avail somewhere.

I would really like to add some of the great things in JNOS to this
code stream, but can't seem to get a good version of source that I can
compile in a known working state. Anyone that has done so please advise.

I have the source to x16 of JNOS and would like to put convers, etc.,
into anos. Any interested parties should contact me at this address
for more information.

But I have to get to first base....

I have sent numerous emails to john G1YYH, but I'm not sure they have
made it, as I have received no response. I sent another one today,
we'll see. So I ask, has anyone else compiled and ran a version of
anos?

Thanks,
Alan Adamson
aadamson@symantec.com

584. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 00:02:27 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CLyLG3.FxF@world.std.com>
Source record: 50129

In article <MARK.827.2D7166B6@ardsley.business.uwo.ca> MARK@ardsley.business.uwo.ca (Mark_Bramwell) writes:
>
>>It is my understanding that this service is 1 Watt ERP, so using a directional
>>antenna, one must back off the power to stay at or below 1 watt effective
>>radiated power.
>
>
>I am not sure how high hams can go on that band. Remember we share that
>frequency so the 1watt limit may not apply to us.

Hams can use 1500 watts on the 902 band, provided no interference is
caused to primary users. Part 15 devices are not primary users.

That said, remember that if you crank the wavelan boards up past 1
Watt, you must meet part 97 rules. These devices ARE spread spectrum.
The part 97 rules for this technology are restrictive, though I think
stepwise is allowed, and I think that's what is being used. Next rule
to worry about is identification. Some means of working callsigns in on
a regular basis would be needed. Finally, remember that CONTENT rules
(no swearing) and BUSINESS rules (no business messages, no forsale
messages except for radio gear) and so forth all apply.

Because of these things, hams might consider running wavelan under part 15,
rather than part 97.

>
>
>>Note that the real intent with the NCR wavelan was to wire up an office space
>>where cabling was difficult to install. Also note that NCR sells its directional
>>antenna (a yagi with 75 ohm match) for $1995.00!
>
>Yes, that is true however crushcraft or sinclair will sell you the 'same'
>antenna (yagi) for just over $100.00. NCR yagi, what a rip off, but I like
>their cards.

W1JR designed the Cushcraft antenna. I think he's got some that are better.
His new company, Antennaco, has supplied Wavelan antennas to much of the
OEM marketplace.

>
>
>ps: I just looked up in the Canadian RIC-25 (regulations) Part 58.4b states
>750 watts carrier for non-sideband emissions.

I'm curious what Canadian rules say about Spread Spectrum. The FCC rules are
pretty inflexible.

>
>=-=
>Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR Located in sunny London, Ontario
>
>Internet: Mark@ARDSLEY.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.22.33
> Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

585. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 00:06:59 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CLyLno.GwF@world.std.com>
Source record: 50130

In article <1994Feb28.154343.24785@usl.edu> cfm1471@ucs.usl.edu (Morrison Charles F) writes:
>In article <1994Feb27.194820.5062@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu> wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu (W. Robert Nelson) writes:
>>In article <jfhCLuKBA.30D@netcom.com>, Jack Hamilton <jfh@netcom.com> wrote:
>>>wnelson@nyx10.cs.du.edu (W. Robert Nelson) wrote:
>>>>Is it possible to use packet radio, and a laptop computer to access the
>>>>internet? Are there gateways set up, or would it be possible to set them
>>>>up?
>>>
>>>There's a lot of stuff on the Internet that can't legally be sent over
>>>packet. How do you plan to filter that out before you have a chance to
>>>look at it?
>>
>>How about encoding it so that only I could read it?
>>--
>>W. Robert Nelson (wnelson@nyx.cs.du.edu)
>
>Thats illegal. Cant send information on ham radio that is encrypted.
>Compressed data between FBB software even seems to stretch that a bit.
>

Compression is not an attempt to hide content. Compression is done to
efficiently use a channel, not to obscure meaning. If the FCC wants
your compression scheme, all they have to do is ask (and you better
be ready to give it to them :-).

>
>Charlie
>
>
>***
>* KI5XP@K5ARH.LFT.LA.USA.NA * U.S.L.A.R.C - U. of S'Western La *
>* ki5xp@usl.edu * A.A.R.A - Acadiana Am. Radio. A. *
>* ki5xp@w5ddl.aara.org * *
>* * *
>* "Life is too short for QRP!"-- ??? * "Hams do it with a spark!"-- ??? *
>***
>

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

586. APRS operations on 145.79???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 05:52:41 UTC
From: russell@spdcc.com
Message-ID: <CLz1nv.2sn@spdcc.com>
Source record: 50131
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hello all,

Recently, amateurs in the Omaha area where I live have been looking into
getting an APRS network set up, and one thing that's been a concern of
several people (myself included) is the fact that the "standard" frequency
that is being used for APRS is 145.79 mHz.

This seems to us to be much too close to the 145.80-146.00 satellite
band, especially given the fact that APRS is designed for wide-area operation
and people will probably be running some high-powered digipeaters, at least
on a temporary basis for special events and probably on a permanent basis.

It has also been mentioned that this frequency falls in a subband that
has been suggested for experimental uses, and a permanent packet network
based on established AX.25 protocols hardly seems experimental.

What do you think? Are we being paranoid, or is it just that APRS
isn't popular enough for people to have noticed? I'd like to see this
discussed before people sart putting up fixed-frequency remote digis, etc
that will be VERY hard to get moved. APRS looks like a great system, and
I think it does need a coordinated frequency, but I don't think 145.79
should be that frequency.

--
Tim Russell n0zhy@wd0har.#ene.ne.us.na russell@spdcc.com
Most people would rather have comfort than freedom. The paradox is that you
can't really have the former, in the long term, unless you have the latter.
-- Amanda Walker

587. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 14:03:58 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2kvi0e$i9d@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 50132

Daniel T Senie (dts@world.std.com) wrote:
: In article <MARK.827.2D7166B6@ardsley.business.uwo.ca> MARK@ardsley.business.uwo.ca
(Mark_Bramwell) writes:
: >
: >>It is my understanding that this service is 1 Watt ERP, so using a directional
: >>antenna, one must back off the power to stay at or below 1 watt effective
: >>radiated power.
: >
: >
: >I am not sure how high hams can go on that band. Remember we share that
: >frequency so the 1watt limit may not apply to us.

: Hams can use 1500 watts on the 902 band, provided no interference is
: caused to primary users. Part 15 devices are not primary users.

: That said, remember that if you crank the wavelan boards up past 1
: Watt, you must meet part 97 rules. These devices ARE spread spectrum.
: The part 97 rules for this technology are restrictive, though I think
: stepwise is allowed, and I think that's what is being used. Next rule
: to worry about is identification. Some means of working callsigns in on
: a regular basis would be needed. Finally, remember that CONTENT rules
: (no swearing) and BUSINESS rules (no business messages, no forsale
: messages except for radio gear) and so forth all apply.

: Because of these things, hams might consider running wavelan under part 15,
: rather than part 97.

: >
: >
: >>Note that the real intent with the NCR wavelan was to wire up an office space
: >>where cabling was difficult to install. Also note that NCR sells its directional
: >>antenna (a yagi with 75 ohm match) for $1995.00!
: >
: >Yes, that is true however crushcraft or sinclair will sell you the 'same'
: >antenna (yagi) for just over $100.00. NCR yagi, what a rip off, but I like
: >their cards.

: W1JR designed the Cushcraft antenna. I think he's got some that are better.
: His new company, Antennaco, has supplied Wavelan antennas to much of the
: OEM marketplace.

: >
: >
: >ps: I just looked up in the Canadian RIC-25 (regulations) Part 58.4b states
: >750 watts carrier for non-sideband emissions.

: I'm curious what Canadian rules say about Spread Spectrum. The FCC rules are
: pretty inflexible.

The canadian rules are realy very flexable on spread spectrum. I know in the US you have to use AX.25, and are only allowed I think its 3 spreading keys, and that puts a real kink in any plans to use the wavelan stuff under the HAM rules at higher powers. We have no such limitations here in canada, as long as we stay in the band by 26dB (correct me if the number is wrong.), and ID every 30 minutes.

Having said that, those boards are in my opinion a bad choice. 902-928 is a shared band, and if you crank up the power even with narrow beam antenna, you are likely to interfer with something (like another wavelan, or possibly one of those new cordless phones). Besides, weak arguments about possibly interfering with someone else aside, those things are NOT amateur. Check out the ARRL handbook for a neat design for a 10GHz design that's MUCH cheaper, will not bother anyone, and is easy to build. It goes up to 10MBps!

: >
: >=-=
: >Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR Located in sunny London, Ontario
: >
: >Internet: Mark@ARDSLEY.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.22.33
: > Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714

: --
: ---
: Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
: Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
: 508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

73! de Jeff/VE3DJF

Internet Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
AMPRnet VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org
AX.25bbs VE3DJF@VE3RPI.#SCON.ON.CAN.NOAM

588. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 15:44:10 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar1.154410.21850@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50133

In article <2kvi0e$i9d@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:
>
>The canadian rules are realy very flexable on spread spectrum. I know in the
>US you have to use AX.25, and are only allowed I think its 3 spreading keys,
>and that puts a real kink in any plans to use the wavelan stuff under the
>HAM rules at higher powers. We have no such limitations here in canada, as
>long as we stay in the band by 26dB (correct me if the number is wrong.), and
>ID every 30 minutes.

The US rules do not limit data format. AX25 is *not* required. A common use for SS is digitized voice for example, a continuous data stream. We can transmit any digital data we wish, subject to content limits, but we are limited to only certain spreading sequences, or hopping patterns, and we must ID in a narrow band detectable mode every 10 minutes just as with any other amateur transmission. This pretty much kills the Wavelan cards for amateur use, however, since they aren't designed to switch to a narrow mode on command.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

589. Re: MSK receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 16:21:08 UTC
From: scottcr@wkuvx1.wku.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar1.102108.1@wkuvx2.wku.edu>
Source record: 50134
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <TM.94Feb23143402@koppelo.cs.tut.fi>, tm@koppelo.cs.tut.fi (M{nnist| Tatu) writes:
>
> Does anyone know where to find or how to build a radio receiver that
> picks up MSK (minimium shift keying) modulated 100 bits/sec data
> transmitted on aprox 300 kHz carrier signal?
>
> This would be used to receive differential GPS-corrections from a
> reference station.
>
> Any pointers?
> --
> --
> Tatu Mannisto Tampere Univ. of TeXnology
> +358 31 434 456 home Internet: tm@cs.tut.fi
> +358 31 162 951 work (HB230)
> --

Normally you would mix a LO with the ~ 300 khz to get say, a 50 khz IF,
then use something like a EXAR 2211 FSK demod to recover the data.

Or, use a phillips 615 (NE or SA) to do the mix, lo, and demod, all
on one chip.

--
SCOTTCR@WKUVX1.WKU.EDU aka Chris Scott- C/E Public Radio- Western KY U
Telco: (502) 745-3834 Hm & Fax: (502) 781-1232
...just another insignificant VAX user. \\\//
(o o)
---ooO-(_)-Ooo----------------------

590. Re: Comments on TAPR-2 board?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 18:10:58 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CLzzuB.Cq6@world.std.com>
Source record: 50135
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

In article <1994Feb28.202528.6888@newsgate.sps.mot.com> rapw20@email.sps.mot.com writes:
>Has anyone out there built a TNC from the TAPR-2 circuit board? If so, I'd be
>interested in hearing about it. Specifically, how difficult was it to locate
>parts, was it any cheaper than buying a used 1270 or other clone, any problems
>getting it to work?
>
>I'm looking for a (relatively) cheap entry into the 9600bps packet world and
>building a TAPR TNC and adding the 9600 modem seems like one way to do it.
>
>Any comments will be appreciated.
>
>Thanks & 73... Mark AA7TA

I have built one and have a second partially complete. You would certainly
do better buying a TNC instead. DSRI has some with 9600 built in, and so
forth. The biggest advantage I see with the TAPR modem is the ability to
do bit regen, but that is only an issue for your full duplex packet
repeater, not for user equipment.

Dan

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

591. Soft/Hardware for MFJ-1224 (IBM)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 21:17:12 UTC
From: sltmw@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar1.151712.12256@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 50136

Would anyone have a copy of the MFJ comm software for the MFJ-1224 that they would like to sell? I have the version for the C-64, but I want to use the IBM version instead.

Or, is there a simple circuit to interface it to SuperMorse? (I hooked the two together, but SuperMorse was too sensitive, and I don't want to re-invent the wheel if I don't have to)

Thanks, and 73 de Dan, N7NKR

--

Daniel D Holmes " " - Marcel Marceau
Internet: SLTMW@CC.USU.EDU
AmprNet: N7NKR @ N7NKR.HOME.AMPR.ORG 44.40.1.43 [located in Salt Lake City]
N7NKR @ N7NKR.AMPR.ORG 44.40.12.10 [located in Logan]

592. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-01 21:41:41 UTC
From: wolfman@p-cove.UUCP
Message-ID: <7F4iic1w165w@p-cove.UUCP>
Source record: 50137

ez006683@chip.ucdavis.edu (Daniel D. Todd) writes:
> Your best bet would be to get your hands on a copy of part 97, these are
> the FCC regs relating to amateur radio. i know they are on-line
> somewhere, try buffalo and ucsd if they aren't there drop me a line and
> I'll locate them for you. it is also available from the ARRL in printed
> form, Any decent radio shop will have it. if you're even considering
> getting a license it is worth buying.

I have it in ASCII form, if anyone wants it. I would be more than happy
to mail it. Send me E-mail..

73 de Aaron
KB8PFZ

---

wolfman@p-cove.uucp (Aaron Smith)
Amateur radio station KB8PFZ

593. Re: APRS operations on 145.79???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 01:42:11 UTC
From: rwilkins@ccnet.com
Message-ID: <2l0qtj$9q3@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Source record: 50138

Tim Russell (russell@spdcc.com) wrote:
: Hello all,

: Recently, amateurs in the Omaha area where I live have been looking into
: getting an APRS network set up, and one thing that's been a concern of
: several people (myself included) is the fact that the "standard" frequency
: that is being used for APRS is 145.79 mHz.

: This seems to us to be much too close to the 145.80-146.00 satellite
: band, especially given the fact that APRS is designed for wide-area operation
: and people will probably be running some high-powered digipeaters, at least
: on a temporary basis for special events and probably on a permanent basis.

: It has also been mentioned that this frequency falls in a subband that
: has been suggested for experimental uses, and a permanent packet network
: based on established AX.25 protocols hardly seems experimental.

: What do you think? Are we being paranoid, or is it just that APRS
: isn't popular enough for people to have noticed? I'd like to see this
: discussed before people sart putting up fixed-frequency remote digis, etc
: that will be VERY hard to get moved. APRS looks like a great system, and
: I think it does need a coordinated frequency, but I don't think 145.79
: should be that frequency.

: --
: Tim Russell n0zhy@wd0har.#ene.ne.us.na russell@spdcc.com
: Most people would rather have comfort than freedom. The paradox is that you
: can't really have the former, in the long term, unless you have the latter.
: -- Amanda Walker

Packet BBS operators, users and high level net-rom nodes directed toward
the BBSs have used the 145.790 MHz frequency here in Northern California
for several years. I agree with you that stations with excessive deviation
could be operating with their sidebands into the adjacent satellite band.
Care should be taken to set proper deviation. Your group might want to
hold flea-market clinics to demonstrate the principles. Most fellows are
overjoyed once their rigs are properly operating! A lot fewer retries!

Northern California operates digital modes on 145.71 .73 .75 .77 and .79
in addition to the 144.91 .93 .95 .97 .99. 145.01 .03 .05 .07 .09 and 146.58

Bob

--
Bob Wilkins bwilkins@cave.org

594. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 01:43:05 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2l0qv9$dhi@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 50139

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: In article <2kvi0e$i9d@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:
: >
: >The canadian rules are realy very flexable on spread spectrum. I know in the
: >US you have to use AX.25, and are only allowed I think its 3 spreading keys,
: >and that puts a real kink in any plans to use the wavelan stuff under the
: >HAM rules at higher powers. We have no such limitations here in canada, as
: >long as we stay in the band by 26dB (correct me if the number is wrong.), and
: >ID every 30 minutes.

: The US rules do not limit data format. AX25 is *not* required.

GREAT! I was mis informed! Acctually, that helps me with a project
I've been working on that I thought would only fly in Canada.

: A common
: use for SS is digitized voice for example, a continuous data stream. We
: can transmit any digital data we wish, subject to content limits, but we
: are limited to only certain spreading sequences, or hopping patterns, and
: we must ID in a narrow band detectable mode every 10 minutes just as with
: any other amateur transmission. This pretty much kills the Wavelan cards
: for amateur use, however, since they aren't designed to switch to a narrow
: mode on command.

Just so I don't have to go hunt it down, what ARE the (3?) spreading codes
allowed in the U.S.?

: Gary
: --
: Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
: Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
: 534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
: Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

595. Re: Soft/Hardware for MFJ-1224 (IBM)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 06:08:08 UTC
From: pfeuffer@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2l1ag8$94t@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 49890

BeoPunk CyberWulf (sltmw@cc.usu.edu) wrote:
: Would anyone have a copy of the MFJ comm software for the MFJ-1224 that they
: would like to sell? I have the version for the C-64, but I want to use the IBM
: version instead.

: Or, is there a simple circuit to interface it to SuperMorse? (I hooked the
: two together, but SuperMorse was too sensitive, and I don't want to re-invent
: the wheel if I don't have to)

: Thanks, and 73 de Dan, N7NKR

: --
: ---
: Daniel D Holmes " " - Marcel Marceau
: Internet: SLTMW@CC.USU.EDU
: AmprNet: N7NKR @ N7NKR.HOME.AMPR.ORG 44.40.1.43 [located in Salt Lake City]
: N7NKR @ N7NKR.AMPR.ORG 44.40.12.10 [located in Logan]

596. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 07:47:57 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar2.074757.26277@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49891

In article <2l0qv9$dhi@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne)
writes:
>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
>: In article <2kvi0e$i9d@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne)
writes:
>: >
>: >The canadian rules are realy very flexable on spread spectrum. I know in the
>: >US you have to use AX.25, and are only allowed I think its 3 spreading keys,
>: >and that puts a real kink in any plans to use the wavelan stuff under the
>: >HAM rules at higher powers. We have no such limitations here in canada, as
>: >long as we stay in the band by 26dB (correct me if the number is wrong.), and
>: >ID every 30 minutes.
>
>: The US rules do not limit data format. AX25 is *not* required.
>
>GREAT! I was mis informed! Acctually, that helps me with a project
>I've been working on that I thought would only fly in Canada.

Unfortunately, cross boarder operations are forbidden to us. 97.311(a)
limits us to communications between points that are regulated by the
FCC. Last time I looked Canada was still an independent nation. :-)

>: A common
>: use for SS is digitized voice for example, a continuous data stream. We
>: can transmit any digital data we wish, subject to content limits, but we
>: are limited to only certain spreading sequences, or hopping patterns, and
>: we must ID in a narrow band detectable mode every 10 minutes just as with
>: any other amateur transmission. This pretty much kills the Wavelan cards
>: for amateur use, however, since they aren't designed to switch to a narrow
>: mode on command.
>
>Just so I don't have to go hunt it down, what ARE the (3?) spreading codes
>allowed in the U.S.?

97.311(2)(d) The only spreading sequences that are authorized are from
the output of one binary feedback shift register (which may be implemented
in hardware or software).

(1) Only the following sets of connections may be used:

Number of stages Taps used
in the shift register in feedback

7 7,1
13 13,4,3,1
19 19,5,2,1

(2) The shift register must not be reset other than by its feedback during an individual transmission. The shift register output sequence must be used without alteration.

(3) The output of the last stage of the binary linear feedback shift register must be used as follows:

(i) For frequency hopping transmissions using x frequencies, n consecutive bits from the shift register must be used to select the next frequency from a list of frequencies sorted in ascending order. Each consecutive frequency must be selected by a consecutive block of n bits. (Where n is the smallest integer greater than log2(x).)

(ii) For direct sequence transmissions using m-ary modulation, consecutive blocks of log2(m) bits from the shift register must be used to select the transmitted signal during each interval.

Well, whomp there it is! Clear as mud isn't it? As you can see, though there are only 3 allowed sequences, there are many possible frequency tables for hoppers, and each station can be in a different part of the sequence during a transmission. So more than three stations can share the band at the same time. For direct sequence transmissions using the same m-ary modulation, only transmission timing differences, and center frequency, exist to separate stations. But that's sufficient to allow many stations too.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

597. EMAIL to mid-ocean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 09:07:33 UTC
From: walker@sappey.GRenoble.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9403020907.AA11103@sappey.grenoble.hp.com>
Source record: 49892

|Subject: EMAIL to mid-ocean?
|
|
|Hi,
|
|I originally posted this to a defunct group, so here goes again...
|
|Please forgive me if this is a stupid question - although I'm a communications
|engineer, my knowledge of amateur radio is weak, and I will not be an
|amateur until the end of this year (if I pass my exams).
I'm sure you'll get the same answers from all angles, but here goes anyway...

First of all remember the licence conditions: AN amateur licence is issued to
permit EXPERIMENTS IN RADIO ELECTRICITY, not to permit the establishment of
a communications network!!!!! (This is true in all countries! :< So...

1. What sort of info do you want to pass???? Amateur bands are NOT allowed to
pass personal info (estimated arrival time, boat needs etc...).
That should all pass via the public (paying) services...
If you just want to make the contact (in the true Amateur spirit) then
your idea is quite simple...

1. Get a packet node controller (Terminal Node Controller - TNC) to link
the Computer and Radio.
2. Identify a packet node that the marine station can contact, where both
parties can leave messages.
3. Identify an internet-amateur gateway where you can send messages from
your internet system.
4. Unless you are close, forget direct contacts...

1. Internet - to - Amateur Email: the same problem exists at all gateways
between internet and Amateur packet: how do you filter the contents?

2. The Marine VHF and HF voice services exist in a reasonably reliable form:
If you really want to use digital comms, then perhaps try using regular
telephone modem connections via the marine services?

3. A reliable high-quality data link is easy to build. Add satellite
links for complete global coverage if you want. The only problem is that you
need to be allowed access to a frequency (paying of course), and also
pay a lot more money to the professional service provider...

3. Suggestion if you want direct contact for personal messages, remember the
that the 27Mhz CB service is free for any non-commercial use.
27 Mhz Single side-band equipment is cheap, robust and of reasonable quality.
Content of messages is NOT restricted as on the amateur bands...

As 11 meters (27Mhz) is an HF band, you can have intertcontinental
contacts. A boat in international waters is not resticted in power, and the
normal HF rig they have on the boat can probably access 27Mhz.
Perhaps you could use packet on this band and so have the liberty to say
what you want.

Don't expect to find any other packet stations or any link to
internet on 27Mhz.

|
|The question: Members of my family live on a yacht, currently heading from
|Costa Rica to Hawaii. The boat is small, and has limited power, and we are
|already having trouble on HF receiving them (a ham in the North of England is
|the current point of contact).
|
|Now, I use EMAIL via Internet and X.25 every day, and it occurred to me that
|this should not be impossible from a small boat (they already have a laptop).
|They are obviously experienced hams, but have no knowledge of networks. I was
|therefore wondering if there is a practical *cheap* ($100s, NOT $1000s) way
|to enable EMAIL via their HF ICOM rig to Internet addresses, and vice versa.
|The "network" would then provide the delivery mechanism, rather than trying to
|rely on brute force (which we don't have).
|
|Is this a daft idea? Have people done this before? Are there simpler ways
|of achieving the same ends (apart from paper mail ;-)?
|
|All thoughts are gratefully received. Thanks!
|
|Nick nick@nick01.demon.co.uk
|PS. Please remember that I am not yet an qualified amateur, and my knowledge
|of cryptic mnemonics will not match yours!

I'm sure you'll get the same answers from all angles, but here goes anyway...

First of all remember the licence conditions: AN amateur licence is issued to
permit EXPERIMENTS IN RADIO ELECTRICITY, not to permit the establishment of
a communications network!!!!! (This is true in all countries! :< So...

1. What sort of info do you want to pass???? Amateur bands are NOT allowed to
pass personal info (estimated arrival time, boat needs etc...).
That should all pass via the public (paying) services...
If you just want to make the contact (in the true Amateur spirit) then
your idea is quite simple...

1. Get a packet node controller (Terminal Node Controller - TNC) to link
the Computer and Radio.
2. Identify a packet node that the marine station can contact, where both
parties can leave messages.
3. Identify an internet-amateur gateway where you can send messages from
your internet system.
4. Unless you are close, forget direct contacts...

1. Internet - to - Amateur Email: the same problem exists at all gateways between internet and Amateur packet: how do you filter the contents?

2. The Marine VHF and HF voice services exist in a reasonably reliable form: If you really want to use digital comms, then perhaps try using regular telephone modem connections via the marine services?

3. A reliable high-quality data link is easy to build. Add satellite links for complete global coverage if you want. The only problem is that you need to be allowed access to a frequency (paying of course), and also pay a lot more money to the professional service provider...

3. Suggestion if you want direct contact for personal messages, remember the that the 27Mhz CB service is free for any non-commercial use.
27 Mhz Single side-band equipment is cheap, robust and of reasonable quality.
Content of messages is NOT restricted as on the amateur bands...
As 11 meters (27Mhz) is an HF band, you can have intertcontinental contacts. A boat in international waters is not resticted in power, and the normal HF rig they have on the boat can probably access 27Mhz.
Perhaps you could use packet on this band and so have the liberty to say what you want.

Don't expect to find any other packet stations or any link to internet on 27Mhz.

73 tim
Tim_Walker@hpgnd.grenoble.hp.com

598. Interface for Jvfax pcb part1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 09:28:02 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <CM16Ar.FM7@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 49893

I persuaded a friend of mine in our DO to draw up the Jvfax interface and
do a pcb layout. it is single sided and there are jumper wires that have
to be added. I haven't built it yet, as I'm waiting for the bits to arrive
in the post. However it has been checked by two people and we cant see any
errors. If any spots errors please let me know and I'll get the board up
dated.
Well here is the pcb in postscipt form.
You might have to do a dos2unix conversion this is a dos file.

```
**********cut here**************************
/np {newpath} def
/cp {closepath} def
/mt {moveto} def
/rm {rmoveto} def
/rt {rlineto} def
/lt {lineto} def
/st {stroke} def
/StartPage save def
0 500 250 7000 10750
/ph exch def
/pw exch def
/bm exch def
/lm exch def
/ov exch def
/rpad
{np 1 setlinewidth
width 2 div 0 360 arc
cp fill
}def
/apad
{2 copy np 1 setlinewidth
width 2 div 0 360 arc
hole 360 0 arcn
cp fill
}def
/dpad
{gsave translate 0 0
45 rotate spad grestore
}def
/opad
{/hw width 2 div def
/s width 2.414 div def
/hd hw s 2 div sub def
np mt 1 setlinewidth
s 2 div neg hw neg rm
```

```
s 0 rt
hd hd rt
0 s rt
hd neg hd rt
s neg 0 rt
hd neg hd neg rt
0 s neg rt
hd hd neg rt
cp fill
}def
/spad
{np mt 1 setlinewidth
width 2 div width 2 div rm
width neg 0 rt
0 width neg rt
width 0 rt
0 width rt
cp fill
}def
[] 0 setdash
1 setlinecap
1 setlinejoin
0.072000 0.072000 scale
/hole 10 def

np
lm bm mt
0 ph rt
pw 0 rt
0 ph neg rt
cp clip

gsave
pw ov sub 0 mul neg
ph ov sub 0 mul neg
translate np
st
12 setlinewidth
st
2163 1350 mt
5888 1350 lt
5888 9900 lt
2113 9900 lt
2113 1425 lt
st
st
/width 48 def
2888 5875 rpad
3088 5875 rpad
2988 6225 rpad
2788 6225 rpad
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3738 5225 rpad
3938 5225 rpad
4113 5225 rpad
4113 5425 rpad
2438 7900 rpad
2438 8100 rpad
st
/width 52 def
3288 8125 rpad
3288 8325 rpad
2413 7150 rpad
2413 6950 rpad
2443 4850 rpad
2993 4850 rpad
st
/width 54 def
3088 4825 rpad
3088 4725 rpad
3088 4550 rpad
3088 4650 rpad
2963 4650 rpad
2963 4550 rpad
2988 4350 rpad
2888 4350 rpad
2738 4350 rpad
2638 4350 rpad
2688 4450 rpad
2563 4550 rpad
2563 4650 rpad
2863 5075 rpad
2863 5175 rpad
2988 5075 rpad
3088 4950 rpad
3288 4850 rpad
3388 4850 rpad
3488 4850 rpad
3488 4950 rpad
3488 5050 rpad
3488 5150 rpad
3363 5150 rpad
3363 5250 rpad
3263 5325 rpad
3388 5425 rpad
3488 5425 rpad
3588 5425 rpad
3663 5325 rpad
3688 5725 rpad
3588 5725 rpad
3488 5725 rpad
3388 5725 rpad
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3713 5900 rpad
3713 6000 rpad
3813 6000 rpad
3813 5900 rpad
3913 6000 rpad
3913 5600 rpad
4388 5850 rpad
4488 5850 rpad
4588 5850 rpad
4688 5850 rpad
4788 5850 rpad
4888 5850 rpad
4988 5850 rpad
5088 5850 rpad
5188 5850 rpad
5438 5825 rpad
5538 6025 rpad
5538 6125 rpad
5438 6225 rpad
5288 6150 rpad
5188 6150 rpad
5088 6150 rpad
4988 6150 rpad
4888 6150 rpad
4788 6150 rpad
4688 6150 rpad
4588 6150 rpad
4488 6150 rpad
4388 6150 rpad
4388 6275 rpad
4388 6675 rpad
4388 7000 rpad
4388 7100 rpad
4388 7200 rpad
4388 7300 rpad
4388 7400 rpad
4388 7500 rpad
4388 7600 rpad
4513 7775 rpad
4513 7875 rpad
4513 7975 rpad
4513 8075 rpad
4513 8175 rpad
4513 8275 rpad
4513 8375 rpad
4513 8475 rpad
4513 8575 rpad
4513 8675 rpad
4513 8775 rpad
4513 8875 rpad
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4513 9275 rpad
4613 9275 rpad
4713 9275 rpad
4813 9275 rpad
4913 9275 rpad
5013 9275 rpad
5013 9575 rpad
4913 9575 rpad
4813 9575 rpad
4713 9575 rpad
4613 9575 rpad
4513 9575 rpad
4413 9575 rpad
4313 9575 rpad
4213 9575 rpad
4113 9575 rpad
4013 9575 rpad
3913 9575 rpad
3813 9575 rpad
3713 9575 rpad
3613 9575 rpad
3513 9575 rpad
3413 9575 rpad
3313 9575 rpad
3213 9575 rpad
3213 9275 rpad
3313 9275 rpad
3413 9275 rpad
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3613 9275 rpad
3713 9275 rpad
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3913 9275 rpad
4013 9275 rpad
4213 9275 rpad
4313 9275 rpad
4413 9275 rpad
5238 9175 rpad
5238 9575 rpad
5113 9575 rpad
5113 8775 rpad
5113 8675 rpad
5113 8575 rpad
5113 8475 rpad
5113 8375 rpad
5113 8275 rpad
5113 8175 rpad
5113 8075 rpad
5113 7975 rpad
5113 7875 rpad
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5113 7775 rpad
5188 7400 rpad
5288 7400 rpad
5288 7250 rpad
5188 7250 rpad
5088 7250 rpad
4988 7250 rpad
4888 7250 rpad
4788 7250 rpad
4688 7250 rpad
4588 7250 rpad
4588 6950 rpad
4688 6950 rpad
4788 6950 rpad
4888 6950 rpad
4988 6950 rpad
5088 6950 rpad
5188 6950 rpad
5488 6975 rpad
5488 6575 rpad
5288 6400 rpad
4888 6400 rpad
5313 5500 rpad
5313 5400 rpad
5313 5300 rpad
5313 5200 rpad
5313 5100 rpad
5313 5000 rpad
5313 4900 rpad
5313 4800 rpad
5313 4700 rpad
5613 4700 rpad
5613 4800 rpad
5613 4900 rpad
5613 5000 rpad
5613 5100 rpad
5613 5200 rpad
5613 5300 rpad
5613 5400 rpad
5613 5500 rpad
5613 4600 rpad
5613 4450 rpad
5513 4450 rpad
5113 4350 rpad
5013 4350 rpad
4963 4475 rpad
4838 4475 rpad
4813 4350 rpad
4713 4350 rpad
4613 4350 rpad
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4513 4350 rpad
4613 4475 rpad
4713 4475 rpad
4913 4350 rpad
4913 4050 rpad
5013 4050 rpad
4813 4050 rpad
4713 4050 rpad
4613 4050 rpad
4513 4050 rpad
4613 3925 rpad
4613 3525 rpad
4638 3300 rpad
4738 3300 rpad
4538 3300 rpad
4338 3325 rpad
4088 3350 rpad
3988 3350 rpad
3838 3325 rpad
3838 2925 rpad
3988 2950 rpad
4088 2950 rpad
4038 2800 rpad
3938 2800 rpad
3838 2800 rpad
3738 2800 rpad
3638 2800 rpad
3538 2800 rpad
3438 2800 rpad
3438 2500 rpad
3363 2400 rpad
3463 2400 rpad
3538 2500 rpad
3638 2500 rpad
3713 2400 rpad
3738 2500 rpad
3838 2500 rpad
3938 2500 rpad
3613 2400 rpad
3613 2000 rpad
3713 2000 rpad
3763 1900 rpad
3363 1900 rpad
3363 2000 rpad
3463 2000 rpad
3263 2150 rpad
3163 2150 rpad
3163 2250 rpad
3163 2375 rpad
3063 2375 rpad
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2763 2375 rpad
2663 2375 rpad
2663 2250 rpad
2563 2250 rpad
2563 2150 rpad
2463 2050 rpad
2363 2000 rpad
2338 1700 rpad
2738 1700 rpad
3163 1750 rpad
3263 1750 rpad
2863 2050 rpad
2963 2150 rpad
2763 2250 rpad
2763 2500 rpad
2863 2500 rpad
2663 2500 rpad
2563 2500 rpad
2463 2500 rpad
2363 2500 rpad
2363 2400 rpad
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2563 2800 rpad
2563 2900 rpad
2663 2900 rpad
2663 2800 rpad
2763 2800 rpad
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2963 3125 rpad
3063 3125 rpad
2863 3100 rpad
2763 2900 rpad
2563 3000 rpad
2463 3100 rpad
2463 3250 rpad
2563 3250 rpad
2688 3250 rpad
2788 3550 rpad
2788 3650 rpad
2688 3650 rpad
2888 3550 rpad
3088 3550 rpad
3163 3750 rpad
3163 3850 rpad
3188 4050 rpad
3288 4050 rpad
3388 4050 rpad
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3388 3950 rpad
3488 3950 rpad
3563 3850 rpad
3563 3750 rpad
3488 3550 rpad
3638 4050 rpad
3738 4050 rpad
3888 3950 rpad
3738 4450 rpad
3638 4450 rpad
3588 4550 rpad
3488 4450 rpad
3488 4350 rpad
3388 4350 rpad
3288 4350 rpad
3188 4350 rpad
3088 4350 rpad
3088 4450 rpad
3288 4450 rpad
3388 4450 rpad
3388 5075 rpad
3588 4950 rpad
4413 5000 rpad
4613 4875 rpad
4713 4875 rpad
4838 4875 rpad
4963 4875 rpad
4813 5000 rpad
4738 2900 rpad
4738 2800 rpad
4638 2800 rpad
4638 2900 rpad
4538 2900 rpad
4438 2900 rpad
4438 3000 rpad
4338 2925 rpad
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4938 2800 rpad
5038 2800 rpad
5138 2800 rpad
5238 2800 rpad
5088 2900 rpad
5488 2900 rpad
5463 2500 rpad
5463 2400 rpad
5413 2300 rpad
5413 2200 rpad
5413 2100 rpad
5413 2000 rpad
5413 1900 rpad
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5538 1900 rpad
5538 2300 rpad
5138 2400 rpad
5138 2500 rpad
5038 2500 rpad
4938 2500 rpad
4838 2500 rpad
4738 2500 rpad
4638 2500 rpad
4638 2400 rpad
4738 2400 rpad
4738 2275 rpad
5013 2300 rpad
5013 2200 rpad
5013 2100 rpad
5013 2000 rpad
5013 1900 rpad
4738 1875 rpad
4638 2000 rpad
4538 2000 rpad
4538 2100 rpad
3163 2900 rpad
3088 4050 rpad
2988 4050 rpad
2888 4050 rpad
2888 3950 rpad
2988 3950 rpad
2713 6450 rpad
2313 6450 rpad
2688 7000 rpad
2688 7100 rpad
2738 7300 rpad
2638 7350 rpad
2638 7450 rpad
2638 7550 rpad
2638 7650 rpad
2738 7700 rpad
2863 7700 rpad
2863 7800 rpad
2738 7800 rpad
2638 7925 rpad
2638 8025 rpad
2638 8175 rpad
2638 8275 rpad
3038 8275 rpad
3038 8175 rpad
3038 8025 rpad
3038 7925 rpad
2338 7800 rpad
2338 7650 rpad
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2338 7550 rpad
2338 7450 rpad
2863 6850 rpad
2963 6850 rpad
4088 7100 rpad
4088 7200 rpad
4088 7300 rpad
4088 7400 rpad
4088 7500 rpad
4088 7600 rpad
st
/width 55 def
4113 6325 rpad
4188 6400 rpad
4263 6325 rpad
5488 6325 rpad
5563 6400 rpad
5413 6400 rpad
4613 5250 rpad
4538 5175 rpad
4688 5175 rpad
3038 8500 rpad
2888 8500 rpad
2963 8575 rpad
st
/width 60 def
2963 7500 rpad
2963 7300 rpad
2863 7400 rpad
2863 6600 rpad
2963 6500 rpad
2963 6700 rpad
2313 6325 rpad
2313 6150 rpad
3488 6100 rpad
3588 6000 rpad
3488 5900 rpad
3738 4825 rpad
3838 4725 rpad
3738 4625 rpad
3813 3750 rpad
3813 3550 rpad
3713 3650 rpad
3613 3200 rpad
3613 3000 rpad
3713 3100 rpad
3438 3100 rpad
3338 3000 rpad
3338 3200 rpad
4438 3250 rpad
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4438 3125 rpad
4863 3050 rpad
4963 2950 rpad
4963 3150 rpad
4238 2325 rpad
4138 2225 rpad
4238 2125 rpad
3963 2125 rpad
3863 2225 rpad
3963 2325 rpad
3988 1500 rpad
4113 1500 rpad
4238 1500 rpad
4363 1500 rpad
4638 1650 rpad
4738 1750 rpad
4838 1650 rpad
5088 1650 rpad
5288 1650 rpad
5188 1750 rpad
3863 1500 rpad
3738 1500 rpad
3613 1500 rpad
3463 1500 rpad
2863 1700 rpad
2863 1900 rpad
2963 1800 rpad
2713 5175 rpad
2713 5300 rpad
st
/width 174 def
3638 6600 rpad
3638 7400 rpad
st
/width 54 def
4088 7000 spad
5288 6950 spad
5288 5850 spad
5313 4600 spad
5113 4050 spad
3488 4050 spad
3688 5425 spad
2338 7350 spad
4113 9275 spad
5113 9275 spad
5113 8875 spad
5238 2500 spad
4038 2500 spad
2963 2500 spad
st
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/width 60 def
5563 7875 spad
5563 7975 spad
5563 8075 spad
5563 8175 spad
5563 8275 spad
5563 8375 spad
5563 8475 spad
5563 8575 spad
5563 8675 spad
5563 8775 spad
5563 8875 spad
5563 8975 spad
5563 9075 spad
5663 9075 spad
5663 8975 spad
5663 8875 spad
5663 8775 spad
5663 8675 spad
5663 8575 spad
5663 8475 spad
5663 8375 spad
5663 8275 spad
5663 8175 spad
5663 8075 spad
5663 7975 spad
5663 7875 spad
st
/width 54 def
5663 7575 rpad
5713 7450 rpad
5488 7350 rpad
5363 7525 rpad
5288 7625 rpad
5263 7700 rpad
5188 7925 rpad
5188 8225 rpad
5038 7575 rpad
5088 7450 rpad
5088 7350 rpad
4913 7350 rpad
4788 7525 rpad
4813 7625 rpad
4863 7700 rpad
4463 7825 rpad
4438 7925 rpad
4163 7925 rpad
4088 7900 rpad
4088 7725 rpad
3988 7850 rpad
```

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3863 7850 rpad
4263 7825 rpad
4388 8300 rpad
4338 8450 rpad
4338 8975 rpad
4388 9025 rpad
4388 8925 rpad
4438 8975 rpad
5013 9025 rpad
5113 8975 rpad
4538 7350 rpad
4738 6825 rpad
4838 6700 rpad
4988 6825 rpad
4938 6475 rpad
5138 6525 rpad
5438 6525 rpad
5438 6700 rpad
5413 6300 rpad
5288 6300 rpad
5538 6225 rpad
5713 6200 rpad
5738 5950 rpad
5538 5950 rpad
5638 5750 rpad
5638 5650 rpad
5713 5750 rpad
5713 5600 rpad
5763 5225 rpad
5713 5150 rpad
5713 4925 rpad
5763 4975 rpad
5238 5100 rpad
5238 5175 rpad
4938 5175 rpad
4813 5100 rpad
5013 5350 rpad
5013 5475 rpad
4988 5575 rpad
4863 5625 rpad
5088 5700 rpad
5138 5575 rpad
5313 5625 rpad
5363 5700 rpad
5238 4550 rpad
5238 4425 rpad
5363 3825 rpad
5313 3725 rpad
4938 3825 rpad
4813 3925 rpad
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4713 3925 rpad
4713 3675 rpad
4813 3525 rpad
4338 3525 rpad
4263 3825 rpad
4338 3900 rpad
4063 4200 rpad
3938 4200 rpad
4213 4550 rpad
4413 4550 rpad
4413 5175 rpad
4413 5325 rpad
4563 6475 rpad
4088 6525 rpad
4088 6675 rpad
2963 6950 rpad
2813 6950 rpad
2938 7725 rpad
3063 7725 rpad
2388 4350 rpad
2388 4175 rpad
2438 4050 rpad
2238 4050 rpad
2313 3525 rpad
2313 3350 rpad
3213 3425 rpad
3288 3475 rpad
3288 3325 rpad
3213 3125 rpad
3238 2875 rpad
3288 2875 rpad
3238 2675 rpad
4213 2675 rpad
4163 2600 rpad
4288 2675 rpad
4263 2750 rpad
4338 2850 rpad
4113 2875 rpad
4163 3025 rpad
4213 3075 rpad
4463 2725 rpad
4388 2525 rpad
4238 2000 rpad
4288 1850 rpad
4338 1725 rpad
4388 1675 rpad
4463 1600 rpad
4513 1550 rpad
4513 1925 rpad
3988 1925 rpad
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3963 2000 rpad
3988 1625 rpad
3563 1575 rpad
3088 1575 rpad
4963 1475 rpad
4963 1700 rpad
5363 2650 rpad
5588 2650 rpad
5313 3050 rpad
5238 3050 rpad
5088 3050 rpad
st
15 setlinewidth
4963 3050 mt
4963 2825 lt
4963 2825 mt
4938 2800 lt
4838 2750 mt
4838 3025 lt
4838 3025 mt
4863 3050 lt
4963 3050 mt
4838 3175 lt
4838 3175 mt
4763 3175 lt
4763 3175 mt
4688 3250 lt
4688 3250 mt
4688 3525 lt
4688 3525 mt
4338 3525 lt
4338 3525 mt
4338 3325 lt
4313 3250 mt
4438 3250 lt
4363 3250 mt
4363 3025 lt
4363 3025 mt
4388 3000 lt
4388 3000 mt
4388 2825 lt
4388 2825 mt
4363 2800 lt
4363 2800 mt
4188 2800 lt
4188 2800 mt
4113 2725 lt
4038 2800 mt
4113 2875 lt
4113 2725 mt
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4113 2575 lt
4113 2575 mt
4138 2550 lt
3988 2550 mt
3888 2650 lt
3888 2650 mt
3788 2650 lt
3688 2750 mt
3688 2925 lt
3688 2925 mt
3613 3000 lt
3613 3050 mt
3488 3175 lt
3488 3175 mt
3413 3175 lt
3338 3100 mt
3338 2850 lt
3338 2850 mt
3238 2750 lt
3238 2875 mt
3238 3125 lt
3238 3100 mt
3213 3125 lt
3213 3125 mt
3238 3125 lt
3338 3100 mt
3413 3175 lt
3363 3225 mt
3588 3225 lt
3588 3225 mt
3613 3200 lt
3613 3050 mt
3613 3000 lt
3613 3200 mt
3738 3200 lt
3738 3200 mt
3913 3025 lt
3913 3025 mt
4163 3025 lt
4088 2950 mt
4313 2950 lt
4313 2950 mt
4338 2925 lt
4338 2925 mt
4338 2850 lt
4438 2900 mt
4538 2900 lt
4638 2900 mt
4638 2800 lt
4638 2900 mt
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4738 2900 lt
4788 2850 mt
4738 2800 lt
4838 2750 mt
5138 2750 lt
5138 2750 mt
5138 2800 lt
5238 2800 mt
5463 2800 lt
5588 2875 mt
5413 3050 lt
5413 3050 mt
5238 3050 lt
5088 3050 mt
4988 3150 lt
4988 3150 mt
4963 3150 lt
5138 3125 mt
5138 2950 lt
5138 2950 mt
5088 2900 lt
5088 2900 mt
5088 2850 lt
5088 2850 mt
5038 2800 lt
5063 2650 mt
5363 2650 lt
5388 2500 mt
5238 2500 lt
5088 2550 mt
5013 2550 lt
5013 2550 mt
4988 2525 lt
4938 2525 mt
5063 2650 lt
4988 2525 mt
4988 2400 lt
4988 2400 mt
4938 2350 lt
4938 2500 mt
4938 2525 lt
4938 2500 mt
4838 2400 lt
4838 2400 mt
4838 1650 lt
4638 1650 mt
4513 1775 lt
4513 1775 mt
3888 1775 lt
3888 1775 mt
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3763 1900 lt
3613 1900 mt
3613 2000 lt
3613 2000 mt
3463 2000 lt
3313 2025 mt
3563 2275 lt
3563 2275 mt
3563 2450 lt
3488 2550 mt
3438 2500 lt
3488 2550 mt
3563 2550 lt
3563 2550 mt
3588 2525 lt
3588 2525 mt
3588 2475 lt
3588 2475 mt
3563 2450 lt
3713 2400 mt
3713 2150 lt
3713 2150 mt
3938 1925 lt
3763 1900 mt
3613 1900 lt
3463 1850 mt
3313 1850 lt
3313 1850 mt
3313 2025 lt
3463 2000 mt
3463 1500 lt
3613 1525 mt
3613 1450 lt
3613 1450 mt
3638 1425 lt
3638 1425 mt
4038 1425 lt
4038 1425 mt
4063 1450 lt
4063 1450 mt
4063 1550 lt
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4088 1575 lt
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4163 1550 mt
4163 1475 lt
4163 1475 mt
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4213 1425 lt
4213 1425 mt
4913 1425 lt
4913 1425 mt
4963 1475 lt
4963 1600 mt
4688 1600 lt
4688 1600 mt
4638 1650 lt
4738 1750 mt
4738 1875 lt
4688 2050 mt
4688 2350 lt
4688 2350 mt
4738 2400 lt
4738 2400 mt
4738 2500 lt
4638 2500 mt
4513 2625 lt
4513 2625 mt
4288 2625 lt
4263 2550 mt
4138 2550 lt
3988 2550 mt
3988 2375 lt
3988 2375 mt
3963 2350 lt
3963 2350 mt
3963 2275 lt
3963 2275 mt
4088 2150 lt
4088 2150 mt
4163 2150 lt
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4138 2500 mt
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3713 8125 mt
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4163 9425 mt
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2413 2000 mt
2363 2000 lt
2463 2075 mt
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5113 5100 lt
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5263 5000 mt
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4913 4425 mt
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4538 2125 mt
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3938 1850 mt
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3863 2975 mt
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4138 2225 lt
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2688 4450 lt
2688 4400 mt
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2688 4450 mt
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3263 5725 mt
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3388 5725 mt
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3388 6000 mt
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2963 6850 mt
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3013 7350 lt
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2888 6525 mt
2888 6325 lt
2888 6325 mt
2988 6225 lt
2788 6225 mt
2713 6225 lt
2713 6225 mt
2638 6150 lt
2638 6150 mt
2313 6150 lt
2313 6325 mt
```

```
2313 6450 lt
2313 6450 mt
2288 6450 lt
2888 6125 mt
2888 5875 lt
3213 5375 mt
3263 5325 lt
3388 4050 mt
3438 4100 lt
3388 4050 mt
3488 3950 lt
3488 3950 mt
3488 3825 lt
3488 3825 mt
st
3488 3825 mt
3563 3750 lt
4088 3550 mt
4088 3350 lt
4088 3350 mt
3988 3350 lt
3988 3200 mt
4063 3125 lt
4063 3125 mt
4163 3125 lt
4163 3125 mt
4213 3075 lt
4638 3100 mt
4788 2950 lt
4788 2950 mt
4788 2850 lt
4788 2450 mt
4838 2500 lt
4638 2500 mt
4638 2225 lt
4638 2225 mt
4538 2125 lt
4538 2000 mt
4638 2000 lt
4638 2000 mt
4688 2050 lt
4738 2275 mt
4788 2325 lt
4788 2325 mt
4788 2450 lt
4938 2350 mt
4938 2175 lt
4938 2175 mt
5013 2100 lt
5013 2100 mt
```

```
5013 1900 lt
5263 1875 mt
5263 1725 lt
5263 1725 mt
5238 1700 lt
5413 1675 mt
5288 1550 lt
5413 1675 mt
5413 1900 lt
5488 1950 mt
5488 2100 lt
5488 2100 mt
5413 2100 lt
5413 2300 mt
5388 2325 lt
5388 2325 mt
5388 2400 lt
5513 2450 mt
5588 2525 lt
5588 2525 mt
5588 2875 lt
5638 2875 mt
4938 3575 lt
4938 3575 mt
4738 3575 lt
4738 3575 mt
4688 3525 lt
4813 3525 mt
5188 3150 lt
5188 3150 mt
5188 2775 lt
5213 2750 mt
5388 2750 lt
5388 2750 mt
5413 2725 lt
5463 2875 mt
5463 2500 lt
5438 2450 mt
5513 2450 lt
5438 2450 mt
5388 2400 lt
5463 2400 mt
5538 2325 lt
5538 2325 mt
5538 2200 lt
5538 2200 mt
5388 2200 lt
5363 2050 mt
5413 2000 lt
5413 1900 mt
```

```
5538 1900 lt
5538 1900 mt
5713 2075 lt
5713 2075 mt
5713 2975 lt
5488 2900 mt
5463 2875 lt
5413 2725 mt
5413 2525 lt
5413 2525 mt
5388 2500 lt
5238 2500 mt
5138 2400 lt
5138 2500 mt
5088 2550 lt
5038 2500 mt
5038 2325 lt
5038 2325 mt
5013 2300 lt
5013 2200 mt
5188 2025 lt
5188 2025 mt
5188 1750 lt
5363 2050 mt
5363 2175 lt
5363 2175 mt
5388 2200 lt
5013 2200 mt
5013 2300 lt
5188 2775 mt
5213 2750 lt
5138 3125 mt
4963 3300 lt
4963 3300 mt
4738 3300 lt
4638 3300 mt
4538 3300 lt
4638 3300 mt
4638 3100 lt
4313 3625 mt
4263 3575 lt
4313 3625 mt
5663 3625 lt
5313 3725 mt
5313 4150 lt
5313 4150 mt
5113 4350 lt
5038 4250 mt
5188 4100 lt
5263 4100 mt
```

```
5263 3725 lt
5263 3725 mt
5213 3675 lt
5363 3825 mt
5363 4200 lt
5363 4200 mt
5163 4400 lt
5013 4350 mt
5263 4100 lt
5038 4250 mt
4913 4250 lt
4913 4250 mt
4813 4350 lt
4963 4400 mt
5163 4400 lt
4963 4400 mt
4913 4350 lt
4813 5000 mt
4813 5100 lt
4813 5100 mt
4738 5175 lt
4988 5325 mt
5013 5350 lt
4888 5850 mt
4888 6050 lt
4888 6050 mt
4938 6100 lt
4838 6000 mt
4688 6150 lt
4588 6050 mt
4638 6000 lt
4788 5950 mt
4788 5850 lt
4788 5950 mt
4638 6100 lt
4638 6100 mt
4638 6175 lt
4638 6175 mt
4788 6325 lt
4788 6325 mt
4788 6550 lt
4738 6600 mt
4838 6700 lt
4888 6650 mt
4788 6550 lt
4888 6650 mt
4888 6950 lt
4838 7000 mt
4838 6775 lt
4838 6775 mt
```

```
4688 6625 lt
4638 6650 mt
4638 6400 lt
4638 6400 mt
4438 6200 lt
4438 6050 mt
4488 6000 lt
4488 6000 mt
4488 5850 lt
4438 5925 mt
4188 6175 lt
4188 6175 mt
4188 6325 lt
4188 6400 mt
4263 6475 lt
4263 6475 mt
4563 6475 lt
4688 6350 mt
4488 6150 lt
4438 6200 mt
4438 6050 lt
4388 6150 mt
4388 6275 lt
4388 6275 mt
4338 6325 lt
4338 6325 mt
4263 6325 lt
4188 6325 mt
4088 6425 lt
4088 6425 mt
4088 6525 lt
4088 6675 mt
4388 6675 lt
4413 6950 mt
4463 7000 lt
4463 7000 mt
4638 7000 lt
4788 7050 mt
4838 7000 lt
4788 7050 mt
4788 7250 lt
4838 7100 mt
4938 7000 lt
4938 7000 mt
4938 6625 lt
4838 6525 mt
4838 6200 lt
4838 6200 mt
4788 6150 lt
4688 6350 mt
```

```
4688 6625 lt
4938 6625 mt
4838 6525 lt
4938 6450 mt
4888 6400 lt
5038 6375 mt
5038 7200 lt
5038 7200 mt
5088 7250 lt
5138 7275 mt
5138 6900 lt
5138 6900 mt
5188 6850 lt
5188 6850 mt
5188 6150 lt
5288 6150 mt
5288 5825 lt
5288 5825 mt
5438 5825 lt
5588 5875 mt
5588 6275 lt
5588 6275 mt
5613 6300 lt
5538 6375 mt
5538 6125 lt
5638 6200 mt
5638 5850 lt
5588 5875 mt
5488 5775 lt
5488 5775 mt
5288 5775 lt
5288 5775 mt
5263 5750 lt
5438 5825 mt
5538 5925 lt
5538 5925 mt
5538 6025 lt
5638 6200 mt
5663 6225 lt
5663 6225 mt
5663 7575 lt
5713 7450 mt
5713 7300 lt
5713 7300 mt
5763 7250 lt
5763 7250 mt
5763 6325 lt
5613 6300 mt
5613 7150 lt
5613 7150 mt
```

```
5588 7175 lt
5538 7025 mt
5538 7625 lt
5538 7625 mt
5488 7675 lt
5488 7625 mt
5488 7350 lt
5438 7375 mt
5438 6900 lt
5438 6900 mt
5488 6850 lt
5488 6675 mt
5438 6625 lt
5438 6625 mt
5438 6525 lt
5488 6675 mt
5488 6850 lt
5438 6825 mt
5438 6700 lt
5438 6825 mt
5388 6875 lt
5388 6875 mt
5388 7375 lt
5438 7375 mt
5313 7500 lt
5313 7500 mt
5263 7500 lt
5263 7500 mt
5213 7550 lt
5213 7550 mt
5213 7725 lt
5213 7725 mt
5238 7750 lt
5238 7750 mt
5238 8650 lt
5238 8650 mt
5113 8775 lt
5113 8675 mt
5188 8600 lt
5188 8600 mt
5188 8225 lt
5088 8125 mt
4813 8400 lt
4813 8400 mt
4813 8775 lt
4713 8775 mt
4213 9275 lt
4163 9425 mt
5088 9425 lt
5088 9425 mt
```

```
5238 9275 lt
5238 9275 mt
5238 9175 lt
5113 9275 mt
5113 8975 lt
5113 8875 mt
5238 8875 lt
5238 8875 mt
5538 9175 lt
5538 9175 mt
5688 9175 lt
5688 9175 mt
5713 9150 lt
5713 9150 mt
5713 7775 lt
5713 7775 mt
5588 7650 lt
5488 7625 mt
5438 7675 lt
5438 7675 mt
5438 8150 lt
5438 8150 mt
5563 8275 lt
5563 8375 mt
5388 8200 lt
5388 8200 mt
5388 7550 lt
5313 7450 mt
5388 7375 lt
5313 7450 mt
5263 7450 lt
5263 7450 mt
5163 7550 lt
5163 7550 mt
5163 7750 lt
5163 7750 mt
5188 7775 lt
5188 7775 mt
5188 7925 lt
5163 8100 mt
5138 8125 lt
5138 8125 mt
5088 8125 lt
5088 8075 mt
5113 8075 lt
5088 8075 mt
4763 8400 lt
4763 8400 mt
4763 8775 lt
4763 8775 mt
```

```
4313 9225 lt
4313 9225 mt
4313 9275 lt
4413 9275 mt
4413 9175 lt
4413 9175 mt
4813 8775 lt
4863 8775 mt
4863 8425 lt
4863 8425 mt
5113 8175 lt
5163 8100 mt
5163 8025 lt
5163 8025 mt
5113 7975 lt
5113 8275 mt
4913 8475 lt
4913 8475 mt
4913 8775 lt
4863 8775 mt
4513 9125 lt
4513 9125 mt
4513 9275 lt
4613 9275 mt
4613 9075 lt
4613 9075 mt
4913 8775 lt
4963 8775 mt
4963 8525 lt
4963 8525 mt
5113 8375 lt
5113 8475 mt
5013 8575 lt
5013 8575 mt
5013 8775 lt
4963 8775 mt
4713 9025 lt
4713 9025 mt
4713 9275 lt
4813 9275 mt
4813 8975 lt
4813 8975 mt
5013 8775 lt
5063 8625 mt
5113 8575 lt
5063 8625 mt
5063 8775 lt
5063 8775 mt
4913 8925 lt
4913 8925 mt
```

```
4913 9275 lt
5013 9275 mt
5013 9025 lt
4388 9025 mt
4338 8975 lt
4438 8975 mt
4388 8925 lt
4513 8875 mt
4563 8825 lt
4563 8825 mt
4563 8750 lt
4513 8675 mt
4663 8525 lt
4663 8525 mt
4663 8225 lt
4613 8225 mt
4613 8500 lt
4613 8500 mt
4538 8575 lt
4538 8575 mt
4513 8575 lt
4513 8475 mt
4463 8475 lt
4463 8475 mt
4138 8800 lt
4138 8800 mt
4138 9150 lt
4138 9150 mt
4063 9225 lt
4063 9225 mt
4063 9325 lt
4063 9325 mt
3963 9425 lt
3963 9425 mt
3363 9425 lt
3363 9425 mt
3213 9275 lt
3313 9275 mt
3413 9375 lt
3413 9375 mt
3913 9375 lt
3963 9225 mt
4088 9100 lt
4088 9100 mt
4088 8800 lt
4088 8800 mt
4513 8375 lt
4513 8275 mt
4338 8450 lt
4388 8300 mt
```

```
4513 8175 lt
4513 8075 mt
3763 8825 lt
3763 8825 mt
3763 9300 lt
3563 9300 mt
3538 9325 lt
3538 9325 mt
3463 9325 lt
3463 9325 mt
3413 9275 lt
3563 9300 mt
3563 8825 lt
3563 8825 mt
4313 8075 lt
4313 8075 mt
4313 7950 lt
4313 7950 mt
4388 7875 lt
4388 7875 mt
4513 7875 lt
4513 7775 mt
4388 7775 lt
4388 7775 mt
4238 7925 lt
4238 7925 mt
4238 8025 lt
4238 8025 mt
3513 8750 lt
3513 8750 mt
3513 9275 lt
3613 9275 mt
3663 9325 lt
3663 9325 mt
3738 9325 lt
3738 9325 mt
3763 9300 lt
3713 9275 mt
3713 8775 lt
3713 8775 mt
4513 7975 lt
4538 7925 mt
4438 7925 lt
4538 7925 mt
4563 7950 lt
4563 7950 mt
4563 8500 lt
4563 8500 mt
4538 8525 lt
4538 8525 mt
```

```
4488 8525 lt
4488 8525 mt
4463 8550 lt
4463 8550 mt
4463 8700 lt
4463 8700 mt
4488 8725 lt
4488 8725 mt
4538 8725 lt
4538 8725 mt
4563 8750 lt
5288 8425 mt
5288 7725 lt
5288 7725 mt
5263 7700 lt
5338 7675 mt
5338 8350 lt
5338 8350 mt
5563 8575 lt
5488 8625 mt
5288 8425 lt
5488 8625 mt
5613 8625 lt
5613 8625 mt
5663 8675 lt
5563 8175 mt
5488 8100 lt
5488 8100 mt
5488 7675 lt
5338 7675 mt
5288 7625 lt
5363 7525 mt
5388 7550 lt
5288 7400 mt
5288 7250 lt
5288 7250 mt
5338 7200 lt
5338 7200 mt
5338 6200 lt
5338 6200 mt
5288 6150 lt
5288 6300 mt
5288 6950 lt
5488 6975 mt
5538 7025 lt
5588 7175 mt
5588 7650 lt
4863 7700 mt
4288 7700 lt
4288 7700 mt
```

```
4138 7550 lt
4163 7725 mt
4088 7725 lt
4063 7550 mt
4038 7525 lt
4038 7525 mt
4038 7225 lt
4088 7100 mt
4238 6950 lt
4238 6950 mt
4413 6950 lt
4338 7050 mt
4713 7050 lt
4713 7050 mt
4738 7025 lt
4838 7100 mt
4838 7275 lt
4838 7275 mt
4813 7300 lt
4813 7300 mt
4738 7300 lt
4738 7300 mt
4688 7250 lt
4588 7250 mt
4588 7375 lt
4588 7375 mt
4563 7400 lt
4388 7400 mt
4388 7500 lt
4388 7400 mt
4563 7400 lt
4663 7350 mt
4813 7350 lt
4813 7350 mt
4888 7275 lt
5038 7300 mt
5113 7300 lt
5113 7300 mt
5138 7275 lt
5038 7300 mt
4988 7250 lt
4888 7250 mt
4888 7275 lt
4913 7350 mt
5088 7350 lt
4663 7350 mt
4463 7550 lt
4463 7550 mt
4363 7550 lt
4363 7550 mt
```

```
4338 7525 lt
4338 7525 mt
4338 7250 lt
4338 7050 mt
4088 7300 lt
4088 7300 mt
4088 7400 lt
4088 7200 mt
4063 7200 lt
4063 7200 mt
4038 7225 lt
4338 7250 mt
4388 7200 lt
4388 7200 mt
4388 7100 lt
4388 7300 mt
4438 7350 lt
4438 7350 mt
4538 7350 lt
4513 7575 mt
4738 7575 lt
4738 7575 mt
4788 7525 lt
4813 7625 mt
4538 7625 lt
4538 7625 mt
4513 7650 lt
4488 7600 mt
4513 7575 lt
4488 7600 mt
4388 7600 lt
4313 7650 mt
4513 7650 lt
4313 7650 mt
4163 7500 lt
4163 7500 mt
4088 7500 lt
4063 7550 mt
4138 7550 lt
4138 7850 mt
3988 7850 lt
4138 7850 mt
4163 7875 lt
4163 7875 mt
4163 7925 lt
3863 7850 mt
3088 7850 lt
3088 7850 mt
3063 7825 lt
3063 7675 mt
```

```
2888 7500 lt
2888 7500 mt
2888 7475 lt
2863 7400 mt
2838 7425 lt
2888 7475 mt
3013 7350 lt
2963 7300 mt
2963 6950 lt
3063 7675 mt
3063 7825 lt
2963 8475 mt
2888 8400 lt
2963 8475 mt
2963 8575 lt
3213 9575 mt
5238 9575 lt
3963 9325 mt
3963 9225 lt
3963 9325 mt
3913 9375 lt
4638 7000 mt
4688 6950 lt
4738 7025 mt
4738 6825 lt
4988 6825 mt
4988 6950 lt
4938 6475 mt
4938 6450 lt
5413 6400 mt
5413 6250 lt
5413 6250 mt
5438 6225 lt
5488 6325 mt
5488 6575 lt
5563 6400 mt
5538 6375 lt
5738 5950 mt
5738 5775 lt
5738 5775 mt
5713 5750 lt
5713 5400 mt
5613 5400 lt
4338 1725 mt
3838 1725 lt
3838 1725 mt
3738 1625 lt
3738 1625 mt
3738 1500 lt
3613 1525 mt
```

```
3563 1575 lt
3438 1375 mt
3338 1475 lt
3863 1500 mt
3863 1625 lt
3863 1625 mt
3913 1675 lt
3988 1625 mt
3988 1500 lt
4113 1500 mt
4113 1450 lt
3913 1675 mt
4388 1675 lt
2338 7650 mt
2338 7800 lt
st
10 setlinewidth
5738 4400 mt
5788 4400 lt
5788 4367 lt
5765 4371 mt
5765 4400 lt
5738 4350 mt
5788 4336 lt
5788 4332 lt
5788 4332 lt
5738 4317 lt
5750 4346 mt
5750 4321 lt
5738 4300 mt
5788 4267 lt
5788 4300 mt
5738 4267 lt
5738 4250 mt
5738 4217 mt
5738 4200 mt
5738 4192 mt
5738 4175 lt
5738 4184 mt
5788 4184 lt
5788 4192 mt
5788 4175 lt
5738 4150 mt
5788 4150 lt
5738 4117 lt
5788 4117 lt
5738 4100 mt
5788 4100 mt
5788 4067 lt
5788 4084 mt
```

```
5738 4084 lt
5738 4050 mt
5738 4017 mt
5738 4050 lt
5788 4050 lt
5788 4017 lt
5765 4050 mt
5765 4021 lt
5738 4000 mt
5788 4000 lt
5788 3971 lt
5783 3967 lt
5773 3967 lt
5767 3971 lt
5765 3980 lt
5765 4000 lt
5738 3967 mt
5765 3980 lt
5738 3950 mt
5788 3950 lt
5788 3917 lt
5765 3921 mt
5765 3950 lt
5738 3900 mt
5788 3886 lt
5788 3882 lt
5788 3882 lt
5738 3867 lt
5750 3896 mt
5750 3871 lt
5738 3850 mt
5742 3817 mt
5738 3821 lt
5738 3846 lt
5742 3850 lt
5783 3850 lt
5788 3846 lt
5788 3821 lt
5783 3817 lt
5738 3800 mt
5738 3767 mt
5738 3800 lt
5788 3800 lt
5788 3767 lt
5765 3800 mt
5765 3771 lt
5738 3750 mt
st gsave showpage grestore
grestore
```

```
StartPage restore
```

599. Interface for Jvfax pcb part2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 09:32:38 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <CM16IF.Foz@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 49894

This is the overlay for the jvfax interface. It includes the wire jumpers
(thick lines). The same is true about file formats. Have fun and please
let me have some feedback.

```
**********cut here *********************************
/np {newpath} def
/cp {closepath} def
/mt {moveto} def
/rm {rmoveto} def
/rt {rlineto} def
/lt {lineto} def
/st {stroke} def
/StartPage save def
0 500 250 7000 10750
/ph exch def
/pw exch def
/bm exch def
/lm exch def
/ov exch def
/rpad
{np 1 setlinewidth
width 2 div 0 360 arc
cp fill
}def
/apad
{2 copy np 1 setlinewidth
width 2 div 0 360 arc
hole 360 0 arcn
cp fill
}def
/dpad
{gsave translate 0 0
45 rotate spad grestore
}def
/opad
{/hw width 2 div def
/s width 2.414 div def
/hd hw s 2 div sub def
np mt 1 setlinewidth
s 2 div neg hw neg rm
s 0 rt
hd hd rt
0 s rt
hd neg hd rt
```

```
s neg 0 rt
hd neg hd neg rt
0 s neg rt
hd hd neg rt
cp fill
}def
/spad
{np mt 1 setlinewidth
width 2 div width 2 div rm
width neg 0 rt
0 width neg rt
width 0 rt
0 width rt
cp fill
}def
[] 0 setdash
1 setlinecap
1 setlinejoin
0.072000 0.072000 scale
/hole 10 def

np
lm bm mt
0 ph rt
pw 0 rt
0 ph neg rt
cp clip

gsave
pw ov sub 0 mul neg
ph ov sub 0 mul neg
translate np
st
12 setlinewidth
st
5837 1350 mt
2112 1350 lt
2112 9900 lt
5887 9900 lt
5887 1425 lt
st
st
7 setlinewidth
5512 5200 mt
5502 5165 lt
5499 5165 lt
5499 5165 lt
5489 5200 lt
5510 5192 mt
5492 5192 lt
5477 5200 mt
```

```
5477 5165 lt
5466 5190 lt
5454 5165 lt
5454 5200 lt
5442 5200 mt
5437 5200 mt
5425 5200 lt
5431 5200 mt
5431 5165 lt
5437 5165 mt
5425 5165 lt
5407 5200 mt
5407 5165 lt
5387 5165 lt
5384 5168 lt
5384 5179 lt
5387 5182 lt
5407 5182 lt
5372 5200 mt
5562 5325 mt
5552 5290 lt
5549 5290 lt
5549 5290 lt
5539 5325 lt
5560 5317 mt
5542 5317 lt
5527 5325 mt
5527 5290 lt
5516 5315 lt
5504 5290 lt
5504 5325 lt
5492 5325 mt
5487 5325 mt
5475 5325 lt
5481 5325 mt
5481 5290 lt
5487 5290 mt
5475 5290 lt
5457 5325 mt
5457 5290 lt
5437 5290 lt
5434 5293 lt
5434 5304 lt
5437 5307 lt
5457 5307 lt
5422 5325 mt
5399 5293 mt
5402 5290 lt
5420 5290 lt
5422 5293 lt
```

```
5422 5323 lt
5420 5325 lt
5402 5325 lt
5399 5323 lt
5399 5311 lt
5409 5311 lt
5387 5325 mt
5367 5325 lt
5364 5323 lt
5364 5293 lt
5367 5290 lt
5387 5290 lt
5382 5290 mt
5382 5325 lt
5352 5325 mt
5237 7050 mt
5235 7073 mt
5237 7070 lt
5237 7052 lt
5235 7050 lt
5205 7050 lt
5202 7052 lt
5202 7070 lt
5205 7073 lt
5237 7085 mt
5237 7096 mt
5202 7096 lt
5211 7089 lt
5237 7089 mt
5237 7103 lt
5237 7120 mt
3612 2775 mt
3610 2798 mt
3612 2795 lt
3612 2777 lt
3610 2775 lt
3580 2775 lt
3577 2777 lt
3577 2795 lt
3580 2798 lt
3612 2810 mt
3612 2821 mt
3577 2821 lt
3586 2814 lt
3612 2814 mt
3612 2828 lt
3612 2845 mt
3610 2845 mt
3580 2845 lt
3577 2847 lt
```

```
3577 2865 lt
3580 2868 lt
3610 2868 lt
3612 2865 lt
3612 2847 lt
3610 2845 lt
3580 2868 lt
3612 2880 mt
2462 2400 mt
2460 2423 mt
2462 2420 lt
2462 2402 lt
2460 2400 lt
2430 2400 lt
2427 2402 lt
2427 2420 lt
2430 2423 lt
2462 2435 mt
2462 2446 mt
2427 2446 lt
2436 2439 lt
2462 2439 mt
2462 2453 lt
2462 2470 mt
2462 2481 mt
2427 2481 lt
2436 2474 lt
2462 2474 mt
2462 2488 lt
2462 2505 mt
3487 2150 mt
3485 2173 mt
3487 2170 lt
3487 2152 lt
3485 2150 lt
3455 2150 lt
3452 2152 lt
3452 2170 lt
3455 2173 lt
3487 2185 mt
3487 2196 mt
3452 2196 lt
3461 2189 lt
3487 2189 mt
3487 2203 lt
3487 2220 mt
3487 2243 mt
3487 2220 lt
3470 2236 lt
3467 2240 lt
```

```
3463 2243 lt
3455 2243 lt
3452 2240 lt
3452 2222 lt
3455 2220 lt
3487 2255 mt
5512 2400 mt
5489 2398 mt
5492 2400 lt
5510 2400 lt
5512 2398 lt
5512 2368 lt
5510 2365 lt
5492 2365 lt
5489 2368 lt
5477 2400 mt
5466 2400 mt
5466 2365 lt
5473 2374 lt
5473 2400 mt
5459 2400 lt
5442 2400 mt
5442 2398 mt
5440 2400 lt
5422 2400 lt
5419 2398 lt
5419 2387 lt
5422 2383 lt
5426 2382 lt
5434 2382 lt
5426 2382 mt
5422 2380 lt
5419 2376 lt
5419 2368 lt
5422 2365 lt
5440 2365 lt
5442 2368 lt
5407 2400 mt
4937 2500 mt
4914 2498 mt
4917 2500 lt
4935 2500 lt
4937 2498 lt
4937 2468 lt
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4891 2465 lt
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5587 7052 lt
5585 7050 lt
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4138 5408 lt
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3727 5405 lt
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4255 6085 lt
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4735 5175 lt
4705 5175 lt
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5486 2232 mt
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2385 6050 lt
2355 6050 lt
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2385 6108 lt
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2450 4340 lt
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5202 6827 lt
5202 6845 lt
5205 6848 lt
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5237 6876 lt
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5277 6095 lt
5280 6098 lt
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5311 6112 lt
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5405 7998 lt
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4430 8258 lt
4427 8255 lt
4427 8237 lt
4430 8235 lt
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4451 8258 lt
4444 8252 lt
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5042 7830 lt
5038 7833 lt
5062 7845 mt
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4605 2235 lt
4602 2237 lt
4602 2255 lt
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4277 2221 lt
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2792 2190 lt
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2742 2225 mt
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2731 2190 lt
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2738 2225 mt
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2837 1990 lt
2832 1990 mt
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2744 2001 lt
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2747 1990 lt
2765 1990 lt
2767 1993 lt
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4687 3875 mt

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4408 4770 lt
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5167 7915 lt
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5175 8265 lt
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3544 3325 lt
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st
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5612 6175 lt
5612 6205 mt
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2502 5157 lt
2502 5175 lt
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3250 9015 lt
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3782 6815 lt
3779 6818 lt
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3709 6842 mt
3732 6842 lt
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5387 7212 lt
5385 7210 lt
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5387 7265 lt
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3480 2635 lt
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3477 2655 lt
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4299 2685 lt
4317 2685 lt
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5262 4230 mt
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4187 5587 lt
4185 5585 lt
4155 5585 lt
4152 5587 lt
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4152 5640 lt
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4185 5620 lt
4187 5622 lt
4187 5640 lt
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2762 4161 mt
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2762 4187 lt
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2762 4236 lt
2761 4240 lt
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2738 4220 lt
2742 4222 lt
2744 4227 lt
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2742 4240 lt
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2742 5750 lt
2724 5750 lt
2722 5752 lt
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2773 5750 lt
2777 5751 lt
2780 5755 lt
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2794 5770 lt
2799 5768 lt
2808 5768 lt
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4185 6075 lt
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4187 6110 mt
4152 6110 lt
4152 6130 lt
4155 6133 lt
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4187 6161 lt
4186 6165 lt
4182 6168 lt
4174 6168 lt
4170 6165 lt
4169 6161 lt
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4152 6168 lt
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3395 9460 lt
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3392 9443 lt
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4912 9410 lt
4877 9410 lt
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4519 1627 lt
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4505 1633 lt
4502 1630 lt
4502 1612 lt
4505 1610 lt
4514 1610 lt
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4526 1633 lt
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4502 1668 lt
4537 1680 mt
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3102 1850 lt
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3116 1873 lt
3119 1870 lt
3119 1850 lt
3137 1885 mt
3137 1896 mt
3102 1896 lt
3111 1889 lt
3137 1889 mt
3137 1903 lt
3137 1920 mt
3912 1925 mt
3877 1925 lt
3877 1945 lt
3880 1948 lt
3891 1948 lt
3894 1945 lt
3894 1925 lt
3912 1960 mt
3912 1983 mt
3912 1960 lt
3895 1976 lt
3892 1980 lt
3888 1983 lt
3880 1983 lt
3877 1980 lt
3877 1962 lt
3880 1960 lt
3912 1995 mt
4287 3325 mt
4252 3325 lt
4252 3345 lt
4255 3348 lt
4266 3348 lt
4269 3345 lt
4269 3325 lt
4287 3360 mt
4285 3360 mt
4287 3362 lt
4287 3380 lt
4285 3383 lt
4274 3383 lt
4270 3380 lt
4269 3376 lt
4269 3368 lt
4269 3376 mt
4267 3380 lt
4263 3383 lt
4255 3383 lt
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4252 3362 lt
4255 3360 lt
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4152 1950 lt
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4169 1970 lt
4169 1950 lt
4187 1985 mt
4179 2008 mt
4179 1985 lt
4152 2002 lt
4187 2002 lt
4187 2020 mt
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5012 1551 lt
5011 1555 lt
5007 1558 lt
4999 1558 lt
4995 1555 lt
4994 1551 lt
4994 1535 lt
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5012 1570 mt
4062 4600 mt
4027 4600 lt
4027 4620 lt
4030 4623 lt
4041 4623 lt
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4062 4635 mt
4030 4658 mt
4027 4655 lt
4027 4642 lt
4029 4637 lt
4033 4635 lt
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4062 4651 lt
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4044 4651 lt
4044 4642 lt
4045 4637 lt
4049 4635 lt
4062 4670 mt
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4052 3775 lt
4052 3795 lt
4055 3798 lt
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4069 3795 lt
4069 3775 lt
4087 3810 mt
4052 3810 mt
4052 3833 lt
4087 3810 lt
4087 3845 mt
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4602 6020 lt
4605 6023 lt
4616 6023 lt
4619 6020 lt
4619 6000 lt
4637 6035 mt
4619 6040 mt
4619 6052 lt
4614 6058 lt
4605 6058 lt
4602 6055 lt
4602 6037 lt
4605 6035 lt
4614 6035 lt
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4637 6055 lt
4635 6058 lt
4626 6058 lt
4619 6052 lt
4637 6070 mt
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4536 3380 lt
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4505 3383 lt
4502 3380 lt
4502 3367 lt
4504 3362 lt
4508 3360 lt
4513 3360 lt
4517 3362 lt
4519 3367 lt
4519 3376 lt
4517 3380 lt
4513 3383 lt
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3152 3300 lt
3152 3320 lt
3155 3323 lt
3166 3323 lt
3169 3320 lt
3169 3300 lt
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3187 3337 lt
3187 3351 lt
3186 3355 lt
3182 3358 lt
3155 3358 lt
3152 3355 lt
3152 3342 lt
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3167 3337 lt
3169 3342 lt
3169 3351 lt
3167 3355 lt
3163 3358 lt
3187 3370 mt
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3164 3393 lt
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3152 3372 lt
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3164 3370 lt
3169 3375 lt
3176 3370 lt
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3187 3372 lt
3187 3390 lt
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3176 3393 lt
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2552 1730 lt
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2587 1761 lt
2586 1765 lt
2582 1768 lt
2555 1768 lt
2552 1765 lt
2552 1752 lt
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2563 1745 lt
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2569 1761 lt
2567 1765 lt
2563 1768 lt
2587 1780 mt
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2219 8450 lt
2237 8485 mt
2202 8485 mt
2237 8485 lt
2237 8508 lt
2237 8520 mt
2237 8531 mt
2202 8531 lt
2211 8524 lt
2237 8524 mt
2237 8538 lt
2237 8555 mt
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5467 7790 lt
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5487 7807 lt
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5473 7807 lt
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2739 2901 lt
2742 2905 lt
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2723 2899 lt
2723 2925 mt
2709 2925 lt
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2669 2893 lt
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3352 3070 lt
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3363 3073 lt
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3387 3089 mt
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3387 2247 lt
3387 2265 lt
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3369 2261 lt
3369 2253 lt
3369 2261 mt
3367 2265 lt
3363 2268 lt
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3352 2247 lt
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3252 2045 lt
3255 2048 lt
3263 2048 lt
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3287 2048 mt
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3287 2060 mt
3287 2071 mt
3252 2071 lt
3261 2064 lt
3287 2064 mt
3287 2078 lt
3287 2095 mt
3279 2118 mt
3279 2095 lt
3252 2112 lt
3287 2112 lt
3287 2130 mt
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4727 1900 lt
4727 1920 lt
4730 1923 lt
4738 1923 lt
4742 1920 lt
4744 1914 lt
4744 1900 lt
4762 1923 mt
4744 1914 lt
4762 1935 mt
4762 1946 mt
4727 1946 lt
4736 1939 lt
4762 1939 mt
4762 1953 lt
4762 1970 mt
4760 1970 mt
4762 1972 lt
4762 1986 lt
4761 1990 lt
4757 1993 lt
4749 1993 lt
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4744 1970 lt
4727 1970 lt
4727 1993 lt
4762 2005 mt
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5087 2240 lt
5067 2240 lt
5064 2243 lt
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5087 2257 lt
5064 2275 mt
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5017 2275 mt
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4997 2240 lt
5010 2240 lt
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5017 2246 lt
5017 2270 lt
5015 2274 lt
5010 2275 lt
5001 2275 lt
4997 2274 lt
4994 2270 lt
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4997 2258 lt
5001 2257 lt
5010 2257 lt
5015 2258 lt
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4830 1923 lt
4838 1923 lt
4842 1920 lt
4844 1914 lt
4844 1900 lt
4862 1923 mt
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4836 1939 lt
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4862 1953 lt
4862 1970 mt
4827 1970 mt
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4862 1970 lt
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5342 2055 lt
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5323 2075 mt
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5292 2075 mt
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5272 2040 lt
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5292 2052 lt
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5702 2170 lt
5705 2173 lt
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3388 4718 lt
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2779 2312 lt
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2786 2307 lt
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2802 2290 lt
2779 2290 lt
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3402 5023 mt
3400 5025 lt
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5577 6315 mt
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st
st
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st
st
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st
st
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5187 2440 lt
5387 2440 lt
5387 2310 lt
st
st
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4987 2440 lt
4987 2310 lt
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st
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st
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st
st
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st
st
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st
st
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st
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4962 4700 lt
4862 4700 lt
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st
st
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st
st
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st
st
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st
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st
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2512 6150 lt
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2362 4400 lt
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4922 5830 mt
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4857 5806 lt
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5162 6800 lt
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4957 6156 lt
4965 6140 lt
4974 6125 lt
4986 6111 lt
4998 6099 lt
5012 6087 lt
5027 6078 lt
5043 6070 lt
5059 6063 lt
5077 6059 lt
5094 6056 lt
5112 6055 lt
5130 6056 lt
5147 6059 lt
5165 6063 lt
5181 6070 lt
5197 6078 lt
5212 6087 lt
5226 6099 lt
5238 6111 lt
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5259 6140 lt
5267 6156 lt
5274 6172 lt
5278 6190 lt
5281 6207 lt
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5281 6243 lt
5278 6260 lt
5274 6278 lt
5267 6294 lt
5259 6310 lt
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5250 6325 lt
5238 6339 lt
5226 6351 lt
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5165 6387 lt
5147 6391 lt
5130 6394 lt
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5027 6372 lt
5012 6363 lt
4998 6351 lt
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4965 6310 lt
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4946 6260 lt
4943 6243 lt
4942 6225 lt
st
st
5497 7895 mt
5527 7895 lt
st
st
5512 7880 mt
5512 7910 lt
st
st
5597 7895 mt
5627 7895 lt
st
st
5612 7880 mt
5612 7910 lt
st
st
5562 7900 mt
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5593 7905 lt
5607 7911 lt
5621 7919 lt
5633 7929 lt
5643 7941 lt
```

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5651 7955 lt
5657 7969 lt
5661 7984 lt
5662 8000 lt
5661 8016 lt
5657 8031 lt
5651 8045 lt
5643 8059 lt
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5621 8081 lt
5607 8089 lt
5593 8095 lt
5578 8099 lt
5562 8100 lt
5546 8099 lt
5531 8095 lt
5517 8089 lt
5503 8081 lt
5491 8071 lt
5481 8059 lt
5473 8045 lt
5467 8031 lt
5463 8016 lt
5462 8000 lt
5463 7984 lt
5467 7969 lt
5473 7955 lt
5481 7941 lt
5491 7929 lt
5503 7919 lt
5517 7911 lt
5531 7905 lt
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5562 7900 lt
st
st
4622 8075 mt
4652 8075 lt
st
st
4637 8060 mt
4637 8090 lt
st
st
4777 8075 mt
4807 8075 lt
st
st
4792 8060 mt
4792 8090 lt
```

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st
st
4712 8020 mt
4723 8020 lt
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4744 8023 lt
4755 8025 lt
4766 8027 lt
4776 8030 lt
4786 8034 lt
4796 8038 lt
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4825 8053 lt
4834 8060 lt
4842 8066 lt
4851 8073 lt
4858 8081 lt
4866 8088 lt
4873 8097 lt
4879 8105 lt
4886 8114 lt
4891 8123 lt
4896 8133 lt
4901 8143 lt
4905 8153 lt
4909 8163 lt
4912 8173 lt
4914 8184 lt
4916 8195 lt
4918 8205 lt
4919 8216 lt
4919 8227 lt
4919 8238 lt
4918 8249 lt
4916 8259 lt
4914 8270 lt
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4909 8291 lt
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4901 8311 lt
4896 8321 lt
4891 8331 lt
4886 8340 lt
4879 8349 lt
4873 8357 lt
4866 8366 lt
4858 8373 lt
4851 8381 lt
4842 8388 lt
```

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4796 8416 lt
4786 8420 lt
4776 8424 lt
4766 8427 lt
4755 8429 lt
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4734 8433 lt
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4628 8416 lt
4618 8411 lt
4608 8406 lt
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4590 8394 lt
4582 8388 lt
4573 8381 lt
4566 8373 lt
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4533 8331 lt
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4512 8281 lt
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4506 8249 lt
4505 8238 lt
4505 8227 lt
4505 8216 lt
4506 8205 lt
4508 8195 lt
4510 8184 lt
4512 8173 lt
4515 8163 lt
4519 8153 lt

```
4523 8143 lt
4528 8133 lt
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4566 8081 lt
4573 8073 lt
4582 8066 lt
4590 8060 lt
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4638 8034 lt
4648 8030 lt
4658 8027 lt
4669 8025 lt
4680 8023 lt
4690 8021 lt
4701 8020 lt
4712 8020 lt
st
st
5187 7825 mt
5187 7675 lt
5087 7675 lt
5087 7825 lt
5187 7825 lt
st
st
4587 2095 mt
4687 2095 lt
4687 2300 lt
4587 2300 lt
4587 2095 lt
st
st
4637 2095 mt
4637 2040 lt
st
st
4642 2300 mt
4637 2300 lt
4637 2360 lt
st
st
4587 2130 mt
4687 2130 lt
```

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st
st
4687 2130 mt
4592 2130 lt
st
st
4237 2095 mt
4337 2095 lt
4337 2300 lt
4237 2300 lt
4237 2095 lt
st
st
4287 2095 mt
4287 2040 lt
st
st
4292 2300 mt
4287 2300 lt
4287 2360 lt
st
st
4237 2130 mt
4337 2130 lt
st
st
4337 2130 mt
4242 2130 lt
st
st
2892 2150 mt
2892 2250 lt
2687 2250 lt
2687 2150 lt
2892 2150 lt
st
st
2892 2200 mt
2947 2200 lt
st
st
2687 2205 mt
2687 2200 lt
2627 2200 lt
st
st
2857 2150 mt
2857 2250 lt
st
st
```

```
2857 2250 mt
2857 2155 lt
st
st
2682 2050 mt
2682 1950 lt
2887 1950 lt
2887 2050 lt
2682 2050 lt
st
st
2682 2000 mt
2627 2000 lt
st
st
2887 1995 mt
2887 2000 lt
2947 2000 lt
st
st
2717 2050 mt
2717 1950 lt
st
st
2717 1950 mt
2717 2045 lt
st
st
4207 4000 mt
4207 3900 lt
4412 3900 lt
4412 4000 lt
4207 4000 lt
st
st
4207 3950 mt
4152 3950 lt
st
st
4412 3945 mt
4412 3950 lt
4472 3950 lt
st
st
4242 4000 mt
4242 3900 lt
st
st
4242 3900 mt
4242 3995 lt
```

```
st
st
4742 3800 mt
4742 3900 lt
4537 3900 lt
4537 3800 lt
4742 3800 lt
st
st
4742 3850 mt
4797 3850 lt
st
st
4537 3855 mt
4537 3850 lt
4477 3850 lt
st
st
4707 3800 mt
4707 3900 lt
st
st
4707 3900 mt
4707 3805 lt
st
st
4607 5000 mt
4607 4900 lt
4812 4900 lt
4812 5000 lt
4607 5000 lt
st
st
4607 4950 mt
4552 4950 lt
st
st
4812 4945 mt
4812 4950 lt
4872 4950 lt
st
st
4642 5000 mt
4642 4900 lt
st
st
4642 4900 mt
4642 4995 lt
st
st
```

```
4362 4645 mt
4462 4645 lt
4462 4850 lt
4362 4850 lt
4362 4645 lt
st
st
4412 4645 mt
4412 4590 lt
st
st
4417 4850 mt
4412 4850 lt
4412 4910 lt
st
st
4362 4680 mt
4462 4680 lt
st
st
4462 4680 mt
4367 4680 lt
st
st
3212 4780 mt
3112 4780 lt
3112 4575 lt
3212 4575 lt
3212 4780 lt
st
st
3162 4780 mt
3162 4835 lt
st
st
3157 4575 mt
3162 4575 lt
3162 4515 lt
st
st
3212 4745 mt
3112 4745 lt
st
st
3112 4745 mt
3207 4745 lt
st
st
2987 4570 mt
3087 4570 lt
```

```
3087 4775 lt
2987 4775 lt
2987 4570 lt
st
st
3037 4570 mt
3037 4515 lt
st
st
3042 4775 mt
3037 4775 lt
3037 4835 lt
st
st
2987 4605 mt
3087 4605 lt
st
st
3087 4605 mt
2992 4605 lt
st
st
4062 3255 mt
3962 3255 lt
3962 3050 lt
4062 3050 lt
4062 3255 lt
st
st
4012 3255 mt
4012 3310 lt
st
st
4007 3050 mt
4012 3050 lt
4012 2990 lt
st
st
4062 3220 mt
3962 3220 lt
st
st
3962 3220 mt
4057 3220 lt
st
st
3962 3255 mt
3862 3255 lt
3862 3050 lt
3962 3050 lt
```

```
3962 3255 lt
st
st
3912 3255 mt
3912 3310 lt
st
st
3907 3050 mt
3912 3050 lt
3912 2990 lt
st
st
3962 3220 mt
3862 3220 lt
st
st
3862 3220 mt
3957 3220 lt
st
st
5592 6400 mt
5592 6500 lt
5387 6500 lt
5387 6400 lt
5592 6400 lt
st
st
5592 6450 mt
5647 6450 lt
st
st
5387 6455 mt
5387 6450 lt
5327 6450 lt
st
st
5557 6400 mt
5557 6500 lt
st
st
5557 6500 mt
5557 6405 lt
st
st
5057 7975 mt
5057 7875 lt
5262 7875 lt
5262 7975 lt
5057 7975 lt
st
```

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st
5057 7925 mt
5002 7925 lt
st
st
5262 7920 mt
5262 7925 lt
5322 7925 lt
st
st
5092 7975 mt
5092 7875 lt
st
st
5092 7875 mt
5092 7970 lt
st
st
5267 7975 mt
5267 8075 lt
5062 8075 lt
5062 7975 lt
5267 7975 lt
st
st
5267 8025 mt
5322 8025 lt
st
st
5062 8030 mt
5062 8025 lt
5002 8025 lt
st
st
5232 7975 mt
5232 8075 lt
st
st
5232 8075 mt
5232 7980 lt
st
st
5057 8325 mt
5057 8225 lt
5262 8225 lt
5262 8325 lt
5057 8325 lt
st
st
5057 8275 mt
```

```
5002 8275 lt
st
st
5262 8270 mt
5262 8275 lt
5322 8275 lt
st
st
5092 8325 mt
5092 8225 lt
st
st
5092 8225 mt
5092 8320 lt
st
st
3562 3200 mt
3570 3201 lt
3577 3202 lt
3585 3205 lt
3591 3210 lt
3597 3215 lt
3602 3221 lt
3607 3227 lt
3610 3235 lt
3611 3242 lt
3612 3250 lt
3611 3258 lt
3610 3265 lt
3607 3273 lt
3602 3279 lt
3597 3285 lt
3591 3290 lt
3585 3295 lt
3577 3298 lt
3570 3299 lt
3562 3300 lt
3554 3299 lt
3547 3298 lt
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3533 3290 lt
3527 3285 lt
3522 3279 lt
3517 3273 lt
3514 3265 lt
3513 3258 lt
3512 3250 lt
3513 3242 lt
3514 3235 lt
3517 3227 lt
```

```
3522 3221 lt
3527 3215 lt
3533 3210 lt
3539 3205 lt
3547 3202 lt
3554 3201 lt
3562 3200 lt
st
st
3562 3075 mt
3570 3076 lt
3577 3077 lt
3585 3080 lt
3591 3085 lt
3597 3090 lt
3602 3096 lt
3607 3102 lt
3610 3110 lt
3611 3117 lt
3612 3125 lt
3611 3133 lt
3610 3140 lt
3607 3148 lt
3602 3154 lt
3597 3160 lt
3591 3165 lt
3585 3170 lt
3577 3173 lt
3570 3174 lt
3562 3175 lt
3554 3174 lt
3547 3173 lt
3539 3170 lt
3533 3165 lt
3527 3160 lt
3522 3154 lt
3517 3148 lt
3514 3140 lt
3513 3133 lt
3512 3125 lt
3513 3117 lt
3514 3110 lt
3517 3102 lt
3522 3096 lt
3527 3090 lt
3533 3085 lt
3539 3080 lt
3547 3077 lt
3554 3076 lt
3562 3075 lt
```

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st
st
5687 6100 mt
5695 6101 lt
5702 6102 lt
5710 6105 lt
5716 6110 lt
5722 6115 lt
5727 6121 lt
5732 6127 lt
5735 6135 lt
5736 6142 lt
5737 6150 lt
5736 6158 lt
5735 6165 lt
5732 6173 lt
5727 6179 lt
5722 6185 lt
5716 6190 lt
5710 6195 lt
5702 6198 lt
5695 6199 lt
5687 6200 lt
5679 6199 lt
5672 6198 lt
5664 6195 lt
5658 6190 lt
5652 6185 lt
5647 6179 lt
5642 6173 lt
5639 6165 lt
5638 6158 lt
5637 6150 lt
5638 6142 lt
5639 6135 lt
5642 6127 lt
5647 6121 lt
5652 6115 lt
5658 6110 lt
5664 6105 lt
5672 6102 lt
5679 6101 lt
5687 6100 lt
st
st
4237 7200 mt
4237 7600 lt
4887 7600 lt
4887 7200 lt
4237 7200 lt
```

```
st
st
4962 7500 mt
4887 7500 lt
st
st
5062 7400 mt
4887 7400 lt
st
st
4962 7300 mt
4887 7300 lt
st
st
4887 7600 mt
4887 7800 lt
4087 7800 lt
4087 7000 lt
4887 7000 lt
4887 7200 lt
st
st
2437 4500 mt
2637 4500 lt
2637 5600 lt
2437 5600 lt
2437 4505 lt
st
st
2562 4500 mt
2562 4600 lt
2512 4600 lt
2512 4500 lt
st
st
2612 7200 mt
2612 7000 lt
3512 7000 lt
3512 7200 lt
2612 7200 lt
st
st
2612 7075 mt
2712 7075 lt
2712 7125 lt
2612 7125 lt
st
st
3437 8975 mt
2937 8975 lt
```

```
2937 7675 lt
3437 7675 lt
3437 8970 lt
st
st
3162 8975 mt
3162 8875 lt
3212 8875 lt
3212 8975 lt
st
st
3662 6900 mt
3862 6900 lt
3862 7700 lt
3662 7700 lt
3662 6900 lt
st
st
3737 6905 mt
3737 7000 lt
3787 7000 lt
3787 6905 lt
st
st
4237 6400 mt
4237 6800 lt
4887 6800 lt
4887 6400 lt
4237 6400 lt
st
st
4962 6700 mt
4887 6700 lt
st
st
5062 6600 mt
4887 6600 lt
st
st
4962 6500 mt
4887 6500 lt
st
st
4887 6800 mt
4887 7000 lt
4087 7000 lt
4087 6200 lt
4887 6200 lt
4887 6400 lt
st
```

```
st
5412 7250 mt
5612 7250 lt
5612 7750 lt
5412 7750 lt
5412 7255 lt
st
st
5537 7255 mt
5537 7350 lt
5487 7350 lt
5487 7255 lt
st
st
2662 2750 mt
2662 2550 lt
3462 2550 lt
3462 2750 lt
2662 2750 lt
st
st
2667 2675 mt
2762 2675 lt
2762 2625 lt
2667 2625 lt
st
st
3862 2750 mt
3862 2550 lt
4662 2550 lt
4662 2750 lt
3862 2750 lt
st
st
3867 2675 mt
3962 2675 lt
3962 2625 lt
3867 2625 lt
st
st
4937 2750 mt
4937 2550 lt
5737 2550 lt
5737 2750 lt
4937 2750 lt
st
st
4942 2675 mt
5037 2675 lt
5037 2625 lt
```

```
4942 2625 lt
st
st
4412 4300 mt
4412 4100 lt
5212 4100 lt
5212 4300 lt
4412 4300 lt
st
st
4417 4225 mt
4512 4225 lt
4512 4175 lt
4417 4175 lt
st
st
4212 5675 mt
4212 5475 lt
4712 5475 lt
4712 5675 lt
4217 5675 lt
st
st
4217 5550 mt
4312 5550 lt
4312 5600 lt
4217 5600 lt
st
st
2787 4300 mt
2787 4100 lt
3587 4100 lt
3587 4300 lt
2787 4300 lt
st
st
2792 4225 mt
2887 4225 lt
2887 4175 lt
2792 4175 lt
st
st
2612 6100 mt
2612 5900 lt
3712 5900 lt
3712 6100 lt
2617 6100 lt
st
st
2612 5975 mt
```

```
2712 5975 lt
2712 6025 lt
2612 6025 lt
st
st
4237 6050 mt
4237 5850 lt
4137 5850 lt
4137 6050 lt
4237 6050 lt
st
st
2862 9225 mt
3837 9225 lt
3837 9625 lt
2837 9625 lt
2837 9250 lt
2862 9225 lt
st
st
3862 9225 mt
4837 9225 lt
4837 9625 lt
3837 9625 lt
3837 9250 lt
3862 9225 lt
st
st
4537 1450 mt
4545 1451 lt
4552 1452 lt
4560 1455 lt
4566 1460 lt
4572 1465 lt
4577 1471 lt
4582 1477 lt
4585 1485 lt
4586 1492 lt
4587 1500 lt
4586 1508 lt
4585 1515 lt
4582 1523 lt
4577 1529 lt
4572 1535 lt
4566 1540 lt
4560 1545 lt
4552 1548 lt
4545 1549 lt
4537 1550 lt
4529 1549 lt
```

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4522 1548 lt
4514 1545 lt
4508 1540 lt
4502 1535 lt
4497 1529 lt
4492 1523 lt
4489 1515 lt
4488 1508 lt
4487 1500 lt
4488 1492 lt
4489 1485 lt
4492 1477 lt
4497 1471 lt
4502 1465 lt
4508 1460 lt
4514 1455 lt
4522 1452 lt
4529 1451 lt
4537 1450 lt
st
st
3462 1825 mt
3462 1575 lt
3062 1575 lt
3062 1825 lt
3462 1825 lt
st
st
3937 2025 mt
3687 2025 lt
3687 2425 lt
3937 2425 lt
3937 2025 lt
st
st
4212 3300 mt
4462 3300 lt
4462 2900 lt
4212 2900 lt
4212 3300 lt
st
st
4212 2025 mt
3962 2025 lt
3962 2425 lt
4212 2425 lt
4212 2025 lt
st
st
4962 2000 mt
```

```
5212 2000 lt
5212 1600 lt
4962 1600 lt
4962 2000 lt
st
st
4087 4925 mt
4337 4925 lt
4337 4525 lt
4087 4525 lt
4087 4925 lt
st
st
4362 3450 mt
4112 3450 lt
4112 3850 lt
4362 3850 lt
4362 3450 lt
st
st
4337 6200 mt
4587 6200 lt
4587 5800 lt
4337 5800 lt
4337 6200 lt
st
st
4487 3300 mt
4737 3300 lt
4737 2900 lt
4487 2900 lt
4487 3300 lt
st
st
3212 2850 mt
2962 2850 lt
2962 3250 lt
3212 3250 lt
3212 2850 lt
st
st
3012 1825 mt
3012 1575 lt
2612 1575 lt
2612 1825 lt
3012 1825 lt
st
st
2437 7725 mt
2262 7725 lt
```

```
2262 9225 lt
2512 9225 lt
2512 7800 lt
2437 7725 lt
st
st
5587 7750 mt
5337 7750 lt
5337 7850 lt
5587 7850 lt
5587 7750 lt
st
st
5587 7800 mt
5612 7800 lt
st
st
5337 7800 mt
5312 7800 lt
st
st
2837 2850 mt
2587 2850 lt
2587 2950 lt
2837 2950 lt
2837 2850 lt
st
st
2837 2900 mt
2862 2900 lt
st
st
2587 2900 mt
2562 2900 lt
st
st
3212 2975 mt
3212 3225 lt
3312 3225 lt
3312 2975 lt
3212 2975 lt
st
st
3262 2975 mt
3262 2950 lt
st
st
3262 3225 mt
3262 3250 lt
st
```

```
st
3412 3225 mt
3412 2975 lt
3312 2975 lt
3312 3225 lt
3412 3225 lt
st
st
3362 3225 mt
3362 3250 lt
st
st
3362 2975 mt
3362 2950 lt
st
st
3312 2075 mt
3312 2325 lt
3412 2325 lt
3412 2075 lt
3312 2075 lt
st
st
3362 2075 mt
3362 2050 lt
st
st
3362 2325 mt
3362 2350 lt
st
st
3212 1950 mt
3212 2200 lt
3312 2200 lt
3312 1950 lt
3212 1950 lt
st
st
3262 1950 mt
3262 1925 lt
st
st
3262 2200 mt
3262 2225 lt
st
st
4687 1825 mt
4687 2075 lt
4787 2075 lt
4787 1825 lt
```

```
4687 1825 lt
st
st
4737 1825 mt
4737 1800 lt
st
st
4737 2075 mt
4737 2100 lt
st
st
4912 2300 mt
5162 2300 lt
5162 2200 lt
4912 2200 lt
4912 2300 lt
st
st
4912 2250 mt
4887 2250 lt
st
st
5162 2250 mt
5187 2250 lt
st
st
4787 1825 mt
4787 2075 lt
4887 2075 lt
4887 1825 lt
4787 1825 lt
st
st
4837 1825 mt
4837 1800 lt
st
st
4837 2075 mt
4837 2100 lt
st
st
5212 2100 mt
5462 2100 lt
5462 2000 lt
5212 2000 lt
5212 2100 lt
st
st
5212 2050 mt
5187 2050 lt
```

```
st
st
5462 2050 mt
5487 2050 lt
st
st
5587 2075 mt
5587 2325 lt
5687 2325 lt
5687 2075 lt
5587 2075 lt
st
st
5637 2075 mt
5637 2050 lt
st
st
5637 2325 mt
5637 2350 lt
st
st
5312 7625 mt
5312 7375 lt
5212 7375 lt
5212 7625 lt
5312 7625 lt
st
st
5262 7625 mt
5262 7650 lt
st
st
5262 7375 mt
5262 7350 lt
st
st
5112 2200 mt
5362 2200 lt
5362 2100 lt
5112 2100 lt
5112 2200 lt
st
st
5112 2150 mt
5087 2150 lt
st
st
5362 2150 mt
5387 2150 lt
st
```

```
st
5337 1750 mt
5587 1750 lt
5587 1650 lt
5337 1650 lt
5337 1750 lt
st
st
5337 1700 mt
5312 1700 lt
st
st
5587 1700 mt
5612 1700 lt
st
st
4337 2075 mt
4337 2325 lt
4437 2325 lt
4437 2075 lt
4337 2075 lt
st
st
4387 2075 mt
4387 2050 lt
st
st
4387 2325 mt
4387 2350 lt
st
st
4212 3250 mt
4212 3000 lt
4112 3000 lt
4112 3250 lt
4212 3250 lt
st
st
4162 3250 mt
4162 3275 lt
st
st
4162 3000 mt
4162 2975 lt
st
st
3712 3250 mt
3712 3000 lt
3612 3000 lt
3612 3250 lt
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3712 3250 lt
st
st
3662 3250 mt
3662 3275 lt
st
st
3662 3000 mt
3662 2975 lt
st
st
2937 2450 mt
3187 2450 lt
3187 2350 lt
2937 2350 lt
2937 2450 lt
st
st
2937 2400 mt
2912 2400 lt
st
st
3187 2400 mt
3212 2400 lt
st
st
4587 3600 mt
4837 3600 lt
4837 3500 lt
4587 3500 lt
4587 3600 lt
st
st
4587 3550 mt
4562 3550 lt
st
st
4837 3550 mt
4862 3550 lt
st
st
5162 2850 mt
4912 2850 lt
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5162 2950 lt
5162 2850 lt
st
st
5162 2900 mt
5187 2900 lt
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st
st
4912 2900 mt
4887 2900 lt
st
st
5462 3050 mt
5212 3050 lt
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5462 3150 lt
5462 3050 lt
st
st
5462 3100 mt
5487 3100 lt
st
st
5212 3100 mt
5187 3100 lt
st
st
5112 3050 mt
5362 3050 lt
5362 2950 lt
5112 2950 lt
5112 3050 lt
st
st
5112 3000 mt
5087 3000 lt
st
st
5362 3000 mt
5387 3000 lt
st
st
5287 8125 mt
5037 8125 lt
5037 8225 lt
5287 8225 lt
5287 8125 lt
st
st
5287 8175 mt
5312 8175 lt
st
st
5037 8175 mt
5012 8175 lt
st
```

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st
5362 3575 mt
5362 3325 lt
5262 3325 lt
5262 3575 lt
5362 3575 lt
st
st
5312 3575 mt
5312 3600 lt
st
st
5312 3325 mt
5312 3300 lt
st
st
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5112 4700 lt
5362 4700 lt
5362 4600 lt
st
st
5362 4650 mt
5387 4650 lt
st
st
5112 4650 mt
5087 4650 lt
st
st
5112 4600 mt
5362 4600 lt
5362 4500 lt
5112 4500 lt
5112 4600 lt
st
st
5112 4550 mt
5087 4550 lt
st
st
5362 4550 mt
5387 4550 lt
st
st
5237 4400 mt
4987 4400 lt
4987 4500 lt
5237 4500 lt
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5237 4400 lt
st
st
5237 4450 mt
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st
4987 4450 mt
4962 4450 lt
st
st
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4662 4775 lt
4762 4775 lt
st
st
4712 4775 mt
4712 4800 lt
st
st
4712 4525 mt
4712 4500 lt
st
st
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4687 5125 lt
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4937 5025 lt
st
st
4937 5075 mt
4962 5075 lt
st
st
4687 5075 mt
4662 5075 lt
st
st
4662 4775 mt
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4562 4775 lt
4662 4775 lt
st
st
4612 4775 mt
4612 4800 lt
```

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st
4612 4525 mt
4612 4500 lt
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st
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5162 3625 lt
5062 3625 lt
st
st
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st
st
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st
st
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4312 4375 lt
4412 4375 lt
st
st
4362 4375 mt
4362 4400 lt
st
st
4362 4125 mt
4362 4100 lt
st
st
4512 3800 mt
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4762 3700 lt
4512 3700 lt
4512 3800 lt
st
st
4512 3750 mt
4487 3750 lt
st
st
4762 3750 mt
4787 3750 lt
st
```

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3512 2975 lt
3412 2975 lt
st
st
3462 2975 mt
3462 2950 lt
st
st
3462 3225 mt
3462 3250 lt
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st
4312 4375 mt
4312 4125 lt
4212 4125 lt
4212 4375 lt
4312 4375 lt
st
st
4262 4375 mt
4262 4400 lt
st
st
4262 4125 mt
4262 4100 lt
st
st
4687 4000 mt
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4687 3900 lt
4687 4000 lt
st
st
4687 3950 mt
4662 3950 lt
st
st
4937 3950 mt
4962 3950 lt
st
st
4562 4775 mt
4562 4525 lt
4462 4525 lt
4462 4775 lt
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4512 4775 mt
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st
4512 4525 mt
4512 4500 lt
st
st
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4037 5675 lt
st
st
4087 5675 mt
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st
st
4087 5925 mt
4087 5950 lt
st
st
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4662 5375 lt
4662 5275 lt
st
st
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st
st
4412 5325 mt
4387 5325 lt
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st
4562 1850 mt
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4312 1950 lt
4562 1950 lt
4562 1850 lt
st
st
4562 1900 mt
4587 1900 lt
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st
st
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st
st
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3387 3600 mt
3387 3575 lt
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st
3287 4550 mt
3287 4525 lt
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3287 4800 mt
3287 4825 lt
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3337 4550 mt
3337 4800 lt
3437 4800 lt
3437 4550 lt
3337 4550 lt
st
st
3387 4550 mt
3387 4525 lt
st
st
3387 4800 mt
3387 4825 lt
st
```

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2662 2350 lt
2912 2350 lt
2912 2250 lt
st
st
2912 2300 mt
2937 2300 lt
st
st
2662 2300 mt
2637 2300 lt
st
st
2512 5900 mt
2512 6150 lt
2612 6150 lt
2612 5900 lt
2512 5900 lt
st
st
2562 5900 mt
2562 5875 lt
st
st
2562 6150 mt
2562 6175 lt
st
st
2462 6650 mt
2462 6900 lt
2562 6900 lt
2562 6650 lt
2462 6650 lt
st
st
2512 6650 mt
2512 6625 lt
st
st
2512 6900 mt
2512 6925 lt
st
st
3262 5050 mt
3512 5050 lt
3512 4950 lt
3262 4950 lt
```

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st
st
3262 5000 mt
3237 5000 lt
st
st
3512 5000 mt
3537 5000 lt
st
st
2812 9500 mt
2812 9250 lt
2712 9250 lt
2712 9500 lt
2812 9500 lt
st
st
2762 9500 mt
2762 9525 lt
st
st
2762 9250 mt
2762 9225 lt
st
st
2912 2050 mt
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2912 2150 lt
2912 2050 lt
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2912 2100 mt
2937 2100 lt
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st
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2637 2100 lt
st
st
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2787 6350 lt
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3037 6450 lt
3037 6350 lt
st
st
3037 6400 mt
3062 6400 lt
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st
2787 6400 mt
2762 6400 lt
st
st
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3562 6600 lt
3662 6600 lt
st
st
3612 6600 mt
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st
st
3612 6350 mt
3612 6325 lt
st
st
2662 1950 mt
2912 1950 lt
2912 1850 lt
2662 1850 lt
2662 1950 lt
st
st
2662 1900 mt
2637 1900 lt
st
st
2912 1900 mt
2937 1900 lt
st
st
4487 2075 mt
4487 2325 lt
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4587 2075 lt
4487 2075 lt
st
st
4537 2075 mt
4537 2050 lt
st
st
4537 2325 mt
4537 2350 lt
st
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2512 1975 lt
2412 1975 lt
st
st
2462 1975 mt
2462 1950 lt
st
st
2462 2225 mt
2462 2250 lt
st
st
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3682 1477 lt
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3686 1492 lt
3687 1500 lt
3686 1508 lt
3685 1515 lt
3682 1523 lt
3677 1529 lt
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3666 1540 lt
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3637 1550 lt
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3622 1548 lt
3614 1545 lt
3608 1540 lt
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3597 1529 lt
3592 1523 lt
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3588 1508 lt
3587 1500 lt
3588 1492 lt
3589 1485 lt
3592 1477 lt
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3597 1471 lt
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st
st
3762 1450 mt
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3802 1529 lt
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3777 1548 lt
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3713 1508 lt
3712 1500 lt
3713 1492 lt
3714 1485 lt
3717 1477 lt
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3739 1455 lt
3747 1452 lt
3754 1451 lt
3762 1450 lt
```

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st
st
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3937 1500 lt
3936 1508 lt
3935 1515 lt
3932 1523 lt
3927 1529 lt
3922 1535 lt
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3872 1452 lt
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st
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4027 1548 lt
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3963 1508 lt
3962 1500 lt
3963 1492 lt
3964 1485 lt
3967 1477 lt
3972 1471 lt
3977 1465 lt
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st
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4185 1485 lt
4186 1492 lt
4187 1500 lt
4186 1508 lt
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4177 1529 lt
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4152 1548 lt
4145 1549 lt
4137 1550 lt
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4092 1523 lt
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4088 1492 lt
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4092 1477 lt
4097 1471 lt
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4108 1460 lt
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4129 1451 lt
4137 1450 lt
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st
4262 1450 mt
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4291 1540 lt
4285 1545 lt
4277 1548 lt
```

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4217 1523 lt
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4227 1465 lt
4233 1460 lt
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4247 1452 lt
4254 1451 lt
4262 1450 lt
st
st
4387 1450 mt
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4410 1545 lt
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4358 1540 lt
4352 1535 lt
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4379 1451 lt
4387 1450 lt
st
st
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5159 8474 lt
5161 8487 lt
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5161 8513 lt
5159 8526 lt
5156 8539 lt
5151 8551 lt
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5011 8622 lt
```

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st
st
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3509 5149 lt
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3511 5162 lt
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3387 5300 lt
3374 5299 lt
3361 5297 lt
3348 5294 lt
3336 5289 lt
3324 5283 lt
3314 5276 lt
3303 5268 lt
3294 5259 lt
3286 5248 lt
3279 5238 lt
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3263 5188 lt
3262 5175 lt
3263 5162 lt
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st
st
3462 5075 mt
```

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st
st
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2419 6484 lt
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2388 6413 lt
2387 6400 lt
2388 6387 lt
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2636 6387 lt
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st
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2437 6500 mt
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2387 6500 lt
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3885 6224 lt
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3885 6426 lt
3875 6433 lt
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3773 6444 lt
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3698 6376 lt
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st
st
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5727 6296 lt
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5727 6354 lt
5722 6360 lt
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5638 6317 lt
5639 6310 lt
5642 6302 lt
5647 6296 lt
5652 6290 lt
5658 6285 lt
5664 6280 lt
5672 6277 lt
5679 6276 lt
5687 6275 lt
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st
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3537 7825 lt
3562 7925 mt
3837 7925 lt
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3662 8975 mt
3662 8450 lt
2812 8225 mt
2812 7925 lt
2737 7700 mt
3137 7700 lt
3187 7625 mt
2712 7625 lt
2637 7525 mt
3212 7525 lt
2962 7575 mt
2337 7575 lt
2287 7450 mt
2912 7450 lt
2912 7350 mt
2512 7350 lt
3087 7350 mt
3462 7350 lt
3262 6825 mt
3012 6825 lt
3162 6700 mt
2562 6700 lt
2562 6525 mt
2862 6525 lt
3062 6475 mt
3437 6475 lt
3912 6525 mt
3912 6675 lt
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2312 6225 lt
2312 6225 mt
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2462 5950 lt
2362 5750 mt
2362 5650 lt
2287 5600 mt
2287 5750 lt
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3012 5575 lt
3137 5625 mt
```

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3587 5175 mt
3587 5325 lt
3587 4550 mt
3787 4550 lt
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4062 4200 lt
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3737 3825 mt
3737 2750 lt
3662 2850 mt
3662 1725 lt
3612 1675 mt
3612 2525 lt
3712 2675 mt
3712 1850 lt
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4037 2000 lt
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4012 1625 lt
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4762 2675 mt
4762 2875 lt
4712 2875 mt
3887 2875 lt
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3787 2675 mt
3787 3075 lt
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3487 1925 lt
3037 1700 mt
3037 1475 lt
2637 2650 mt
2412 2650 lt
2687 3050 mt
2687 3725 lt
2637 3825 mt
3062 3825 lt
3187 3925 mt
```

```
3187 3525 lt
3287 3675 mt
3287 3925 lt
2762 4425 mt
2762 4550 lt
2287 4925 mt
2287 5150 lt
2237 5225 mt
2237 4975 lt
2762 3050 mt
2912 3050 lt
4787 3125 mt
4787 3425 lt
4712 3475 mt
4712 3325 lt
5687 3350 mt
5687 3525 lt
5762 4050 mt
5562 4050 lt
5612 4175 mt
5612 4350 lt
st gsave showpage grestore
grestore

StartPage restore
```

600. IMPORTANT NOTICE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 13:20:10 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar2.132010.13792@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 49895

3-2-94

CORRECTIONS

In the March 94 issue of QST "Packet Perspective" Stan Horzepa
WA1LOU wrote an article about the Hamblaster.

I would like to make this correction

The Address should have been

Jack Albert (WA9FVP)
203 York Pl.
New Lenox, Il
60451

Ph (815)-723-6564

The address in my signature file (below) is my work QTH.

Tellabs Operations Inc. does not manufacture and
is not involved with the research and development
of the Hamblaster.

All inquires should be sent to the address above.

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

601. Re: EMAIL to mid-ocean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 14:11:39 UTC
From: CSLE87
Message-ID: <CSLE87-020394091140@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 49896

In article <9403020907.AA11103@sappey.grenoble.hp.com>,
walker@sappey.GRenoble.hp.COM (Walker Tim) wrote:

> |Subject: EMAIL to mid-ocean?
> |
> |Hi,
> |
> |I originally posted this to a defunct group, so here goes again...
> |
> |Please forgive me if this is a stupid question - although I'm a
> |communications engineer, my knowledge of amateur radio is weak, and I will
> |not be an amateur until the end of this year (if I pass my exams).
>
> I'm sure you'll get the same answers from all angles, but here goes anyway...
>
> First of all remember the licence conditions: AN amateur licence is issued to
> permit EXPERIMENTS IN RADIO ELECTRICITY, not to permit the establishment of
> a communications network!!!!! (This is true in all countries! :< So...
>
> 1. What sort of info do you want to pass???? Amateur bands are NOT allowed to
> pass personal info (estimated arrival time, boat needs etc...).
> That should all pass via the public (paying) services...
> If you just want to make the contact (in the true Amateur spirit) then
> your idea is quite simple...
>
> 1. Get a packet node controller (Terminal Node Controller - TNC) to link
> the Computer and Radio.
> 2. Identify a packet node that the marine station can contact, where both
> parties can leave messages.
> 3. Identify an internet-amateur gateway where you can send messages from
> your internet system.
> 4. Unless you are close, forget direct contacts...
>
> 1. Internet - to - Amateur Email: the same problem exists at all gateways
> between internet and Amateur packet: how do you filter the contents?
>
> 2. The Marine VHF and HF voice services exist in a reasonably reliable form:
> If you really want to use digital comms, then perhaps try using regular
> telephone modem connections via the marine services?
>
> 3. A reliable high-quality data link is easy to build. Add satellite
> links for complete global coverage if you want. The only problem is that
> you need to be allowed access to a frequency (paying of course), and also
> pay a lot more money to the professional service provider...

>
> 3. Suggestion if you want direct contact for personal messages, remember the
> that the 27Mhz CB service is free for any non-commercial use.
> 27 Mhz Single side-band equipment is cheap, robust and of reasonable
> quality. Content of messages is NOT restricted as on the amateur bands...

WRONG!! The major difference is in who may originate a message and to whom

you may communicate (only other *US* CB licensees). Rule 95.405 lists very
specifically the areas where operation is permitted.

> As 11 meters (27Mhz) is an HF band, you can have intercontinental
> contacts.

No, legally you *CANNOT* have international contacts. A US CB CLass D
permit
is only valid within the borders of the USA and allows communications ONLY
with other US CB licensees within 155 miles (250 kM) of the station
(95.413 a 9). It does not allow for international contacts in any fashion,
except for contacts inside the above mileage limit with GRS stations in
Canada (95.413 a 11)!

The 27 MHz band is NOT allocated for general unlicensed or unrestricted
usage in international waters. Vessel operators are required to abide by
the maritime communications rules of the country in which their vessel is
registered or owned, as well as all applicable international treaties and
agreements between various countries.

> A boat in international waters is not restricted in power, and

True, but you cannot operate on the 27MHz band if you are aboard a US
vessel in international waters, only within 50 miles of the borders of
the territories listed in 95.405a and must comply with FCC rules at all
times, including the 4 watts AM or 12W SSB output limitation.

> the normal HF rig they have on the boat can probably access 27Mhz.

Of course this violates the FCC Rules (95.603 c) which require type
acceptance of ALL transmitters in the Citizens Band

> Perhaps you could use packet on this band and so have the liberty to say
> what you want.

WRONG AGAIN, TIM! One more time, please read the FCC Rules, Part 95.
The Class D service is limited to voice only (95.412 b and 95.627) ;
tone and data transmissions are strictly and specifically prohibited.

>
> Don't expect to find any other packet stations or any link to
> internet on 27Mhz.

At least Internet abides by the FCC Rules (so far). Let's hope that it
stays that way well into the future.

>
> |
> |The question: Members of my family live on a yacht, currently heading from
> |Costa Rica to Hawaii. The boat is small, and has limited power, and we are
> |already having trouble on HF receiving them (a ham in the North of England is
> |the current point of contact).
> |
> |Now, I use EMAIL via Internet and X.25 every day, and it occurred to me that
> |this should not be impossible from a small boat (they already have a laptop).
> |They are obviously experienced hams, but have no knowledge of networks. I was
> |therefore wondering if there is a practical *cheap* ($100s, NOT $1000s) way
> |to enable EMAIL via their HF ICOM rig to Internet addresses, and vice versa.
> |The "network" would then provide the delivery mechanism, rather than trying
> |to rely on brute force (which we don't have).
> |
> |Is this a daft idea? Have people done this before? Are there simpler ways
> |of achieving the same ends (apart from paper mail ;-)?
> |
> |All thoughts are gratefully received. Thanks!
> |
> |Nick nick@nick01.demon.co.uk
> |PS. Please remember that I am not yet an qualified amateur, and my knowledge
> |of cryptic mnemonics will not match yours!
>
>
> 73 tim
> Tim_Walker@hpgnd.grenoble.hp.com

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

Some of the opinions expressed above aren't even claimed by the author!
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

602. QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 15:33:34 UTC
From: kevin jessup <kevin.jessup@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Message-ID: <1994Mar2.153334.23356@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Source record: 49897

I'm am interested in the high-speed digital modes (1 megabit packet) and Spread Spectrum. I've done a project or two, but am looking for others with similar interests. Would QEX be a good magazine to subscribe to? If I only see such articles once or twice a year, I don't want to bother. Then again, $12.00 for ARRL members isn't bad at all!

--
/`-_ kevin.jessup@mixcom.com
{ }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc
\ / N9SQB, ARRL, Amateur Radio
|__*| N9SQB @ WD9ANY.#MKE.WI.USA.NA

603. Baycom modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 15:39:00 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <762622740snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49898

Please help, how can I connect my digicom modem to the telephone network.
It won't respond to the AT commands.

Does anyone have a (free) phone number I can connect to packet with?

Serdar Argic

--
i am an amateur because do not wish to see any professionals suffer

604. Email address for ARRL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 16:00:10 UTC
From: brianm@boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <2l2d6a$b4n@hpbs3591.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 49899

Hi folks. Does anyone know the email address for the ARRL. I know they are on the net, but have not been able to get an address for them.

Fingering @arrl.org was no help.

I hope this isn't an FAQ, but I couldn't locate any FAQ list here or on UCSD.EDU.

Thanks & 73s .....Brian

--

Brian Mahaffy Hewlett-Packard | Any sufficiently advanced
Storage Subsystems Division (SSD) | technology, is indistinguishable
N6UGP (208)396-7857 | from Magic!
brianm@zeus.boi.hp.com | Arthur C. Clark
N6UGP@WB7DOW.ID.USA.NA |

Ask me about Linux! The Free Unix for x86 PCs

"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

605. Anyone have the AX.25 spec?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 16:02:03 UTC
From: brianm@boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <2l2d9r$b4n@hpbs3591.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 49900

Does anyone have the AX.25 spec they could email me. I have looked
in several places on the Internet, but could not find it.

Thanks & 73s .....Brian

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________
Brian Mahaffy Hewlett-Packard | Any sufficiently advanced
Storage Subsystems Division (SSD) | technology, is indistinguishable
N6UGP (208)396-7857 | from Magic!
brianm@zeus.boi.hp.com | Arthur C. Clark
N6UGP@WB7DOW.ID.USA.NA |
___________________________________|_________________________________
Ask me about Linux! The Free Unix for x86 PCs
---------------------------------------------------------------------
"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759
```

606. 2400 baud installation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 16:32:33 UTC
From: flynn@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9403021632.AA10425@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 49901

Hello to All,
I have a Pac-Comm Micropower-2 1200 baud TNC. I would like to
install a 2400 baud modem into the TNC. When I called Pac-Comm they told
me they do not sell a 2400 baud for the unit.

I purchased an MFJ-2400 modem, of course MFJ does not guaranty the
compatability of this 2400 buad modem with the Pac-Comm TNC. However,
looking at manuals, it looks like by cutting the Receive data (pins 17&18),
Transmitter clock (pins 11and 12) and the Receive clock (pins 13 and 14)
traces on the MFJ Modem header connector and connecting the MFJ-2400
modem header connector and it will work. Does this sound correct?

Has anyone else out there done this?

Any guidance and insight will be appreciated!

Thanks.
Dan Flynn ww3n
flynn@nadc.nadc.navy.mil

607. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 16:44:32 UTC
From: rcrw90@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <rcrw90-020394093433@waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com>
Source record: 49902

In article <1994Mar1.153612.21625@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) wrote:

> In article <rcrw90-280294102512@waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com> rcrw90@email.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:

> Obscenity is in the eye of the beholder as the Supreme Court has repeatedly
> ruled. Thus the "community standards" tests required for something to be
> declared obscene. Simple profanity is no longer illegal in any state.
> Vulgarity is haphazardly regulated in different jurisdictions, but always
> *only in public*. Private communications containing profanity, vulgarity,
> and even obscenity are protected speech as long as both parties to the
> conversation consent. "Obscene" phone calls are really a misnomer. What's
> covered under these statutes is more appropriately called *harassing* phone
> calls where one party is an unwilling participant.

I don't want to do a Westlaw search on this, but in the last round of the pornography hysteria there have been a whole bunch of regulkations issued about "indecent" speech. Not tested in court as far as I know, but (IMHO) the really objectionable part is an attempt to extend this to private telephone conversations.

This subject is often debated on soc.motss since these laws are often used to harass homosexuals in various ways. Sorry I don't have any more specific references to cite right now.

> The FCC has ruled that broadcast radio transmissions, including amateur,
> but *not* common carrier, are always considered *public* utterances with
> possible "unwilling" listeners. Thus the prohibitions against utterances
> that are offensive to the listener community are justified. The FCC has
> issued guidance in the form of the "7 deadly words" that must never be
> uttered over the airwaves, and following Supreme Court guidance, the FCC
> has also prohibited speech referring to excretory or sexual practices.
> There are no corresponding limitations on point to point common carrier
> content.

This indeed was the rule until circa 1991.

> Common carrier and
> voluntary private conversations and correspondence fall under the
> area of protected speech. Public utterances and writings fall under
> varying sets of restrictions depending on where, when, and how they
> are made. The FCC's "broadcast" interpretation is the strictest of
> these limits.

Those who would protect our tender ears from such things delight in pointing out that the first amendment is not absolute and that truly

"protected speed" only applies to "legitimate" political debate. In practice this often means subjects approved by those in power. For example the "man boy love association" and the harrassment they have received for trying to voice their views. (Not that I think they have merit, but they are supposed to have the right to expressthose views).

I really don't want to get into a Libertarian debate here, I will leave that to those who have a burning interest in suchthings (see my .sig - I really mean it :-)

--
Phooey on it all - I'm going sailing for a year or two!!!

608. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 16:52:53 UTC
From: rcrw90@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <rcrw90-020394094741@waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com>
Source record: 49903

In article <1994Mar2.074757.26277@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) wrote:

> (1) Only the following sets of connections may be used:
>
> Number of stages Taps used
> in the shift register in feedback
>
> 7 7,1
> 13 13,4,3,1
> 19 19,5,2,1
[...]
> Well, whomp there it is! Clear as mud isn't it?

What the rules don't make clear is that shift registers in various combinations can generate some interesting sequences which don't repeat for a very long time. The ones allowed by the rules are "short sequence" codes which repeat fairly often, thus it is not difficult (comparitively speaking) for the FCC to find and monitor the transmission.

Last time I studied the question (>15 years ago :-), the publically available theory wasn't very helpfull in predicting the lengths of the sequences and their "randomness". Still an interesting area for "tinkering".

--
Phooey on it all - I'm going sailing for a year or two!!!

609. Re: EMAIL to mid-ocean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 17:13:19 UTC
From: rcrw90@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <rcrw90-020394095641@waters.corp.mot.com.corp.mot.com>
Source record: 49904

In article <9403020907.AA11103@sappey.grenoble.hp.com>,
walker@sappey.GRenoble.hp.COM (Walker Tim) wrote:

> |Subject: EMAIL to mid-ocean?

> I'm sure you'll get the same answers from all angles, but here goes anyway...
>
> First of all remember the licence conditions: AN amateur licence is issued to
> permit EXPERIMENTS IN RADIO ELECTRICITY, not to permit the establishment of
> a communications network!!!!! (This is true in all countries! :< So...
> 1. What sort of info do you want to pass???? Amateur bands are NOT allowed to
> pass personal info (estimated arrival time, boat needs etc...).

I'm not sure just what set of rules "Walker Tim" is reading, but they are
not part 97 ofthe FCC rules!

"personal" communication is indeed permitted and has recently been
liberalized in the US.

"business" communication is not permitted, nor is simply bypassing a
landline telephone. From your original post, though I don't think this is
what you have in mind.

Such things as telling freinds/relatives your ETA have always been allowed
in the US, ordering food (e.g. Pizza) is now explicitly permitted, ordering
boat parts for your private pleasure boat should also pass muster.

Passing the ETA of your oil tanker to head office is clearly "commercial",
as is transacting any type of "occupational" information. Arranging to
meet your charter group would also seem to be "commercial".

The FCC has deliberately been somewhat vague about exactly what is allowed
and what is not to allow amateurs to "self-police" things which reasonably
should be OK from things which pass the "letter of the law" but are really
commercial communication.

> 1. Internet - to - Amateur Email: the same problem exists at all gateways
> between internet and Amateur packet: how do you filter the contents?

As far as I know all the gateways require the originator to be a licensed
amateur.

> 2. The Marine VHF and HF voice services exist in a reasonably reliable form:
> If you really want to use digital comms, then perhaps try using regular
> telephone modem connections via the marine services?

Clearly "Walker Tim" has never tried to use these services from a remote
location :-)

In an emergency it is often easier to contact someone on the ham bands than marine bands just because there are so many people listening from so many locations. You don't need to study HF propagation as your boat is sinking!

> 3. A reliable high-quality data link is easy to build. Add satellite
> links for complete global coverage if you want. The only problem is that you
> need to be allowed access to a frequency (paying of course), and also
> pay a lot more money to the professional service provider...

Between $10K and $500K, just a little steep to tell Aunt Martha that you are coming to visit.

> 3. Suggestion if you want direct contact for personal messages, remember the
> that the 27Mhz CB service is free for any non-commercial use.
> 27 Mhz Single side-band equipment is cheap, robust and of reasonable quality.

Well maybe the *equipment* is, but at least in marine use 27Mhz is essentially useless. Operation within the jurisdiction of another country is rarely allowed.

--
Phooey on it all - I'm going sailing for a year or two!!!

610. kam401 program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 17:50:53 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <CM1tKt.MHx@ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 49905

I am planning to buy a Kam Plus Tnc and would like to use the kam401 program.
Can somebody tell me if my old 8088 PC will be able to handle it? Or do I have
to change the PC also...?

Thank you very much,

73 de VE2HQJ

Clement Vaillancourt, | Institut de Recherche d'Hydro-Quebec
Analyste, | Varennes, P. Quebec, Canada, J3X 1S1
Informatique scientifique | Tel:+1 514 652 8238 Fax:+1 514 652 8309
vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca | Radio-amateur: VE2HQJ@VE2CRL.PQ.CAN.NA

611. Re: EMAIL to mid-ocean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 19:53:41 UTC
From: gcouger@olesun.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar2.195341.4249@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 49906

In article <9403020907.AA11103@sappey.grenoble.hp.com>,
Walker Tim <walker@sappey.GRenoble.hp.COM> wrote:
>|Subject: EMAIL to mid-ocean?

To get email from mid ocean I would get a new terminal node controler
and use PACTOR to link up with one of the PACTOR bbs on 20 meters. Pactor
is a far more robust digital mode than rtty,packet or AMTOR. For
communications from mid-ocean it is hard to beat the maritime mobile net
on 14.313 in the afternoon. I forget the times. There are some really
BIG guns on that can pull almost any thing out. Some one should be able
to relay this to the internet or ham packet nets.

Gordon AB5DG

Gordon Couger
Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering
Oklahoma State University
114 Ag Hall, Stillwater, OK 74074
gcouger@olesun.agen.okstate.edu 405-744-9763 day 624-2855 evenings
I do not speak for my employer

612. Re: APRS operations on 145.79???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 20:30:47 UTC
From: jwc@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2l2t1n$opn@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49907

Bob Wilkins n6fri (rwilkins@ccnet.com) wrote:
: Tim Russell (russell@spdcc.com) wrote:
: : Hello all,

: : Recently, amateurs in the Omaha area where I live have been looking into
: : getting an APRS network set up, and one thing that's been a concern of
: : several people (myself included) is the fact that the "standard" frequency
: : that is being used for APRS is 145.79 mHz.

: : This seems to us to be much too close to the 145.80-146.00 satellite
: : band, especially given the fact that APRS is designed for wide-area operation
: : and people will probably be running some high-powered digipeaters, at least
: : on a temporary basis for special events and probably on a permanent basis.

: : It has also been mentioned that this frequency falls in a subband that
: : has been suggested for experimental uses, and a permanent packet network
: : based on established AX.25 protocols hardly seems experimental.

: : What do you think? Are we being paranoid, or is it just that APRS
: : isn't popular enough for people to have noticed? I'd like to see this
: : discussed before people sart putting up fixed-frequency remote digis, etc
: : that will be VERY hard to get moved. APRS looks like a great system, and
: : I think it does need a coordinated frequency, but I don't think 145.79
: : should be that frequency.

: : --
: : Tim Russell n0zhy@wd0har.#ene.ne.us.na russell@spdcc.com
: : Most people would rather have comfort than freedom. The paradox is that you
: : can't really have the former, in the long term, unless you have the latter.
: : -- Amanda Walker

I guess I've missed out....But what is "APRS"

de John, N0KIC

: Packet BBS operators, users and high level net-rom nodes directed toward
: the BBSs have used the 145.790 MHz frequency here in Northern California
: for several years. I agree with you that stations with excessive deviation
: could be operating with their sidebands into the adjacent satellite band.
: Care should be taken to set proper deviation. Your group might want to
: hold flea-market clinics to demonstrate the principles. Most fellows are
: overjoyed once their rigs are properly operating! A lot fewer retries!

: Northern California operates digital modes on 145.71 .73 .75 .77 and .79
: in addition to the 144.91 .93 .95 .97 .99. 145.01 .03 .05 .07 .09 and 146.58

: Bob

: --
: Bob Wilkins bwilkins@cave.org

613. Re: Email address for ARRL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 20:32:11 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Mar2.203211.4804@arrl.org>
Source record: 49908

Brian Mahaffy (brianm@boi.hp.com) wrote:
: Hi folks. Does anyone know the email address for the ARRL. I know they
: are on the net, but have not been able to get an address for them.
: Fingering @arrl.org was no help.

Email addresses for ARRL HQ staff members are as follows:

The following ARRL HQ staffers AND ONLY THESE STAFFERS can be
contacted directly via the net at the addresses shown. I've also
included a brief mention, where appropriate, of some of the specific
duties of the staff member so that you'll know who to contact.

Staff member, call, title address
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
Al Brogdon, K3KMO, QST Managing Editor abrogdon@arrl.org

Brian Battles, WS1O, Features Editor bbattles@arrl.org
(Strays, New Products, Feature articles)

Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Senior Engineer (arrl.org jbloom@arrl.org
postmaster, QEX editor)

Bob Boucher, Purchasing Manager rboucher@arrl.org

Pete Budnik, KB1HY, Educational Assistant pbudnik@arrl.org

James Cain, K1TN, QST Senior Editor jcain@arrl.org

Joe Carcia, NJ1Q, Outgoing QSL Bureau jcarcia@arrl.org

Mary Carcia, N7IAL, Administrative mcarcia@arrl.org
Assistant to the Chief Financial Officer
(ARRL Foundation; scholarships;
endowments, bequests and donations)

Lisa Delude, Administrative Assistant to ldelude@arrl.org
the Executive Vice President

Bridget DiCosimo, Technical Department bdicosim@arrl.org
Secretary (article reprints; orbit
calendars; PCB templates etc.)

Kathy Fay, Deputy Circulation Manager kfay@arrl.org

Steve Ford, WB8IMY, Assistant Technical sford@arrl.org
Editor (Operating Manual; packet and
satellite books; QST satellite and "Lab
Notes" columns)

Mike Gruber, WA1SVF, Laboratory Engineer mgruber@arrl.org
(product testing)

Ed Hare, KA1CV, Laboratory Supervisor (RFI; ehare@arrl.org
product testing)

John Hennessee, KJ4KB, Regulatory jhenness@arrl.org
Information Specialist (Regulatory
questions, "Washington Mailbox" column,
FCC Rule Book)

Tom Hogerty, KC1J, Special Projects Manager thogerty@arrl.org

Luck Hurder, KY1T, Field Services Dept. lhurder@arrl.org
Deputy Manager (Clubs; Field
Organization; ARRL telephone BBS)

Chuck Hutchinson, K8CH, Membership chutch@arrl.org
Services Manager (Contests; awards;
DXCC etc.)

Bob Inderbitzen, NQ1R, Assistant to the rinderbi@arrl.org
Manager, Educational Activities

Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, Volunteer Examiner bjahnke@arrl.org
Department Manager (Exams, VE
coordination, etc.)

Debra Jahnke, Circulation Manager djahnke@arrl.org

Jim Kearman, KR1S, Assistant Technical jkearman@arrl.org
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Joel Kleinman, N1BKE, Associate Technical jkleinma@arrl.org
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(RF/microwave circuit design, QRP)

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Jay Mabey, NU0X, Repeater Directory Editor jmabey@arrl.org

John Nelson, W1GNC, Planning and Financial jnelson@arrl.org
Analysis Manager

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Technical Editor (Hints & Kinks)

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Editor (in charge of QST technical
editing, Technical Correspondence)

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(Field Organization matters)

Deane Potter, Information Services Manager dpotter@arrl.org

Bob Schetgen, KU7G, Assistant Technical rschetge@arrl.org
Editor (ARRL Handbook)

Kevin Sheheen, Information Services ksheheen@arrl.org

Barry Shelley, Chief Financial Officer bshelley@arrl.org

Dean Straw, N6BV, Senior Assistant rdstraw@arrl.org
Technical Editor

Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, Executive Vice President dsumner@arrl.org
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Glenn Swanson, KB1GW, Assistant to the gswanson@arrl.org
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Brad Thomas, KC1EX, Advertising Manager bthomas@arrl.org

Michael Tracy, KC1SX, Technical Information mtracy@arrl.org
Services Coordinator

Lori (Maty) Weinberg, Assistant to the lweinber@arrl.org
Publications Manager (QEX editorial
assistant)

Rosalie White, WA1STO, Educational rwhite@arrl.org
Activities Department Manager (info on
becoming a ham/training/SAREX)

Perry Williams, W1UED, Washington Area 2242662@mcimail.com
Coordinator (National Legislation and
Regulatory Affairs)

Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Editor mwilson@arrl.org

Larry Wolfgang, WR1B, Senior Assistant lwolfgan@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Beginner's books,
license manuals)

Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership tzimmer@arrl.org
Services Administrative Assistant (DXCC,
awards, QSL buro)

In addition to these specific people, we've also set up the following
accounts:

Automated Information Service (information info@arrl.org
files on Amateur Radio)

Contest Advisory Committee cac@arrl.org

Education Activities Department ead@arrl.org

Technical Information Service (Technical tis@arrl.org
questions)

DXCC Desk dxcc@arrl.org

Awards (WAS, etc.) awards@arrl.org

Contests contests@arrl.org

Outgoing QSL Bureau buro@arrl.org

QEX Magazine qex@arrl.org

W1AW 76067.3724@compuserve.com

Other questions and messages to other specific HQ staff members should
continue to be addressed to "2155052@mcimail.com" which will result in
their receipt in the "front office" here at ARRL HQ. You should
include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send
you nonelectronic material in answer to your request.

Other useful addresses:

Tom Frenaye, K1KI, Vice President 2349723@mcimail.com

Frank Butler, W4RH, Southeastern Division 3113659@mcimail.com
Director

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, QST (Packet horzepa@evax.gdc.com
Perspective) columnist

614. Re: Anyone have the AX.25 spec?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-02 20:37:43 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Mar2.203743.5070@arrl.org>
Source record: 49909

Brian Mahaffy (brianm@boi.hp.com) wrote:
: Does anyone have the AX.25 spec they could email me. I have looked
: in several places on the Internet, but could not find it.

The AX.25 specification is available on the ARRL's Automated Email Information Server (info@arrl.org). To receive this information, send an email to info@arrl.org with any subject and the following text as the body of your message:

help
index
send ax25-1.doc
send ax25-2.doc
quit

You will receive a short set of instructions, a list of available information and the ax.25 spec (in two parts). Additional information on the information server will be posted later this week.

73 de Michael Tracy, KC1SX, ARRL Technical Information Services

615. TPK Paket Software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 00:44:53 UTC
From: pfeuffer@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2l3bu5$eui@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 49910

[No readable article body recovered]

616. TPK Paket Software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 00:48:20 UTC
From: pfeuffer@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2l3c4k$evd@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 49911

Anybody have any "experience" with TPK packet software?

Joe - KW1K

617. Making a low-power radio transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 02:04:08 UTC
From: acarhart@netcom.com
Message-ID: <acarhartCM2GEz.DI2@netcom.com>
Source record: 49912

I want to make a low power radio transmitter, but need help
on how to do it...my general model is as follows:

```
|-------|C|---------|
= | ______ /
(A/C) - $ | | /
= $ $ XXXX
| $ |-----| \
| | \
-------/\/\/R\/\/----
```

where |C| is a capacitor of value C, $$$ is an inductor of value L,
$ is a smaller inductor (amounting to a transfer between the two, correct?)
XXX is just a wire, and \ / is an antenna
\ /

(and /\R is a resistor of value R)

the w(omega) angular frequency is 1/sqr(LC)
so am I on the right track? with the right values of L and C
can I come up with a frequency (I know about the 2*pi factor)
equale to 100 * 10^6 Hz (100.0 on FM)
and then how do I make it something meaningful?
FM means frequency modulation...should I change the frequency
with a microphone?
I was thinking that one side of a capacitor could be movable....
attached to a permanent magnent to repel or attrach an electromagnet
(whose magnetic strenth and direction would depend on a microphone)

This would cause one of the plates (of a parellel plate capacitor)
to come close or further from the other, make the C value larger of
smaller, thus making the frequency smaller or larger...
am I on the right track?
please note that I derived all of this from the very basics
in a 3rd-quarter college course physics class, discussing
electromagnetic waves.
Please tell me iff I am on the right track (that a misspelling...not if and
only if)
and tell me what I would need to do to broadcast my voice (low power)
to a radio sitting next to me.
Tell me if this is not the right newsgroup.
please email me as I am new at reading newsgroups!
thank you.
-allan carhart
acarhart@netcom.com
acarhart@sdcc13.ucsd.edu

618. Re: Email address for ARRL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 03:17:23 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2l3ks3$q9e@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49913

Brian Mahaffy (brianm@boi.hp.com) wrote:
: Hi folks. Does anyone know the email address for the ARRL. I know they
: are on the net, but have not been able to get an address for them.

: Fingering @arrl.org was no help.

: I hope this isn't an FAQ, but I couldn't locate any FAQ list here or
: on UCSD.EDU.

: Thanks & 73s .....Brian

For us, arrl.org is an unknown host. Therefore, email to
info@arrl.org

goes nowhere. Is this the correct host name?

: --
: ____
: Brian Mahaffy Hewlett-Packard | Any sufficiently advanced
: Storage Subsystems Division (SSD) | technology, is indistinguishable
: N6UGP (208)396-7857 | from Magic!
: brianm@zeus.boi.hp.com | Arthur C. Clark
: N6UGP@WB7DOW.ID.USA.NA |
: ___________________________________|_____________________________________
: Ask me about Linux! The Free Unix for x86 PCs
: ---
: "They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
: safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

619. Re: Linux AX.25 driver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 10:36:44 UTC
From: cthomas@tree.mit.edu
Message-ID: <2l4ejs$gq2@senator-bedfellow.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 49914
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.help,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I installed the ax25 patch and compiled a pl15 kernel for my
machine. I tried both the pl15 kernel available on funet.fi
and the pl15h I found here at school. When I boot and try
to do an axattach, I get an error that looks something like:

SIOC(something,something): Invalid argument.

It's the same kind of error I get when it can't find the
ethernet card. I haven't installed the driver for my
ethernet card yet so I don't know if that will fix it.

Does anyone know what kernels the ax25 patch works on, and/or
what I'm doing wrong on this compilation?

TIA,

--Michael T. Ford WZ0C
cthomas@tree.mit.edu

620. NET_Mac2.3.38.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 11:17:36 UTC
From: adam@gg.tno.NL
Message-ID: <9403031117.AA23362@iggcis1.igg.tno.nl>
Source record: 49915

```
The Netherlands, March 3, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed the file NET_Mac2.3.38.sea.hqx...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- Added Text Capture FKEY-support for split-window sessions
- Removed a mod that generated faulty From-addresses

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/net/radio-netmac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to:
1) ucsd.edu, to the directory hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
If it's not there then look at hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.
2) ftp.std.com, to the directory pub/hamradio/mac/packet.

Kind regards,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@gg.tno.nl )
( or: pa2aga@gg.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)
```

621. AX.25 and Linux - my experience

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 16:53:58 UTC
From: chardi@cs.man.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Mar3.165358@cs.man.ac.uk>
Source record: 49916
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hi,

A few days ago I posted a question about AX.25 and Linux - various people asked me to post my findings, so here goes. Please don't have a go at me re: my lack of knowledge of the Linux kernel; although I've been Linuxing for quite a while, my knowledge of the kernel is fairly limited.

This is how I got KISS encapsulated AX.25 TCP/IP working on Linux 0.99-pl15. Note that some of this is conjecture; i.e. it seems to work :-)

1. ftp the AX.25 patches from sunacm.swan.ac.uk:/pub/misc/Linux/Radio/AX25012 (there may be a later revision than 12).

2. Unpack the new files in the Linux source tree - there are a few in net/inet, and one in include/linux.

3. Do a 'mknod /dev/af_ax25 c 30 0' (I don't know if this is actually necessary).

4. Edit drivers/net/slip.c. Search for ax25_test, and change the callsign therein to your own. For example, for my call (G7OMZ-5):

```
static char ax25_test[7]={'G'<<1,'7'<<1,'O'<<1,'M'<<1,'Z'<<1,' '<<1,'5'<<1};
```

5. The next bit is quite hacky. There is an implementation of KISS encapsulation in slip.c, but by default it isn't enabled. I couldn't figure out how to make a SIOCSIFENCAP ioctl() call (I didn't know what to give it as a file descriptor), so I just hard-wired it to set all SLIP channels to SL_MODE_AX25 in sl_initialize(). Of course, this won't do if you use SLIP for anything else, so you'll have to hack around in slip_init(). There's a call to sl_initialize() in there, so you'll have to test for certain interfaces and set SL_MODE_AX25 accordingly. I don't know enough about the kernel to comment.

6. Edit config.in, and search for CONFIG_PLIP. Add a line above it:

```
bool 'AX.25 (KISS) encapsulation support' CONFIG_AX25 y
```

7. make mrproper ; make config ; make dep ; make zImage, then install the new kernel as per usual and reboot. Fingers crossed!

8. When the system comes back up, create a file containing the following commands:

```
port ttyS2
speed 9600
term
local 44.131.1.254
remote 44.131.1.57
mode SLIP
```

Replace ttyS2 with the port your TNC is connected to, and the local IP address should be your own. The remote IP address should be either the nearest neighbour through whom you want to route, or your local subnet (mine is 44.131.1.0).

9. Type 'dip filename'. You'll be in terminal mode with your TNC. Put it into KISS mode (usually 'kiss on') and type a ^]. This should set everything up for you.

10. If you type /etc/ifconfig, you should see two messages; one for the loopback device 'lo', and one for 'sl0'. If you type /etc/route, you should see that there is now an entry for 'sl0'. You can either make this your default router (as you would do if there is an Internet gateway nearby) with:

/etc/route add default gw 44.131.1.57

...or (more likely) you will only want to route ampr.org packets through it, which will look like:

/etc/route add 44.0.0.0 gw 44.131.1.57

11. That's it! You can now add those commands to your /conf/net/rc.inet[12] files to set it up at boot time.

Cheers,

Ian.

--

[Ian Chard, Systems Integration | To sculpt an elephant, obtain a large]
[Email: flup@cs.man.ac.uk | block of marble and remove all the bits]
[NTS: G7OMZ @ GB7CRG.#16.GBR.EU | that don't resemble an elephant.]
[AMPRnet: g7omz@g7omz.ampr.org | -- Anon]

622. Re: Email address for ARRL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 17:02:40 UTC
From: brianm@boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <2l557g$iee@hpbs3591.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 49917

Donald Jeff Dionne (jeff@ee.ryerson.ca) wrote:
: Brian Mahaffy (brianm@boi.hp.com) wrote:
: : Hi folks. Does anyone know the email address for the ARRL. I know they
: : are on the net, but have not been able to get an address for them.
: : Fingering @arrl.org was no help.
: : I hope this isn't an FAQ, but I couldn't locate any FAQ list here or
: : on UCSD.EDU.
: : Thanks & 73s .....Brian

: For us, arrl.org is an unknown host. Therefore, email to
: info@arrl.org
: goes nowhere. Is this the correct host name?

The unknown host is the reason fingering was no help. I should have this
added important point to my original post 8^(.

Our DNS server can't seem to make any sort of resolution about it either.
After setting the default server to NS.PSI.NET nslookup was able to come
up with the following, but no resolution for arrl.org!

```
*************************************************************************
Default Name Server: NS.PSI.NET
Address: 192.33.4.10

> arrl.org
Name Server: NS.PSI.NET
Address: 192.33.4.10

arrl.org
origin = ns.psi.net
mail addr = hostmaster.ns.psi.net
serial = 199311301
refresh = 7200 (2 hours)
retry = 900 (15 mins)
expire = 2592000 (30 days)
minimum ttl = 86400 (1 day)
arrl.org nameserver = ns.psi.net
arrl.org nameserver = ns2.psi.net
arrl.org preference = 5, mail exchanger = mgate.arrl.org
arrl.org preference = 10, mail exchanger = uu7.psi.com
ns.psi.net internet address = 192.33.4.10
ns2.psi.net internet address = 192.35.82.2
mgate.arrl.org internet address = 38.1.219.1
uu7.psi.com internet address = 38.145.204.6
*************************************************************************
```

I don't know what the problem is. Maybe a DNS guru can point something out?
I haven't yet tried to mail something so I don't know if this resolution
trouble is going to cause me grief now that I have the addresses for the
arrl.org folks.

: Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

73s ... Brian
--
____
Brian Mahaffy Hewlett-Packard | Any sufficiently advanced
Storage Subsystems Division (SSD) | technology, is indistinguishable
N6UGP (208)396-7857 | from Magic!
brianm@zeus.boi.hp.com | Arthur C. Clark
N6UGP@WB7DOW.ID.USA.NA |
_____________________________________|_____________________________________
Ask me about Linux! The Free Unix for x86 PCs

"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

623. Re: EMAIL to mid-ocean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 17:14:43 UTC
From: brianm@boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <2l55u3$iee@hpbs3591.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 49918

Mike Waters (rcrw90@email.mot.com) wrote:
: In article <9403020907.AA11103@sappey.grenoble.hp.com>,
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
|||||||||||||||

: walker@sappey.GRenoble.hp.COM (Walker Tim) wrote:
: > |Subject: EMAIL to mid-ocean?

: > I'm sure you'll get the same answers from all angles, but here goes anyway
: >
: > First of all remember the licence conditions: AN amateur licence is issued
: > permit EXPERIMENTS IN RADIO ELECTRICITY, not to permit the establishment of
: > a communications network!!!!! (This is true in all countries! :< So...
: > 1. What sort of info do you want to pass???? Amateur bands are NOT allowed
: > pass personal info (estimated arrival time, boat needs etc...).

: I'm not sure just what set of rules "Walker Tim" is reading, but they are
: not part 97 ofthe FCC rules!

You missed where Tim was posting from, Grenoble FRANCE. He wasn't reading
from part 97 at all. He was reading from Part XYZZY of the French equivalent
of the FCC's rule book.

Thats the problem with the Internet. You can have a nice quiet little
conversation and not realize that your actually shouting around the world
if your not carefull about noticing where all the participants are standing.

;^)....The above wasn't a flame, just an observation. Since I work for
HP, Grenoble sticks out more to me.

73s....Brian
--

____
Brian Mahaffy Hewlett-Packard | Any sufficiently advanced
Storage Subsystems Division (SSD) | technology, is indistinguishable
N6UGP (208)396-7857 | from Magic!
brianm@zeus.boi.hp.com | Arthur C. Clark
N6UGP@WB7DOW.ID.USA.NA |
___________________________________|_____________________________________
Ask me about Linux! The Free Unix for x86 PCs

"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

624. Re: Email address for ARRL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 17:28:15 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Mar3.172815.7642@arrl.org>
Source record: 49919

Donald Jeff Dionne (jeff@ee.ryerson.ca) wrote:
: For us, arrl.org is an unknown host. Therefore, email to
: info@arrl.org

That's because arrl.org is not a host, it's a mail address.
If you use nslookup like so:

nslookup -query=MX arrl.org

You'll find out all you need to know, including the fact that ARRL
mail is handled by hosts mgate.arrl.org and uu7.psi.com, in that
order of preference.

If your system is for some strange reason unable to deal with
standard mail addressing via DNS (i.e., MX records), you can
use @mgate.arrl.org instead. Presumably you system can resolve
that!
--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

625. re: Heathkit TNC-1 HD4040 still useable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 18:09:08 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <493@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 49920

In Ham-Digital Digest #55, N1QWT writes:

>I have been given the above TNC and although it seems
>operational and recieves packets...I was wondering if
>I am spinning my wheels trying to use this unit. It
>has WA8DED ver 2 rom installed. I have some docs with
>commands to use. However, the traditional ccommands that
>most packet software issue don't work with this rom.
>I was told that a package called THS was written for this
>firmware. Anybody know where it can be found on the net?
>Or can I install some other rom to upgrade this critter to
>what others use????
>Your help appreciated.
>Alan
>N1QWT

THS was written to use the WA8DED host mode. It was written by HB9CVV and,
to my knowledge, is not available by ftp anywhere. It is available from TAPR
on disk, as is SP, another DED host mode program by DL1MEN. You can get
the latest tapr disk list and ordering information from the tapr file server
by sending a message to file-request@tapr.org with the following lines:

get /pub/tapr/taprdsks.txt
get /pub/tapr/pricelst.txt

If you want additional information about the file server and what is
available, add the lines

help
dir

It is a good idea to put a line at the end:

quit

TAPR also sells a KISS eprom for the TNC-1 as well as a
modification kit to improve the DCD action of the XR2211
demodulator.

73, Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ AMPRnet: w6swe@w6swe.ampr.org
[44.124.12.16] AX.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

626. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 20:42:00 UTC
From: OSYSMAS@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <19940303204247OSYSMAS@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 49923

What about 97.311 part e?

"The station records must document all SS emission transmissions
and must be retained for a period of 1 year..." This includes a
general description of the data being sent...

Yuck. Makes me want to go part 15 instead...

627. Re: Email address for ARRL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 21:01:05 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CM3x1u.30L@world.std.com>
Source record: 49921

In article <2l3ks3$q9e@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:
>Brian Mahaffy (brianm@boi.hp.com) wrote:
>: Hi folks. Does anyone know the email address for the ARRL. I know they
>: are on the net, but have not been able to get an address for them.
>
>: Fingering @arrl.org was no help.
>
>: I hope this isn't an FAQ, but I couldn't locate any FAQ list here or
>: on UCSD.EDU.
>
>
>: Thanks & 73s .....Brian
>
>
>For us, arrl.org is an unknown host. Therefore, email to
>info@arrl.org
>
>goes nowhere. Is this the correct host name?

The address is correct. Your system is not handling MX records properly, I would guess. Ask your friendly system administrator. Using nslookup, set type to MX, and try arrl.org. You should get a response showing you who handles mail for arrl.org. Your mailer is supposed to automatically do this lookup and push the mail along.

73,

Dan N1JEB

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

628. Re: Email address for ARRL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-03 23:27:40 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2l5rpc$gmk@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49922

```
Brian Mahaffy (brianm@boi.hp.com) wrote:
: Donald Jeff Dionne (jeff@ee.ryerson.ca) wrote:
: : Brian Mahaffy (brianm@boi.hp.com) wrote:
: : : Hi folks. Does anyone know the email address for the ARRL. I know they
: : : are on the net, but have not been able to get an address for them.
: : : Fingering @arrl.org was no help.
: : : I hope this isn't an FAQ, but I couldn't locate any FAQ list here or
: : : on UCSD.EDU.
: : : Thanks & 73s .....Brian

: : For us, arrl.org is an unknown host. Therefore, email to
: : info@arrl.org
: : goes nowhere. Is this the correct host name?

: The unknown host is the reason fingering was no help. I should have this
: added important point to my original post 8^(.

: Our DNS server can't seem to make any sort of resolution about it either.
: After setting the default server to NS.PSI.NET nslookup was able to come
: up with the following, but no resolution for arrl.org!

: ***************************************************************************
: Default Name Server: NS.PSI.NET
: Address: 192.33.4.10

: > arrl.org
: Name Server: NS.PSI.NET
: Address: 192.33.4.10

: arrl.org
: origin = ns.psi.net
: mail addr = hostmaster.ns.psi.net
: serial = 199311301
: refresh = 7200 (2 hours)
: retry = 900 (15 mins)
: expire = 2592000 (30 days)
: minimum ttl = 86400 (1 day)
: arrl.org nameserver = ns.psi.net
: arrl.org nameserver = ns2.psi.net
: arrl.org preference = 5, mail exchanger = mgate.arrl.org
: arrl.org preference = 10, mail exchanger = uu7.psi.com
: ns.psi.net internet address = 192.33.4.10
: ns2.psi.net internet address = 192.35.82.2
: mgate.arrl.org internet address = 38.1.219.1
: uu7.psi.com internet address = 38.145.204.6
: ***************************************************************************
```

: I don't know what the problem is. Maybe a DNS guru can point something out?
: I haven't yet tried to mail something so I don't know if this resolution
: trouble is going to cause me grief now that I have the addresses for the
: arrl.org folks.

: : Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

: 73s ... Brian
: --
: ____
: Brian Mahaffy Hewlett-Packard | Any sufficiently advanced
: Storage Subsystems Division (SSD) | technology, is indistinguishable
: N6UGP (208)396-7857 | from Magic!
: brianm@zeus.boi.hp.com | Arthur C. Clark
: N6UGP@WB7DOW.ID.USA.NA |
: ___________________________________|_____________________________________
: Ask me about Linux! The Free Unix for x86 PCs
: ---
: "They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
: safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

Mail if flowing now, so the MX records are correct, but the hostname
points nowhere......

73 Jeff

629. F6FBB List Server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 05:10:53 UTC
From: postmaster@aznet.stat.com
Message-ID: <gate.V18mic1w165w@aznet.stat.com>
Source record: 49924
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Attention F6FBB Sysops/Networkers!

Welcome!
A new forum has been begun for FBB Sysops. The purpose of this server is
to provide Sysops and Networkers with tricks/tips/help and new software
updates concerning the F6FBB bulletin board system.

To Add Yourself To This List, Please Send Electronic Mail To:

listserv@stat.com

And Include The Command:

subscribe f6fbb-list

As The First Line of Your Message.

The F6FBB Server has been established to help Sysops and Networkers alike, in
providing help and information in a timely manner. Sharing of software and
other miscellaneous information via the server is quite alright.

\--/
Daniel J. Meredith | Internet: dan@aznet.stat.com
P.O. Box 44563 | or postmaster@aznet.stat.com
Phoenix, Arizona | Ax.25: n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
85064-4563 ___|
| BELL ATLANTIC MOBILE SYSTEMS
Home & Fax : +602-956-2566 | Internet: ba.com
Data : +602-912-0225 | Banyon: Daniel J. Meredith@CS_TEMPE@BAMASW

630. TPK Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 08:42:00 UTC
From: pfeuffer@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2l6s8o$4hm@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 49925

Hi:

Has anyone had any "Experience" with TPK for BBS systems?

73

Joe - KW1K

631. IM_Mac1.0b27y.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 10:25:24 UTC
From: adam@gg.tno.NL
Message-ID: <9403041025.AA25132@iggcis1.igg.tno.nl>
Source record: 49926

```
=20
Release Notes - IM/Mac 1.0=A727y

- The numbers in the option-about dialog are now correctly formatted =
for all
languages.

- Beachball cursor stops spinning immediately after finishing updatin=
g mail file
when quitting.

- Beachball cursor stops spinning when a system error occurs.

- When a system error occurs, the dialog that shows has a 'MacsBug' b=
utton when
MacsBug is running. This will create a file called 'crash_log' whic=
h you need
to send me.

- Files with filetype 'ZSYS' and creator 'MACS' (e.g., 'VM Storage') =
can no
longer be send. They're treated as invisible files like the Finder =
does.

- When selecting a file to send, the text inside the outlined button =
was 'Send'
instead of 'Open' if the target was an alias to a folder.

- When the last item (Record) in the "Edit 'bm.rc'=C9" dialog contain=
ed only a
filename, a system error occured. The syntax for that line is as fo=
llows:
[[[:<volume>:]<folder>:]<file>]. Square brackets enclose optional ite=
ms.

Examples:
:My Hard Disk:My TCP/IP Folder:spool:Archive:Sent Mail
spool:archive:sent mail
archive

- Finding out if MacsBug is installed via Gestalt doesn't work. Used =
another
method.

- Sending a file that needs to be BinHex encoded will have its name t=
runcated to
27 characters to make room for the '.HQX' suffix in the subject tit=
```

le. The
original file name will reappear after the BinHex decoding takes pl=
ace at the
receiver's end.

- Deleted mail icon was 1 pixel too high.

- Does stuff/unstuff of files on system 7 Macintoshes that have 'Stuf=
fIt
Engine=AA' (version 3.0 and higher) in the Extensions folder. Files=
that were
compressed/made with StuffIt, Compact Pro, AppleLink, DiskDoubler o=
r
UpdateMaker won't stuff twice.

- Beachball cursor kept spinning when a system error occured during B=
inHex
encoding.

- On popular demand:

AX25 mail: on1xk@on6ar.#an.bel.eu
AMPRnet: ivo@on1xk [44.144.8.5]
Internet: on1xk@gg.tno.nl
AppleLink: vanursel.ivo

Monday, February 28, 1994 - 18:48:54 UTC

Best 73's, es cuagn de Ivo, ON1XK @ ON6AR.#AN.BEL.EU [44.144.8.5]
Wednesday, March 02, 1994 - 19:55:15 +0000 UTC

PS (by PA2AGA)

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-immac in t=
he
Sumex-Aim archives.

The new IM/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to ftp.std.com, to the
directory pub/hamradio/incoming, and to ucsd.edu, to the directory
/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. If it's not there (anymore),
then look at /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

632. Re: Email address for ARRL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 13:48:35 UTC
From: chrisc@snoopy.NMMC.Com
Message-ID: <1994Mar4.134835.4846@nmmc.mn.org>
Source record: 49927

In article <2l557g$iee@hpbs3591.boi.hp.com>, brianm@boi.hp.com (Brian Mahaffy) writes:
|> **********
|>
|> I don't know what the problem is. Maybe a DNS guru can point something out?
|> I haven't yet tried to mail something so I don't know if this resolution
|> trouble is going to cause me grief now that I have the addresses for the
|> arrl.org folks.

The problem is _probably_ that there is not a machine named arrl.org.
Looking at the output of nslookup that you provided, email for anyone
at arrl.org should be sent to the host named mgate.arrl.org. If you
fail to talk to that machine, you can try uu7.psi.com.

Your problem with mail is probably that you're running a SunOS box
or another mailer that doesn't understand MX (mail exchanger) records.

If you are on a SunOS box, replace the file /usr/lib/sendmail with
/usr/lib/sendmail.mx. Why they don't ship SunOS with the MX aware sendmail
the default is beyond me...

Hope this helps.

Chris
at work

--
Chris Cox W0/G4JEC also try chrisc@biggus.g4jec.ampr.org
Network Analyst
North Memorial Medical Centre
3300 Oakdale Avenue North
Robbinsdale, MN 55427
(612) 520-5233
--
Chris Cox W0/G4JEC
Network Analyst
North Memorial Medical Centre
3300 Oakdale Avenue North

633. Hamblaster Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 14:00:15 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar4.140015.29456@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 49928

I'm trying to compile an e-mail list for
those who wan't Hamblaster Updates. I'll
include your address in the list and auto-
matically send the updates.

So if you want to be on the list e-mail your reply.

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

The daffinition of stupid

"The guy reading this book. If he doesn't
know the definition of stupid he is!"

634. Tandy Model 100 and Baycom/PMP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 14:39:50 UTC
From: mam@cbnewsg.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <CM5A2G.LEt@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 49929
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,comp.sys.tandy

Has anyone figured out how to connect a Baycom/Poor Mans Packet circuit
to a Tandy Model 100?

I just finished building a Baycom modem for packet, and I'd just love
to be able to use my portable, non-MSDOS compatible Model 100 as a terminal
to at least receive those packets.

Actually, we've been trying to get the Model 100 to decode the signals directly
through the cassette port. All we've been able to do is CW so far. RTTY
is next, unless someone has cracked that nut already ...

Thanks,

Mark KB2els
mccuistion@attmail.att.com

635. Re: Baycom modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 15:10:12 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Mar4101013@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 49930

```
Serdar, a digicom modem WON'T work on a phone line. It is
only for sending and receiving packets from a radio. It has
no onboard processor to execute any commands. It will
not work with the usual communicatios software on a PC, like
Procomm, Telix, etc. It needs special software to operate.
--
*-------------------------------------------------------*
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *
```

636. NETMac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 15:44:07 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <2l7l07$i5g@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 49931

TNX a lot Adam. Also for the info abt routing I rcvd the other day via e-mail.
73, Bill; W0OMV
ax25: w0omv@wr9b.#wcil.il.usa.noam
Internet: billh@ins.infonet.net

637. TPK 1.84.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-04 18:27:09 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <2l7uht$p9j@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 49932

Hello, does anyone know where I can ftp. the newes version
of TPK, witch would be version 1.84. I already have
versio 1.81. I am told that the support for BPQ is
mutch better and the mail interface with the FBB BBS in the
new version.

So please e-mail or post if you know where to find TPK 1.84.

73 CUL de TF3BNT

Benedikt Sveinsson
Hateigsvegur 2
105 Reykjavik
Iceland

e-mail : bnt@rhi.hi.is
packet : TF3BNT.ISL.EU

638. Problem using Tcp/ip mailboxes from internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-05 02:15:46 UTC
From: nu7i@indirect.com
Message-ID: <CM66AB.HEL@news.direct.net>
Source record: 49933

Hello. I am on a 386 Bsdi 1.0 unix box using vt100 terminal emulation.
The system I am using used to be under System V and there were no
problems with telnet to places like wa7slg.ampr.org.
Now, under Bsdi, however, when I hit enter I see the ^m. Also, when
sending commands to packet nodes like the r command for routes I get an
invalid command. I have a feeling that my enter and other commands are
no longer processed right. Any suggestions? Thanks. 73

--
Darrell Shandrow at Arizona State University
Member: National Federation of the Blind
"Proud, Angry, and Strong" -- quoted from Jennifer Restle
(The complete information access agenda - You print it you braille it too!)

639. PK-88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-05 03:59:27 UTC
From: wmillman@bud.peinet.pe.ca
Message-ID: <2l902v$sla@bud.peinet.pe.ca>
Source record: 49934

Iam looking for a good Windows Shareware program that will work with the PK-88, if anyone can suggest one please let me know as to which FTP site may be gotten from.

Thank you.

73-Wendell, VE1BZV.

640. Re: Problem using Tcp/ip mailboxes from internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-06 02:30:50 UTC
From: peter@globv1.hacktic.nl
Message-ID: <1994Mar6.023050.4639@globv1.hacktic.nl>
Source record: 49935

nu7i@indirect.com (Darrell Shandrow) writes:

>Hello. I am on a 386 Bsdi 1.0 unix box using vt100 terminal emulation.
>The system I am using used to be under System V and there were no
>problems with telnet to places like wa7slg.ampr.org.
>Now, under Bsdi, however, when I hit enter I see the ^m. Also, when
>sending commands to packet nodes like the r command for routes I get an
>invalid command. I have a feeling that my enter and other commands are
>no longer processed right. Any suggestions? Thanks. 73

If you use telnet to connect to a remote NOS station, then type ^] to escape
to the telnet prompt. Then type: mode line and everything should be fine (your
mileage may vary of course).

Groetjes,
Peter Busser
--
Linux, the choice of a GNU generation.

641. want aresdata pgm info for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-06 08:17:58 UTC
From: gjohnsto@bud.peinet.pe.ca
Message-ID: <2lc3jm$6hc@bud.peinet.pe.ca>
Source record: 49936

Greetings from snowy Prince Edward Island!

I am searching for info on access to the ARESPACK companion program "ARESDATA"; any info would be appreciated. BTW, if you haven't tried ARESPACK for your emergency message handling, give it a try! It is one slick program.

Thankyou for your assistance.

73 de Gordon, VY2GJ@VE1AIC
gjohnsto@bud.peinet.pe.ca

642. Good Windoze programs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-06 18:20:30 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <762978212-0-22669@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49937

Sorry to dissappoint you, but good programs at all, let alone shareware, are impossible under Windows.. A good program is fast, efficient, and doesn't always crash. This is impossible under Windoze, because Windoze by it's very nature is slow, inefficient, and often crashes.

643. need ssb packet radio info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-06 19:04:56 UTC
From: blair@majiq.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar6.190456.12361@majiq.com>
Source record: 49938

I want to use marine ssb to transfer files between 2 vessels. Each vessel would be equiped with a PC, radio modem, software and SSB transceiver. I am looking for reccomendations on how to get this to work. This would be for commercial use, so this may not be the best place to post this request. Any info anyone can provide would be appreciated, such as books, magazines, ftp sites, or products that may be available.

644. Info needed on Tandy 4000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-06 22:22:07 UTC
From: twright@freenet2.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <2ldl2f$aue@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 49992

This is sort of a cross post but I am in need of an answer.

I bought a Tandy 4000 from a surplus computer sale here at the
University where I work.

It has a 3 1/2 and 5 1/4 drives min of a 40 meg HD EGA monitor
a 2 MEG RAM CARD. Paid $25.00 for it because both the monitor and
CPU units were marked NO GOOD by the University service people.

I thought well if it doesn't work I can always use the case to build
a computer system. Well I took it home connected it up, turned on
the monitor and it appeared to be working fine complete full rasper
on the screen. TYhen I powered up the CPU. The boot up information and
the C> prompt over lapped in three columns (running DOS 5.0)
I loaded Super Morse and the data on the screen still over lapped.
I loaded it off both floppies and the system worked just fine except
the monitor. I then loaded a game called Space Quest II and the
problem on the monitor cleared up. I reinstalled SM to verify problem
still existed and yes it was still there. I then connected the monitor
to another CPU and the monitor worked perfectly.

I believe the problem is with the Dos 5.0 system program in the
video drive cmd section. What leads me to believ this is that a
Game like I loaded runs off its own internal programing and the video
driver cmds are being taken from the game program and not the system
program.\

If you think I am correct or not Please E-Mail me I want to get this
system on line on Packet A.S.A.P.

Thank a bunch

Tim Wright KD4OVM

BTW All of the drives are working perfectly also.
--
Tim Wright KD4OVM | T.Wright@msuacad.morehead.edu | Morehead State University
| TWright@freenet.fsu.edu | Tallahassie Freenet Service
| AR098@yfn.ysu.edu | Youngstown Ohio Freenet Service
| KD4OVM@WSU.N8FOW.AMPR.ORG | Try one, I'll get it.

645. NOS for FreeBSD ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 08:35:50 UTC
From: speedy@bsd.cosy.sbg.ac.at
Message-ID: <CMAD7q.48y@cosy.sbg.ac.at>
Source record: 49939

Hi folks!

Is there a port for NOS for FreeBSD (1.0.2)?
I was trying the port for 386bsd but it didn't even
compile.

- Any help is welcome! 73 de Peter (oe2pbp)

--
/--\
| Peter Burgstaller| Student of Computerscience |
| (peter@cosy.sbg.ac.at)| in Salzburg, Austria (Europe) |
| "If a Trainstation is a place where a train stops, |
| what is a Workstation ?" |
\--/

646. Food For Thought -- The BBS Network

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 14:40:53 UTC
From: jra1854@tntech.edu
Message-ID: <01H9ONHUM7V6F4EC48@tntech.edu>
Source record: 49990

Here are a few observations on improvements needed to the BBS network. I hope that this generates some discussion of these problems which will lead to solutions.

BBSs have no priority mechanism for distingushing between bulk mail (bulletins, etc.), normal mail and priority or emergency mail. In an emergency environment these distinctions must be made and the messages queued appropriately. There should be a mechanism to forward priority or emergency mail immediately and to limit the rate of or suspend the forwarding of normal mail and bulk mail. Priority designators should be compatible with or mappable to NTS designators and any other applicable designators; the mapping should be well defined. This capability should be added to the BBS software and should be controllable by remote sysops.

There is a schism between the SMTP (TCP/IP) addressing and the BBS addressing mechanism: neither form is compatible with the other. Additionally, some forms of the BBS addresses look too much like Internet addresses (for example, NA and SA are valid Internet top-level domains). This makes it difficult for systems running both BBS and TCP/IP to handle mail. The creation of an addressing system which is compatible with the Internet (and with OSI?) addressing should be explored; if compatiblity is unobtainable the BBS addressing system should at least coexist with little confusion and operational difficulties.

Personal messages (one-to-one) and bulletins (one-to-many) are too interemixed. There should be a separation of these two functions at the protocol and addressing level, even if they are combined at the user interface.

Bulletins are nearly impossible to manage, especially if one tries to organize them in some logical fashion. Standardized names for bulletin groups should be established with allowances for the addition of local and regional groups. MIDs, BIDs, and other IDs need to be clarified and possibly simplified. BIDs should be expanded to be compatible with that used on the Internet so that newsgroups can be gatewayed at multiple points while avoiding duplication of bulletins.

BBS message interchange protocols are poorly documented. (This is being worked on by W0RLI and others.)

Jeff, k9ja
+-+
Jeffrey Austen | Tennessee Technological University
jra1854@tntech.edu | Box 5004
(615) 372-3485 | Cookeville Tennessee 38505 U.S.A.

647. Macintosh Ham Radio Software 1.0.6 - 3/94

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 16:01:58 UTC
From: Terry Stader <p00489@psilink.com>
Message-ID: <9403071601.AA22053@worldlink.worldlink.com>
Source record: 49991
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Macintosh Amateur Radio Software - March 1994
Version 1.06

Please feel free to distribute this list as widely as possible. Many of you have asked if it is OK to cross-post this list? I don't mind, but I would like to know where it is going. If you think it should be cross-posted to other USENET groups, please let me know so I can try and manage these. We don't want to have any duplication or our welcome will be wore out! I will also try and honor individual requests for this list... but I do not always catch all of the newsgroups postings... so please DO NOT reply/ask there! If I am a little slow in getting the list back to you... hang in there!

Those of you that can tell me about ANY of these programs compatibility with System 7 would be appreciated! I am going to be adding a System 7 compatability section to EACH description in future releases. If the application is KNOWN to execute properly under System 7, the System 7 anotation will be placed as the last line of the product description. More clarification on levels of System 7 compatibility in the future editions... but this is a start!

Some of the information in this list was gleaned from flyers supplied by the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews in amateur radio publications or the README files included with the archive. Some of the information has not been verified for a long time; please check with the vendors/authors for the latest product specs, pricing, etc.

NEW/CHANGES: A new group has been added... that of WEFAX. Although some of the software currently available supports this mode, RadFax is the first to be listed as the only function of receiving waether facsimille.

I've started adding more version numbers so that our users will know if they have the most current release. Thanks to those that have already sent them in... I'll accept all corrections!

This list contains info on updated for several applications: updated information on Kantronic's Host Master(thanks John-WD1V) and Lar's newest release of Morse Trainer 1.1.1. Ivo-ON1XK and Adam-PA2AGA both contnue to be busy with new releases of IM/Mac and NET/Mac repsectively. I know that Adam made changes to support the multiport serial boards... and now we can have up to 16 TNCs connected!

Thanks Adam, Ivo and Lars for some great products!

A reminder that The World Software Tool and Dye, is one of the newest site carrying the Mac Ham Radio Software. Scott-WY1Z is maintaining these file as the Librarian of the Boston Amateur Radio Club. Look in the following path at ftp.std.com: /pub/hamradio/mac.

Check at the bottom of this list for more information on ftp'able sites carrying Amateur Radio software.

The ARRL ListServer is also carrying the latest version of this list... in case you loose this one!

*** Collections ***
<MacNet v5.31>
Join MacNet and get included in the latest version of "Macnet Roster", a HyperCard 2.x stack that now has > 400 members and is the proverbial "Who's Who" of hams using Macs. You'll find "Macnet Roster" a great tool for finding out who, what and how other hams are using their Macs with their ham stations. It even includes this file!
Send $30.00($40.00 DX) check or money order to: WD1V, John Seney, 144 Pepperidge Drive Manchester, NH 03103 USA.
All disks shipped First Class Mail PPd. Get the COMPLETE Macnet Software Collection ppd. on 10 disks!
Based on your interests, you'll also receive public domain shareware received by our members.
System 7

<Project Mac>
Contest logging, antenna design, satellite tracking, clip art, etc. Microsoft BASIC required for many of the programs. Most of this software is now available in the MacNet collection. Send three formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, One Glen Ave., Wolcott, CT 06716-1442. Stan can be reached at horzepa@gdc.com
NOTE: Stan has indicated much of this software is "old" and may not work on some newer Macs. Also he notes that most of his collection is available in the MacNet collection above. He will send anyone what he has if you send him the disks and SAS mailer.

<Amateur Radio Software for Macintosh>
Extensive catalog including logging, Morse code, gray line, test preparation, satellite tracking, contesting, and packet radio programs.
ZCo Corporation, P.O. Box 3720, Nashua, NH 03061. NOTE: This company has been rumored to be out of business!

<Amateur Radio #1>
Contains satellite tracking, Morse code, attenuator design, and Ohm's law calculator programs. Kinetic Designs, P.O. Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067.

*** Test preparation ***
<Ham Test Stacks>
HyperCard stacks containing the entire question pool for each license class. Can be used for preparation or generating actual tests. The current releases are: Novice v4.1(new questions eff. 7/1/93), Technician v4.0(new questions effective 7/1/93), General v2.4, Advanced v2.4, Extra v2.4 If you wish to receive these PUBLIC DOMAIN stacks, please send a SASE (self addressed STAMPED envelope - 2 ounces postage = .52) and 800K diskette to the author: Diana L. Carlson, 3 Spruce Street, Hudson, NH 03051. Diana will no longer send out the stacks unless the envelope has sufficient postage for return mail (in general, that means .52-.98, depending on size of envelope) and for those who send a standard business envelope, she takes no responsibility for the condition of the diskette through US mail. Available via anonymous FTP from various sites, including uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (/pub/ham-radio). NOTE: The newest releases of Novice and Technician stacks are available at uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (5/6/93) Author is available via Internet: dls@genrad.com
System 7 savy with HyperCard 2.1

<MacHam>
Test generators and study aids for the Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra class written elements. Includes the complete question pool for each license. Hypercard based.
Coyne Co., P.O. Box 2000-200, Mission Viejo, CA 92692.
System 7 with HyperCard 2.1

*** Morse code practice ***
<N6MZV Morse Trainer>
Lets you practice any combination of letters, numbers, and/or punctuation characters. Can send user-created text files.
RT Martin, N6MZV, 10382 Orange Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014. Also available via anonymous FTP from ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio).
Shareware.

<Morse Code Tutor v1.6> - used to be called Morse Tutor
Sends random groups of letters, numbers, and/or punctuation characters. Available via anonymous FTP from ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio). Or send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer to Jack Brindle, WA4FIB, 726-175th Street SW, Bothell, WA 98012; Compuserve: 73365,606.

<MorseMania V1.0>
Designed for those already familiar with Morse code who want to improve their speed. Allows code practice at various speeds and audio pitches. Can generate random sequences or play the contents of user-created text files. Freeware. Available via anonymous FTP from whirlwind.stanford.edu (/pub). Contact Edward Plumer, KM6IQ, for more information; Internet: plumer@isl.stanford.edu.

<MacMorse>
Randomly sends chosen characters. Lets you create your own practice

files. David A. Kall, 700 Marine Parkway #314, New Port Richey, FL 34652.

<MacMorse v1.3>
MacMorse is designed to help you learn Morse code and improve your receiving speed. It has several ways that it can send letters and punctuation. Shareware. Doug Havenhill, Dynamics and Control, 7143 West Sunnyside Drive, Peoria, AZ 85345.

<MacSamuel>
Sends random words, random character groups, and user-created text files. Can also create simulated QSOs with randomly generated text and callsigns. Avant Systems, P.O. Box 5437, Pittsburgh, PA 15206.

<Zihua Morse>
Designed to teach Morse code to beginners and to improve the accuracy and speed of advanced users. Responses can be typed into the computer; the program will calculate accuracy and timing statistics for each session. Optional speech synthesizer reads the characters out loud for an accuracy check. Zihua, P.O. Box 51601, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

<Sparks-II v2.0.5>
More Code training program. Available for anonymous ftp at rahul.net /pub/davidj/radio

<Morse Master v1.0>
The newest of the morse code training programs. MM calculates the real speed as follows: Real speed = Number of Words/end time - start time. And the lengh of word is generating randomly, so if you set even 5WPM, sometimes another value will appear. However you should believe the slidebutton's value. If you repeat many times, the average speed should be 5WPM (if not... anyway, believe the slidebutton's value). Archive is available mac.archive.umich.edu, path: mac/util/organization/morsemaster1.0.sit.hqx The author can be reached thru the following e-mail addresses: h79261a@kyu-cc.cc.kyushu-u.ac.jp. (Eiji AOL account is no longer valid - moved back to Japan after his studies.)

<Morse Trainer-US v1.1.1>
MorseTrainer is a powerful tool for learning and training Morse code. Features: Three different training modes: user text, random text, library text; Arbitrary signal pitch and timbre; Arbitrary speed and tempo; Multi-alphabet support; Random text generator; Text library editor; On-line alphabet; On-line manual; Help Balloons; And a lot more. New features in 1.1: Enhanced sound generator, volume control and risetime control. The pitch is set in steps of 10Hz instead of using MIDI frequencies; Speed and tempo limits increased to 80 words/minute as a result of the enhanced sound generator; User-selectable font in the Misc settings dialog. FREEWARE!
This version uses TrueType fonts instead on bitmaps fonts so that

the user can distinguish 0(zero) from O(character). Furthermore speed and tempo can be given in either characters/minute or words/minute. Archive is available mac.archive.umich.edu, path: mac/util/organization/ Author is available via internet: sund@tde.lth.se
System 7 savy

<CW Speed Builder v3.0>
This program is for improving Morse Code (CW) reception skill. The major difference between this and other Morse Code training programs is that this one will not continue sending until you provide the correct answer. Major changes which have been suggested and implemented since last version include: after three incorrect responses the program shows the correct character; the list of characters at the end which will show those you know and those you need more practice on; the frequency of the tone has been changed; volume of the tone has been reduced; the character " - " has been added (dah dit dit dit dah) Comments can be sent as follows: America Online:K7UPJ, Internet:k7upj@aol.com, Packet radio:K7UPJ@KA3T, Compu$erv:70521,2356, Mail:Box 84, Cascade, MD 21719

*** Packet and other digital modes ***
<NET/Mac 2.3.38>
Allows simultaneous TCP/IP, AX.25, and NET/ROM connections. Requires a TNC with KISS mode. Copyright, but free for noncommercial use. The latest releases have added the ability to cut and paste from the console window and support of multi-port serial boards like AE's QuadraLink. It is now possible to have up to 16 TNCs connected up to a Nubus Mac!
Adam van Gaalen, PA2AGA, (Internet: adam@IGG.TNO.NL) has been making the modifications to NET/Mac. This version (and others) is available via anonymous FTP from ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming), mac.archive.umich.edu and
System 7

++##NOTE##++
Adam recently sent oout a note to the distribution list about moving NET/Mac to Systerm 7 Pro. If you are contemplating this upgrade, Adam would like to know this... he would like to know about any particular features that System 7 Pro supports that you think should be added to NET/Mac. Please e-mail him at the address show above.

<Domain-to-Hosts Converter 1.0r3>
This application will create a hosts.net file from the domain.txt file that PC owners use with NOS. Created by Ken-NS1C is available on many TCP/IP packet switches in New England.program.
System 7

<IM/Mac 1.0b27y>
Mailer program for use with the SMTP protocol. Alternative to the

BM program that comes with NET/Mac. Written by Ivo van Ursel, ON1XK. Ivo is continuosly updating his mailer program. His newest release supports built-in BinHex support, selectable sound chimes for incoming mail, "quoting" of forwarded messages and lots more. If you are not using this program... why not? Check for the latest release in the directory before "blind" ftp'ing. This software supports System 7's Ballon Help and is System 7 savy! Available via anonymous FTP from ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming). Author is available via internet: on1xk@igg.tno.nl <<-- new address for Ivo
System 7 savy

<SoftKiss 1.8>
Control panel device that emulates a TNC running in KISS mode. For use with packet-radio modems such as the Baycom kit and PacketMac Modem. Version 1.8 July 9 1993 update since 1.6. KD6PAG found a bug in quoting recieved escape and end characters is sofktiss 1.6. The bug and the fix and patch are all correct, thanks for some great detective work. Lots of doc files and drawings included in this archive! Requires the Serial Tool from Apple's Communications Toolbox! Available on the HAMNET forum of Compuserve, America Online and via anonymous FTP from akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g).
System 7

<PacketMac Modem>
PacketMac Modem kits can be obtained from: Sigma Design Associates, P.O. Box 49085, Colorado Springs, CO 80919, (719) 260-5513 (after 1/94). Dexter Francis can be reached at FRANCIS4@AppleLink.Apple.COM

<Savant 1.0.1>
A new packet terminal front-end by the author of Virtuoso. Savant has a split window interface, but it's also a multi-window, multi-connection interface and will work with almost any TNC, unlike MacRatt or HostMaster. Savant also is compatiple with SoftKISS and the PacketMac Modem.
A demo version of the product is available at cpre1.ee.iastate.edu (pub/ke0ph) or via US Mail, send a SAS disk mailer and disk to CM Technologies, Inc., RR#1, Box 83A, Kelley, IA 50134 (515) 597-2051.
System 7, 32-bit, '040 cache clean and it supports the required AppleEvents.

<MacRatt with FAX>
Terminal program for use with AEA's PK-232 multimode controller. Supports packet, CW, RTTY, AMTOR, and facsimile. Includes cable. Advanced Electronic Applications, P.O. Box C-2160, Lynnwood, WA 98036.

<Host Master 1.2>
The Kantronics Host Master software provides an easy to use, multifunctional terminal program for the TNC. Host Master Mac is a simultaneous multi-mode terminal program for the Mac written by Kevin Krueger, N0IOS and marketed by Kantronics. It is a commercial

product available from most of the ham radio stores and supports single and multiple packet connects, packet monitoring, and HF operation (with KAM) each on a separate window, all at the same time. This package retails for $69.95 in the US and is intuitive, friendly, and well supported by Kantronics. Current version as of 10/20/93 is 1.2. It is hoped that a future version will support FAX but currently Hostmaster supports PACKET, AMTOR, RTTY, PACTOR (KAM ver. 6.0), CW, and NAVTEX. Features: text and binary file transfer; packet conferencing; color or B&W windows; cut, copy, paste between windows; call exchange and data/time stamp; auto startup/shutdown commands; transmit buffers for each mode; simultaneous dual port, multiple connects; supports KPC-2, KPC-2400, KPC-4, KAM and Data Engine. Requires: Macintosh Plus w/ System 6.05 or better. Current Kantronics firmware.
System 7 compatible, with baloon help

<PacketTracker 1.05>
PacketTracker ver 1.05 is a program that monitors packet activity and keeps track of what is going on. It draws a graphical map showing who is talking to who and displays statistics of all current stations and keeps a running tally of activity. PacketTracker was written for both the casual packet user and the network manager or BBS operator. The casual packet user will be able to learn a great deal about what is happening in packet around him; which stations are generating the most data and what some of them are. he will be able to see graphically what stations he can hitdirectly and which ones he cannot. For the network manager and BBS operator, PacketTracker provides extensive insight to the operation of the local network and problems such as excessive retries on a path. It also allows for extensive logging of channel utilization and other pertinate information.
NOTE: This application requires the Apple's Serial Tool from the Communications Toolbox.
System 7

*** RTTY ***
<MacTTY>
Decodes Baudot or ASCII transmissions. Can also be used for packet radio and other digital modes (including landline data communications). Includes split screen, a 15,000-character type-ahead buffer, and canned messages. Summit Concepts, Suite 102-190, 1840 41st Ave., Capitola, CA 95010.

<MacMultiCom 1.0>
MFJ sells MacMultiCom 1.0 for their 1278 multimode controller. MacMultiCom supports all of the modes of the 1278: packet, rtty, ascii, pactor, amtor, gray scale faxes, and many different formats of color sstv. The program requires a minimum of a MacPlus and a hard disk. Requires a color Macintosh and System 7 for best results.
System 7

*** Logging *** <Ham Radio Station Logbook>
HyperCard stack that stores and displays radio contact information. Automatically stamps entries with time and date. Contacts can be sorted by frequency, call sign, or date of contact. Includes report formats, a "Q-code" reference list, and on-line help. SanSoft, 892 E. Quail Place, Highlands Ranch, CO 80126. (The same program appears to be available from Heizer Software, 1941 Oak Park Blvd., Suite 30, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523.)

<FDLog!>
Contact logging and duping program. Can transmit any of ten programmable CW messages. Generates real-time statistics on QSO rates. System One Control, 3900 85th Ave N, Suite 200, Brooklyn Park, MN 55443.

<MacContest 4.0>
The ultimate contest logging program for the Macintosh (System 7 proof). Covers CW/SSB/RTTY modes and all bands from 1.8 MHz to 5.7 GHz. Allows real-time or post contest logging for a wide variety of contests (30 contest include, new ones can be added). Checks for dupes, figures scores instantly. Offers various printouts (sorts per band, alpabetically, labels etc.) Interfaces to TNCs (KAM, PK-232) for CW, RTTY and packet modes. Built in terminal mode and packet DXcluster interface. Interface to Kenwood transceivers for automatic band/mode logging. MacinTalk voice output for real-time logging as well as to ease post-contest entry. Option to capture log in realtime to printer. Option to simultaneously create a save copy of the log to a different file/drive. Timetable showing actual grayline on a world map.
MacContest is free but must be personalized to each user (otherwis it's limited to 50 contacts). To get a copy send a 3.5" diskette and a SASE to Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY, PO Box 13, CH-4417 Ziefen, Switzerland.
Moritz (HB9BLZ) can act as a message forwarder for Gerald. Moritz' e-mail address is: gysslerm@saturn.kau.roche.com

<LOGic>
(Macintosh version scheduled.) Lets you define the rules determining dupes (such as once per band or once per contest). Displays heading, distance, and other information about the country being worked. Automatically enters contact time; if interfaced directly to a radio, also enters the frequency, band, and mode. Shows status toward earning amateur-radio awards. User-definable database fields. Exchanges data with other programs. Personal Database Applications, 2634 Meadow Bend Court, Duluth, GA 30136.

<HF Logger 1.2>
A real fine HyperCard logging program! (hey... thats all I got!)
N0QGQ

<Simple Log .2b>
This little utility is a handy way to create a logging file that you can later import into any data base for analysis, etc. It also

shows you that just about anyone can use Think C and create something on the Mac! Let me know if you'd like the source code. WD1V @ WA1WOK.NH.USA.NA Author is John Seney - WD1V, e-mail address is jseney@aol.com. For a copy of this program, mail a SASE disk mailer and 800K disk to: John D. Seney, WD1V, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH 03103
System 7

<Marathon>
Contesting/logging- Have seen references to (March 92 CQ magazine) and heard good things about MARATHON by N 0 IOS. I believe a demo was available for $8. Last address known is: Kevin Krueger, N0IOS, 1780 Ruth St., St.Paul, MN 551O9

*** Propagation, gray line, DX headings *** <DX Map v1.1>
Displays a map of the world with the terminator. Gives location, prefixes, zone numbers, distance, and heading for any country you select. Freeware. Requires HyperCard 2.0. Available via anonymous FTP from joker.optics.rochester.edu (in the /ham/dxmap directory). Or send a formatted 800K Macintosh disk with a stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Len Saaf, NV2Z, 52 Raleigh Street, Rochester, NY 14620 (Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu).

<SatTrak>
Primarily a satellite tracking program, but also calculates beam headings, Maidenhead grid locations, MUF plots, and band openings. Shareware. Available via anonymous FTP from sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app). Or send a formatted 800K or 14.MB Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Mike Pflueger, WD8KPZ, 6207 W. Beverly Lane, Glendale, AZ 85306.

<Sun Clock>
Desk accessory. Displays a color map of the world, including the terminator. Indicates current time for any location. MLT Software, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Portland, OR 97207.

<DX Window>
Draws a great-circle world map centered on your QTH, with day/night terminator indicated. Displays over 400 DX locations with prefixes and beam headings. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<Skycom 1.1>
Enter solar flux and get propagation predictions to desired areas of the world. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<Skycom 1.5>
Provides sunlight status at both ends of a path; MUF, F0F2, and FOT frequencies; S/N ratio of the link; and other information. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<DX Helper v1.57B>
Displays beam heading, distance, gray line, and propagation information. Generates great-circle maps. Identifies prefixes, zones, and oblasts. Includes code practice. MacTrak Software, P.O. Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98336.

<Mac MiniMUF v5.1>
A greyline and propagation predictor based on the PC version of MiniMUF by K4CFV. It is available directly from him for the price of a formatted disk and SASE (disk mailer). His address in callbook or: Bob Stamper K4CFV, 12510 Shadowrun Blvd., Riverview, FL 33569

<Mac ShortWave v1.2>
A program called Mac Shortwave that figures MUF and LUF. BXA Research in Plano, Texas

*** WEFAX ***
<RadFax 0.9>
RadFax 0.9 is somewhat incomplete and may have bugs, it is capable of receive weather faximile messages via the sound input port of Macintosh computers. Basically you connect your Mac to a shortwave radio and tune in to weather fax station. You set the reception speed and desired resolution and start receiving.
I'm not sure if I'm going to add the features that I still feel are missing, but if I get enough shareware payments, I will do so. In any case, anyone who send me a shareware payment of $25 (cash prefered, but I guess there might be a way for me to cash checks too) will receive a disk with the full source code for the program. You will need at least Think C 5.0 and TCL to compile the program. Shareware payments should be sent to: Juri Munkki, Ehrensv 20B8, SF00150 Helsinki, Finland

<WeFaxWorks>
Weather facsimile terminal program for use with Kantronics TNCs. Kantronics rfconcepts, 1202 E. 23rd Street, Lawrence, KS 66046.

*** Satellite tracking ***
<SatTrack v1.02>
Tracks one satellite across a world map as it moves, displays the instantaneous position of several satellites, or generates tables of all satellites visible from a certain location at a given time. Also calculates beam headings, Maidenhead grid locations, and MUFs. Shareware. Available via anonymous FTP from sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app). Or send a formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Mike Pflueger, WD8KPZ, 6207 W. Beverly Lane, Glendale, AZ 85306.

<MacSat v3.1>
Tracks up to 21 satellites simultaneously, either in simulation or real-time mode. Text screen displays ground-track coordinates, range, mean anomaly, visibility (azimuth and elevation) and Doppler shift frequency information for all satellites being tracked. Graphical screen portrays the satellite ground tracks superimposed

on a world map. Polar plot displays graphically the precise location of each visible satellite above the observer's horizon. Developed by the Geodetic Research Laboratory of the University of New Brunswick. Available from Richard B. Langley, R.R. 12, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 6H7, Canada (Internet: lang@unb.ca). A demo version of MacSat may be ftp'ed from directory PUB.CANSPACE on unbmvs1.csd.unb.ca.
System 7

<OrbiTrack> <OrbiTrackFPU v2.1.4>
Calculates look angles to selected satellites, plots current satellite positions on a world map, and displays the visible passage of a satellite against background stars (either within the program itself or via a data file that can be read into the Voyager astronomy program). Please note that one version requires an FPU to operate! BEK Developers, P.O. Box 47114, St. Petersburg, FL 33743. (Bill Bard, CompuServe: 75366,2557) (Note: This replaces BEK's previous MacSat program, which was not related to the program of the same name from UNB.)

<QuikMac>
Macintosh version of N4HY's QuikTrak program. Requires Microsoft BASIC. AMSAT, P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044.

<Satellite Orbit Prediction Program>
Macintosh conversion of W3IWI program. Requires Microsoft BASIC. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Earl Skelton, N3ES, 6311 29th Place NW, Washington, DC 20015. Or send self-addressed stamped envelope for source listing.

<Satellite Pro>
Uses world maps and tables to indicate rising and setting schedules, current locations, mutual visibility opportunities, and footprints. Includes Mercator, polar, and great-circle displays. Optional antenna control. MacTrak Software, P.O. Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366.

<Macintosh Spacecraft Personal Orbit Computations (MacSPOC)>
Software used aboard the Space Shuttle and in Mission Control to track the Shuttle. Models engine burns, orbit perturbations, and the Shuttle's orientation. Free online data uploads during Shuttle missions.
Commercial v1.5 available from Daniel R. Adamo, 4203 Moonlight Shadow Ct., Houston, TX 77059; telephone 713-480-9631; AppleLink: D3176; America Online: AdamoD. Test drive v1.1 available on AppleLink (path "K-12 Education: Education Resources: Science Resources: MacSPOC: Space Shuttle Orbit Software"). Author is on AOL and can be reached as adamod@aol.com via the internet.

*** Antenna design ***
<MacMiniNEC>
Chris Smolinski, N3JLY, 40 South Lake Way, Reisterstown, MD 21136.

*** Radio control ***
<ICOM Radio Control>
Provides a Macintosh interface for controlling ICOM transceivers that use the CI-V remote-control system. Lets you quickly change frequencies and modes. Also does logging and duping. Requires a CI-V to RS-422 converter (schematic included with program).
KE6FG Software, 9763 Pali Avenue, Tujunga, CA 91042.

<FreqValet>
Provides frequencies and DX program info for shortwave radio listeners. The program databases update automatically at 15, 30, or 60 minute intervals, thus providing a continuous display of broadcasts on-the-air at any given time in a spreadsheet like format. Features include sorting of data, scanning, and on-screen changing of databases. The program will convert Tom Sundstrom's dBase shorwave broadcast listing to FreqValet format and will do the same for Shorwave Navigator users. Separate cards are provided for DX Programs, Ship to Shore, and Utility broadcasts. Computer control modules are available at extra cost for the Drake R8, Kenwood R-5000, JRC NRD-525, and NRD-535 receivers.
DX Computing, 232 Squaw Creek Road, Willow Park, TX 76087.
Telephone (817) 441-9188 or (817) 441-5555 (fax). Author is available via internet: dxcomp@aol.com System 7 with HyperCard 2.1

*** Ham radio BBSs ***
<Digikron Systems BBS>
Various ham-related applications, including logging, propagation, Morse code, and packet. (408) 253-1309.

<N8EMR BBS>
Various ham-related files, including packet, DXing, and contesting software; AMSAT bulletins; and several ham newsletters. (614) 895-2553. Also available via FTP on AMPRnet at 44.70.0.1.

<WB3FFV BBS>
Various ham-related software, including packet, contesting, and Morse code applications. (410) 661-2475, 661-2598, and 661-2648.

<ChowdaNet BBS>
(more info at a later date)

*** Online Services carrying Ham Radio software ***
<America Online>
Supports Macintosh, PC's DOS & Windows versions, PS/1, Apple //s, Casio Zoomer. Ham Radio Club (keyword = ham radio) supports all computer types. Software for amateur radio, scanners, swl'ers and general electronics. For 10 FREE hours of trial time send your snail mail address to tstader@aol.com or call 1-800-827-6364 Ext. 6285. This site NOT ftb'able (yet). Internet e-mail.

<CompuServe>
Supports any communications software on most computers Ham Radio area (go hamnet) supports all types of communications formats. Call

1-800-848-8199 for information. This site NOT ftb'able.Internet
e-mail.

<Delphi>
(more info at a later date) Internet e-mail

<GEnie>
(more info at a later date) Internet e-mail

<Prodigy>
Has ham radio message areas, no downloadable software. Limited
internet e-mail.

==========
Misc. Internet FTP sites for
Amateur Radio Macintosh software

joker.optics.rochester.edu (/ham)
sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app)
mac.archive.umich.edu various locations
vixen.cso.uiuc.edu (/pub/ham-radio)
ucsd.edu (/hamradio) many different subdirectories
(/hamradio/packet/tcp/incoming) newest
files temp holding area
(/hamradio/packet/tcpip/pa2aga)
NET/Mac & IM/Mac area
ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio)
akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g)
softkiss-mac nic.switch.ch (/software/mac/ham-radio)
ftp.std.com (/pub/hamradio/mac)

If you know of any other sites, please e-mail me info so I may keep
this list as up to date as possible!

- Terry

Thanks for all of the notes and updates! Keep them coming. Did I
get all of the versions right?

==========
NOTE: Much of this work was done by Patty-N6BIS as she collected
information from many vendors. I would like to keep this list as up
to date as possible. Please feel free to drop me a note if you have
any additional software to this list.

DISCLAIMER: The software listed is not endorsed by Apple Computer,
Inc.(c) nor has it all been tested by the author/providers of this
information.

****
* Recompiled by Terry Stader - KA8SCP (tstader@aol.com) *
* Original list compiled by Patty Winter - N6BIS *
* New information last added 1/94 *
* some information not rechecked since early 1991. *

****

648. Re: want aresdata pgm info for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 16:54:00 UTC
From: jgates@hebron.connected.com
Message-ID: <jgates.763059062@connected.com>
Source record: 49993

Within one of the several help screens for arespack at the very last two lines
you will find the authors of DATA - one is Weo Morner, San Jose, 408 997 3195.
I dont remember if he is visible by doing a function key or shift function key
but certainly is if you read the help files outside of the program with say,
the type command.

John
--
John Gates | Amateur Radio: N7BTI
Edmonds, WA USA | Internet: jgates@hebron.connected.com
206 774-3777 | Compuserve: 72106,367

649. Help Mac->PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 18:40:46 UTC
From: jmg@tntech.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar7.134046.46@atlas>
Source record: 49994

Hi,

would appreciate some help. Trying to help a new ham in town. He just purchased an older PK232 and is interested in Packet. He has a Macintosh computer. Does anyone know of any software out there that is shareware/ freeware that is good?

thanks

Jeff, AC4HF

650. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 19:49:02 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.11.2D7B852E@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 49995

```
[much deleted]

>Having said that, those boards are in my opinion a bad choice. 902-928 is a
>shared band, and if you crank up the power even with narrow beam antenna, you
>are likely to interfer with something (like another wavelan, or possibly one
>of those new cordless phones). Besides, weak arguments about possibly
>interfering with someone else aside, those things are NOT amateur. Check
>out the ARRL handbook for a neat design for a 10GHz design that's MUCH
>cheaper, will not bother anyone, and is easy to build. It goes up to
>10MBps!

I saw the article in the handbook and it looks interesting, but I didn't find
a thing in the article that talked about computer to transceiver interfacing.
The schematic stoped at the +/- RX and +/- TX lines. Does anyone know what to
do with those lines to get them interfaced to a PC? Has anyone built this
project? Comments anyone?

Thanks
Jay

>: >
>: >=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
>: >Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR Located in sunny London, Ontario
>: >
>: >Internet: Mark@ARDSLEY.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.22.33
>: > Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714

>: --
>: ---------------------------------------------------------------
>: Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
>: Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
>: 508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

>73! de Jeff/VE3DJF

>Internet Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
>AMPRnet VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org
>AX.25bbs VE3DJF@VE3RPI.#SCON.ON.CAN.NOAM
```

651. Comercial Data Over Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 20:38:50 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9403072038.AA12459@ATK.COM>
Source record: 49996

Subject: Time:2:05 PM
OFFICE MEMO Comercial Data Over Radio Date:3/7/94
In reply to: need ssb packet radio info from
netcomsv!netcomsv!majiq!blair@decwrl.dec.com

The author wrote "I want to use marine ssb to transfer files between 2 vessels. Each vessel would be equiped with a PC, radio modem, software and SSB transceiver. I am looking for recommendations on how to get this to work. This would be for commercial use..."

The folks who manufacture ham TNC's/modems probably do more business with commercial customers than with hams. So, I'd recommend contacting them directly. Examples are: HAL Communications, P.O. Box 365, Urbana, IL 61801; Kantronics Corp., 1202 E. 23rd St., Lawrence, KS 66046; PacComm, 4413 N. Hesperides St., Tampa, FL 33614; to name a few. If you've got the big bucks there is always Harris, et al, too!

By the way, unless you have a special circumstance (read high S/N, low multipath channel) such as line of sight, I'd stay away from AX.25 on H F. It would be hard to devise a worse protocol for H.F., even if you tried. Look at PacTOR, CLOVER II, etc., in "ham" hardware.

73/Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

P.S. -- I'd prefer to answer by e-mail, but you didn't put name and info in your request for info.

652. test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 22:20:21 UTC
From: bobw@stevec.cs.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar7.162021.12817@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 49997

[No readable article body recovered]

653. PACKET TO INTERNET VICE VERSA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-07 22:57:00 UTC
From: larry.wu@tomcat.com
Message-ID: <d9.211.707.0NE466B3@tomcat.com>
Source record: 49998

IS IT POSSIBLE TO SEND AND RECEIVE INTERNET MESSAGES TO AND FROM PACKET.
I HAVE BEEN EXPERIMENTING WITH THIS FOR SOME TIME AND HAVE HAD NO LUCK.
SOMEONE PLEASE HELP.

SEND INFO TO:
INTERNET: LARRYWU@TOMCAT.COM
PACKET: KE6BFU@KD6BXM.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA

654. Re: megabit per second packet (was "Re: Packet at 1.2 GHz (23cm)?")

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-08 01:56:37 UTC
From: glenne@sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <CMBpEE.EIE@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 49999

Jay Sissom (JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu) wrote:

: I saw the article in the handbook and it looks interesting, but I didn't find
: a thing in the article that talked about computer to transceiver interfacing.
: The schematic stoped at the +/- RX and +/- TX lines. Does anyone know what to
: do with those lines to get them interfaced to a PC? Has anyone built this
: project? Comments anyone?

See the information available by anon ftp on col.hp.com under
hamradio/packet/n6gn/uwvlink. The readme should help explain it.
The original article in Ham Radio magazine showed an IBM PCLAN adapter
card interface which was a sort of stop-gap solution. You might consider
the Gracilis card(s) for an interface. I suspect that the Ottowa PI
card might work as well, though not at full speed.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

ax.25 n6gn@wx3k.#nocal.ca.usa.na
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

655. help with buying TNC.. newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-08 02:48:37 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar7.214838.4674@muvms6>
Source record: 50000

hi:

I am new to packet radio and thinking of buying a TNC (external or internal).
I would prefer internal TNC. Please suggest which brand is good and how much
it would cost and any advantages and disadvantages of these TNCs.

Thanks for your time and suggestions.

73

Dinakar
kb8phz

656. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-08 16:05:05 UTC
From: wiebe@stack.urc.tue.nl
Message-ID: <2li7nh$drm@tuegate.tue.nl>
Source record: 50001

> I have it in ASCII form, if anyone wants it. I would be more than happy
> to mail it. Send me E-mail..

hi,
i tried to email you, no succes : unknown host..

Could you email it to me ? or post it here ?

thanx

wiebe@stack.urc.tue.nl

657. Re: PACKET TO INTERNET VICE VERSA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-08 16:47:11 UTC
From: pat@Tandem.com
Message-ID: <CMCuMo.43I@cpd.tandem.com>
Source record: 50002

In article 0NE466B3@tomcat.com, larry.wu@tomcat.com (Larry Wu) writes:
>IS IT POSSIBLE TO SEND AND RECEIVE INTERNET MESSAGES TO AND FROM PACKET.
> I HAVE BEEN EXPERIMENTING WITH THIS FOR SOME TIME AND HAVE HAD NO LUCK.
> SOMEONE PLEASE HELP.
>

I thought I just posted this.

Hmmmmmm.

-pat N6QMY

N6QMY/BBS Internet Gateway Operating Instructions
April 11, 1993

LOCAL USERS:

Local users are those that log into the bbs via the bbs's telephone modem port (510-795-xxxx) or via one of the 4 tnc ports (145.09, 145.79, 223.62, or 441.50). Each local user has a bbs account that is used to customize how the bbs interacts with the user.

Local users can set their account up so that all incoming mail addressed to their call will be forwarded via a gateway to internet and on to other networks (mcimail, compuserve, etc). All the user needs to do is enter his email address and turn the feature on.

EMAIL bob@hal.com
EMAIL ON

When the EMAIL feature is turned on the packet message will be deleted at the time of forwarding through the gateway. So care should be taken that the paths are correct prior to turning the feature on, for instance enable it, send a test message, and disable it. After a successful transfer re-enable the feature. To disable the auto forwarding feature simply type:

EMAIL OFF

Messages can be sent by packet users to the internet users via the gateway. This applies to users at N6QMY as well as users at other bbs's. Begin by sending a message to IPGATE@N6QMY with the first line of the message being the letters "To:" followed by the internet address of the recipient.

KB6UCZ de N6QMY >
sp ipgate@n6qmy

```
Enter your subject:
Meeting?
Enter your message body:
To: bob@hal.com
Are you planning to attend the club meeting on Thursday? Give me
a call. 73, Theresa
^Z
```

NOTE: That the recipient cannot respond to the message unless they are a ham and registered with the gateway. He/she becomes registered by sending a message from his internet host to gateway-request@lbc.com.

REMOTE USERS:

Remote users are those that do not log into N6QMY directly but merely appear from the packet world to use it as home. If a packet user checks the "White Pages" for a remote user the entry comes back as @N6QMY. The packet user then address his message to YOURCALL@N6QMY and the bbs will do the translation and forwarding to internet.

It is not necessary for a person to know your actual internet address nor use the SP IPGATE method described above. From the packet network it appears that you are just another user at N6QMY.

WHITE PAGES:

The "White Pages" is a distributed database of all the bbs users. Most bbs users in the US are represented in the database as well as many from other countries. When a user chooses a home bbs, that bbs generates an update that is sent to the regional servers and then distributed to all the other bbs's. An entry consists of; call, home bbs, first name, zip, city and state. When a user wishes to send another packet user a message he/she consults the white pages (WP) for the home bbs.

REGISTERING:

Before a user, both local and remote, can send a message from internet into the bbs system he/she must register with the gateway. This is done by sending a message from the host that he/she intends to use to gateway-request@lbc.com with the following information:

CALL:
FIRST NAME:
CITY & ST:
ZIP:

HOME BBS:

When a request is received the "From" field is copied directly into a file with the requesters call. Whenever the gateway receives a message bound for packet it scans this file comparing on the "From" field. When a match is found the gateway uses the associated call from then on. If there is no match the mailer bounces the message with a one-liner

indicating the the user must register.

If you currently use another bbs as home this needs to be stated in the request. Otherwise you will be assigned N6QMY as your home. If you choose not to use N6QMY as your home you must make sure people know to send your message to YOURCALL@N6QMY to pass through the gate. Your WP entry will be wrong.

EXECUTING BBS COMMANDS REMOTELY:

Many of the commands available to local users is also available to remote users by sending a message to the bbs. Here is a subset of the commands currently available.

LIST listing messages
LOOKUP look up calls in the on-line callbook
WHO call dump a users account information
READ read messages and files
USERS n display the last n users to connect to the bbs
INFO display manual pages of various topics
CD change directories in the file system
LS/DIR display the contents of a directory
WP call look a user up in the "White Pages"
HELP get help on how to use a command

Not all commands available to local users can be accessed via the gate. All interactive commands are disabled as well as commands that modify the users account.

The command parser for the bbs is very powerful and the user can form very complex requests. For instance the following command is valid on the bbs:

LIST LAST 20 BULLETINS FROM N6QMY
LIST ALL BULLETINS ABOUT KENWOOD

The ABOUT keyword is used to search the subjects of messages for a given pattern, in this case KENWOOD. It can appear anywhere in the subject line.

This is an example of how complex all the commands can become. They can also be abbreviated down to the level understood my most other bbs programs. Any of the following will give the same results.

L< N6ZFJ
LIST FROM N6ZFJ
LIS < N6ZFJ
L FR N6ZFJ

In most cases a minimum number of unique characters is needed to distinguish a command.

You can get a list of commands and a translation chart from the W0RLI BBS command set to the N0ARY BBS command set by typing

the following commands:

INFO COMMANDS
INFO W0RLI

Other commands that you may wish to execute are:

INFO MANUAL
HELP HELP
HELP LIST

Now that you know what some of the commands are this is how you go
about executing them. You send a message to cmd@bbs.lbc.com
with your commands entered one per line or separated by semicolons.
For example if you want to know if three of your buddies are in
the white pages and if the bbs has any messages about the ICOM W2A.

Send to:
cmd@bbs.lbc.com

Subject: you can put anything here
wp n0ary n6zfj n6une
list all about w2a
.

The bbs will execute the commands and respond to you via return mail.

SENDING MAIL TO PACKET:

Once registered the user is free to begin using the gateway to send
messages from his host through the gateway into the packet world.
How much you have to specify of a users address depends on how much
the bbs already knows about the user.

If the bbs knows the home bbs of the user and his home bbs is know to
the N6QMY bbs, which many of them are, you simply need to supply
the call of the user.

n6oim@bbs.lbc.com

If the N6QMY bbs doesn't know of the user but does know where his
home bbs is, then you need to supply just the home bbs call in
addition to the users.

n6oim%n6iiu@bbs.lbc.com

Notice that the call and home bbs are separated by a percent sign '%'
rather then the '@' which is used in the packet domain. This is because
the '@' has a meaning in the internet address.

If the N6QMY bbs has no knowledge of either the user or his home bbs,
then you probably have the wrong home bbs or it is a new bbs. In which
case you will have to supply the full address so the bbs will know
how to route the message.

n6oim%n6iiu.#nocal.ca.usa.na@bbs.lbc.com

This level of addressing is hardly ever needed and normally means that
the home bbs is in error.

Bulletins can be sent in a similar fashion. The address is made up
of a keyword, which can be any six character word and a distribution.
Distributions are local to an area. For instance SBAY is valid in
northern CA, it probably has no meaning at all in Topeka, KS.

Valid distributions are:
ALLUS please avoid this one
ALLUSW all western US
ALLCA all California, any 2 letter state should work

So if you trying to find a cw filter for a Kenwood TS440.

Send to:
want%allca@bbs.lbc.com

Subject: Kenwood TS440, CW filter
If you have one of these you are willing to part with please
give me a call or leave message, thanks.
73, KB6UCZ@N6QMY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
.

Be descriptive, brief, and always include your full return address in
the message. Also please try to limit your distributions to small
regions. Using the ALLUS distribution really slows down the flow of
messages.

INFO ON THE N6QMY BBS:

The bbs came into being in April of 1993 and was the second one anywhere
to run the N0ARY BBS code (the first being N0ARY himself). The bbs has
4 rf ports, 1 phone port, the internet port, and is working on a voice synthesizer port.
The latter would allow users to check for messages
via DTMF from their handhelds.

The bbs itself runs on a Sun workstation under Unix. The code was
written by Bob Arasmith (N0ARY) to focus on the user. Great care was
taken to make the bbs very forgiving to the novice user but very flexible
and powerful for the old-timer. The bbs can be configured to interact
with each user differently. Some examples are:

* List messages in either descending or ascending order.

* Specify a list of keywords that the user wishes not to see displayed
when a list is performed, similar to a kill file.

* .signature and .vacation files.

* Specify how many lines the users terminal is capable of displaying
before scrolling, the bbs will feed info this many lines and pause
allowing the user to catch up and continue or abort the operation.

Similar to more.

* Users can put commonly executed commands in keystroke macros that are accessible via a single keystroke.

A manual is currently available describing the commands and their permutations. This manual will be available later this year as a postscript file. Run the command INFO MANUAL to learn how to get one via the post office. It is not available in an ascii format.

If you have any questions about the internet gateway or the bbs in general please drop me a message.

73, -pat
n6qmy@n6qmy.#nocal.ca.usa.na
pat@lbc.com

658. Re: Food For Thought -- The BBS Network

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-08 18:38:53 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2lignt$9fs@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 50003

In article <dfajardoCMC968.Err@netcom.com>, dfajardo@netcom.com (Douglas Fajardo) writes:
|> Jeffrey Austen (jra1854@tntech.edu) wrote:
|> :
|> : Personal messages (one-to-one) and bulletins (one-to-many) are too
|> : interemixed. There should be a separation of these two functions at the
|> : protocol and addressing level, even if they are combined at the user
|> : interface.
|>
|> food for thought... But couldn't an intelligent USER terminal program
|> separate out (and list separately...) 'p' vrs 'b' type messages; Also
|> the same program could sort, select and display headers according to
|> the USER'S personal taste (ie: ignore RACES traffic, etc.). This
|> approach would eliminate the need to change the existing BBS
|> system.
|> I think the information is already there (though a little more
|> standardization might help), the BBS's job is Store and Forward
|> traffic, it's the END USER who needs to pick up the task of
|> organizing and handling traffic!
|>
|> ==
|>
|> OF COURSE, this is my own opinion - I'm proud of it. Don't try to
|> attach it to anyone else I may associate with!
|>

Ok, I won't try and attach this opinion to anyone else ...
but will sure second it !

I agree with Doug - the bbs network was designed from the start to move
things from here to there. How the user looks at things is up to the
user. Many bbs codes support various ways to view what is available.
If your local bbs does not support what you want, you might consider
telling the author of that code what you would like.

You might also look into the various user interface programs, such as
TPK (and others). There may be one out there that does what you want.

... Hank

|> Doug Fajardo
|> WB6KNY
|> dfajardo@net.com
|> --
|>
|> Doug Fajardo Sysop, LABBS (CA0199@CAWG.PAR)
|> dfajardo@netcom.com Asst. CAWG Packet Cord. (South)

|> Eagle 249 (CAP) Squadron 35 Com Officer (Pacoima, CA)
|> WB6KNY (HAM) chief Cook and bottle washer, too!
|> CA0249@CA0199.PACR.CAWG(Packet) Phone(Voice): (818) 985-841

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

659. Re: Using packet radio to access an internet account...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-09 03:50:30 UTC
From: grevemes@vtc.tacom.army.mil
Message-ID: <2ljh26$f9@vtc.tacom.army.mil>
Source record: 50004

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
:
: The ARPA Internet (big 'I') is not to be used for commercial purposes.
: It's supposed to be used for "research" purposes only, though informational
: commercial material may be exchanged between manufacturers and interested
: researchers if the materials are related to research functions. However,
: the internet (small 'i') has no such restrictions. Large parts (most?) of
: it is via alternate carriers than the ARPA Internet. It can be considered
: the same as any other common carrier network for the purposes of regulation.
: (Note: since much of the internet (small 'i') is carried gratis by voluntary
: arrangements, sysop policies may discourage commercial messages, but this is
: different from the regulatory constraints faced by amateurs where actual
: criminal prosecutions can take place.) Usenet is an entirely different
: animal that travels over many different networks and dial up connections.
: It's a purely voluntary association of sysops and isn't beholden to either
: Internet or internet, nor bound by their rules of content.

this requirement, the so-called "Acceptable Use Policy" was removed in
early 1992 (approx. someone probably has the exact date.). This
removal is one of the promptings for the recent explosion of Internet
usage. BTW, the ARPA Internet has been gone for a number of years -
the AUP was transfered to the NFSNET which now makes up a minority
position of the Internet. The requirement was also only binding on
US users.

==
Steven E. Grevemeyer Phone: (810)574-5106 FAX: -5008
Software Enginnering Division (AMSTA-OS)
US Army Tank-Automotive RD&E Center
Vetronics Technology Center Email: grevemes%vtc@tacom-emh1.army.mil
Warren, MI 48397-5000
==
--
Steven E. Grevemeyer Phone: (810)574-5106 FAX: -5008
US Army TACOM/Software Enginnering Division (AMSTA-OS)
Vetronics Technology Center Warren, MI 48397-5000
Email: grevemes%vtc@tacom-emh1.army.mil

660. Re: EMAIL to mid ocean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-09 07:24:09 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <763223049snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50005

In article <rcrw90-080394103432@129.188.192.107> rcrw90@email.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:
>
>Traditionally the UK has been one of the stricter nations regarding third
>party traffic (i.e. anything other than the sending ham and the receiving
>ham), but I understand this may be slowly changing.
>
Since packet really took off a few years ago the UK rules changed such that messages from amateurs are not considered 'third party', so relaying of messages on behalf of other amateurs is OK. Club stations can also pass greetings messages from non-amateurs (useful for demo stations because you can give the mike to a non-licenced person to speak) to stations in certain countries.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

661. Re: ampr.org in the DNS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-09 12:31:59 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2lkfjv$6o8@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 50006

In article <2ljd1m$ajg@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (David Toste) writes:
>
>CH> I was wondering when my hostname would appear in the DNS on
>CH> the Internet... I've had it for just under a year, and
>CH> wondered when it's likely to turn up.
>That's really long time for it to take to get to the DNS, When I got mine, it took about 1 week, if not less. If I where you I would talk to how ever gave
>your IP to you, and ask him what's going on.

The problem is that in the UK the people who issue addresses generally wouldn't know what name service was if it came and hit them with a rolled up copy of RFC1035. Most of them don't have net access and I suspect some of them don't even know that the AMPRnet address block has anything to do with the Internet.. I tend to update my region (which I'm not coordinator of, I just do it anyway) every so often, but I don't think many of the other areas have been updated in years.. If I can get hold of a complete copy of the UK tables I might well upload the lot to ucsd at some point.

73 Mike

--
+-- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK -=- M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| AMPR: g7gpa@hobbes.g7gpa.ampr.org | AX25: g7gpa@g7gpa.gb7bad.#23.gbr.eu |
| Clear the laundromat! This whirl-o-matic just had a nuclear meltdown! |
+-- GAT(!B) d--- -p+ c++++(---) l++ u+ e+ m+/* s-/ n+ h-- f* !g w+ t+ r-- y* -+

662. Re: Kantronics GTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-09 16:44:05 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <2lkuclhea1@rosebud.ncd.com>
Source record: 50007

I also got this info... My concern is similar... It seems that it is a protocol that Kantronics developed. Are they putting this in the public domain so that others can develop to it, or is it a way to force people to buy Kantronics units.

As it turns out, I own a KAM and a AEA DSP-2232. So before I invest in another protocol, I want to see it from more than one vendor.

Phil
de kj6nn

663. Node Mapper Node Mapper

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-10 08:10:49 UTC
From: ssharp@vnet.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <19940310.001402.830@almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 50008

I'm looking for a program like "Packet tracker" for the Mac, but one that runs on IBM compatibles. For those who don't know what Packet Tracker is, It's a program that automatically graphically maps out a packet user port freq. for all it's nodes. I know APRS kinda does this but it's not perfect. Any advice on a program and where it can be found would be greatly appreciated.

thanks,

Stephen sharp
IBM, Micro Electronics Div.
Burlington, VT Internet ID: ssharp@vnet.ibm.com

664. Baycom Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-10 11:29:59 UTC
From: lvds@stdin.gatelink.fr.net
Message-ID: <1994Mar10.112959.21665@stdin.gatelink.fr.net>
Source record: 50009

Hi,

I need SOURCE code to control a Baycom modem. Does anybody knows where
I can find it ? FTP ?
Thanks.

Cheers, Laurent.

665. Node Mapper Node

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 01:24:00 UTC
From: ed.lang@pplace.com
Message-ID: <5c.696.21.0N17ACF8@pplace.com>
Source record: 50010

SS-->I'm looking for a program like "Packet tracker" for the Mac, but one that

I too would like to have such a program. If you find one, would you let
me know where. I will keep a eye out for one and let you know if I find
one.

 SLMR 2.1a KC4YLX DX-CLUSTER & WA4TFZ PBBS ed.lang@pplace.com

666. Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 04:13:01 UTC
From: penneys@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <2lor4d$krj@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 50011
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

I need to replace a car and want one which 100 watts or so of HF and 50 watts or so of 2 meters or 440 will not interfere with the electronics af the vehicle. Nor do I want ignition or other noise beyond the bare minimum.

In consideration are four door sedans from the size of a Corolla up to that of a Taurus. or perhaps a minivan or small pickup. Replacing a Ford Aerostar.

Will listen to all viewpoints. Tnx a million. Bob
--
Bob Penneys, WN3K Frankford Radio Club Internet: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Work: Ham Radio Outlet (Delaware) (800) 644-4476; fax (302) 322-8808
Mail at home: 12 East Mill Station Drive Newark, DE 19711 USA

667. Tandy 102 for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 04:21:21 UTC
From: af017@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CMHG3L.IKD@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 50012

I just bought a bare bones Tandy 102 and wonder what extra
accessories I need to transmit and receive email and post
to a packet bbs?
I realize I need a license to transmit, but perhaps while
I am studying, I could listen or capture packets to understand
it better.
thanks for any info.
Also is anyone getting in trouble with the gov these days
for passing third party messages, as amateurs, in either
the US or Canada? I just read here that it is ok in the UK.
cheers
David Smith
--

668. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 12:19:49 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar11.121949.17460@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 50013
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

Winnebago Industries makes a bunch of very fine vehicles for mobile HF.
You don't even have to worry about missing your turn off!

73,
Steve NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@Cleveland.freenet.edu

669. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 13:56:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar11.135613.16379@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50014
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <2lor4d$krj@brahms.udel.edu> penneys@brahms.udel.edu (Robert Penneys) writes:
>I need to replace a car and want one which 100 watts or so of HF and 50 watts
>or so of 2 meters or 440 will not interfere with the electronics af the
>vehicle. Nor do I want ignition or other noise beyond the bare minimum.
>
>In consideration are four door sedans from the size of a Corolla up to that
>of a Taurus. or perhaps a minivan or small pickup. Replacing a Ford
>Aerostar.
>
>Will listen to all viewpoints. Tnx a million. Bob

Look at what the cops are driving. Ford Crown Victorias seem popular
with them, as do Chevy Caprices. Order your's with the same fleet codes
that they use and you'll have a car that works well with radios. (It'll
also have the heavy duty electrical system, cooling system, and suspension
of a cop car.) Get the same color scheme that they use for their unmarked
cars too, that way the antennas won't draw suspicion. (And you may avoid
some tickets.)

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

670. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 15:14:37 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmoca.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <CMIACE.D9C@hpqmoea.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 50015
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

I'm happy with my choice, a Diesel powered Range-Rover derivative
called a "Discovery"

Give serious thought to Diesels, no ignition, no computers

David GM4ZNX

671. Re: Good car for HF/VHF mobile??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 16:01:35 UTC
From: serafin@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CMICIn.3Mz@metronet.com>
Source record: 50016
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <2lpmsf$8do@brahms.udel.edu>,
Robert Penneys <penneys@brahms.udel.edu> wrote:
>I need to get another car and want one which will be radio-friendly for 100
>watts or so of HF, mostly CW, and 50 or so of 2 meters and 440.

Shees, and people complain about the cellphones stuck to peoples ears
while in traffic. :-)

>
>Criteria are:
>No interference to electronics of car by RF
>Minimal noise generated by car
>Reasonable space for rigs
>Reasonable mounting of antennas
>
>Car will probably be four door sedan in size range from Corolla to Taurus.

How about a Suburban with a Diesel engine? Only interfering electronics
you should have to worry about is the alternator. And it has tons of
space for antennas.

672. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 17:54:26 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CMIHqr.IAK@world.std.com>
Source record: 50017
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <CMIACE.D9C@hpqmoea.sqf.hp.com> dstock@hpqmoca.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
>
> I'm happy with my choice, a Diesel powered Range-Rover derivative
>called a "Discovery"
>
> Give serious thought to Diesels, no ignition, no computers
>

And no emissions controls. :-(Diesel smoke is a suspension of carbon particles impregnated with the byproducts of combustion, which is small enough to enter your lungs and lodge in the lung walls. Once lodged all those combustion byproducts leach out into your body. Diesel vehicles need dust traps at the very least.

>
> David GM4ZNX
>
>
>
>
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>

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

673. digital reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-11 20:32:47 UTC
From: mgvinson@crl.COM
Message-ID: <Pine.3.87.9403111247.A1893-0100000@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 50018

SUBSCRIBE

674. Diesel or Taurus fr HF/VHF mobile??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-12 00:29:39 UTC
From: penneys@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <2lr2dj$20m@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 50019
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I got a variety of responses for a car which would be good for 100 watts or so of HF and 50 or so of 2 meter and 440 radio. Criteria were lack of interference from car into receiver and from transmitter into auto electronics.

Diesels and the Taurus were among those favored. Anyone else have comments on these choices.

Tnx agn Bob

--
Bob Penneys, WN3K Frankford Radio Club Internet: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Work: Ham Radio Outlet (Delaware) (800) 644-4476; fax (302) 322-8808
Mail at home: 12 East Mill Station Drive Newark, DE 19711 USA

675. Re: Tandy 102 for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-12 09:20:34 UTC
From: mike@imcldn.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <763464034snz@imcldn.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 50020

In article <1994Mar11.143414.16675@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>

>
> >Also is anyone getting in trouble with the gov these days
> >for passing third party messages, as amateurs, in either
> >the US or Canada? I just read here that it is ok in the UK.
> >cheers
>
> US and Canadian rules regarding third party traffic are rather
> liberal. The UK is *much* more restrictive. Just avoid dirty
> words and commercial content and you'll be fine.

The third party rules are very strict in the UK, you have special Mailboxes and
special club callsigns to pass 3P traffic
--

Michael P Simkins |
G7OBS |

X400 : /RFC-822=mike(a)imcldn.demon.co.uk/O=mhs-relay/PRMD=uk.ac/ADMD= /C=GB/
---

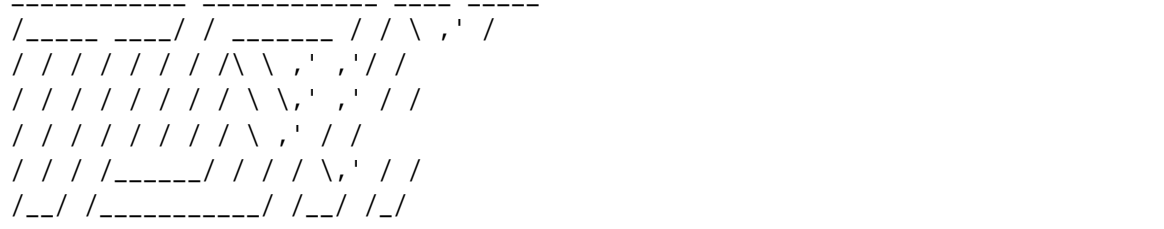
676. Re: Good car for HF/VHF mobile??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-12 15:26:39 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Mar12.082639.3681@malins.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 50021
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <CMICIn.3Mz@metronet.com>, serafin@metronet.com (Michael Serafin) writes:
> In article <2lpmsf$8do@brahms.udel.edu>,
> Robert Penneys <penneys@brahms.udel.edu> wrote:
>>
>>Criteria are:
>>No interference to electronics of car by RF
>>Minimal noise generated by car
>>Reasonable space for rigs
>>Reasonable mounting of antennas
>>
>>Car will probably be four door sedan in size range from Corolla to Taurus.
>
> How about a Suburban with a Diesel engine? Only interfering electronics
> you should have to worry about is the alternator. And it has tons of
> space for antennas.
A friend is into Low Freq communication. He bought a pickup truck with an
aluminum canopy. He can mount as many antennas as he wants on the canopy, but
still remove the whole thing for other uses. If he resells the only thing he
looses is the value of the canopy with all the holes (unless he buys another
truck and uses it on it).

Big problem is size. I use a toyota pickup and thanks to new technology I
don't loose too much space to gear. Not having a fancy centre console I don't
have to worry about what goes on the hump, and I only drive 2 across the front
anyway.

I have been acused of driving a fishboat with all the antennas hanging off it
though...>
--



Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

677. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-12 15:36:12 UTC
From: adam@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <2lsnhc$1nh@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 50022
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <1994Mar11.135613.16379@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>Look at what the cops are driving.

Good idea, Gary. Just don't forget to leave off the whitewalls!

-N3NKI

678. Re: G-TOR INFORMATION WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-12 16:00:51 UTC
From: jas@hplb.hpl.hp.com
Message-ID: <CMK75F.KHy@hplb.hpl.hp.com>
Source record: 50023

BJARTS@stthomas.EDU wrote:
> Hi and thank you for taking the time to read this message. I am
> looking for anyone who has information on or has used the HF
> digital mode G-TOR. I have received some information from
> Kantronics on this new mode of digital communications, and would

Is this a Kantronics proprietory mode or are the specifications open so
people can implement their own nodes if they wish?

I am a bit worried about people locking themselves into closed systems,
supported by only one company. Ham Radio has been moving towards
consumer electronics for quite a while, but it's getting worse.

73 de Jan, g0trr//dl5ue

--
Jan Schiefer, g0trr, jas@hplb.hpl.hp.com, HP Labs Bristol, UK. +44 272 228344
Finally, I discovered a way to create lines longer then 80 columns, even on term

679. Re: Diesel or Taurus fr HF/VHF mobile??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-13 13:43:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar13.134356.26825@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50024
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <2lr2dj$20m@brahms.udel.edu> penneys@brahms.udel.edu (Robert Penneys) writes:
> I got a variety of responses for a car which would be good for 100 watts
>or so of HF and 50 or so of 2 meter and 440 radio. Criteria were lack of
>interference from car into receiver and from transmitter into auto
>electronics.
>
>Diesels and the Taurus were among those favored. Anyone else have comments
>on these choices.

People often say to buy a diesel because it won't generate any RFI. I wish they could have owned my diesel Nissan pickup. It had the most horrendous RFI I've ever experienced in a vehicle. There was a severe popping noise, similar to really severe ignition noise, any time the engine was running. I could disconnect the alternator belt and the battery (after starting the engine), and the noise was still there with no vehicle electrical equipment operating at all. It got into everything from the entertainment radio to HF, VHF, and UHF ham gear.

I tried every trick I know, (and I thought I knew them all), without any success. The dealer couldn't fix it. The zone office couldn't fix it. I even talked to factory engineers in Japan. Everyone was stumped. I finally sold the vehicle back to them and bought a Jeep pickup. Aside from some alternator whine, which I fixed with a choke, it's generated no RFI from it's 6 cylinder gasoline engine.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

680. TS-940 Computer Interface Pgm WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-13 16:24:28 UTC
From: frankg@panix.com
Message-ID: <2lvens$11n@panix.com>
Source record: 50025

Does anyone know of a good program to use to control the TS-940 ?
I have it working with my Logmaster logging pgm but still want more,
maybe something to use for scanning etc.

--
Frank Garofalo NBC-TV New York
Home: frankg@panix.com
Packet: WA2NDV @ WA2NDV.#NLI.NY.USA.NA

681. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-13 16:42:44 UTC
From: jmaynard@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar13.164244.26464@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 50026
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <1994Mar11.135613.16379@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>Look at what the cops are driving. Ford Crown Victorias seem popular
>with them, as do Chevy Caprices.

There's a brand new '94 Crown Vic with police package sitting in my driveway
as I type this, courtesy of the EMS I run with. All I can say is...WOW!!!
(Unfortunately, I have to pass it along at the end of my shift...)

> Order your's with the same fleet codes
>that they use and you'll have a car that works well with radios.

I thought mere mortals couldn't buy cars with those fleet codes.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"The difference between baseball and politics is that, in baseball, if you
get caught stealing, you're out!" -- Ed Shanks

682. Re: Diesel or Taurus fr HF/VHF mobile??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-13 16:42:59 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CMM3ro.BLM@world.std.com>
Source record: 50027
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Mar13.134356.26825@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <2lr2dj$20m@brahms.udel.edu> penneys@brahms.udel.edu (Robert Penneys) writes:
>> I got a variety of responses for a car which would be good for 100 watts
>>or so of HF and 50 or so of 2 meter and 440 radio. Criteria were lack of
>>interference from car into receiver and from transmitter into auto
>>electronics.
>>
>>Diesels and the Taurus were among those favored. Anyone else have comments
>>on these choices.
>
>People often say to buy a diesel because it won't generate any RFI. I wish
>they could have owned my diesel Nissan pickup. It had the most horrendous
>RFI I've ever experienced in a vehicle. There was a severe popping noise,
>similar to really severe ignition noise, any time the engine was running.
>I could disconnect the alternator belt and the battery (after starting the
>engine), and the noise was still there with no vehicle electrical equipment
>operating at all. It got into everything from the entertainment radio to
>HF, VHF, and UHF ham gear.

Ignition noise is often NOT the problem. It is very possible that the
engine used fuel injection (solenoids, square wave pulses), an electronic
fuel pump (my Pathfinder has a noise problem from the fuel pump), and
a computer system. So getting a diesel is not likely to be a big help. Now
in the old days of mechanical fuel pumps, carbs, etc. it might have been
fine...

>
>I tried every trick I know, (and I thought I knew them all), without
>any success. The dealer couldn't fix it. The zone office couldn't fix
>it. I even talked to factory engineers in Japan. Everyone was stumped.
>I finally sold the vehicle back to them and bought a Jeep pickup. Aside
>from some alternator whine, which I fixed with a choke, it's generated
>no RFI from it's 6 cylinder gasoline engine.
>
>Gary
>--
>Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
>Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
>534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
>Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

683. F6FBB via FTP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 05:11:54 UTC
From: budinger@titan.ds.gen.nj.US
Message-ID: <2d83f221.titan@titan.ds.gen.nj.us>
Source record: 50028

Hi,
Where is a good FTP site with the Latest version of
F6FBB packet bbs software and G8BPQ software? Thanks!

684. Re: F6FBB via FTP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 07:46:35 UTC
From: mto@xerver.icl.fi
Message-ID: <2m14or$3tu@louhi.icl.fi>
Source record: 50029

budinger@titan.ds.gen.nj.US (Eric Todd Budinger) writes:

>Hi,
> Where is a good FTP site with the Latest version of
>F6FBB packet bbs software and G8BPQ software? Thanks!

Try ftp.funet.fi. The latest versions are in directories
/pub/ham/packet/g8bpq (4.07a) and /pub/ham/packet/bbs/f6fbb
(5.15 + update to 5.15c).

Markku, OH2BQZ
--
Markku Toijala ! Phone: +358-0-567 5262, fax. +358-0-567 5400
ICL Personal Systems Oy ! Email: mto@xerver.icl.fi (Internet)
P.O.Box 780 ! X400: C=FI A=MAILNET P=ICL O=ICL OU=FIN1401
00101 Helsinki, Finland ! S=TOIJALA G=MARKKU

685. EMAIL to mid-ocean?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 09:51:36 UTC
From: walker@sappey.GRenoble.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9403140951.AA06514@sappey.grenoble.hp.com>
Source record: 50030

Thank you, "John In Miami" for you comments.
However, if you are just going to voice your amusement at my reply,
then please don't fall victim to some of the same mistakes yourself...

1. Do research YOUR material before you post! This is about the best example of
bad spelling, incorrect grammar, and jumped-to conclusions that I have ever
seen... Did you actually read what I sent, or did you just laugh at it?

2. What have my relatives got to do with it? (I assume that you mean relatives,
john, even though you write "relitaves"!). I just gave some ideas to
help SOMEONE ELSE with their problem... (Did you really read it?)

3. As far as I am aware, my comments are still correct WHEN CONSIDERED FROM
MY GEOGRAPHIC position. I live in France, and the laws of that country
are in no way related to the laws of the USA or any state therein.
Don't forget, John, that everyone is entitled to their own point of view.

For example: In my messages (sent to a NON-RADIO AMATEUR!!) I said...

"First of all remember the licence conditions: An amateur licence is issued
to permit EXPERIMENTS IN RADIO ELECTRICITY, not to permit the establishment
of a communications network!!!!! (This is true in all countries! so... "

Well now I know that this statement is partly false. It is true in France,
but not necessarily in other countries. You learn something every day.
Why does this make you laugh???

4. I have never heard of "The Maritime Mobile Net" or "The Waterway Net",
so why do you imagine that if I stopped for a minute I would realise
that someone might use them? Or do you mean the "Marine VHF and HF voice"
services I mentioned in my message? (In which case did you really read it??)

So let's take a look at your message, and see if we can't find something to
laugh at there! (If my kids had presented this at school I would want to know
what their teachers were there for!!!)

|Date: Fri, 11 Mar 94 21:12:56 -0500
|From: yale.edu!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!usenet@yale.arpa
|Subject: EMAIL to mid-ocean?
|To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
|
|
|Well, let me say this. At the risk of offending anyone, And I don't mean to,
|capital A
|please folks, and this is directed with a smile at Tim research your material

|-- some bad grammar here!!!---| |punctuation
|before you post, I had the best laugh I've ever had read this newsgroup.
|----------------------------|----| grammar/tenses
|All, I can say is the following, Tim says that in part, amateur radio was
|----------------------------
|not created to build comunication networks, well, what do you call emerangancy,
-------------| get your quotations right! |spelling|
I did not say that: see above.
|The Maritime Mobile Net and The Waterway Net? Hence the word net,, "Internet"

Actually, "Net" as defined in the Oxford Dictionary means:
(apart from the traditional meaning of a meshwork of fabric),
"Something resembling a net, a reticulation or network."
"Net" in Internet referes to the interconnection of things, NOT to the
communication process. That is why it is called a "Communications" Network!
|
|I think if he stoped aminiute he would realize that his relitaves could use
| | | spelling and typing | spelling
|the Maritime Mobile Net, provided they could get thru all the fighting and
| I use 'through' because
I am British. You can use
what you like.
|crap going on down there, or they could use The Waterway Net.
| please, what is "all the fighting and crap" going on down where?
|Please forgive me, I don't mean to come off to stronge, I'm sorry but I just
| this word I don't know!
|had to get it off my chest.
|
|Regards, John In Miami

And best regards to you too, John. I'm glad my message makes you smile,
but I hope it is not with condescension.

I actually learned a lot from the answers to nick's original message, and the
comments and corrections to my reply. The only thing I learned from your
message, however, is that the world still contains people who find it amusing to
discover that others do not know what they know. But surely, that is the reason
for setting up information nets like this one?

So please John, let's stick to useful comments in future, eh?

Tim Walker (FA1JHD) France.

686. tfkiss

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 10:51:39 UTC
From: pethyvar@utu.fi
Message-ID: <CMnI64.5Hr@utu.fi>
Source record: 50031

HI OM!

Is there any place to get tfkiss with FTP ??

73 de Petri OH1MVH

--

Petri Hyv{rinen e-mail:pethyvar@polaris.utu.fi
Rakuunatie 60D37 packet:OH1MVH@OH1RBU.FIN.EU
20720 TURKU

687. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 13:35:47 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar14.133547.1702@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50032
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <1994Mar13.164244.26464@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu> jmaynard@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>In article <1994Mar11.135613.16379@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>>Look at what the cops are driving. Ford Crown Victorias seem popular
>>with them, as do Chevy Caprices.
>
>There's a brand new '94 Crown Vic with police package sitting in my driveway
>as I type this, courtesy of the EMS I run with. All I can say is...WOW!!!
>(Unfortunately, I have to pass it along at the end of my shift...)

Nice car, even if it is a Ford. :-)

>> Order your's with the same fleet codes
>>that they use and you'll have a car that works well with radios.
>
>I thought mere mortals couldn't buy cars with those fleet codes.

The dealers don't care, wave money in their faces and they'll order anything in their book.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

688. Re: Diesel or Taurus fr HF/VHF mobile??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 13:49:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar14.134950.1991@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 50033
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <CMM3ro.BLM@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>In article <1994Mar13.134356.26825@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>People often say to buy a diesel because it won't generate any RFI. I wish
>>they could have owned my diesel Nissan pickup. It had the most horrendous
>>RFI I've ever experienced in a vehicle. There was a severe popping noise,
>>similar to really severe ignition noise, any time the engine was running.
>>I could disconnect the alternator belt and the battery (after starting the
^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^^
>>engine), and the noise was still there with no vehicle electrical equipment
>>operating at all. It got into everything from the entertainment radio to
>>HF, VHF, and UHF ham gear.
>
>Ignition noise is often NOT the problem. It is very possible that the
>engine used fuel injection (solenoids, square wave pulses), an electronic
>fuel pump (my Pathfinder has a noise problem from the fuel pump), and
>a computer system. So getting a diesel is not likely to be a big help. Now
>in the old days of mechanical fuel pumps, carbs, etc. it might have been
>fine...

This was a *real* mechanical injection diesel engine. With *all* electrical systems disconnected, it still made the pseudo-ignition noise. The best guess we could come up with was that the plasma formed by combustion was somehow shock exciting something and causing it to radiate. We considered static discharges due to the rotating machinery, but we bonded *everything*, including finger stock on the crank and cam, and on the injection pump cam, and we put anti-static brushes on the clutch, all without making it go away. So I don't think that was it. It would sit there at idle in the shop and tear up every radio in the place with absolutely *no* electrical equipment operating on the vehicle. A real puzzle.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

689. Q:Remote PC Control for Radio/TV receivers/scanners ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 15:32:12 UTC
From: U211321@HNYKUN11.URC.KUN.NL
Message-ID: <16F79E88DS85.U211321@HNYKUN11.URC.KUN.NL>
Source record: 50034

Hello Netpeople,

I was wondering if by any chance there has evolved some sort of
Personal Computer remote control standard for radio and TV equipment,
like e.g. the GPIB interface for analogue measurement equipment 15 or
more years back.
I know nowadays you can buy TV-receiver cards for the PC which may
or may not be sufficiently shielded, what I do know is that with
soundcards the noise situation can't possibly be bettered without
making the product substantially more expensive and I guess this
holds for anything inside a PC processing HF and higher frequency
analogue signals.
Any radio & TV sets out there with GPIB or its successor ?

Thanks in advance, Bob.
u211321@hnykun11.uci.kun.NL
u211321@hnykun11.urc.kun.NL
P.S.: please e-mail (as well).
++

690. Re: Diesel or Taurus fr HF/VHF mobile??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 17:07:51 UTC
From: edleslie@apogee.ccs.yorku.ca
Message-ID: <CMnzL4.5wx@newshub.ccs.yorku.ca>
Source record: 50035
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: systems disconnected, it still made the pseudo-ignition noise. The best
: guess we could come up with was that the plasma formed by combustion was
: somehow shock exciting something and causing it to radiate. We considered
: static discharges due to the rotating machinery, but we bonded *everything*,
: including finger stock on the crank and cam, and on the injection pump
: cam, and we put anti-static brushes on the clutch, all without making it
: go away.

For a wild shot, could there have been a Piezo-electric (sp?) effect taking
place with the ignitors or some such thing (i.e. the shock wave from
combustion causing a piezo-electric discharge)?

73 de Ed/VE3ZVZ

691. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 17:25:52 UTC
From: c2xjcb@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar14.172552.7310@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com>
Source record: 50036
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <1994Mar11.135613.16379@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
> In article <2lor4d$krj@brahms.udel.edu> penneys@brahms.udel.edu (Robert Penneys) writes:
> >I need to replace a car and want one which 100 watts or so of HF and 50 watts
> >or so of 2 meters or 440 will not interfere with the electronics af the
> >vehicle. Nor do I want ignition or other noise beyond the bare minimum.
> >
> >In consideration are four door sedans from the size of a Corolla up to that
> >of a Taurus. or perhaps a minivan or small pickup. Replacing a Ford
> >Aerostar.

My '94 Chevy Lumina Euro seems OK for HF; I'd planted my Kenwood
TS-140 on the passenger seat the other day, and had NO problems.
75W out on 20M thru the cigarette lighter; OK, large capacitor and
ferrite torroid on power lines, left over from my '88 Grand Am whose
"Driver Information Center" didn't like the 20M band :-). Couldn't
even find the "birdies" from the Engine Control Module's uP!

The only discernable "noise" is a small bit of hash from the fuel pump,
and a lot of hash when raising/lowering the power windows. I suspect
a simple LCL Pi filter on the fuel pump harness (near the fuel pump)
would take out the noise, but so does the noise blanker on the radio.

BTW:
Not to make this a big sale pitch for GM, but we do a LOT of RFI
testing on our cars to make sure that they neither corrupt nor get
corrupted by ham rigs. Stop by the GM booth at the Dayton HamVention
and we can talk some more . . .
--
James C. Bach Ph: (317)-451-0455 The views & opinions expressed
Advanced Project Engr. GM-NET: 8-322-0455 herein are mine alone, and are
Powertrain Strategy Grp Amateur Radio: WY9F NOT endorsed, sponsored, nor
Delco Electronics Corp. Just say NO to UNIX! encouraged by DE or GM.

692. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 17:32:59 UTC
From: c2xjcb@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar14.173259.7916@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com>
Source record: 50037
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <CMIHqr.IAK@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
> >
> > Give serious thought to Diesels, no ignition, no computers
> >
>
^^^^^^^^^^
! WRONG !

We've been building diesel engine controllers for many many years.

In fact, we've got an engine controller for LP-fueled fork-lifts!

And we've got a controller for marine applications; one of them even
got submerged (with the boat) in salt-water for 10 weeks, and after
they dredged-out the boat (and cleaned-up the engine) the engine
started on the 1st-crank with THAT controller. But I digress.

There are several diesel models with computers controlling the
electronically controlled transmissions!

And what about the instrument cluster, CD player/Radio, etc.?
--
James C. Bach Ph: (317)-451-0455 The views & opinions expressed
Advanced Project Engr. GM-NET: 8-322-0455 herein are mine alone, and are
Powertrain Strategy Grp Amateur Radio: WY9F NOT endorsed, sponsored, nor
Delco Electronics Corp. Just say NO to UNIX! encouraged by DE or GM.

693. Re: G-TOR INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 17:58:03 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2m28jb$bua@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 50038

In article <1994Mar11.121545.17307@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> To say that the computer will have to work overtime to shore up the
|> TNC is confusing. It implies that G-Tor will require a specific
|> application running on the terminal. If that is the case, it is time
|> to cancel my order. I want to use it with an external BBS (MSYS) which
|> will, if it is worth it, be gratiously added by the author, WA8BXN.
|>
|> Has anyone else heard that a specific appication is needed or is this
|> hype due to the faster thoughput they are claiming (hi hi)?
|>
|> 73,
|> Steve NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
|> ag807@Cleveland.freenet.edu
|> (replies to the header address will bounce)
|>

No facny stuff required by the computer.
The interface is much like the PACTOR interface.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

694. Baycom Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 18:07:03 UTC
From: mikeq@sbi.com
Message-ID: <CMo2Bs.4AH@meteor.sbi.com>
Source record: 50039

Hello folks,
Does anyone know where I can get information
on the L2 program used by Baycom. This is the TSR program that
is used to interface the Baycom terminal program with the hardware modem.
I am interested in cpu registers etc. that are used to communicate with
this L2 driver. Any info/sources would be appreciated.

Mike Queally | Email : mikeq@pivot-sts.sbi.com

695. Re: Hamblaster Mail List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 18:07:19 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar14.180719.21911@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 49940

In article <763367546snx@skyld.grendel.com> jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
>
>
> I suggest you put Jeff Herman on the list. That way he can take his
> complaining about te Hamblaster off the news group and into e-mail.
>
Is he like the moderator for all the Ham Radio/SWL news goups?

Jack Albert WA9FVP Fellow Radio Hacker
Tele (708) 378-6201
Tellabs Operations, Inc. FAX (708) 378-6721
1000 Remington Blvd. jwa@tellabs.com
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

"You can't please everyone so you have to please yourself"

Rick Nelson

696. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-14 23:35:58 UTC
From: glyle@marie.seas.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar14.233558.12700@enterprise.rdd.lmsc.lockheed.com>
Source record: 49941
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <2lor4d$krj@brahms.udel.edu>, penneys@brahms.udel.edu (Robert Penneys) writes:
|> I need to replace a car and want one which 100 watts or so of HF and 50 watts
|> or so of 2 meters or 440 will not interfere with the electronics af the
|> vehicle. Nor do I want ignition or other noise beyond the bare minimum.
|>
|> In consideration are four door sedans from the size of a Corolla up to that
|> of a Taurus. or perhaps a minivan or small pickup. Replacing a Ford
|> Aerostar.
|>
|> Will listen to all viewpoints. Tnx a million. Bob
|> --
|> Bob Penneys, WN3K Frankford Radio Club Internet: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
|> Work: Ham Radio Outlet (Delaware) (800) 644-4476; fax (302) 322-8808
|> Mail at home: 12 East Mill Station Drive Newark, DE 19711 USA

My father uses a TS 50 and an IC901 in his taurus. only noise is slight alt whine on the 901. Only effect caused by xmitting is changing the speed of the key-in-ignition chime when xmitting on 440. He's happy with car.

Of course I hold onto my old 71 VW bus. Point ignition, generator, etc. all waay in the back, entire body grounded, lotsa room for rigs, etc. I'd hate to lose that car!

George Lyle, N7TNJ/6

697. Packet on old Military Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-15 02:04:55 UTC
From: dave@pilate.rubicon.org
Message-ID: <763697095.13snx@pilate.rubicon.org>
Source record: 49942

Has anybody out there ever connected a TNC to a PRC-77 (manpack) or
RT-524 (veh mounted) VHF Military radio. I have to do just this and
would really appreciate some advice. I understand the interface is
nu as Mil-Spec as one would think.

Thanks
DAve

--
Dave Mercer VE3XMJ | If Voting could change the system
work: mercer@dgs.dnd.ca | it would be illegal
home: dave@pilate.rubicon.org |

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
Version: 2.3a

mQCNAiw7jJkAAAEEALpAIvULlA/xvrzuR30NcLZE0HCHyGm5QR4ej8xM6k3AcH3T
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ScNIx0x2h2f3roRjiZLfNYM2zkm26sZhFQjVJxyNnluJq/xVb45/LyY+p9flAAUR
tCBEYXZpZCBNZXJjZXIgPG1lcmNlckBuY3MuZG5kLmNhPg==
=0azF
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

698. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-15 12:01:57 UTC
From: pschleck@unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <radio/personal-intro-1-763732909@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 49943
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.info,rec.answers,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.2.1.2
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.5 12/18/93 14:15:53
Changes: new mailing lists, .packet rmgroup, and .policy updates

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info,
and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new
reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the
author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 September
1993 to add the mailing lists for the new rec.radio.amateur newsgroups, to
note the rmgroup of rec.radio.amateur.packet, and to officially retire some
(in)famous threads of discussion on rec.radio.amateur.policy.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list
for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions
were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had
signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we
now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio.
The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began
to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the
logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and
another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet
and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great
Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to
rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the
network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at
White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this
arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for
commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping
gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale
to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use
restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically
```

for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in rec.radio.amateur.misc. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (to replace .packet), .equipment, .homebrew, .antenna, and .space.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize

this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, rec.radio.amateur.packet, should be removed by September 21st, 1993. It is obsolete, and you should use .digital.misc instead (or the appropriate new mailing list, mentioned below). The group has .misc as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as .digital.tcp-ip.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially .equipment and .homebrew, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. Recent changes to the Amateur Radio Rules (FCC Part 97) have finally laid to rest the Great Usenet Pizza Autopatch Debate as well as complaints about now-preempted local scanner laws hostile to amateurs, but plenty of discussion about what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, as well as the neverending no-code debate, may still be found here.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar progagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquires and other administrivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas,

commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

Except for rec.radio.swap and rec.radio.cb, all of these newsgroups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting
===========================

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker
GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

699. SCDX 2196

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-15 17:57:41 UTC
From: p00489@psilink.com
Message-ID: <$scdx2196.1994@ampr.org>
Source record: 49944
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.info

```
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: MediaScan ::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2196--March 15, 1993 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
```

Satellite, shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2196

All times UTC unless otherwise noted.

NORDIC MEDIA NEWS:

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL--When the new Radio Sweden schedule goes into effect on March 27th, Radio Sweden is also officially launching Stockholm International on our FM transmitter on 89.6 MHz. The head of the Radio Sweden English Service, Sarah Roxstrom, discussed Stockholm International in today's edition of "MediaScan". For those of you who missed the program...

The channel currently carries a motley collection of programming from Radio Sweden in various languages (English, German, Russian, Swedish, Estonian, and Latvian), the immigrant programs department in many languages (Finnish, Greek, Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian, Slovenian, Assyrian, Spanish, Turkish, Polish, Albanian, and Arabic), and from domestic radio. Sarah Roxstrom:

"The idea now is to give this channel a new profile, more as a service to foreign visitors. This would mean extending the English and probably German programming. At the moment we broadcast an hour of the BBC World Service every morning between 6:00 and 7:00 AM local time. That's half an hour of "Newshour" at the moment, and half an hour of "Europe Today".

"From the 27th of March we're going to be broadcasting an hour and a half of "Morning Edition" from National Public Radio every day between 13:00 and 14:30 local time. That will be followed by the regular half hour from Radio Sweden in English. Because we're a local station, concentrating on Sweden and the other Nordic countries, we want to give our listeners the chance to hear world news from the BBC and from NPR."

When Sweden introduces Digital Audio Broadcasting, scheduled for 1995, Stockholm International will be one of the national channels in the DAB stream.

WORLD RADIO NETWORK--We're getting National Public Radio through the World Radio Network, which provides satellite channels in Europe and North America for international broadcasters in English, including Radio Sweden. WRN's Karl Miosga was also in today's program, where he announced that WRN is changing its audio subcarrier on Astra. The transponder will remain MTV's transponder 22, but on April 1 the audio will officially shift from 7.74 to 7.38 MHz. Tests will begin on the new audio frequency on around March 25th. The change is because many older satellite receivers don't reach 7.74 MHz audio.

Besides Stockholm International, WRN programming is also carried over Radio Finland's Capital FM in Helsinki on 103.7 MHz. In addition to Radio Finland, Capital FM rebroadcasts NPR and Radio Australia from WRN, as well as VOA, Deutsche Welle, and Radio France International. Cable systems in Europe relaying WRN include one in Croydon in the UK, and systems in Amsterdam and Dublin will be adding WRN at the end of March.

In North America a number of public radios stations will be carrying WRN programming.

Back here in Europe, WRN is working on adding a German service.

RADIO SWEDEN--When our new Radio Sweden schedule goes into effect on March 27th, we'll be available via WRN in Europe on MTV's Astra transponder 22, audio soon to be 7.38 MHz, at 20:00 hrs UTC, and to North America on the ASC-1 satellite, on SCOLA's transponder 23, audio 6.2 MHz, at 20:00 and 00:00 hrs UTC.

We'll also continue to be available in Europe on our own Astra channel, on the Sky Movies Gold transponder number 26, audio 7.74 MHz, at 16:15, 17:30, 21:30, and 22:30 hrs UTC and weekends at 20:30 hrs.

For those of you listening on shortwave, we'll be on the air to Europe at those times on 1179 and 6065 kHz, along with 9655 and 15390 kHz at 17:30, and 9655 kHz at 21:30 hrs. The 17:30 and 20:30 hrs broadcasts should also be audible in parts of Africa and the Middle East.

Our North American schedule will be at 12:30 and 13:30 hrs on 15240 and 17870 kHz and at 02:30 and 03:30 hrs on 6040 and 9850 kHz.

Latin American listeners can tune in at midnight 30 hours on 6065 and 9850 kHz.

We'll be broadcasting to Asia and the Pacific at 11:30 hrs on 13775, 15120, and 15240 kHz, at 23:30 hrs on 11910 kHz, and at 01:30 hrs on 9695 and 11695 kHz.

SIRIUS--Sweden's new Sirius satellite has begun testing from its new position alongside the Tele-X satellite at 5 degrees East. Sweden's TV 4, which is regularly on Tele-X, is also being relayed, as a test, on Sirius, on 11.932 GHz. And the Tele-X sound carriers, including Radio Sweden, are along as well. There have been tests in PAL on 12.015 GHz, and now there's a D2-MAC test pattern on 12.092 GHz.

Speculation continues about what stations may appear on Sirius. Can the Swedish Space Corporation lure Scansat to move its various TV3 and TV1000

channels from Astra? (Which would undoubtedly anger many Scandinavian Astra dish owners.) Bertil Sundberg speculates in "Paa TV" magazine that Scansat's FilmMax might consider moving from its location on distant Intelsat 601.

The feared interference between Sirius and Norway's Thor, located nearby at 1 degree West, and using the same frequencies, has not appeared (at least on my 1.2 meter dish, there might be more of a problem on smaller dishes).

FINLAND--All local radio licences in Finland are up for renewal this year. There are plans to build networks, and the national commercial TV network MTV (NOT the American music video network) has applied for a national radio licence. Currently Finland has no national commercial radio. (Kauto Huopio and FNB)

EUROPEAN MEDIA NEWS:

RADIO--There's a proposal for a new instore radio service for McDonalds. So far there's no indication where it might appear. But a radio station scheduled to appear on the CMT transponder on Intelsat 601 on 7.38 MHz has been delayed until May. It could be for McDonalds. (James Robinson)

There's a new radio station called "Arabic Radio" on MBC's transponder on Eutelsat II-F1, on 7.38 and 7.56 MHz. (James Robinson)

A radio station called "N-joy" is scheduled to begin on Premiere's Astra transponder 17 on 7.38 and 7.56 Mhz on April 4th at 16:44 hrs local time. (James Robinson)

CNN--CNN has appeared with a strong signal at 21.5 degrees East on 11.095 GHz. (Spyros Abatielos, Greece) Very curious. Eutelsat I-F5 is in this position, in an inclined orbit. Anyone else find this transmission?

ARIANE--The failure of the Ariane 63 launch, carrying the Turksat 1 and Eutelsat II-F5 satellites, was due to cooling problems and a faulty bearing. Alterations to equipment are now underway to prevent the re-occurence of such a problem, but this will mean that this year's launch schedule will not resume until the beginning of June.

This means that Astra 1D will not launch until December this year as a result of the Airane problems. The satellite was originally set for a September launch, but this will now not happen, putting a spanner in the works of a number of broadcasters who were counting on a successful launch on-time.

It is reported that all available transponders on Astra 1D have already been booked, although further details are yet to emerge. ("Skyguide")

QVC--The home shopping channel QVC, having lost its bid to buy Paramount in the US, is now said to be planning to expand into European markets. Clarification of the legal situation would, however, be required from the European Union. The current position is that teleshopping channels are prohibited unless they broadcast to one member state only. ("Skyguide")

QVC is currently part of the Sky Multi-Channels package. There are those who wonder why on earth such a channel bothers to scramble its signals?

NO NICK--Unconfirmed reports suggest that Sky and Viacom have dropped plans to launch Nick At Nite, advertised as part of the Sky Multi-channels package. Earlier reports suggested that the channel had been delayed due to problems with program rights and acquisitions.

In the event that the channel is dropped, at least for 1994, it is likely that the Travel Channel, already broadcasting on Intelsat 601, will be offered time on Astra and will join the multi-channels package to replace Nick at Nite.

In this event, the only apparent spare time is the 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM British time on JSTV's transponder 24, or the currently vacant (and Sky-owned) Transponder 47, which could be a more likely option. (Transponder 24 is now showing a new Astra promo tape in several languages during the spare hours.)

The Travel Channel currently broadcasts midday to midnight on Intelsat, so while there is enough time available on transponder 24 to carry the channel in its entirety, the time-shift could be a problem for the channel. ("Skyguide")

CHINESE CHANNEL--The Chinese Channel has announced that it will launch its European service on Astra on March 18, although it refuses to tell anyone which transponder it will launch on. ("Skyguide")

SKY SPORTS--Sky has temporarily shelved plans for Sky Sports Two (again) by transferring football matches which clash with the current West Indies cricket coverage to Sky One. The move is partially for technical reasons, namely the difficulty in getting viewers to re-tune their receivers, but primarily for marketing reasons. The soccer matches on Sky One are achieving very respectable ratings, and is
likely to bring an increased number of new subscribers to Sky Sports. ("Skyguide")

SKY FREEBIES--While the soccer is screened on Sky One, all the Sky Multi-channels broadcast in soft videocrypt mode, so a viewing card is not required. Again, this is partially for technical reasons (there are some Sky Sports subscribers who do not take multichannels), but also with the marketing intention of capturing the die-hard viewers who have not taken up a subscription to multichannels. ("Skyguide")

SKY MOVIES FREEBIES--Sky's promised preview weekend for non-movie subscribers, delayed from its original date in February, has now been announced for the weekend of April 9 and 10. The previous attempt had to be cancelled due to the objections of several major movie distributors. Presumably these difficulties have been ironed out, since Sky intends to "give away" a number of major movies in the April weekend, including Wayne's World, Cape Fear, Lethal Weapon 3, Alien 3, Edward Scissorhands and Star Trek 6. Sky Movies Gold will apparently not be included in the promotion. ("Skyguide")

INTELSAT--United Artists, provider of a number of television channels for the cable television industry in the UK, has announced that it will cease its conventional PAL broadcasts of Wire TV and The Parliamentary Channel in May, in favor of a digitally compressed service.

The channels will share just one transponder on Intelsat 601, thus saving UA some GBP 1.2 million a year in transponder and uplink rental. While cable operators will have no trouble obtaining suitable digital decompression equipment, (UA would be able to afford to give it away since it is saving so much money on transponder rental) home viewers are likely to be very much left out in the cold. ("Skyguide") Wire TV is already broadcasting coded, using the SAVE system, and shares its current transponder with the Learning Channel.

EURONEWS--Euronews, the troubled pan-European news channel, is in danger of being closed down because of spiralling costs and dwindling viewer levels. The channel faces impending competition from a news service planned by TF1. TF1 is to launch its news channel on June 24th. Jean-Pierre Elkabbach, chairman of France Television, has held initial talks with ARD in Germany. France Television said that ARD should invest in the channel and provide German-language news material. Discussions have also been held with RAI in Italy to operate on a similar basis. ("Satnews")

EUROPEAN CABLE TV ALLIANCE--A major pan-European cable television joint venture has been formed by Philips Media and United International Holdings Inc. An agreement in principle has been made to operate pan-European cable television services.

Philips currently has cable TV interests in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Austria, and United has interests in Norway, Sweden, Ireland, Hungary and Malta. Cable services belonging to United in Israel will also be brought into the venture.

Out of the combined cable services, more than 1.5 million of the 2.5 million homes that are passed for service are connected and paying monthly subscriptions. The joint venture will be the largest privately-owned, multi-channel subscription TV company in Europe.

The alliance, subject to regulatory approval, will be concluded by the autumn. ("Satnews")

UKRAINE--A weekly 50 minute program from the Ukraine will be carried every Friday via the Ghorizont at 11 degrees West. This has been monitored between 22:50 and 23:42 hrs following OITV programming from Ostankino Channel 1 TV from Moscow on C-band 3675 MHz. (BBC Monitoring)

NORTH AMERICAN MEDIA NEWS:

INTERACTIVE TV--A well-publicised trial of futuristic cable television services has been delayed by Time Warner for six months as the technology is still not ready.

A spokesman for Time Warner Cable said that a trial of interactive television will be delayed until October at the earliest in Orlando. The planned Full Service Network trial is delayed due to refinements within the set-top control box and network computer software. But the company believes that it will still be providing service to more than 4,000 homes by the year-end, and 80 percent of its 7.8 million customers by 1998.

While Time Warner delays its service, AT&T, TCI and US West are extending an existing trial of Viewer-Controlled Cable TV until the end of June, adding a range of new features in a bid to gauge user feedback. The companies said that a number of operational changes will be made to the pay-per-view and video-on-demand cable television
service.

One of the new services will be a personal intermission service, whereby a customer can halt a video programme for 15 minutes at a time, rejoining the programme on another channel later. New programming will also be added to the service to assess whether customers are influenced by greater programming and technology changes. Trials of the network have been ongoing since 1992. ("Satnews")

LATIN AMERICAN MEDIA NEWS:

RADIO--The first Christian radio network via satellite in Latin America, ALAS, will soon begin technical tests, using an Intelsat 6 satellite (presumeably C-band on Intelsat 601 at 27.5 degrees West or Intelsat 605 at 24.5 degrees West). (HCJB via BBC Monitoring) Previous reports have indicated ALAS would use digital encryption, unfortunately denying HCJB reception to TVRO owners in the Americas.

ASIAN MEDIA NEWS:

INDIA--All India Radio is planning to introduce 20 radio channels, via 5 transponders on Insat 2B. Twelve of these channels will be earmarked for regional languages. (BBC Monitoring)

PUBLICATIONS:

The new edition of Radio Sweden's booklet "Communciations in Space: The DXers Guide to the Galaxy" is now available free of charge. Just write to Radio Sweden, S-105 10 Stockholm, Sweden. You can also send a fax. After the international access code from your country, the number is: 468-667-6283.

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program about international broadcasting. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. It's currently broadcast on the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

Radio Sweden broadcasts in English (beginning Mar. 27):

Europe and Africa:

16:15 hrs on 1179 and 6065 kHz
17:30 hrs on 1179, 6065, 9655, and 15390 kHz
20:30 hrs on 1179, 6065 and 9655 kHz
21:30 hrs on 1179 and 6065 kHz, and
22:30 hrs on 1179 and 6065 kHz

Middle East and Africa:

17:30 hrs on 6065, 9655, and 15390 kHz
20:30 hrs on 6065 and 9655 kHz

Asia and the Pacific:

11:30 hrs on 13775, 15120, and 15240 kHz
23:30 hrs on 11910 kHz and
01:30 hrs on 9695 and 11695 kHz

North America:

12:30 and 13:30 hrs on 15240 and 17870 kHz
02:30 and 03:30 hrs on 6040 and 9850 kHz

South America:

00:30 hrs on 6065 and 9850 kHz

The broadcasts at 16:15, 17:30, 21:30, and 22:30 hrs (and weekends at 20:30) are also relayed to Europe by satellite:

Astra 1B (19.2 degrees East) transponder 26 (Sky Movies Gold/TV Asia/Adult Channel) at 11.597 GHz, audio subcarrier at 7.74 MHz,

Tele-X (5 degrees East) (TV4 transponder) at 12.207 GHz, audio subcarrier 7.38 MHz.

Radio Sweden is also relayed to Europe via the World Radio Network on MTV's transponder 22 on Astra, audio 7.38 MHz, daily at 20:00 hrs UTC.

Radio Sweden can also be heard on WRN's North American service on ASC-1, on SCOLA's transponder 23, audio 6.20 MHz, daily at 00:00 and 20:00 hrs.

Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood by fax to +468-667-6283, from MCI Mail or CompuServe to the CompuServe mailbox 70247,3516, from Internet to 70247.3516@compuserve.com, or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SM0ETV.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as MediaScan/Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to this week's contributors Good Listening!

700. Re: 9k6 baud TheNet X-1J parameters?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-15 21:08:03 UTC
From: csjdr1@news.cts.eiu.edu
Message-ID: <CMq5DF.KyC@news.cts.eiu.edu>
Source record: 49945

A group of us just got on 9600bps using Tekk radios and a variety of tncs and modems. On a good clear channel we are using mtu 1024, mss 984 and window of 1986. We have been fairly successful but don't have that much experience yet.

Dave KD9AC

701. <None>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-15 23:13:35 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Mar15.161336.3705@mallrc.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 49946

Looking for a FTP site with BITPK.EXE and TFPCX. This is supposedly a copy of TPK configured for the Baycom modem. TFPCX is the driver.

I have TPK up and running with a Baycom, but am still having mucho trouble with what is suspect is a problem with BPQZX25. Am also running with an old non-turbo IBM PC. This could be adding to my frustration.

The main reason for all this is I want YAPP protocol on the Baycom. I hear the Baycom group is working on this but I am anxious to download a few files and they are only accessible on YAPP.
--

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_____________________________________________________
/_____________________________________________________/
Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"
```
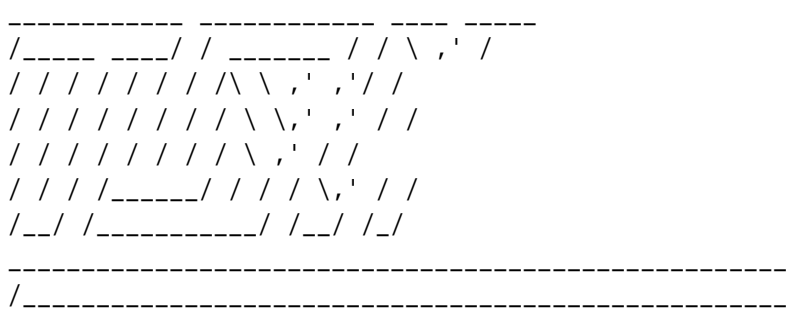

702. BITPK AND TFPCX (Baycom + TPK)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-15 23:16:15 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Mar15.161615.3706@mallrc.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 49947

Well I blew that un. Need info on BITPK. Please read my prev posting where I
nulled out the subject...
--



Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

703. New GPS newsgroup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-15 23:31:34 UTC
From: rwilkins@ccnet.com
Message-ID: <2m5ggm$nn1@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Source record: 49948

You might point your newsreader toward sci.geo.satellite-nav

Bob

--
Bob Wilkins work bwilkins@cave.org
Berkeley, California home rwilkins@ccnet.com
94701-0710 play n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.usa.noam

704. Plans for DCD-3105 board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-16 22:18:44 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar16.221844.14769@combdyn.com>
Source record: 49949
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

I have some TNCs and some baycom boards on my multiport Packet BBS.

I was reading through the manual for one of the TNCs (DRSI DPK-2), and it talks about a DCD board option that basically goes inbetween the TCM3105 chip and its socket.

Having DCD has shown itself to be nice with the Software DCD that the KPC-3 TNC does. I have problems with Intermod and frontend overload problems, etc.

Without having to buy the board itself, are there plans on how to build this DCD unit?

And, would anybody know if it would work on Baycom modems built around the same chip.

--
WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ

Praxis BBS - 529 1610 | CYSNET BBS - 526 4304 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 526 6957
---
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

705. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-17 10:59:57 UTC
From: M.Willis@ee.surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Mar17.105957.6324@ee.surrey.ac.uk>
Source record: 49950
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

In article <CMIACE.D9C@hpqmoea.sqf.hp.com>, dstock@hpqmoca.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

|>
|> I'm happy with my choice, a Diesel powered Range-Rover derivative
|> called a "Discovery"
|>
|> Give serious thought to Diesels, no ignition, no computers
|>
|>
|> David GM4ZNX

Yes, but at a mere 18,000 pounds not many can afford such a car. Practically, I found the Cavallier reasonable RF quiet. Fiat Uno, too noisy. Diesels are definately better, they have a bigger battery too.

Mike

706. Re: 9k6 baud TheNet X-1J parameters?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-17 22:59:21 UTC
From: db@fusk.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <1994Mar17.225921.4485@fusk.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49951

I would expect a useful increase on good links by using an MTU of 1024, unless you have fast switching radios, though haven't actually used X-1J for IP. We got >500bps FTP rates between NOS systems as opposed to ~300bps with MTU of 256. TxDelay was 100mS.

Regards, Dave

707. Propagation and Radio System Engineering.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-18 14:29:32 UTC
From: wb9mjn@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <64827@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 49952

Hi, This message is in response to emillar@enlces.ufro.cl 's message requesting information on propagation. The source article on this subject is "Radio Propagation Fundamentals" by Kenneth Bullington. It was published in the Bell System Technical Journal (BSTJ), Volume XXXVI, #3, May 1957.

Of primary improtance to Packet Radio RF path engineering is the section on figuring Fresnel loss. This is the loss due to the path be partially occulted by the earth. Almost all terrestrial radio paths have this effect. Microwave paths, however can usually be engineered to reduce the effects, and thus greatly reduce the power requirements for a given path. Only when the beam width of the antenna, significantly attenuates in the direction of the interviening ground, between a transmitter and reciever, can the Fresnel Loss be ignored.

If u are also interested in general Radio System Engineering, my article in the 7th (1988) ARRL CNC, would also be of interest to you. That is, Radio System Engineering, as it applies to Packet Radio.

73, Don. wb9mjn%wb9mjn.ampr.org@wb9uus.bradley.edu

708. Re: APRS v4.02

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-18 17:59:01 UTC
From: monsoor@nextnet.csus.edu
Message-ID: <2mcq55$igg@news.csus.edu>
Source record: 49953

In article <2m789o$djc@kb2ear.ampr.org> kb2ear@kb2ear.ampr.org (Scott R. Weis KB2EAR) writes:
>I have uploaded aprs402.zip to ucsd.edu:/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
>
>73,
>--
>Scott R. Weis KB2EAR
>Internet: kb2ear@kb2ear.ampr.org
>Snail Mail: 10 Palmer Rd., Kendall Park, NJ, 08824-1228
>Phone: +1 908 297 0469

Even though I can run APRS on my Amiga using the PC BridgeBoard (286) I am wondering if there is a port for the Amiga Computer, or source in C or C++ that could be compiled on the Amgia using SAS/C??

--
+---+
Matthew G. Monsoor	USMAIL: 6000 J st., Sacramento, Ca 95819-6091
(916) 278-6288	Internet: monsoor@csus.edu
pager:(916) 328-8913	Packet: n6zsk@km6px.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

709. Net that support LoAppleltalk

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-18 18:20:00 UTC
From: emillar@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0phhHc-000F1eC@lautaro>
Source record: 49954

Anyone know a version of Net(for Pcs) thet support Appleltalk. I am
using the Nosview version. This version can not atach to appleltalk. I would
like to attach my pc to localtalk using net TCP/IP.

If somebody could help me, please send mail to me.

Eduardo Millar
Proyecto Enlaces
e-mail:enlaCES.UFRO.CL

710. Bug reading news from KA9Q

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-18 18:46:36 UTC
From: boulaisg@ingenierie.telecom.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <boulaisg.10.2D89F70B@ingenierie.telecom.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 49955

I currently have KA9Q NOS version 930507 running on my PC. My NOS is configured to get some newsgroups on an NNTP host server on our network. For example I get the newsgroup MTL.GENERAL (Montreal misc.)

My NOS get the news from the NNTP server with no problem. But when I try to telnet on my PC and try to go to the area with "a mtl.general" I receive the message "Mail file is busy, Abort or Retry ?".

If I copy the file general.txt that is in the directory \spool\mail\mtl to the directory \spool\mail and I try the command "a general" there is no problem.

Is there any way to read with "a mtl.general" without the need to copy the file in \spool\mail ?

Please respond to me to:
boulaisg@ingenierie.telecom.hydro.qc.ca

Thanks from VE2GYB
Guy Boulais, Hydro-Quebec
73!

711. KPC3 vs MFJ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-18 21:22:40 UTC
From: au919@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <2md630$n22@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 49960

I'm a newly licensed ham and would like to try packet radio.

I think I've narrowed my choices to a Kantronics KPC3 or a MFJ-1974 (?)
Not too sure I have the right MFJ model number, it has some appeal for me
as it is HF capable (I know it ends in 4 and has the tuner LEDs).

Any opinions/thoughts/alternatives would be appreciated. I have an Icom
2-SAT handheld, Kenwood TS-120s HF rig, PC compatible and a Commodore 128
as possible equipment to hook to the TNC.

--
****
*Bill Lindberg *
au919@yfn.ysu.edu*am257@freenet.hsc.colorado.edu***KC5FKN***
****

712. NWS PACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-18 22:03:12 UTC
From: jwc@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2md8f0$puu@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49956

The Nat. Wx Service uses X.25 packet on 170 MHz, in some areas.
Does anyone know the baud-rate and any other particulars.

Thanks. de John, N0KIC

713. Re: Kantronics GTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-18 23:54:50 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2mdf0a$o70@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49961

Mike Waters (rcrw90@email.mot.com) wrote:
: I received a flkyer from Kantronics yesterday for Kantronic's new GTOR
: system.

: Has anyone else seen this?

: They claim to be "better" than Clover etc.

: I am reluctant to spend money on something like this until I see if there
: will be many on the air.

Well, here's one who will be on the air with it, as soon as I receive
the new ROM. At least, I will be on the air if there is someone else
out there with a KAM who upgrades too.

Mike K0TER

714. Re: G-TOR INFORMATION WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-18 23:56:57 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2mdf4a$o70@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49962

Jan Schiefer (jas@hplb.hpl.hp.com) wrote:
: BJARTS@stthomas.EDU wrote:
: > Hi and thank you for taking the time to read this message. I am
: > looking for anyone who has information on or has used the HF
: > digital mode G-TOR. I have received some information from
: > Kantronics on this new mode of digital communications, and would

: Is this a Kantronics proprietory mode or are the specifications open so
: people can implement their own nodes if they wish?

: I am a bit worried about people locking themselves into closed systems,
: supported by only one company. Ham Radio has been moving towards
: consumer electronics for quite a while, but it's getting worse.

One can still use the KAM on the other modes and, in addition,
communicate with another G-Tor Kam.

Mike, K0TER

715. FT-5100 for 9600 bauds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-19 04:53:56 UTC
From: poelcker@cipres.cec.uchile.CL
Message-ID: <9403191253.AA06659@tamarugo.cec.uchile.cl>
Source record: 49957

Hello
I want to know how to use a Yaesu FT-5100 for 9600bauds packet. An
article on February QST stays it can be used without modifications.

Patricio Oelckers, CE3EOA
email=poelcker@tamarugo.cec.uchile.cl

716. Packet node software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-19 13:29:02 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <4msFJc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 49958

The local bbs up here is using node software (TheNet?) which doesn't allow someone to digipeat into it. To help out a friend, I told him I would change one of my digipeater to a node so that he can connect with it and instruct it to connect with the BBS.

Can someone tell me what the options are, and hopefully where the software can be dl'd? I will be using an MFJ 1270 (plain TAPR TNCII clone) and I have an eprom burner.

Thanks,

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

717. Re: KPC3 vs MFJ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-19 15:23:46 UTC
From: nburnett@nyx.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar19.152346.1402@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 49959

au919@yfn.ysu.edu (William E. Lindberg) writes:

>I'm a newly licensed ham and would like to try packet radio.

>I think I've narrowed my choices to a Kantronics KPC3 or a MFJ-1974 (?)
>Not too sure I have the right MFJ model number, it has some appeal for me
>as it is HF capable (I know it ends in 4 and has the tuner LEDs).

>Any opinions/thoughts/alternatives would be appreciated. I have an Icom
>2-SAT handheld, Kenwood TS-120s HF rig, PC compatible and a Commodore 128
>as possible equipment to hook to the TNC.

Get the MFJ it's as simple as that. I had a KPC-3 and sold it because it is
impossible to modify because the hardware in the thing is compatible with
exactly nothing. I've since bought an MFJ-1270B (it's just like the 1278
only without any tuning lights on the front). I like it because it can be
modified for 9600 operation it will do HF packet, and I can put different
EPROMS in it (I currently runa KISS only EPROM). The KPC-3 is good for
beginners but I can garuntee (sp?) that you won't be happy with it for very
long. If you have any questions about either model feel free to E-mail
me at the Internet address listed below.

73, Nate N8MBK

Nathan C. Burnett N8MBK
AX.25 PBBS n8mbk@wb8h.#semi.mi.usa.na
AMPRNET n8mbk@wsu.n8fow.ampr.org [44.102.48.2] "Nature cannot be fooled"
Internet nburnett@nyx.cs.du.edu Richard Feynman

718. D4-10 Frequency Coverage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-20 03:02:27 UTC
From: ae508@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CMy0G4.8B2@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 49963

Does anyone have any experience running a Kantronics D4-10 in the
445 to 450 MHz range ? The stated spec for the radio is 428 to 436 MHz.

--
Don Sinclair (ve3icd) Internet ds@hydra.carleton.ca
--
Don Sinclair
Internet: ae508@freenet.carleton.ca
Amprnet : ve3icd@ve3icd.ampr.org
PBBS : ve3icd@bbs.ve3jf.#eon.on.ca.na

719. Microwave & Gunn Diodes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-20 04:58:49 UTC
From: pfc@ripco.com
Message-ID: <CMy5u1.CpG@rci.ripco.com>
Source record: 49968

I'm looking for information on using gun diodes at 10Ghz and 24Ghz
using digital modulation as a multi channel repeater link. So far I have not
found any sources via gopher or ftp. Can anyone help me out on this?

I know that Alpha sells gunn diodes but I need more information on designing
the system.
---Thanks!

--
---Paul Frank Covello
pfc@rci.ripco.com
pfc@ripco.com
-or- pfc@rci.chi.il.us

720. D4-10 FREQUENCY COVER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-20 12:17:47 UTC
From: kn4aq.gary@mms.raleigh.nc.us
Message-ID: <9403201217.A6715wk@mms.raleigh.nc.us>
Source record: 49970

Ne> Does anyone have any experience running a Kantronics D4-10 in the
Ne> 445 to 450 MHz range ? The stated spec for the radio is 428 to 436
Ne> MHz.

Hi, Don. We bought a D4-10 from Universal Radio, and ordered it with
a second channel of 441.0. The factory tuned the radio up for that
channel with no hesitation or complaint. That's not as high as you
asked about, but above the "specs."

If you're doing it yourself, I think you can at least expect to
have to re-tune the radio.

73, Gary KN4AQ, Raleigh NC
___ Blue Wave/QWK v2.12

721. KA9Q NOS on KPC-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-20 18:13:07 UTC
From: jremer@ub.d.umn.edu
Message-ID: <2mi3nj$cse@ub.d.umn.edu>
Source record: 49973

I am trying to run TCP-IP on my KPC-3 tnc. I am new to TCPIP, and not finding setting up NOS to be instant.

Where is the newest version of KA9Q NOS?
Is there a better software I should use? (being I am new, and the KPC3)
Is the autoexec.ppp file required?

I can receive packet mail via KB0JBZ @ WB0SVA.#NEMN.MN.USA.NA

Any help would be appreciated, as I am still learning.

Jeremy
--
Jeremy Remer |jremer@ub.d.umn.edu | - _____ -
Computer Science Major |jremer@oldub.d.umn.edu | |/|_____|\|
University of Minnesota, Duluth. |jremer@nyx.cs.du.edu | __|/| |\|__

722. Looking for XPRYAPP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-20 20:50:40 UTC
From: dreamer@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca
Message-ID: <Mm1wu*HDR@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca>
Source record: 49964
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,comp.sys.amiga.datacomm

I'd like to get my hands on an XPR library that does YAPP protocol.

Does such a beast exist?

If now, where can I find out how to create an XPR library and implement the YAPP protocol....perhaps I'll give it a try if I feel daring enough someday.

This would make a great addition to a Terminal package that supports XPR protocols...which talking over a TNC. Or in my case, when I link my landline BBS over to Packet. I'm mainly for making the file areas available over packet.

--
"Just a Crazy Engineer with an Amiga and an HP48sx" - The Dreamer
Email: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca or "Lawrence Chen" @ 1:134/3002
PHONE: +1 403 526 6019 FAX: +1 403 529 5102 CIS: 74200,2431
Praxis Society K12 BBS: +1 403 529 1610 Lunatic Haven: +1 403 526 6957
CYSNET Packet BBS: +1 403 526 4304 LHaven Dialup: +1 403 526 5035
Packet: VE6LKC @ VE6PAQ.AB.CAN.NA

723. Screening 3rd party mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 00:37:50 UTC
From: jrimmer@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jrimmer.4.001AAA5C@netcom.com>
Source record: 49965

My intention here is to set up a internet<->packet gateway. The catch is I want it to be automatic. Once I made that decision I have to deal with Part 97's rules about third-party traffic. That's where the issue greys... What are my troubles? I know vulgarities are a problem, but anything else? If it's just vulgarities, I can just write something to screen those out. What other issues need to be dealt with. Or has that already been done?

Jason Rimmer
Eclectic Technologies
jrimmer@netcom.com

Object technology for the masses...

724. Re: D4-10 Frequency Coverage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 02:37:58 UTC
From: ae508@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CMztzA.M0y@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 49966

Thanks to those that replied, I got the info I needed.
--
--
Don Sinclair Internet: ae508@freenet.carleton.ca
ds@hydra.carleton.ca
Amprnet : ve3icd@ve3icd.ampr.org

725. JNOS vs. WNOS ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 02:42:12 UTC
From: ted@microlithics.com
Message-ID: <CMzu6C.Gzq@microlithics.com>
Source record: 49967

Hi there es tnx fer reading this.

I've been a user of WNOS for some time and NOS before that. I've noticed references to JNOS. I've had a quick look around one or two sites but not found much info on JNOS. Has anyone out there got any insight into the differences between WNOS and JNOS and which is better, I assume JNOS is the new kid on the block and potentially the next generation!!

73's es tnx.
--
!!!
! Ted Cross Internet: ted@microlithics.com !
! Staff Scientist AX25: n0iak@w0lkd.#seco.co.usa.na !
! MicroLithics Corp. Amprnet: n0iak@n0iak.ampr.org !
! 17301 W. Colfax #152 === !
! Golden, CO 80401 The distinction between past, present and !
! (303) 277-0271 future is only an illusion. !
! Albert Einstien !
!!!

726. AEA & Kantronics TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 07:35:54 UTC
From: jrimmer@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jrimmer.10.0161F071@netcom.com>
Source record: 49969

What are the major differences between the Kantronics KPC-3 and the AEA PK-88? I'm looking to buy a purely packet TNC this week, and truly have no idea which one, or any other one for that matter, is better.
I'm sure all I want to run is packet, and the primary software will be KA9Q. That being the case, which one should I buy?

Jason Rimmer
Eclectic Technologies
jrimmer@netcom.com

Object technology for the masses...

727. Heathkit HD-4040 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 13:53:40 UTC
From: kim.leong@ctobbs.com
Message-ID: <940321065400983@ctobbs.com>
Source record: 49971

I don't think my original post made it into this group so I'm re-posting.

I have a Heathkit HD-4040 TNC that I built and had in service about 8 years ago. I have been off packet for about 6 years. I dug the TNC out of its burial box and am interested in getting back on packet with it. The question I have is if there are some firmware or other updates anyone knows of that should or can be done to the HD-4040.

Thanks,

Kim Leong - WA6QQF
BBS: Sysop @ (510) 799-2921
Internet: kleong@ctobbs.com

728. Re: AEA & Kantronics TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 14:10:12 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cn0q11.Hr7@world.std.com>
Source record: 49972

In article <jrimmer.10.0161F071@netcom.com> jrimmer@netcom.com (Jason Rimmer) writes:
> What are the major differences between the Kantronics KPC-3 and the AEA
>PK-88? I'm looking to buy a purely packet TNC this week, and truly have no
>idea which one, or any other one for that matter, is better.
> I'm sure all I want to run is packet, and the primary software will be KA9Q.
>That being the case, which one should I buy?
>
>---
>Jason Rimmer
>Eclectic Technologies
>jrimmer@netcom.com
>
>Object technology for the masses...

Get the KPC-3. It will run on 20ma, can run off a 9V battery, has open squelch capability without needing mods, and has a mailbox that can be increased in size.

The PK88 is an old design. It retains much of the circuitry of the old TNC2 boards (original TNCs). It eats a LOT of power, then spills much of it in a 7805 regulator. The mailbox is small, etc.

The KPC-3 is a much better value for your money.

Dan

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-365-5352 Compuserve: 74176,1347

729. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 14:59:01 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmoca.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <Cn0sAE.KnJ@hpqmoea.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 49974
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

Mike Willis (M.Willis@ee.surrey.ac.uk) wrote:
: In article <CMIACE.D9C@hpqmoea.sqf.hp.com>, dstock@hpqmoca.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
: |>
: |> I'm happy with my choice, a Diesel powered Range-Rover derivative
: |> called a "Discovery"
: |>
: |> Give serious thought to Diesels, no ignition, no computers
: |>
: |> David GM4ZNX
: Yes, but at a mere 18,000 pounds not many can afford such a car. Practically, I
: found the Cavallier reasonable RF quiet. Fiat Uno, too noisy. Diesels are
: definately better, they have a bigger battery too.

: Mike

18,000 ho ho, you've been reading the brochures ! Just decide on a
few creature comforts, a radio other than the one that comes standard
(unbelievably nasty) and you are talking a lot more dosh still. I managed
to resist the temptation of the central heating boiler and freezer, but
occasionally wonder about adding a winch. The headlamps are a bit
lacking (remember Spike Milligan's landladies' light-bulb jokes?) so a
pair of decent lamps is essential, and the lamp bracket needed is #200+
bull-bar shaped... these things are not much diffeerent to range-rover
prices when you get to decent levels of equipment...

With a heavy trailer behind and a pair of large horses, it's true
class shows.

The local RIS man has been given a Discovery with a pneumatic mast
through the roof. He's as happy as the proverbial dog with 2 tails.
they've bolted a 240v generator where the airconditioner pump would go.

Note for US readers, see lower photo on Feb QST cover to see one of
these vehicles out for a little fun....

Cheers
David

730. Re: NWS PACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 15:16:47 UTC
From: CSLE87
Message-ID: <CSLE87-210394101649@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 49975

In article <2md8f0$puu@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jwc@col.hp.com (John Chapman)
wrote:

> The Nat. Wx Service uses X.25 packet on 170 MHz, in some areas.

Just keep in mind that X.25 is absolutely NOT the same as or
compatible with AX.25 AFSK used by amateur radio operators.
You're from HP, so you already knew that, but many hams aren't
aware of the differences.

> Does anyone know the baud-rate and any other particulars.

Many available remote weather stations run at 2400 baud, using
direct FM modulation. Some networks can run 4800 or 9600 baud
over the air, depending on the frequencies and radios utilized.

>
> Thanks. de John, N0KIC

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Motorola paid a marketing firm a huge sum of money to get their opinions;
they have made it clear that they do not wish to share those of employees.

Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

731. Re: AEA & Kantronics TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 16:44:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar21.164444.10864@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49976

In article <Cn0q11.Hr7@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>In article <jrimmer.10.0161F071@netcom.com> jrimmer@netcom.com (Jason Rimmer) writes:
>> What are the major differences between the Kantronics KPC-3 and the AEA
>>PK-88? I'm looking to buy a purely packet TNC this week, and truly have no
>>idea which one, or any other one for that matter, is better.
>> I'm sure all I want to run is packet, and the primary software will be KA9Q.
>>That being the case, which one should I buy?
>
>Get the KPC-3. It will run on 20ma, can run off a 9V battery, has open squelch
>capability without needing mods, and has a mailbox that can be increased in
>size.
>
>The PK88 is an old design. It retains much of the circuitry of the old TNC2
>boards (original TNCs). It eats a LOT of power, then spills much of it in
>a 7805 regulator. The mailbox is small, etc.
>
>The KPC-3 is a much better value for your money.

Forget that. Neither the KPC-3 nor the PK88 has a hardware watchdog timer,
so either can melt down your radio. Neither accepts standard third party
TAPR firmware or hardware upgrades. Both use proprietary architectures and
firmware. Neither will easily allow you to use high speed modems in place
of the internal single chip telephone type modems they are designed to use,
which aren't as good as the TAPR style modems even at 1200 baud. And software
DCD is both slow and unreliable. Get a MFJ1270 or Paccomm Tiny 2 instead.
Both are true TAPR clones with compatible firmware and modem disconnects.
Both will accept the K3MC KISS ONLY ROM that's best for use with computers
rather than terminals. And both can be adapted to 9600 baud or 56 kb modems.
The MFJ has better shielding, but the Tiny 2 uses less power, your choice.
We've found that for unattended sites the MFJs are by far the most reliable.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

732. Info on APRS??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 18:04:51 UTC
From: willie <willie@willie.nl.nuwc.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <Cn10w4.M00@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 49977

I was wondering where I might be able to find out about APRS and
what it is capable of doing
-thanks

733. Re: KA9Q NOS on KPC-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 18:06:03 UTC
From: nburnett@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar21.180603.5289@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 49978

jremer@ub.d.umn.edu (Jeremy Remer) writes:

>I am trying to run TCP-IP on my KPC-3 tnc. I am new to TCPIP, and not
>finding setting up NOS to be instant.

>Where is the newest version of KA9Q NOS?
>Is there a better software I should use? (being I am new, and the KPC3)
>Is the autoexec.ppp file required?

My first piece of advice would be to use JNOS. the latest versions of JNOS
(and all your other favorite NOS packages) are available via anonymous ftp
from ucsd.edu. Ok next autoexec.ppp from the filename it looks like it's
probably been written for Point-to-point-protocal which isn't what you'll
be using on the radio. If you want send me and E-mail message and I can send
you a copy of my autoexec.nos file and you can edit it for your own use. (change
callsigns and such).

Also I recommend you order a book call NOSview from the ARRL. It's written by Ian Wade and
explains NOS very well. It's geared toward the beginner.

If you have any questions feel free to E-mail me at the address listed below.

73, Nate

Nathan C. Burnett N8MBK
AX.25 PBBS n8mbk@wb8h.#semi.mi.usa.na
AMPRNET n8mbk@wsu.n8fow.ampr.org [44.102.48.2] "Nature cannot be fooled"
Internet nburnett@nyx.cs.du.edu Richard Feynman

734. 6mtr packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 18:47:07 UTC
From: gwood@robins.af.mil
Message-ID: <2mkq3b$83h@wrdis02.robins.af.mil>
Source record: 49979

I was wondering if some one out there could tell me the freq.for 6mtr
pcaket keyboard to keyboard and nodes.I'm planning on putting up a
gate way from 2mtr and 6mtr packet in the central GA. erea.

KC4YBL

GREG WOOD
AC-130U GUNSHIP

735. 6y5ic addr

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 18:52:48 UTC
From: gwood@robins.af.mil
Message-ID: <2mkqe0$8of@wrdis02.robins.af.mil>
Source record: 49980

If some one out there can help me i need to send him a qsl card i know
he is looking for it. thanks

--

GREG WOOD
AC-130U GUNSHIP

736. path calculation and antennas design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 19:05:00 UTC
From: emillar@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0pinQJ-000F1oC@lautaro>
Source record: 49981

Hello: If anynoe know software or bokks about path calculation and antennas design. please send me the information?

Eduardo Millar C
e-mAil:emillar@enlaces.ufro.cl

737. Path calculation and antennas design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 19:12:00 UTC
From: emillar@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0pinX7-000F1eC@lautaro>
Source record: 49982

Hello: I am looking for information or software about path calculation or
6and antennas design. If anyone clould help me please send me mail to
emillar@enlaces.ufro.cl

eduardo millar
e-mail:enlaces.iufro.cl

738. Re: Kantronics GTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 19:57:20 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2mku70$mm1@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49983

In article <2mgggp$5l6@watnews1.watson.ibm.com>, uri@watson.ibm.com (Uri Blumenthal) writes:
|> In article <2mdf0a$o70@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
|> > Well, here's one who will be on the air with it, as soon as I receive
|> > the new ROM. At least, I will be on the air if there is someone else
|> > out there with a KAM who upgrades too.
|>
|> And here's one, who won't spend a rusted dime on it
|> until it's opened to public. In the meanwhile, feel
|> free to use PacTOR (and other digital/manual modes)
|> talking to me.
|> --
|> Regards,
|> Uri N2RIU
|> ------------
|> <Disclaimer>

Ah ! From what Uri says, it appears that PACTOR is open to
the public. Can you point me to a spec for it?

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

739. Re: Heatkit HD-4040 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 20:08:07 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2mkur7$dv7@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49984

KIM LEONG (kim.leong@ctobbs.com) wrote:
: Well, after many years of inactivity, I have unburied the TNC I used to
: use when on packet. It is a Heathkit HD-4040 and I am curious to find
: out if any one knows whether or not it can be brought up to current
: standards.

I had one also. It's a TAPR TNC-1 design and the only upgrades that
I saw for it is to put in the WA8DED ROM set, which gave it, I think,
Level II, Version II operation. Don't know what else can be done
for a TNC-1 design. Good luck!

Mike, K0TER

740. Re: Best cars for mobile HF/VHF??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 20:17:13 UTC
From: serafin@metronet.com
Message-ID: <Cn170q.BzH@metronet.com>
Source record: 49841
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.test

Hey what about a HUMMER!!

741. Re: AEA & Kantronics TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 21:22:05 UTC
From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <WAF.94Mar21162206@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>
Source record: 49985

Dan Senie, N1JEB, writes:
> ... the old TNC2 boards (original TNCs) ...

My, my, all these Danny-come-latelys. Why do you suppose
there is a "2" in "TNC2". Wanna buy some TNC1s?

73 - Bill, KE1G

742. Re: Heatkit HD-4040 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-21 22:08:37 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2ml5t5$lcj@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49986

In article <2mkur7$dv7@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
KIM LEONG (kim.leong@ctobbs.com) wrote:
>It is a Heathkit HD-4040 and I am curious to find

I believe that there are KISS roms available for the TNC-1, of which
this is one. That would enable you to use it with G8BPQ, NOS, and other
advanced packet software packages.

It won't run at 9600 bps, unfortunately.
- Brian

743. Re: D4-10 Frequency Coverage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-22 01:33:40 UTC
From: ae508@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <Cn1Lo4.IC4@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 49845

In case others are interested in the responses I received, I will summarize their contents. It seems that there are installations that use the Kantronics D4-10 in the 440 to 450 MHz range without problems. In order to operate in this range it is necessary to retune the unit, but tuning range is not a problem.

Thanks again to all those that responded.
--

Don Sinclair Internet: ae508@freenet.carleton.ca
ds@hydra.carleton.ca
Amprnet : ve3icd@ve3icd.ampr.org

744. AMPR.ORG

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-22 01:43:22 UTC
From: babiyd@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Mar21.184322.3771@malins.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 49987

Does someone out there know who the domain administrator for Ampr.org is?

The DNS listing seems to be out of date.

Please respond via email.
Thankyou,
Dale Babiy, VE7XDB

745. RS htx202/KPC-3 wiring question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-22 12:41:16 UTC
From: mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <Cn2GKs.Cou@pica.army.mil>
Source record: 49988

UPS last nite dropped off my Kantronics KPC-3 (YAY!), so I'm soon to be packet-positive. Got one question:

Since my HT (htx202) is my only rig at the moment, are there any special considerations while wiring up the mic plug for packet?

The KPC-3 manual does not specifically mention this radio in the wiring section, but since Icom speaker-mics (I think, working from memory) work with the 202, that's a tiny hint to follow the Icom wiring diagram.

Any tips/suggestions/etc. will be appreciated.

.... Mark E. Ellis N2WZB
<mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil>
PA&TD Workplace Automation Group
SMCAR-QAH-P, Bldg 62N
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ

746. Re: Packet Radio and the Internet? newbie question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-22 15:02:42 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2mn1ai$gud@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49989

Andre Bell (abell@tyrell.net) wrote:
: Hi All:
: Can someone please answer some questions for me?
: Can one receive Usenet News and post News replies via Packet Radio.
: I understand that it is possible to send and receive internet email
: via packet radio but what about news.

email is ok, but Usenet News is frowned upon. It generates lots of traffic,
and the content is not always appropriate for radio.

: Can you obtain an internet ip address for a packet radio setup
: for personal use? Can you telnet into other systems with packet just like
: a regular internet account.

You get a 44.xxx.xxx.xxx net (AMPRnet) IP address. You can telnet anywhere
on the internet, but you must be aware that you are on a very insecure
link with radio, many people are watching what you do, and just might copy
down your password. It's also slow, too.

: If I can get news and mail I would be interested in purchasing the
: equipment and applying for a license. What type of license would I need.
: Novice or Tech.

I'm not sure. Here in Canada, you just need what they call a basic license.

: I would appreciate any answers that anyone can give.
: Thanks for your time.
: Andre Bell < abell@tyrell.net > internet.

I really encourage you to get your license. It's one of the best hobbies
going, Amatuer Radio, that is.

73 de Jeff / VE3DJF

Internet Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
AMPRnet VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org
AX.25 VE3DJF@VE3RPI.#SCON.ON.CAN.NOAM

747. Re: RS htx202/KPC-3 wiring question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-22 16:02:25 UTC
From: wrt@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cn2pwH.F9t@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49840

In article <Cn2GKs.Cou@pica.army.mil>,
Mark Ellis <mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil> wrote:
>
>UPS last nite dropped off my Kantronics KPC-3 (YAY!), so I'm soon
>to be packet-positive. Got one question:
>
>Since my HT (htx202) is my only rig at the moment, are there
>any special considerations while wiring up the mic plug for packet?
>
>The KPC-3 manual does not specifically mention this radio in the
>wiring section, but since Icom speaker-mics (I think, working from
>memory) work with the 202, that's a tiny hint to follow the Icom
>wiring diagram.
>
>Any tips/suggestions/etc. will be appreciated.
>
> .... Mark E. Ellis N2WZB
> <mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil>
> PA&TD Workplace Automation Group
> SMCAR-QAH-P, Bldg 62N
> Picatinny Arsenal, NJ

Yep, the Icom info is what to use. One caution: look over the
plug very carefully under a magnifying glass for loose connections.
They are very small and fragile - mine developed a loose connection
where the solder lug is rivited to the center conductor and drove
me nuts trying to find the problem, since it was VERY intermittent.
It wouldn't work when plugged into the radio, but when removed for
continuity testing, of course it was ok. Just make sure it's solid.

73 de Bill, W7LZP
wrt@eskimo.com

748. [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-22 21:27:05 UTC
From: yarbrda@moose.gdss.grumman.com
Message-ID: <YARBRDA.94Mar22162706@moose.gdss.grumman.com>
Source record: 49842

[This is a repost of an article I sent out on March 15....since I
can't find it anywhere other than at my news feeder's site, I suppose
it got dropped on the floor...somebody correct me if I'm wrong, please]

I'm curious about how NTS traffic travels on packet. If someone has a
reference on the technical aspects of how it works, I'd be very
interested (I've got the "how-to" kinds of information, like how you
format and send an NTS message via packet; I'm interested in the
details of how it happens once I enter "/ex").

For some more specific questions:

1) if I put a traffic message on a PBBS, how long is that message
likely to remain there for a human to pick up, before the PBBS
automatically tries to start forwarding it to a another system?

2) Like 1, but applied to intermediate forwarding systems along the
way to the final destination PBBS.

3) What determines if a particular PBBS will receive NTS traffic
destined for a particular area around that PBBS.

Thanks for the enlightenment.

Danny

(Northern Virginia Traffic Net
[147.300+, 7:30 PM daily], & NTS Rep.
from the Vienna Wireless Society)
--

****
* Danny Yarbrough, KE4DXA | Grumman Data Systems |703-713-4136 *
* (yarbrda@gdss.grumman.com) | Herndon, VA | *

749. [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-22 21:28:33 UTC
From: yarbrda@moose.gdss.grumman.com
Message-ID: <YARBRDA.94Mar22162833@moose.gdss.grumman.com>
Source record: 49843

[This one, also posted on Mar 15, also seems to have been dropped by
my feeder]

What's the significance of the # in certain PBBS addresses? I've seen
them used with some places and not in others. For example, my own is

ke4dxa @n4lxi.#nova.va.us.noam.

(if memory serves :-). Yet I've seen others that would leave it off.
I've also seen various uses of us vs. usa, and na vs. noam. Which one
is correct (or are they all?).

Thanks,

Danny
--

****
* Danny Yarbrough, KE4DXA | Grumman Data Systems |703-713-4136 *
* (yarbrda@gdss.grumman.com) | Herndon, VA | *

750. dsp12 code of 417-93 now on oak.oakland.edu

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-22 23:26:58 UTC
From: wroth@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wrothCn3AGz.63E@netcom.com>
Source record: 49844

I just uploaded the rom code for the LL Grace DSP-12 on
oak.oakland.edu. Here is where you will find it:

/pub/hamradio/pc/digital/utils/dsp12rom.zip

73's
Wayne Roth
WA2N/5
--
wroth@netcom.com

751. Telecom and Meteors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 00:13:26 UTC
From: cdfore@rs6000.cmp.ilstu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar23.001326.45799@rs6000.cmp.ilstu.edu>
Source record: 49846

Help!! I'm Looking for info on using meteors to bounce signals for telecommunication. I saw a show in January on it. Now I have to write a paper on something in telecommunication and as you can see my writing sucks. But I think if I can get some info about something my prof has not hear of it will help. So any one out there with info or know how I can get some please reply.

E-mail cdfore@rs600.cmp.ilstu.edu

Curt Fore lost Student and new i-net user :->

752. Re: Lan-Link >2.00 ftp/download site?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 02:39:18 UTC
From: pbullock@xmission.com
Message-ID: <2moa4m$t7@xmission.xmission.com>
Source record: 49847

Richard McAllister (rfm@urth.eng.sun.com) wrote:
: I would like to try out the shareware LanLink program for PacTOR, but
: I checked the "usual suspects" (ucsd.edu, oak.oakland.edu, the
: December QRZ! CD-ROM) and found only version 2.00 which doesn't seem
: to have PacTOR functions. The PacTOR article in March QST seems
: to imply that LanLink does have PacTOR support now -- does anybody
: know a place I could snag a newer version?

: Rich
: --
: Rich McAllister (rfm@eng.sun.com)

I found Lan-Link on CompuServe. Does a nice job on Pactor.

753. Need Dayton room

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 04:09:44 UTC
From: penneys@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <2mofe8$h5h@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 49848
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Please forgive the cross posting if you will.

I need a room for two for Thursday, Friday and Saturday night at Dayton.
We have one room at the Hampton House with the FRC, and want one more
closeby if possible.

CU at contest forum and dinner, FRC suite, hamfest etc.

Tnx Bob

--
Bob Penneys, WN3K Frankford Radio Club Internet: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Work: Ham Radio Outlet (Delaware) (800) 644-4476; fax (302) 322-8808
Mail at home: 12 East Mill Station Drive Newark, DE 19711 USA

754. Re: RS htx202/KPC-3 wiring question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 16:01:46 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2mpp5a$e2m@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49849

Bill Turner (wrt@eskimo.com) wrote:
: In article <Cn2GKs.Cou@pica.army.mil>,
: Mark Ellis <mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil> wrote:
: >
: >UPS last nite dropped off my Kantronics KPC-3 (YAY!), so I'm soon
: >to be packet-positive. Got one question:
: >
: >Since my HT (htx202) is my only rig at the moment, are there
: >any special considerations while wiring up the mic plug for packet?
: >
: >The KPC-3 manual does not specifically mention this radio in the
: >wiring section, but since Icom speaker-mics (I think, working from
: >memory) work with the 202, that's a tiny hint to follow the Icom
: >wiring diagram.
: >
: >Any tips/suggestions/etc. will be appreciated.
: >
: > .... Mark E. Ellis N2WZB
: > <mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil>
: > PA&TD Workplace Automation Group
: > SMCAR-QAH-P, Bldg 62N
: > Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
:
:
: Yep, the Icom info is what to use. One caution: look over the
: plug very carefully under a magnifying glass for loose connections.
: They are very small and fragile - mine developed a loose connection
: where the solder lug is rivited to the center conductor and drove
: me nuts trying to find the problem, since it was VERY intermittent.
: It wouldn't work when plugged into the radio, but when removed for
: continuity testing, of course it was ok. Just make sure it's solid.
:
In the KPC-3 'Getting Started' book and in the 'Reference Manual', the
pictures provided for wiring examples show the microphone going to the
larger of the two 'mini' plugs, and the speaker going to the smaller.
This is reversed from how it really is. I've never seen anyone
complain about this, however, I'm sure I'm correct about this.
Any comments?

Mike, K0TER

755. Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 16:04:03 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2mpp9j$e2m@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49850

Danny Yarbrough (yarbrda@moose.gdss.grumman.com) wrote:
: [This is a repost of an article I sent out on March 15....since I
: can't find it anywhere other than at my news feeder's site, I suppose
: it got dropped on the floor...somebody correct me if I'm wrong, please]

: I'm curious about how NTS traffic travels on packet. If someone has a
: reference on the technical aspects of how it works, I'd be very
: interested (I've got the "how-to" kinds of information, like how you
: format and send an NTS message via packet; I'm interested in the
: details of how it happens once I enter "/ex").

Randomly, haphazardly and, more often than not, slowly, if at all.

Mike, K0TER

756. Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 17:50:50 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar23.175050.11010@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49851

Mike Stansberry (jms@col.hp.com) wrote:
: Danny Yarbrough (yarbrda@moose.gdss.grumman.com) wrote:
: : [This is a repost of an article I sent out on March 15....since I
: : can't find it anywhere other than at my news feeder's site, I suppose
: : it got dropped on the floor...somebody correct me if I'm wrong, please]
:
: : I'm curious about how NTS traffic travels on packet. If someone has a
: : reference on the technical aspects of how it works, I'd be very
: : interested (I've got the "how-to" kinds of information, like how you
: : format and send an NTS message via packet; I'm interested in the
: : details of how it happens once I enter "/ex").
:
: Randomly, haphazardly and, more often than not, slowly, if at all.
:
: Mike, K0TER

R ... just like voice ... except the words aren't slurred together.

Steve, NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

757. TCPIP on a UNIX box

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 17:56:03 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <2mpvrk$52p@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 49852

I haven't been following the development of NOS for quite some time now, so maybe someone here can give me a hand.

I currently use a PC as a router between an AX25 LAN and an ETHERNET LAN. I want to expand the number of channels to include not only the AX.25 LAN, but also a bunch of dialup SLIP users. I have at my disposal a MicroVAX II with about 10 serial ports. Is there currently available a version of NOS that will run on the MicroVAX under ULTRIX that will utilize both the serial ports and the ETHERNET and allow routing between them??

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

758. Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 18:17:00 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar23.181700.12045@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49853

Much like a regular packet message, the decision to route a
message is done via a hierarchial address assigned to the zip code
or part thereof. From there, things get complicated.
If I have a message to go to Europe, my best route is to
send it to KP4GE in Puerto Rico. We have an excellent path and
Ramon connects often to get mail into Europe. IF 20 meters is
open, it goes as soon as I have time to punch the buttons. (HF
can also be automated however there is a strong push to do away
with automated HF. Some hope that it will be forced into small
band segments and thereby die by strangulation. The FCC has been
approached with this form of rulemaking. The result is that I
trade automation for the better throughput of pactor. The effect
is that there will be digital signals in a VERY wide area of the
band as pactor requires one frequency for two stations rather than
the ten or fifteen that used to share our HF packet net on one
frequency). Once KP4GE gets it, he will forward it into Europe.
Obvious is the fact that we need (1) propagation and (2)
time to punch buttons and attend the HF station.
Traffic on VHF will move quickly as virtually all of my area
BBS stations are in a constant forwarding loop. However, the
steps are smaller and it takes longer. Everything is automated
and no propagational effects are there to hold things up. Messages
between Cleveland and Columbus should not take more than an hour
or two.
So what holds things up? Propagation is not really a factor.
I can get to KP4GE almost at will now that we have pactor. He can
also get to Europe without too much fuss. HF routing is now
dependent on the sysop's schedule. VHF requires that the route
is there. A power failure or disk crash can hold things up
quite a bit. So can Sundays (KP4GE is a preacher). If I am
out of town camping, it has to wait a few more hours until KP4GE
checks. Visa versa if he is gone. If there is a catastrophic
failure, the traffic would be routed two BBSs west, to the next
HF forwarder.
How long does it take? There are too many variables to
consider. Don't like the varialbes? Keep it on voice as if the
same variables aren't there, too.
73,
Steve
NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

759. packet radio kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 21:42:23 UTC
From: tsait@iia.org
Message-ID: <2mqd3v$7i7@mary.iia.org>
Source record: 49854

Can anybody recommend a low-cost packet radio kit? I've ordered the Ramsey unit but am looking for others. Actually I'm just looking for a modulator/demodulator unit that's suitable for RF transmission. Thanks.

Tim

760. Employment for RF sys engineer, VHF/Cell, base in NYC & Moscow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 21:45:10 UTC
From: kai666@phantom.com
Message-ID: <2mqd96$7g@dockmaster.phantom.com>
Source record: 49855
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,misc.jobs.offered

Rapidly growing satellite telecom company hq New York with offices throughout former SU has openings for experienced RF systems engineers to specify and direct procurement of fixed and mobile terrestrial systems. Please reply to Schafferk@Delphi.Com.

(do NOT reply to this message to me,please, I posted it for a friend)

761. Re: KPC-3 and TCPIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-23 23:07:52 UTC
From: jeffl@comix.UUCP
Message-ID: <801@comix.UUCP>
Source record: 49856

In article <dparkerCn314q.A0M@netcom.com> dparker@netcom.com (Dave Parker) writes:
>One thing to consider is there is no upgrade for 9600 bps on this
>TNC, look at the DRSI DPK-2 at least it has a modem disconnect
>header so you can use an external high speed modem later if you wish.
>Its priced roughly in the same ballpark as the KPC-3.
>Dave, KD6RRS

This is a plug. I just bought an AEA PK-96. This is a new TNC.
It's a combination AFSK (1200 baud) and FSK (9600 baud G3RUH) tnc.
In theory, you can have it all in one package. No ripping out
the disconnect header every time you switch. I overpaid at $190
but am not complaining. It draws 400ma at 13.6v (3.5w) so it's
not exactly suitable for battery operation. Too soon to tell if
it's any good. Anyway, it is possible to buy a TNC that will do
both 1200 and 9600. IMHO, tcp/ip should be run at 9600 and not
1200. It's just too slow.

--
Jeff Liebermann Box 272 1540 Jackson Ave Ben Lomond CA 95005
408.336.2558 voice wb6ssy@ki6eh.#nocal.ca.usa wb6ssy.ampr.org [44.4.18.10]
408.699.0483 digital_pager 73557,2074 cis [don't]
jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us scruz.ucsc.edu!comix!jeffl

762. Ever heard of Yaesu Ft 301???????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-24 05:53:53 UTC
From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar23.235354.24815@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 49857

Does anyone own a Yaesu Ft 301???? I have one and I was wondering if anyone else had one. I guess they are very hard to come by. Also does anyone have any ideas on how much the radio and matching power suply would cost? My radio is in mint condition. 73's

N0ZYA temp AG Waterloo, Iowa

763. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-24 14:15:52 UTC
From: llake1@services.DEse.state.mo.US
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9403240839.A21827-0100000@services>
Source record: 49858

```
unsub llake1@services.dese.state.mo.us

THANK YOU for your help and reply

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Lawrence (Larry) A. Lake * Lincoln County R-II School %
% 208 Redwood Drive * Industrial Technology Department %
% Elsberry, Missouri 63343 * Elsberry, Missouri 63343 %
% Voice 314-898-5147 * Voice 314-898-2026 / 898-5553 %
% E-mail llake1@services.dese.state.mo.us %
% Packet kb0lco@k0pfx.#stl.mo.usa.na %
% "Happiness is uniting your vocation with your avocation" %
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

764. FROM INTERNET 4597267@MCIMAIL.COM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-24 14:55:00 UTC
From: 0004597267@mcimail.COM
Message-ID: <22940324145522.0004597267NA3EM@mcimail.com>
Source record: 49859

HERE IS A LIST OF BOOKS ABOUT INTERNET AT WALDENBOOKS
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

1. WHOLE EARTH ONLINE ALMANAC - DON RITTNER
2. ONLINE USERS ENCYCLO. - BERNARD ABBA
3. CONNECTING TO THE INTERNET - AN O'REILLY BUYER'S GUIDE
4. INTERNET: MAILING LISTS - EDWARD T. L. HARDIE /VIVIAN NEOU
5. THE INTERNET RESOURCE QUICK REF.
6. THE INTERNET NAVIGATOR - PAUL GILSTER
7. NAVIGATING THE INTERNET - GIBBS AND SMITH
8. THE INTERNET COMPANION - LAQUEY
9. RIDING THE INTERNET HIGHWAY - SHARON FISHER
10. THE INTERNET ROADMAP - BENNETT FALK
11. THE INTERNET YELLOW PAGES - HAHN AND STOUT
12. THE WHOLE INTERNET USERS GUIDE AND CATALOG- ED KROL
13. INTERNET: GETTING STARTED - APRIL MARINE/NEOU AND WARD

I PURCHASED THE LAST BOOK.
ALSO A GUIDEBOOK, ZEN AND THE ART OF THE INTERNET IS AVAILABLE
ELECTRONICALLY, PLUS THERE IS A BOOK OUT BASED ON THE GUIDE,
ZEN AND THE ART OF THE INTERNET: A BEGINNER'S GUIDE. BRENDAN
KEHOE. THIRD EDITION JANUARY/1994.

VIA N4SO KEN 4597267@MCIMAIL.COM

NNNN

765. Re: KPC-3 and TCPIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-24 15:49:04 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2mscpg$en5@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49860

: >KPC-3 is excellent value for the money.
: If you only want to go 1200 baud it's fine and if you want to keep the same
: EPROM in it it's fine. But if you ever want to modify it for high speed
: or DCD or KISS only you'll regret buying as I did.

: Just my opinion and expierience,
: 73, Nate

The KPC-3 already has KISS capability.

Mike, K0TER

766. HF Digital Throughput

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-24 20:04:07 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9403242004.AA23081@ATK.COM>
Source record: 49861

Subject: Time:1:52 PM
OFFICE MEMO HF Digital Throughput Date:3/24/94
Based on published test data, here is my reading on the typical throughput (characters per second) to be expected from several HF digital modes:

RTTY 6
AMTOR (ARQ) 5
Packet AX.25 4
PacTOR 10
G-TOR 25
CLOVER II 50

Note that Huffman data compression is available in the PacTOR and G-TOR protocols to increase throughput for certain data. Note also, that these throughputs are not normalized to occupied bandwidth. If one looks at characters per second per hertz there are even more dramatic differences.

73/Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

767. Re: DPK-9600 info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-25 15:54:51 UTC
From: wroth@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wrothCn89JF.9nF@netcom.com>
Source record: 49862

Steve Ford (WB8IMY) (sford@arrl.org) wrote:
: I recently received a message from a Russian amateur requesting
: more information about the DPK-9600 modem. The text of his
: message follows:

: "I read article about the DPK-9600 modem. It says the DPK-9600
: features a single-chip FSK modem 4800/9600/19200. It also says
: it is complete compatible with K9NG and G3RUH modems.

: Is it really all features of G3RUH (scrambler/descramler, FIR filtr,
: DPLL clock recovery) in single-chip ? What is name of chip ? What is
: price ? Or maybe it is a some DSP chip with software support for all
: g3ruh features..? Can you tell me some more about this design in
: DPK-9600 ?"

I evaluated one for the VITA organization with UO-22 and KO-23. The performance on rx was VERY poor. The recieved data rate was about 20% of my DSP-12. I talked to DRSI, and they acknowledged they had a problem decoding packets from the satellites. My findings were duplicated by Andy McAllister of AMSAT.

There is a single chip which seems to handle most of the modem functions, but it's propriotary to DRSI I believe.

I can't speak for the performance on terrestrial packet, DRSI said it worked well there. It's unfortunate that it works so poorly with the satellites, it's packaged in a tiny case, and draws very little power. Aside from the fact it doesin't work, I liked it :).

73's de WA2N/5
Wayne Roth
--
wroth@netcom.com

768. Re: RShtx202/KPC-3 wiring question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-25 16:23:41 UTC
From: franzis@evax.gdc.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar25.112341.1@evax.gdc.com>
Source record: 49863

Mark,

The HTX202 manual has a section on hooking up a TNC and
it seems quite simple.

-Pat n1ocj

769. Re: KPC-3 and TCPIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-25 18:45:40 UTC
From: nburnett@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar25.184540.22433@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 49864

jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:

>: >KPC-3 is excellent value for the money.
>: If you only want to go 1200 baud it's fine and if you want to keep the same
>: EPROM in it it's fine. But if you ever want to modify it for high speed
>: or DCD or KISS only you'll regret buying as I did.

>: Just my opinion and expierience,
>: 73, Nate

>The KPC-3 already has KISS capability.

I know notice the word 'only' after KISS. I run a high speed KISS only EPROM (kiss 56).
Nate

Nathan C. Burnett N8MBK
AX.25 PBBS n8mbk@wb8h.#semi.mi.usa.na
AMPRNET n8mbk@wsu.n8fow.ampr.org [44.102.48.2] "Nature cannot be fooled"
Internet nburnett@nyx.cs.du.edu Richard Feynman

770. Re: FROM INTERNET 4597267@MCIMAIL.COM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-26 03:31:01 UTC
From: grevemes@vtc.tacom.army.mil
Message-ID: <2n0a9l$qgn@vtc.tacom.army.mil>
Source record: 49865

Before I would buy ANY book, you might want to look around the
internet. (Eff.org specifically, and rtfm.mit.edu)

EFF produced and electronic book called "The Big Dummies Guide
to the internet". It's very good and it's freely available.

N8IFQ

==
Steven E. Grevemeyer Phone: (810)574-5106 FAX: -5008
Software Enginnering Division (AMSTA-OS)
US Army Tank-Automotive RD&E Center
Vetronics Technology Center Email: grevemes%vtc@tacom-emh1.army.mil
Warren, MI 48397-5000
==
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Steven E. Grevemeyer Phone: (810)574-5106 FAX: -5008
US Army TACOM/Software Enginnering Division (AMSTA-OS)
Vetronics Technology Center Warren, MI 48397-5000
Email: grevemes%vtc@tacom-emh1.army.mil

771. Re: mailgateway Packet Radio <--> Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-26 08:00:35 UTC
From: keating@nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Mar26.080035.6392@nosc.mil>
Source record: 49866

In article <2mp75f$t7l@sun19.tfh-berlin.de>
menzel@tfh-berlin.de (Olaf_Menzel) writes:

> I have read in the newsgroup rec.radio...
> in Amerika you have a mailgateway between Packet-Radio
> and Internet.

Is this the case? Suppose I have a packet message I want to have
delivered to my email address, where should it be sent via packet?

Suppose the reverse is the case; I have a message here on my computer
which I want to send to a packet address...where do I send it?

Roger Keating - KD6EFQ
keating@nosc.mil

772. FROM INTERNET 4597267@MCIMAIL.COM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-27 13:04:00 UTC
From: 0004597267@mcimail.COM
Message-ID: <63940327130436.0004597267NA2EM@mcimail.com>
Source record: 49867

BOOKS ON INTERNET....
FROM 4597267@MCIMAIL.COM

>Before I would buy ANY book, you might want to look around the
>internet. (Eff.org specifically, and rtfm.mit.edu)

>EFF produced and electronic book called "The Big Dummies Guide
to the internet". It's very good and it's freely available. (WHERE?????)

N8IFQ

==========
YES, THESE BOOKS ARE REFERENCE BOOKS AND CATALOGS -- MORE THAN A GUIDE-
BOOK OR TUTORIAL AND INTRODUCTION TO INTERNET.

WITH MY REFERENCE BOOK, I FOUND INFO ON EFF.

ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION
VOICE: 202 347 5400
FAX: 202 393 5509
INTERNET E-MAIL: EFF@EFF.ORG

CAN ANYONE SUPPLY FULL INFORMATION FOR RTFM.MIT.EDU AND ELECTRONIC
GUIDES OR BOOKS AVAILABLE?

N4SO
NNNN

N 4 S O
----------**********----------
** KEN BROWN ** 4597267@MCIMAIL.COM HOME BBS: N0ARY
** MOBILE, ALABAMA ** INTERNET
****
NNNN
/EX

773. Re: Packet Radio and the Internet? newbie question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-27 13:28:26 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <4XLuJc5w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 49868

abell@tyrell.net (Andre Bell) writes:

> Hi All:
> Can someone please answer some questions for me?
> Can one receive Usenet News and post News replies via Packet Radio.
> I understand that it is possible to send and receive internet email
> via packet radio but what about news.

Well, it is possible to access a Waffle BBS via packet. The problem isn't technical so much as legal. You can't have business traffic on amateur frequencies, so you or someone else would have to monitor stuff pretty closely.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

774. TANDY 102 FOR PACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 00:28:32 UTC
From: doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us
Message-ID: <9403280028.A4596wk@exchange.tlh.fl.us>
Source record: 49870

NE|accessories I need to transmit and receive email and post
NE|to a packet bbs?
NE|I realize I need a license to transmit, but perhaps while
NE|I am studying, I could listen or capture packets to understand
NE|it better.
NE|thanks for any info.

Just need a TNC. You can hook up a scanner to the TNC/102 to monitor
the packets...

...DOUG

* OLX 2.2 * |288|

775. 9600 baud and higher?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 07:25:01 UTC
From: bkoen5@aol.com
Message-ID: <2n60od$fo6@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49869

Just out of curiousity, how much packet traffic is handled in the US at speeds of 9600 baud and higher? I understand that Europe is by far out pacing the US in this area.

Thanks,
Bryan Koen
N0YKN
bkoen5@aol.com

776. Paccom -- how to contact? -- Tiny 2 computer/radio interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 09:45:58 UTC
From: crum@nurslab05.nurs.utah.edu
Message-ID: <CRUM.94Mar28094558@nurslab05.nurs.utah.edu>
Source record: 49875

How can I contact Paccom, the manufacturer of computer-related radio equipment?
The "Tiny 2" sounds like what I want, but none of the mail order places I
called sell Paccom equipment. Maybe I can buy it directly from Paccom.

How about a phone number, address, or city location of Paccom?

Thanks,
Gary

777. Re: mailgateway Packet Radio <--> Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 13:56:18 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <JwHwJc5w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 49871

> > I have read in the newsgroup rec.radio...
> > in Amerika you have a mailgateway between Packet-Radio
> > and Internet.

How to Use the WB7TPY
Packet <-> Internet Gateway

First, some brief operational notes:

(1) Messages must not contain any foul language, or commercial purpose.
(2) Messages can only be sent to countries that the United States has
a third-party agreement. All others will be destroyed.
(3) Messages from the internet should be less then 5K in length.
No files should be sent.
(4) If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me either on
packet radio: WB7TPY@WB7TPY.AZ.USA.NA -or-
Internet : david@stat.com

(5) Have fun. Use the gateway as much as you like. That is what it is
there for.

From Internet to Packet

Send mail to the internet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.ampr.org

The first line of text must contain a full packet address, preceded with the
word "Packet:"

For example, mail to my packet address, would have the first line of text;

Packet: wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

** NOTE: this line MUST be left justified.

From Packet to Internet

Send as private mail (never a bulletin) to the packet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

The first line of text must contain a full domained internet address,
proceeded with the word "Internet:"

For example, mail to my internet address, would have the first line of text;

Internet: david@stat.com

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

778. Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 15:53:10 UTC
From: n1ist@netcom.com
Message-ID: <n1istCnDtGM.4r6@netcom.com>
Source record: 49872

Maybe other areas should do what we do here in Eastern Massachusetts.
Here, we have assigned liasons between our local NTS BBS (K1UGM.MA)
and both nightly NTS nets (EM2MN at 20:00 and HHTN at 22:30). At most, a
message will sit around for one day waiting to be picked up (but many
traffic handlers will grab any traffic they can handle whenever they check in)

This definitely helps keep the traffic flowing.

73,
/mike N1IST HHTN NM

--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne ATG Boston
-*- ---
/|\ ardai@maven.dnet.teradyne.com n1ist@netcom.com

779. JNOS in 512Kb RAM ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 16:45:07 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Mar28.164507.29535@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 49873

First off, thanks for reading this posting.

Secondly, I'd like to know if I should be able to run JNOS v1.10a on a laptop that has only 512Kb of RAM before DOS loads?? On my system, after DOS is loaded into memory I am left with about 497 Kb for other apps. Is this enough? What are the memory requirements for JNOS?

If you have any usefule information for me, please send an internet email to me at the address given below.

Thanks again es 73 de John

--
: : John E. Rumball
: ... :.. :.. Sudbury, ON
:.: :.: : : : : rumbalj@gov.on.ca
=============== va3bus@ve3wnm.#ne.on.ca.noam

780. good term for KPC3??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 17:21:54 UTC
From: brunelli_pc@delphi.com
Message-ID: <Rw9vxy6.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>
Source record: 49874

I just purchased a kpc3 and am looking for a nice PD terminal
program for it. Maybe something KPC3 specific.

Does kantronics make something for the kpoc3 other than
pactrerm.??

thanks
pete, n1qdq

781. DGMSK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 18:16:00 UTC
From: bill.shymanski@mwcsinc.muug.mb.ca
Message-ID: <1502.594.uupcb@mwcsinc.muug.mb.ca>
Source record: 49876

>@TO :dreamer@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca N
-> What kinds of high speed packet data are allowed? Are there
-> regulations on what kind of data modulation is employed for packet
-> operation?
->
-> A whole bunch of old 9600bps data radios have become
-> available.....they do something like DGMSK or letters to that
-> effect....and immediately its said that's illegal. because its not
-> AFSK...and the units don't do AX.25.

Rubbish. Read RIC 24 and RIC 25. You can't use a secret code - any coding done to improve information handling is OK, if you're using something unusual you should be prepared to explain how it works to the local DOC. You must faithfully observe the bandwidth limitiations in the table. You must of course not use frequencies below 50 MHZ if you don't know how to send Morse. Aside from that, there is no restriction on what you can use (in Canada) for amateur radio data. The US rules are written more for the benefit of lawyers and hams but their problems need not concern you; and from what I've read the only restrictions they have is that 3rd party traffic handled by an unattended station must use AX.25 - they also have some baud rate restrictions. Local rules only, don't apply to you, have fun. Get a G3RUH or K9NG modem from TAPR, couple of old radios, and leave 1200 in the dust.
Bill
ve4stw

Muddy Waters Computer Society Inc. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
(204)943-6507,08,09 (204)942-0227 (204)956-4997 (all nodes USR 16.8K D/S)

782. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 19:42:17 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2n7bup$3v3@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49877

In article <764721388snx@djwhome.demon.co.uk>, david@djwhome.demon.co.uk (David Woolley) writes:
|> In article <764402457snx@skyld.grendel.com> jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
|> >
|> > NA is a country code for Namibia, NOAM is a Continent Code for North
|> > America.
|> >
|> NA is the internet domain name code (and ISO 2 letter code) for Namibia.
|> NOAM is the packet radio code for North America. They are not from the
|> same naming scheme, although making the distinction avoids accidentally
|> using NA in an internet message.
|>
|> NOAM is not a registered top level domain on Internet. If the two naming
|> systems were to be integrated (a good idea, but some people disagree),
|> the packet names would probably be of the form ......USA.NOAM.???.ORG.
|> (I suspect that there would actually be no great hardship in dropping the
|> NOAM part, except backward compatibility, as storing a complete country
|> code table in a router shouldn't tax modern machines.)

The full address for any domain within the BBS network includes
a (normally implied) ".ampr.org" at the end. Within the BBS
network, we drop this. It is the responsibility of the gateway
software to handle the required domain name translations.

The actual problem we wish to solve by using "NOAM" instead of
"NA" has nothing at all to do with message routing. It is simply
a matter of user education. Users *of the interenet* have been
sending messages *in that network* to "xx.usa.na". Those messages
quite properly get to Namibia. This is not quite what the user
intended when they made the addressing blunder.

... Hank
--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

783. HF Throughput Revisited

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 20:05:33 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9403282005.AA15498@ATK.COM>
Source record: 49878

Subject: Time:2:03 PM
OFFICE MEMO HF Throughput Revisited Date:3/28/94
Mike Van Der Westhuizen, ZS6UP, reported a mean throughput for CLOVER II of 15.5 CPS and PacTOR of 9.7 CPS in on-the-air tests on 40 M ("A practical Comparison Between Clover and Pactor Data Transfer Rates," CQ, Vol. 50, No. 2, Feb. 1994, pp. 40, 42. [I'm surprised CLOVER did not do better.] Based on this and other published data, the throughput (CPS) for various protocols on HF would appear to line up as follows: AX.25 Packet 4, AMTOR ARQ 5, RTTY 6, PacTOR 9-10, CLOVER 16, and G-TOR 24.

By the way, I don't think the Kantronics KAM used in Westhuizen's tests implemented hardware ADC Memory ARQ. Furthermore, the various throughput data cited above were not taken by the same experimenters under similar conditions, etc.

Of course, there are many features that differentiate the different protocols beside typical throughput, not the least of which is throughput normalized to bandwidth, i.e., CPS per hertz. And the maximum throughput may be much higher than the throughput measured under typical conditions (if there is such a thing as "typical" conditions on HF!).

Comments anyone? Reply via e-mail and I'll summarize.

73/Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

784. How to do RTTY/PACTOR etc Cheap???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 21:26:30 UTC
From: megabyte@chinet.chinet.com
Message-ID: <CnE8w7.58p@chinet.chinet.com>
Source record: 49879

I have a Kenwood TS-140S and want to get into RTTY and other digital modes (but rtty as priority) with as little cash outlay as possible. What is the poor man's way into rtty?

Please, don't tell me about getting an asr-33 teletype, thought inexpensive, I want to be a little more modern than that!

--

"It is a pity that even a single drop of this noble
gift of God should be spilled" - J.S. Bach on wine
Mark E. Sunderlin: Technocrat in Winchester, VA KD4HRI
aka Dr. Megabyte: megabyte@chinet.chinet.com (703) 722-9330

785. I *AM* normal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 21:39:30 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCnE9Hv.Aqx@netcom.com>
Source record: 49880

I decided to call AEA on my question of whether the wildly different tone amplitudes is normal (really hoping that they'd point me at a pot to tweak).

The gentleman didn't hesitate a second when I told him of the difference, and how large it was. "Yup," says he, "that's expected."

Nope, the mark/space amplitude ratio is fixed. No hope of a simple tweak to fix it.

The difference is caused, as speculated, by the SSB rig's tendency to emphasize highs (hence the famous Drake audio 'punch') for intelligibility. I guess it isn't good, but I'm at least putting out the same wrong signal that lots of other people are :-(

I am at once relieved and disappointed. But I guess that the RTTY purists will chuckle and ask me what I expected when asking a sports car to do the job of a pickup truck.

Someday... a nice solid exciter with true hetrodyne FSK capability into an 813 or two for digital modes, modulated by another 813 or two for Ancient Modulation (*both* sidebands please)...

Greg

786. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 22:09:15 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2n7kib$9eu@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49881

I actually added code to my BBS program to strip ampr.org from the end of the address. I wanted it to leave it on and just ignore it but the current standard has an hierarchical address field of only 31 characters.

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

787. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 22:18:24 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2n7l3g$tf@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 49882

hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:

much deleted...
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

>Huh? I'm confused. Real confused.
>Have you ever *used* the packet system to send NTS traffic?
>It is not "sent to a callsign", nor is it "placed in a file", it is sent
>to a zipcode, and is then picked up and delivered by *any* NTS person who
>wishes to do so. If any NTS message is "stuck" at some BBS, the problem
>lies with the NTS organization. One needs to think of the packet BBS system
>just like any other transport system. It needs to be serviced.

>|> Most BBS operators implore those who check in to look at the accumulation
>|> of NTS messages and accept one or more that they are willing to relay or
>|> deliver. The problem is that there is not a habit pattern or culture
>|> that has grown up within the packet community to accept such activity as
>|> something of interest. In some cases, the persons checking in may not have
>|> HF priviledges that permit them to off-load the messages to the local
>|> traffic nets.

>This is an NTS problem, not a packet network problem.
>Why would one offload NTS traffic onto HF? This is exactly what the BBS
>system is good at; moving bunches of traffic from point A to point B
>without error for any user who wishes to use it.

>|> In summary, this is an interesting situation which perhaps offers an
>|> opportunity for public service. If such a culture were developed, it would
>|> be in place ready to go in the event of an emergency. Regrettably, to date
>|> the right ingredients have not come together.

>The opportunity has been there for ten years now. The BBS system has
>worked in the same way with respect to NTS traffic since at least late
>1984. NTS has failed totally to take advantage of the resource available to
>them, at least in most areas of the country. NTS must understand that the
>average BBS sysop is *not* part of NTS, and has *no* particular interest in
>NTS messages per se. These messages are treated like any other traffic;
>moved to their destination by the quickest method possible. They key thing
>that NTS *must* do to make use of the network is to assign liason staff to
>the network. This has been done since 1986 in New England, and it works
>fairly well. Speaking for the area in which I now live, NTS folks are
>actively hostile to the BBS sysops and the BBS network. They attempt to
>avoid using it at all cost. Their problem has been very simple; they refuse
>to use the system as it exists, and instead ask each BBS sysop to "become
>part of the NTS system." Many of us are not interested. This does *not*
>stop any of the USERS of our BBS systems from handling *any* quantity of
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

>traffic via those systems, it just means the "responsible party" will not
>be the owner of the BBS system, but rather some NTS member assigned that
>task.

>Perhaps this way of operating *is* too hard for the average NTS member to
>understand, but I certainly hope not!

> ... Hank

It's about time this point was brought out and I want to thank Hank
for doing it. We have the same problem around here. Some people think
that because I run a BBS, I want to deliver NTS traffic. Not true.
Like Hank said, I provide the pipe for the flow (at considerable
expense and manpower). I don't provide the material that flows through
it, nor the mechanism to supply what flows. That's up to the users.
I'll help where and when I can, but my interest is in the pipe.

Thanks, Hank, for stating it the way you did. I really think this
should be passed around on packet for the non-netters to contemplate.

73, Gary

788. Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 23:42:20 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CnEF6L.I81@world.std.com>
Source record: 49883

In article <n1istCnDtGM.4r6@netcom.com> n1ist@netcom.com (Michael L. Ardai) writes:
>
>Maybe other areas should do what we do here in Eastern Massachusetts.
>Here, we have assigned liasons between our local NTS BBS (K1UGM.MA)
>and both nightly NTS nets (EM2MN at 20:00 and HHTN at 22:30). At most, a
>message will sit around for one day waiting to be picked up (but many
>traffic handlers will grab any traffic they can handle whenever they check in)

I am trying to get this set up in West Mass as well. One problem I do see is
that the BBS community sets up new BBS's, turns on NTS handling abilities,
then expects that the NTS folks will somehow find those new BBS's and check
for messages on them. The BBS constructing folks really need to talk on
occasion with others to let others know what's up.

The problems with NTS use of BBS's are not the fault of the BBS folks or the
NTS folks exclusively. The groups need to talk and make sure they are in
sync. The alternative is visible as "status-qou" in most parts of the
country, where each group complains about the other.

>
>This definitely helps keep the traffic flowing.
>
>73,
>/mike N1IST HHTN NM
>

73,

Dan N1JEB SM WMA

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

789. HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-28 23:46:04 UTC
From: zawada@softage.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <CnEFCs.Hso@demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49884
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.misc

Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?

It's used in a converter to send SSTVFAX in a shareware program called SSTVFAX2. From what I can make out, it seems to be some kind of modem chip, but I can't find it in any of the catalogues I have. Can anyone help me with any of the following information?

1. Has it got an equivalent chip I can use instead?

2. About how much is it?

3. Give me an address anywhere (any country), I can order it from.

Thanks in advance.

Mark
--

Mark Simpson

790. NTS Only BBS? (was Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 01:30:17 UTC
From: gganderson@augustana.edu
Message-ID: <gganderson.321.0@augustana.edu>
Source record: 49885

A dumb set of questions regarding BBS and NTS, with a follow:

(1) Would there be enough NTS traffic to warrant a set of NTS only
(or at least NTS priority) BBS systems across the country to forward
NTS-type traffic?

(2) I how much time, effort, and cost is involved in running a BBS?

I ask not to point any fingers, but because I can't fathom what
the costs would be. I can think of there being the expense for
a good antenna, a reasonable 2m rig (50 watts?), a reasonably
fast computer (486 of some flavor) with a decent size hard disk,
that this power-hungry computer (400 VA watts?) would be running
24 hours a day, your time and effort in seeing that the computer
and radio keep running. I suspect MUCH IS already being given
by BBS operators as a service, but I'm just curious of the
accounting. Maybe a few statements by BBS operators will
enlighten more than a few of us of the services we use and
keep asking for without thinking about hidden costs, or at
least costs we've individually externalized. Amateur radio is
very much a hobby of willful giving and sharing, and we shouldn't
come to expect when expectations shouldn't be there.

At the same time, though, I would hope some compromise/working
solution can be found between NTS and BBS operations, which
is what prompted me to post.

Enough said. Off the orange crate.

Words from this outside..... 73 de Kevin, KB9IUA

* *
Kevin L. Anderson, Geography Dept., Augustana College
Rock Island, Illinois 61201 USA phone: (309) 794-7325
e-mail: gganderson@augustana.edu or kla@helios.augustana.edu
* *

791. Packet, Satalite for solar info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 01:31:33 UTC
From: jmccabe@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <2n80dl$91n@access3.digex.net>
Source record: 49886

I am new to the ham world but would like to know more. My goal is to bring Solar Energy information to the Third world people who have ham, and I think the best way is by packet. I have build t board, but haven't tested it, and assume it won't work. What I would like is a simple resource, for myself and people I will non profit, non business be communicating with. Are there any books that can explain Terminal Node conection, satalite hook up? Is there an Oscar that I can use, also is there a VITASAT that anyone knows about hooking into. I have 2 meter rubber duckin and all the computers I need. We will be having a T1 internet connection that could also be useful.

Sorry about all the questions. Thanks in advance.

N7XJM
--
Joe McCabe, P.E.
Multimedia Manager
Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology (CREST)
jmccabe@digex.net (202)289-5365 fax(202)289-5354

792. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 05:03:55 UTC
From: ceb@synergy.ai.mit.edu
Message-ID: <2n8crrlNN451@life.ai.mit.edu>
Source record: 49889
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <CnEFCs.Hso@demon.co.uk>, zawada@softage.demon.co.uk (A Gnome On A Mission) writes:
|> Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?
.
.
.
|> Mark Simpson

This device is a Monolithic Function Generator made by EXAR.
Don't know where do get them anymore. I think EXAR died or
or was purchased by someone. Expect the part number of have the
same numbers but change its prefix.

It should be inexpensive ($10 or less).

I do know of a supplier that stocks old - hard to find stuff.
American II Electronics 1-800-767-2637 813-573-0900

Chris

793. KPC-3 and paKet 5.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 07:14:14 UTC
From: wolfman@p-cove.UUCP
Message-ID: <FyTXJc1w165w@p-cove.UUCP>
Source record: 49887

I have been trying to get the kpc-3 to run with paKet 5.1 for the past couple of weeks now. For some reason the stream switching just doesn't work quite right. It will switch the stream, but thats it, none of the output from the tnc goes into the proper window, untill someone connects up. But even after that, it's still "stuck" in the one window. Anyone had any luck or have any suggestions???

73s
Aaron

73 de Aaron
KB8PFZ

---

wolfman@p-cove.uucp (Aaron Smith)
Amateur radio station KB8PFZ

794. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 07:34:12 UTC
From: schnitt@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <2n8llk$p79@access3.digex.net>
Source record: 49800
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <2n8crrINN451@life.ai.mit.edu>,
Christopher Barnhart <ceb@synergy.ai.mit.edu> wrote:
>In article <CnEFCs.Hso@demon.co.uk>, zawada@softage.demon.co.uk (A Gnome On A Mission)
writes:
>|> Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?
>.
>.
>.
>|> Mark Simpson
>
>This device is a Monolithic Function Generator made by EXAR.
>Don't know where do get them anymore. I think EXAR died or
>or was purchased by someone. Expect the part number of have the
>same numbers but change its prefix.
>
>It should be inexpensive ($10 or less).
>
>I do know of a supplier that stocks old - hard to find stuff.
>American II Electronics 1-800-767-2637 813-573-0900
>
>Chris

Hi,

We just got 25 (minimum order) of these at my work from either Exar
or from their distributor (I don't know which off-hand.) If you need more
info, email me; I have the data book on my desk.

Alan

795. wanted:software for Baycom modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 08:54:08 UTC
From: "Andrei P.Petrov" <pap@pltx.nov.su>
Message-ID: <AAmo-bj4B3@pltx.nov.su>
Source record: 49888

Does anyone have a info about TFPCX program
(packet without of TNC)?
Wnere can i find this programm?

I`am also looking for any software, which allow
to operate PR, AMTOR or PACTOR with a simple modem
in Baycom style.

Does anyone have the info?

Thanks, UA1TFA Andrey

Novgorod State University
pap@pltx.nov.su

796. TCP/IP-f6fbb (ax25) link, how do you do it ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 13:25:55 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Mar29.152555.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 49790

Would anybody know how to manage forward between a tcp/ip STATION
and a f6fbb BBS without being declared as a BBS (eg, when you send out
to the f6fbb BBS the command sp xxxxx < hb9vbc @ hb9vbc, it immediately
advises the sysop and tells you that they don't forward to hb9vbc bbs!)
Where does this have to be fixed ?
Secondly, we are trying to put up a TCP/IP mailbox here in Geneva and
would like to know how that goes along with a f6ffb box too.
Thanks for any help !

73s de Daniel

--

__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

797. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 13:43:30 UTC
From: zlau@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Mar29.134330.4896@arrl.org>
Source record: 49791
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.misc

A Gnome On A Mission (zawada@softage.demon.co.uk) wrote:
: Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?

: 1. Has it got an equivalent chip I can use instead?

I don't think so, it is a special purpose chip.

: 2. About how much is it?
Probably as much as it costs for shipping and handling...
: 3. Give me an address anywhere (any country), I can order it from.

In the USA, JDR Microdevices
2233 Samaritan Drive
San Jose CA 95124

In the UK, you might try Mainline Electronics
PO Box 235 Leichester LE2 9SH (0533) 777648
--
Zack Lau KH6CP/1 2 way QRP WAS
8 States on 10 GHz
Internet: zlau@arrl.org 10 grids on 2304 MHz

798. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 14:50:35 UTC
From: colbert@s6550b.nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <CnFL8D.2so@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 49792
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <2n8crrINN451@life.ai.mit.edu>, ceb@synergy.ai.mit.edu (Christopher Barnhart) writes:
|> In article <CnEFCs.Hso@demon.co.uk>, zawada@softage.demon.co.uk (A Gnome On A Mission) writes:
|> |> Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?
|> .
|> .
|> .
|> |> Mark Simpson
|>
|> This device is a Monolithic Function Generator made by EXAR.
|> Don't know where do get them anymore. I think EXAR died or
|> or was purchased by someone. Expect the part number of have the
|> same numbers but change its prefix.
|>
|> It should be inexpensive ($10 or less).
|>
|> I do know of a supplier that stocks old - hard to find stuff.
|> American II Electronics 1-800-767-2637 813-573-0900
|>
|> Chris

Exar is still alive and kicking. I bought som multipliers from them
last week. As for the XR2206, JimPak actually sells it in their line.
You can probably get it from JDR Electronics.

Mike Colbert
NRL
colbert@s6550b.nrl.navy.mil

799. re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 15:01:46 UTC
From: ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <CnFLr1.Hu8@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 49793

Here's my two cents on a subject near and dear to my heart.

Tod|> I am advised by local packet network managers and the local NTS
Tod|> representatives that NTS traffic fares poorly on the packet network. The
Tod|> problem is one of "culture"
Tod|> The traffic culture was built around HF operations - originaly spark, then
Tod|> cw , then voice and cw. When digital modes appeared, particularly AMTOR,
Tod|> the NTS began to incoporate that mode for traffic. The traffic culture is
Tod|> based upon one person handing traffic to another and the second person
Tod|> agreeing to forward or deliver the traffic. The Q-signals reflect this
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
That's the key. in the old NTS, the recipient, by virtue of taking traffic,
agrees to "forward or deliver" . A destination bbs, by contrast, has no
obligation to forward or deliver. It simply waits for someone to "come
and get it". It could wait forever.

Hank>It is not "sent to a callsign", nor is it "placed in a file", it is sent
Hank>to a zipcode, and is then picked up and delivered by *any* NTS person who
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
picked up by who? There are not that many people interested in picking
up messages off a bbs and delivering them to the general public.

Hank>wishes to do so. If any NTS message is "stuck" at some BBS, the problem
Hank>lies with the NTS organization. One needs to think of the packet BBS system
Hank>just like any other transport system. It needs to be serviced.

Very true, but in reality, both Tod and Hank have said the same thing.
Although the mechanism is there to move traffic on packet, the culture
is not.

Tod|> Most BBS operators implore those who check in to look at the accumulation
Tod|> of NTS messages and accept one or more that they are willing to relay or
Tod|> deliver. The problem is that there is not a habit pattern or culture
Tod|> that has grown up within the packet community to accept such activity as
Tod|> something of interest. In some cases, the persons checking in may not have
Tod|> HF priviledges that permit them to off-load the messages to the local
Tod|> traffic nets.

Hank>This is an NTS problem, not a packet network problem.
Hank>Why would one offload NTS traffic onto HF? This is exactly what the BBS
Hank>system is good at; moving bunches of traffic from point A to point B
Hank>without error for any user who wishes to use it.

In my area, the vast majority of traffic which is removed from the bbs'
is brought to a 2meter or 80/75meter net for delivery. This is because
there are just not enough interested message deliverers to cover an

entire section or state.

Hank, the problem is that messages are not sent to a specific "user" at
the receiving end. They are broadcast. Messages sent to some destinations have about as
much chance for success as a CQ on 10 meters at
the sunspot nadir. In the old NTS, all messages are handed to a specific
user, the next person in the pipeline, until the last person is reached.

Tod|> In summary, this is an interesting situation which perhaps offers an
Tod|> opportunity for public service. If such a culture were developed, it would
Tod|> be in place ready to go in the event of an emergency. Regrettably, to date
Tod|> the right ingredients have not come together.

Hank>The opportunity has been there for ten years now. The BBS system has
Hank>worked in the same way with respect to NTS traffic since at least late
Hank>1984. NTS has failed totally to take advantage of the resource available to
Hank>them, at least in most areas of the country. NTS must understand that the
Hank>average BBS sysop is *not* part of NTS, and has *no* particular interest in
Hank>NTS messages per se. These messages are treated like any other traffic;
Hank>moved to their destination by the quickest method possible. They key thing
Hank>that NTS *must* do to make use of the network is to assign liason staff to
^^^^^^^^^^^^
a great idea ...IF you can find enough interested people.

Hank>the network. This has been done since 1986 in New England, and it works
Hank>fairly well. Speaking for the area in which I now live, NTS folks are

Frankly, if your sole traffic-handling activity is just picking messages
off a bbs that you can deliver toll-free, you are going to get bored
real quickly. The NTS "culture" has been built for years around
participation in the pipeline, as an integral part of it. The packet bbs
system has taken away the pipeline from the NTS'er and left nothing but
simple unchallenging user interfaces at either end. No wonder NTS'ers are
not interested. It's going to take a long time to develop a culture
of message deliverers, as opposed to traffic network operators.

(By the way, I participate in both facets of the hobby, lest you
suspect bias.)
--
Dan Ostroy - K2UL -
AT&T Bell Labs, Holmdel, NJ USA 908-949-5922 ostroy@cbnewsh.att.com

800. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 15:58:11 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2n9j6k$db9@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49794

This reply is directed to anyone who is taking part in this discussion. I am heavily involved in traffic handling and I will use any mode to pass it, although my primary interest is CW. Here's how I would like to see the delivery end of NTS traffic over packet handled. You BBS sysops please let me know if it's possible with the current BBS software.

The problems I see with the end delivery of packet nts traffic are:

1. ANYONE can take the message and (attempt) delivery, even if they know nothing about traffic handling.

2. Some BBS systems do not allow a person to 'kill' a message once it's been read for delivery. I WILL NOT deliver traffic from such a board as it's embarrassing to attempt delivery when someone else has already done so.

3. If someone does not check in on a regular basis and check for traffic, it WILL sit and get stale.

I would like to see local Amateurs volunteer to be the end delivery operators for NTS traffic. Each person that volunteered would be sent ALL @ZIPCODE NTS traffic that comes in on their assigned day. Ideally, they would have a 24 hour personal BBS system that has auto-forward capabilities. If a person does not have a 24 hour station with auto-forward capabilities, it would be his/her responsibility to check the full service board on the assigned day.

So, can present BBs software be configured to forward nts traffic to a given station, preferably re-address it to that Amateur's call sign so they know there is messages waiting? Can it be set up to send it to a different person each day, with maybe a different person on odd or even weeks (don't want to leave out anyone who wants to play)? This is rather the way the NTS works. Only at the section level are people invited to randomly check into the nets. On all other levels, folks volunteer and are assigned a given function for a given time (NCS, liaison, etc.). This would have to be a function that would be performed automatically once the sysop set it up. The BBS sysops have enough work to do running their boards as it is. If present BBS software does not support such a function, what you you all think of the idea?

BTW, thanks to all the BBS sysops out there that keep the boards up and running. I know it's a big job and a lot of work.

Mike, K0TER

801. [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 16:04:26 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <764957066snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49795

In article <gganderson.321.0@augustana.edu> gganderson@augustana.edu writes:

> (1) Would there be enough NTS traffic to warrant a set of NTS only
> (or at least NTS priority) BBS systems across the country to forward
> NTS-type traffic?

Why? Traffic is traffic. It doesn't matter what the transport method is
if the ends aren't serviced.

> (2) I how much time, effort, and cost is involved in running a BBS?

A lot. And the only real payoff is in the self satisfaction of providing
a useful service. (Or fulfilling some inner masochistic tendancies.)

> At the same time, though, I would hope some compromise/working
> solution can be found between NTS and BBS operations, which
> is what prompted me to post.

As Hank said, it's not the transport, it's the service at the ends.

As I said earlier, there is a large amount of friction to packet BBS
"assistance" to NTS traffic. Since awards for traffic handling is in
the number of messages handled, (Brass Pounders Award) it's fairly
obvious that an un-attended automatic system can handle orders of
magnitude more traffic than any human can. (Voice or CW) And as a
result of this, some (non-automated) NTS personal have pitched a fit
about packet BBS forwarding of NTS traffic.

What needs to be done (since awards seem to be the driving force in
any amateur endeavor) is to promote an award for messages deliverd.

Watching NTS traffic being sent by hand person to person across the
country is like watching John Henry competing against the steam hammer.

Now, before you all go berserk and read into this that I wish to abolish
hand operation or (gasp) CW, all I'm asking is that people become more
aware of the various methods (and efficiencies) available.

I'm positive that there are areas that are best serviced by CW, and as
such, that capability and training needs to be promoted. But there is
a huge amount of NTS traffic that can best be moved coast to coast via
the packet BBS network.

By the way, wa6fwi bbs handles the 9050x zip codes. Every once in a
while, there will be "New mail has arrived for NTS-in" on the screen.
I deliver the message and ask if they would like to send a reply.

73 es GM from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

802. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 16:05:53 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar29.100554.3059@hemlock.cray.com>
Source record: 49796

In article <2n7bup$3v3@hpbab.mentorg.com>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
> [...]
> The full address for any domain within the BBS network includes
> a (normally implied) ".ampr.org" at the end. Within the BBS
> network, we drop this. It is the responsibility of the gateway
> software to handle the required domain name translations.

With all due respect, the first 2 sentences are total poppycock. I
can just imagine the looks I'd get telling PBBS sysops that there
has been an "implied" .ampr.org stuck on the end of their addresses.
So, as coordinator for the ampr.org namespace in Minnesota, should
I be registering all the PBBSs in the state ?

> The actual problem we wish to solve by using "NOAM" instead of
> "NA" has nothing at all to do with message routing. It is simply
> a matter of user education. Users *of the interenet* have been
> sending messages *in that network* to "xx.usa.na". Those messages
> quite properly get to Namibia. This is not quite what the user
> intended when they made the addressing blunder.

Let me get this straight - amongst the many myopic, NIH-based
decsions made during the evolvement of the PBBS network (including
left-to-right parsing - hence the subject of this thread) was one
to use a top-level designator that was already used in a different
domain - and then blame the users for the confusion that arises..

Let's face it, namespaces (like routes) are always leaky in practice -
if you choose to ignore that fact during the design phase, I fail
to see how shifting the blame to the users helps.
--
andyw N0REN/G1XRL

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

803. Re: NTS Only BBS? (was Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 16:26:10 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar29.162610.20876@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49797

In article <gganderson.321.0@augustana.edu> gganderson@augustana.edu (Kevin Anderson
-7325) writes:
>(2) I how much time, effort, and cost is involved in running a BBS?
>
>I ask not to point any fingers, but because I can't fathom what
>the costs would be. I can think of there being the expense for
>a good antenna, a reasonable 2m rig (50 watts?), a reasonably
>fast computer (486 of some flavor) with a decent size hard disk,

Gad! What do you think a packet BBS is, a major internet node on
T1 trunks? An original IBM AT (8 MHz 286 with a 20 Mb hard disk)
is beaucoup plenty computer to deal with the 1200 baud half duplex
demands of VHF packet, or the 300 baud demands of HF packet. The
main thing the computer needs is *patience*, and machines, even
old machines, are good at that. What you do need is good radio
equipment, excellent antennas, and in the case of VHF a very
good high site for user access and forwarding. Likely you'll
have several radios on several frequencies for user traffic
and BBS to BBS forwarding.

>that this power-hungry computer (400 VA watts?) would be running
>24 hours a day, your time and effort in seeing that the computer
>and radio keep running. I suspect MUCH IS already being given
>by BBS operators as a service, but I'm just curious of the
>accounting.

The major cost of operating a full service BBS is *time*. It takes
hours a day to manage the system and deal with naive users. There
are routing databases to maintain, rewrite files to update, manual
rerouting of naive user Email attempts, etc, etc, etc. Many Sysops
keep spare radios and antennas, and spare computers, in order to
maintain service in the event of downtime due to equipment failure.
The wear and tear on the radio equipment is considerably higher
than what most amateur grade equipment was designed to withstand.
Since it's 24 hr operation, good lightning protection is a must.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

804. Re: FROM INTERNET 4597267@MCIMAIL.COM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 17:13:17 UTC
From: ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <66969@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 49798

I was unclear as to the intent of this message (i.e. the one
that supposedly listed the gateways and their callsigns...) but there
are several things wrong with it:

Many ham callsign databases do *NOT* list USA club stations! That is why
w6yx, w5gb, and wa7slg (you had "wa7sig") may not be listed.

Since many gateways *are* club stations at universities, it wouldn't surprise
me if a sizeable percentage of them simply didn't show up in some of the
callsign databases.

The buffalo server *does* have the club calls, as does that kind made from
smashed trees smeared with ink...

<Clint>

805. Packet Terminal Program for Amiga Computer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 17:19:52 UTC
From: monsoor@nextnet.csus.edu
Message-ID: <2n9nvo$cgu@news.csus.edu>
Source record: 49799

I have an Amiga 2000 computer and have just purchased the MFJ1278B and software to talk to the TNC. I find that what is lacking the the software is the terminal emulation for connecting to FBBS's to transfer files (YAPP, ect).

Does anyone know of any programs for the Amiga that will allow me to transfer files and even work with the FBBS bulletins that are posted (capture, selected topics).

I know that I can get them for the IBM, and I do have the 286 BridgeBoard in my Amiga running, but I wanted to find a program for the Amiga.

Thanks in advance, Matthew

--
+---+
Matthew G. Monsoor	USMAIL: 6000 J st., Sacramento, Ca 95819-6091
(916) 278-6288	Internet: monsoor@csus.edu
pager:(916) 328-8913	Packet: n6zsk@km6px.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

806. Re: HF Throughput Revisited

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 18:32:55 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Mar29.183255.10245@arrl.org>
Source record: 49801

Rick Whiting (Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM) wrote:
: surprised CLOVER did not do better.] Based on this and other
: published data, the throughput (CPS) for various protocols on HF
: would appear to line up as follows: AX.25 Packet 4, AMTOR ARQ 5,
: RTTY 6, PacTOR 9-10, CLOVER 16, and G-TOR 24.

: By the way, I don't think the Kantronics KAM used in Westhuizen's
: tests implemented hardware ADC Memory ARQ. Furthermore, the

No, it doesn't. But it's debatable how much difference that makes. Kantronics says they haven't been able to measure a difference, although they also say their testing hasn't been extensive on this point.

: various throughput data cited above were not taken by the same
: experimenters under similar conditions, etc.

Right, which makes the comparison very much apples and oranges. Given the massive variations in HF conditions fram band to band, location to location, season to season and, often, minute to minute, you need a lot more data than this to make any useful comparisons! Plus, three of these protocols are adaptive. (Clover is bit-rate adaptive, PACTOR and G-TOR are bit- and symbol-rate adaptive.) Thus it is crucial to factor in the channel conditions, since throughput will vary, probably non-monotonically, with channel degradations of various types and combinations. That way, you can determine which protocols favor which propagation conditions, and by how much. Or you can factor *out* the channel conditions by taking a lot of data that span the (reasonable) range of channel conditions to get a "figure of merit" for each protocol. But since none of that has been done--or published, at any rate--the conclusions you can draw from the given data are nonexistant.

And the term "throughput" itself is a bit slippery here. How do you count the characters that RTTY or AMTOR "receive" but which are not the characters that were sent? Seems unfair to the protocols that provide data integrity to count garbled characters the same. Bottom line: comparing error-free protocols with RTTY/AMTOR is comparing not just apples and oranges, but two entirely different food groups!

That said, there is plenty of evidence, both analytical and empirical, that suggests that any non-adaptive, non-FEC protocol is going to perform worse on HF, in general, than an adaptive protocol with FEC. Plus, I suggest that any protocol that allows undetected errors in reception is a nonstarter for serious HF communications in the 1990s. (Although they are fun to play with, and I certainly don't discount that.) Taking those two factors together, I suggest that the protocols

whose throughput is of interest are PACTOR, CLOVER and G-TOR, in no particular order. The others are suitable only for play.

: Of course, there are many features that differentiate the different
: protocols beside typical throughput, not the least of which is
: throughput normalized to bandwidth, i.e., CPS per hertz. And the

Yes, and isn't it interesting that the one with the widest bandwidth supports the lowest throughput? (Even though the data above isn't particularly useful, I feel confident in saying that any test under conditions other than excellent will show AX.25 to be a loser.)
--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

807. Re: NTS Only BBS? (was Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 20:12:03 UTC
From: erich@vcd.hp.com
Message-ID: <CnG044.Knp@vcd.hp.com>
Source record: 49802

Kevin Anderson -7325 (gganderson@augustana.edu) wrote:
: A dumb set of questions regarding BBS and NTS, with a follow:

: (1) Would there be enough NTS traffic to warrant a set of NTS only
: (or at least NTS priority) BBS systems across the country to forward
: NTS-type traffic?

: (2) I how much time, effort, and cost is involved in running a BBS?

: I ask not to point any fingers, but because I can't fathom what
: the costs would be. I can think of there being the expense for
: a good antenna, a reasonable 2m rig (50 watts?), a reasonably
: fast computer (486 of some flavor) with a decent size hard disk,
: that this power-hungry computer (400 VA watts?) would be running
: 24 hours a day, your time and effort in seeing that the computer
: and radio keep running. I suspect MUCH IS already being given
: by BBS operators as a service, but I'm just curious of the
: accounting. Maybe a few statements by BBS operators will
: enlighten more than a few of us of the services we use and
: keep asking for without thinking about hidden costs, or at
: least costs we've individually externalized. Amateur radio is
: very much a hobby of willful giving and sharing, and we shouldn't
: come to expect when expectations shouldn't be there.

: At the same time, though, I would hope some compromise/working
: solution can be found between NTS and BBS operations, which
: is what prompted me to post.

: Enough said. Off the orange crate.

: Words from this outside..... 73 de Kevin, KB9IUA

: *
: Kevin L. Anderson, Geography Dept., Augustana College
: Rock Island, Illinois 61201 USA phone: (309) 794-7325
: e-mail: gganderson@augustana.edu or kla@helios.augustana.edu
: *

808. Re: NTS Only BBS? (was Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 20:36:12 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2na3fs$aab@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49803

In article <gganderson.321.0@augustana.edu>, gganderson@augustana.edu (Kevin Anderson
-7325) writes:
|> A dumb set of questions regarding BBS and NTS, with a follow:
|>
|> (1) Would there be enough NTS traffic to warrant a set of NTS only
|> (or at least NTS priority) BBS systems across the country to forward
|> NTS-type traffic?

Hardly.

NTS traffic has consistently been less than 1% of overall traffic.
i.e. it is down in the noise to any sysop running a major linking
BBS - it just rides along top of the "real" traffic.

|>
|> (2) I how much time, effort, and cost is involved in running a BBS?

A full service HF capable system can be put together for less
than $5,000 if one is willing to make quite a few sacrifices
in performance. A more reasonable estimate would be $10,000
total cost (computer, radios, tower(s) and antennas, tncs, etc).
This assumes a system with two or three backbone links (ya gotta
get the traffic from point A to point B somehow), two user ports
(the NTS folks need to talk to your system), one primary HF port
with (at minimum) a tribander plus trap dipole. You will also
need some spares: things break and need to be replaced.
You need a top of the line HF radio. A computer (386 or 486) with
130 - 325 Meg hard drive and 8 MB RAM will handle things nicely.

That said - it *is* possible to do the job with less, but you
will end up doing a fairly poor job. The system needs to be able
to make links on HF even when conditions are crappy, so it needs
to be an *excellent* HF system to be effective.

Properly set up, such a system will run well with an hour
or less of your time (each day!) required to keep it running.
Most of this time will be spent answering messages ("Your signal
was real weak on 40M last night, did the antenna tuner break again?",
"There are three NTS messages on your stupid system that have not
moved FOR OVER TWO HOURS. Is your connection to Lower Slobovia
working at all, or should we use the TELEPHONE?") and tending to
mis-addressed traffic ("Darn, that idiot STILL thinks Los Angeles
is in Northern California, GACK!").

Oh yes, you will use some electricity - but this cost is minor
compared to the cost of replacement radios, tncs, HF rigs, antennas

("Darn storm blew down the tribander again, better call AES and have them ship UPS Blue"), power supplies, etc.

You *will* have emergency power, won't you? A system dedicated to NTS will not be of much use if it is not on air when an actual emergency strikes. The cost of that 2.5 - 6.5 KVA Honda was included in my cost estimates.

Sounds a bit daunting? Hardly. Any ham with a fairly new HF rig and good antenna already has a good part of this system.

However, with this kind of investment, it would seem silly to have it sit idle over 99% of the time - just so it could handle the tiny bit of NTS traffic seen. The system will indeed be busy almost 100% of the time, handling traffic *other* than NTS. Then, when that NTS traffic comes along, the links will be in place, the routes will work, and the sysops you connect with will be ready to handle it.

Oh yes - there IS one little problem. How will you convince the NTS folks to USE this system? We ain't solved that one yet.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

809. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 21:02:04 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2na50c$bsl@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49804

In article <2n7bup$3v3@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>The full address for any domain within the BBS network includes
>a (normally implied) ".ampr.org" at the end.

That is NOT correct.

The name spaces do NOT coincide, and CANNOT be mapped from one to the
other by the simple suffixing or truncation of ".ampr.org".

Do not use the above misinformation in system or network design. You
will be disappointed.
- Brian

810. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 21:34:37 UTC
From: brucep@nimbus.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar29.213437.3313@nimbus.com>
Source record: 49805
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

EXAR is still around - they are a subsidiary of Rohm, a Japanese IC company:

EXAR (in San Jose): 408-434-6400

811. Re: 6mtr packet freq

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-29 23:17:45 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CnG8pM.92t@world.std.com>
Source record: 49806

In article <2na3t8$4gl@wrdis02.robins.af.mil> gwood@robins.af.mil (Greg Wood) writes:
>I was reading my qst and it said that it was from 50.600 to 50.800
>than can some one out there tell me why there nodes are on 51. not
>on 50. . I called the ARRL and the answer that I got was that some
>one had input some things wrong. but still witch one is correct the
>ARRL REPEATER GUIDE OR QST BOTH ARE PUT OUT BY THE ARRL. What I'm
>trying to do is put up a gateway from 2mtr to 6mtr and from 6mtr to
>2mtr on packet in central GA.
>
>-KC4YBL
>
>
>
>
> GREG WOOD
> AC-130U GUNSHIP

I would recommend that you contact your local frequency coordination council
and ask how to get ahold of the 6 meter coordinator. It is likely that the
local band plan is a little different from the ARRL band plan, and you
really want to fit in with the local plan. I was under the impression that
51.7 was a packet freq., but I'll have to go look in my notes. The band plan
seemed to have a lot of duplex pairs for packet, which did not make much sense
to me (hidden transmitter problems are somewhat less on 6 meters; I'd expect
full duplex on 2 meters, 440, etc. before 6 meters).

Dan N1JEB

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

812. Newbie Q: obtaining IP address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 00:40:39 UTC
From: cravitma@cps.msu.edu
Message-ID: <2nahq7$18bc@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu>
Source record: 49807

Apologies for the Newbie question, but...

I am thinking about trying to set up NOS on the Club machine here at
MSU. I think I can figure out how to get the software set up, but I
have three questions:

1. Where do I get an IP address for our machine?
2. Where do I get a host file so that our machine knows about
others on the net?
3. How do I propagate our IP address and hostname so that other
systems know about it and where it is on the net?

Thanks for any help. Responses via email are fine.

/Matthew

--
Matthew Cravit, N9VWG | All opinions expressed here are
Michigan State University | my own. I don't speak for MSU
E-Mail: cravitma@cps.msu.ed | and they don't speak for me.
GO/CS -d+@ -p+ c++ !l u+(++) e+(*) s/+ n+(---) h+ f+ !g w+(+++) t++@ r(+) y?

813. Unknown RTTY mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 03:27:37 UTC
From: wilsonjh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wilsonjhCnGKA1.lx4@netcom.com>
Source record: 49808
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

I have been monitoring some "utility" signals using an AEA PK232-MBX,
and have run across many strong signals that the PK232 cannot decode.
These sound like ordinary two-tone FSK RTTY signals.
They are often, but not always in the HF maritime bands (6, 8, 12, etc.
Mhz), and the signal identification feature on the PD232 shows
75 baud and mode "unknown". I hear these signals with both narrow
and wide shifts. Anybody know what they are? A special code for an
Oriental language? Encrypted data? Something altogether else? Anybody
know how to copy them?

Tnx es 73,
John K3KXJ

814. Re: I *AM* normal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 05:10:01 UTC
From: "Seth M. Dworken" <p00123@psilink.com>
Message-ID: <2974079078.4.p00123@psilink.com>
Source record: 49809

Yes, the tones are different amplitude because they are not centered in the rig's bandpass.

I remember running into this years ago on my old sb-100, and what I did was to get another crystal for the carrier generator and switch between it and the usual lsb crystal. These days on my FT767GX all I do is select FSK mode.

73, Seth

815. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 06:24:33 UTC
From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
Message-ID: <mBmZJc2w165w@ham.almanac.bc.ca>
Source record: 49810
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.misc

zawada@softage.demon.co.uk (A Gnome On A Mission) writes:

> Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?
>
> It's used in a converter to send SSTVFAX in a shareware program called
> SSTVFAX2. From what I can make out, it seems to be some kind of modem
> chip, but I can't find it in any of the catalogues I have. Can anyone
> help me with any of the following information?
>
> 1. Has it got an equivalent chip I can use instead?
>
> 2. About how much is it?
>
> 3. Give me an address anywhere (any country), I can order it from.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>

The XR-2206 is made by EXAR, and is a monolithic function gernerator. It
makes a sig generator - it can make sine, square, triangle, ramp and
pulse waveforms.

I don't know of any crosses, but most electronics wholesalers ought to be
able to supply EXAR ics.

Robert Smits There is *no* idiotproof filter.
VE7EMD Idiots are proof against anything!
Ladysmith B.C. - Richard Chycoski, VE7CVS
e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca

816. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 08:53:57 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Mar30.165357.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 49811
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <CnEFCs.Hso@demon.co.uk>, zawada@softage.demon.co.uk (A Gnome On A Mission) writes:
> Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?
>
> It's used in a converter to send SSTVFAX in a shareware program called
> SSTVFAX2. From what I can make out, it seems to be some kind of modem
> chip, but I can't find it in any of the catalogues I have. Can anyone
> help me with any of the following information?

Hi,

Chip by EXAR Corporation is function generator/FSK generator, whatever.
Used to generate the varying frequency required in SSTV and FAX signals.
Write to EXAR, can't remember where I put the address though :) Sorry

Daniel

>
> 1. Has it got an equivalent chip I can use instead?
>
> 2. About how much is it?
>
> 3. Give me an address anywhere (any country), I can order it from.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Mark
> --
>
>
> ---------
> Mark Simpson

817. Re: TCPIP on a UNIX box

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 09:39:06 UTC
From: root@raider.raider.net
Message-ID: <root.765020346@raider>
Source record: 49812

In <2mpvrk$52p@gopher.cs.uofs.edu> bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:

>I haven't been following the development of NOS for quite some time now, so
>maybe someone here can give me a hand.

>I currently use a PC as a router between an AX25 LAN and an ETHERNET LAN.
>I want to expand the number of channels to include not only the AX.25 LAN, but
>also a bunch of dialup SLIP users. I have at my disposal a MicroVAX II with
>about 10 serial ports. Is there currently available a version of NOS that
>will run on the MicroVAX under ULTRIX that will utilize both the serial ports
>and the ETHERNET and allow routing between them??

>bill KB3YV

>--
>Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
>bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
>University of Scranton |
>Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

WAMPES is the only thing I know of that has actually been ported for use
under Ultrix and it DOES have a linkage between its "ip space" and the
native ultrix ip. it is on ucsd.edu:/hamradio/packet/tcpip/....

mark

818. Re: 6mtr packet freq

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 09:48:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Mar30.094850.25586@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49813

In article <CnG8pM.92t@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>In article <2na3t8$4gl@wrdis02.robins.af.mil> gwood@robins.af.mil (Greg Wood) writes:
>>I was reading my qst and it said that it was from 50.600 to 50.800
>>than can some one out there tell me why there nodes are on 51. not
>>on 50. . I called the ARRL and the answer that I got was that some
>>one had input some things wrong. but still witch one is correct the
>>ARRL REPEATER GUIDE OR QST BOTH ARE PUT OUT BY THE ARRL. What I'm
>>trying to do is put up a gateway from 2mtr to 6mtr and from 6mtr to
>>2mtr on packet in central GA.
>
>I would recommend that you contact your local frequency coordination council
>and ask how to get ahold of the 6 meter coordinator. It is likely that the
>local band plan is a little different from the ARRL band plan, and you
>really want to fit in with the local plan. I was under the impression that
>51.7 was a packet freq., but I'll have to go look in my notes. The band plan
>seemed to have a lot of duplex pairs for packet, which did not make much sense
>to me (hidden transmitter problems are somewhat less on 6 meters; I'd expect
>full duplex on 2 meters, 440, etc. before 6 meters).

Randy Jarrett, WA4MEI, is the Ga state packet frequency coordinator
under SERA. Email to rsj@wa4mei.atl.ga.us for bandplans and coordination.

Hidden transmitter problems are even more severe on 6 meters due to the
nature of the propagation of the band. The duplex pairs are designed for
non-contending trunk service. That gives the much higher effective throughput
needed for trunking service.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

819. Re: NTS Only BBS? (was Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 13:19:04 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2nbu88$er0@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49814

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:

: Oh yes - there IS one little problem. How will you convince the
: NTS folks to USE this system? We ain't solved that one yet.

: ... Hank

: --

: Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
: Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
: Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

We're using it, or trying to. However,I still feel nervous about 'throwing
a message at the packet nts system', instead of handling it myself.
More reliability in the system might help. Or better yet, enhanced
delivery systems. Here's what I responded to on another posting:

This reply is directed to anyone who is taking part in this discussion.
I am heavily involved in traffic handling and I will use any mode to
pass it, although my primary interest is CW. Here's how I would like to
see the delivery end of NTS traffic over packet handled. You BBS
sysops please let me know if it's possible with the current BBS
software.

The problems I see with the end delivery of packet nts traffic are:

1. ANYONE can take the message and (attempt) delivery, even if they
know nothing about traffic handling.

2. Some BBS systems do not allow a person to 'kill' a message once
it's been read for delivery. I WILL NOT deliver traffic from
such a board as it's embarrassing to attempt delivery when
someone else has already done so.

3. If someone does not check in on a regular basis and check for
traffic, it WILL sit and get stale.

I would like to see local Amateurs volunteer to be the
end delivery operators for NTS traffic. Each person that volunteered
would be sent ALL NTSXX @ ZIPCODE NTS traffic that comes in on their assigned
day. Ideally, they would have a 24 hour personal BBS system that
has auto-forward capabilities. If a person does not have a 24 hour
station with auto-forward capabilities, it would be his/her
responsibility to check the full service board on the assigned day.

So, can present BBs software be configured to forward nts traffic
to a given station, preferably re-address it to that Amateur's

call sign so they know there is messages waiting? Can it be set up to send it to a different person each day, with maybe a different person on odd or even weeks (don't want to leave out anyone who wants to play)? This is rather the way the NTS works. Only at the section level are people invited to randomly check into the nets. On all other levels, folks volunteer and are assigned a given function for a given time (NCS, liaison, etc.). This would have to be a function that would be performed automatically once the sysop set it up. The BBS sysops have enough work to do running their boards as it is. If present BBS software does not support such a function, what you you all think of the idea?

BTW, thanks to all the BBS sysops out there that keep the boards up and running. I know it's a big job and a lot of work.

Mike, K0TER

820. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 14:34:54 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2nc2me$h4q@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49815

Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:

: In article <2n9j6k$db9@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com writes:

** stuff deleted ***

: A simple entry in the alias file will forward to whomever. so if I
: alias 90505 to kf6pu@wb6ymh.#soca first the alias file redirects it
: to kf6pu, the my rewrite file queues it up for delivery to the wb6ymh
: bbs.
Thanks, Jeff. Actually I understood that the above routing can be
accomplished. But, can you do that and make it change on a daily
basis? E.G. on Monday the traffic is forwarded to me, on Tuesday
it goes to N0HAM, on Wednesday to KB0XYZ, etc. And maybe have it
so it works on a bi-weekly basis, depending on how many people a
given area has that wants to deliver traffic. So I might get all
the 809xx @ ntsco on Monday of the first and third weeks of a month,
and someone else get it on the second and fourth weeks.
What do you think?

Mike, K0TER

821. HELP, 386 GENERATES BIG QRM, HOW TO ELIMINATE?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 14:41:12 UTC
From: ed@fore.com
Message-ID: <CnHFGp.A00@fore.com>
Source record: 49816

I HAVE A 386 SX COMPUTER & EGA COLOR MONITOR.

I AM LISTENING TO 2 METER ACTIVITY, AREA REPEATERS, WITH OUTSIDE
1 ELEMENT QUAD ANTENNA. I GET STRONG QRM FROM COMPUTER IF
RECEIVER OR COAX IS WITHIN 10 FEET OF CPU.

ANY IDEAS? OR SUGGESTIONS?

ED@FORE.COM

822. [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 15:59:32 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <765043172snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49817

In article <2nbu88$er0@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com writes:

> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
>
> : Oh yes - there IS one little problem. How will you convince the
> : NTS folks to USE this system? We ain't solved that one yet.

> We're using it, or trying to. However,I still feel nervous about
> 'throwing a message at the packet nts system', instead of handling
> it myself.
> More reliability in the system might help. Or better yet, enhanced
> delivery systems. Here's what I responded to on another posting:

The real problem with the "reliabilty" aspect of forwarding is that there
are a few self appointed problems in the forwarding network. The software
for the most part is reliable (assuming that the sysop took the time to
read the manual.)

> This reply is directed to anyone who is taking part in this discussion.
>
> The problems I see with the end delivery of packet nts traffic are:
>
> 2. Some BBS systems do not allow a person to 'kill' a message once
> it's been read for delivery. I WILL NOT deliver traffic from
> such a board as it's embarrassing to attempt delivery when
> someone else has already done so.

JNOS (wg7j main author) allows anyone to kill mail in an area with NTS
prefacing it. (Areas as opposed to listing by topic)

My system has an area called NTS-in that has all the 9050x traffic in it.
There is another area (hidden) called NTS-out that is used as a buffer
between forwarding cycles.

So there are three catagories of areas now on my system, private (you
have to be that person to read/kill) public (anyone can read, but sysop
only to kill) and NTS (anyone can read and then kill).

> So, can present BBs software be configured to forward nts traffic
> to a given station, preferably re-address it to that Amateur's
> call sign so they know there is messages waiting? Can it be set
> up to send it to a different person each day, with maybe a different
> person on odd or even weeks (don't want to leave out anyone who
> wants to play)?

A simple entry in the alias file will forward to whomever. so if I
alias 90505 to kf6pu@wb6ymh.#soca first the alias file redirects it

to kf6pu, the my rewrite file queues it up for delivery to the wb6ymh bbs.

If desired, the rewrite and alias files can be swapped out on a regular basis to dump traffic to different users (servicers).

> BTW, thanks to all the BBS sysops out there that keep the boards
> up and running. I know it's a big job and a lot of work.

It is, but it is one of the ways to return something to the hobby. I'll leave it to some of our other members to do the take-take-take routine.

73 es GM from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

823. Re: NTS Only BBS? (was Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 16:00:12 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2nc7mc$m6c@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49818

The trick is to get the NTS message delivered. There is no problem moving the messages from one place to another.

In my case, NTS passes thru my BBS but I don't handle any for delivery. Several local hams said they would handle NTS delivery but then got bored with it and never picked up the messages so I arranged to have another BBS handle my zip code.

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

824. Can you tell me what these memory chips are?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 16:06:27 UTC
From: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <2nc823$b2@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 49819
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.misc

Hi,

I have some memory chips that I need more info on. Specifically, I
have these chips:

KM41C1000AJ-8
KM41C1000BJ-8 Is this really different from the AJ?
KM41C4000AJ-8
M5M44410AJ A Mitsubishi chip

I am reasonably sure the first two are 1Mbit x 1 chips. I hope the third is a
4Mbit x 1 chip. I hope the fourth is also a 4Mbit x 1 chip, but fear it is a
1Mbit x 4 instead. I intend to use these chips in having some SIMMs made up
for a PC.

In a somewhat related topic. Do any of these companies that build
SIMMS from "your" chips offer to remove the surface mounted chips from existing
PC boards?

TIA,

--
Joseph M. Zawodny (KO4LW) NASA Langley Research Center
Internet: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov MS-475, Hampton VA, 23681-0001
Packet: ko4lw@n4hog.va.usa

825. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 16:34:46 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <Nke1Jc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 49820
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.misc

zawada@softage.demon.co.uk (A Gnome On A Mission) writes:

> Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?
>
> It's used in a converter to send SSTVFAX in a shareware program called
> SSTVFAX2. From what I can make out, it seems to be some kind of modem
> chip, but I can't find it in any of the catalogues I have. Can anyone
> help me with any of the following information?
>
> 1. Has it got an equivalent chip I can use instead?
>
> 2. About how much is it?
>
> 3. Give me an address anywhere (any country), I can order it from.
>

It's made by EXAR and is very common. Jameco Electronics (1-800-237-6948)
lists it as part #34972 and sells it for 3.75 in quantity 1. Jameco's
address is 1355 Shoreway Road, Belmont, CA 94002-4100.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

826. Wanted INTERNET access

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 16:56:27 UTC
From: G7RWX%PI8VNW@pa2aga.igg.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <8030@pa2aga>
Source record: 49821

```
R:940326/1322Z @:PI8VNW.#ZH2.NLD.EU #:39539 [Hoek v Holland] FBB5.15c
R:940326/1220Z @:PI8HWB.#NBW.NLD.EU #:64142 [Breda] FBB5.15c $:38965_GB7AVM
R:940326/1004Z @:F6BIG.FRHA.FRA.EU [Annecy (74)] #:434641 Z:74940 FBB5.15
R:940325/2338Z @:GB7LWB.#27.GBR.EU [Northampton] #:3198 Z:NN7 1AE FBB5.15
R:940325/2336Z @:GB7COV.#29.GBR.EU [Coventry] #:53846 $:38965_GB7AVM
R:940325/2328Z @:GB7BAN.#49.GBR.EU #:24330 [Banbury] $:38965_GB7AVM
R:940325/2321Z @:GB7AVM.#49.GBR.EU #:38965 [Chinnor] $:38965_GB7AVM

From: G7RWX@GB7AVM.#49.GBR.EU
To : HDAGA@PI8VNW.#ZH2.NLD.EU

Hello All,

I'm after Internet access for mail and/or internet use, is there a packet
gateway that I can use.
I do not have an Internet account and I am therefore looking for free access.

Please reply to Richard G7RWX@GB7AVM.#49.GBR.EU
```

827. NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 17:54:54 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <765050094snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49822

In article <2nc2me$h4q@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com writes:

> Thanks, Jeff. Actually I understood that the above routing can be
> accomplished. But, can you do that and make it change on a daily
> basis? E.G. on Monday the traffic is forwarded to me, on Tuesday
> it goes to N0HAM, on Wednesday to KB0XYZ, etc. And maybe have it
> so it works on a bi-weekly basis, depending on how many people a
> given area has that wants to deliver traffic. So I might get all
> the 809xx @ ntsco on Monday of the first and third weeks of a month,
> and someone else get it on the second and fourth weeks.
> What do you think?

To do the specific person to service NTS messages, you can change a line in the alias file to read "90504 nts-in w0rli" This allows a local copy on the BBS and a forwarded copy to Hank. The key would be having several ALIAS files and then swapping them out as required. I.e., copy alias.001 alias and so forth. with alias.000 being the default (none forwarded version) to return to. Creative use of the AT command can accomplish this on a fairly regular basis.

If on the other hand you are one of those people that reset the BBS daily for memory purposes, you can write a batch file to include renaming and copying the alias files.

How it works:

ALIAS file for wa6fwi (relevant portion)

```
# this allows a carbon-copy of all NTS traffic sent
nts-out nts-out sent-nts
# this grabs incoming from my forwarding BBS and places it in nts-in
90500 nts-in
90501 nts-in
90502 nts-in
90503 nts-in
90504 nts-in
90505 nts-in
90506 nts-in
90507 nts-in
90508 nts-in
90509 nts-in
```

REWRITE file for wa6fwi (relevant portion)

```
# this grabs things in the "correct" format for forwarding.
*@nts* nts-out
```

I have had problems in the past with people sending NTS mail
addressed to (for example) 90504@90504 or NTS@90504.CA and
other seriously hosed up versions. Usually when I catch them,
I service the message and send a note back to the originator
and the originating BBS sysop explaining how it should be done.

73 es GM from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

828. Re: good term for KPC3??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 17:55:34 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2nceem$csf@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 49823

You might want to specify what OS your computer is running (OS/2, Mac,
UNIX, etc...)

==
Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet Radio
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-6549 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==
(PGP Public Key now available on request)

829. RE: PROGRAM ACQUISITION MANAGER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 20:40:52 UTC
From: cameron@netcom.com
Message-ID: <cameronCnHw45.C69@netcom.com>
Source record: 49837

RE: PROGRAM ACQUISITION MANAGER

GLOBAL COMMUNITIES, INC., an interactive audio program distribution company, is seeking a broadcast industry manager to coordinate program acquisition and production for advanced digital audio communication service. Programmming will be distributed via telephone, cable television, personal communication systems, digital cellular phones, and direct broadcast satellite.

Equity participation opportunity for qualified candidates. Send biographical information or resume and phone number to cameron@netcom.com.
--
cameron@netcom.com

830. 56kbit/sec modem wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 21:42:32 UTC
From: bpb@bpbsn.cca.cr.rockwell.com
Message-ID: <9403302141.AA11829@bpbsn.cca.cr.rockwell.com.mlb>
Source record: 49746

I hear there is one...

E-mail any information to:
bpb@bpbsn.cca.cr.rockwell.com

831. Talking to seismic packages over a radio link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 22:17:47 UTC
From: sak@igloo.essc.psu.edu
Message-ID: <SAK.94Mar30171748@igloo.essc.psu.edu>
Source record: 49824
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.sys.palmtops

Hi all, a novice question on radios and radio-modem links.

I have an experiment where a bunch of seismic packages (refteks) are scattered over the Antarctic ice sheet. They are all within about 40 km of a central site. I would like to interrogate them about their state-of-health from this central site. I don't need a high-speed link (I am not downloading seismic data over the radio, just some relatively small strings of data).

The refteks usually are interrogated by walking up to them, hooking up a little hand-terminal with an rs-232c connection and sending queries and getting back answers. This is a full-duplex connection.

I would like to use VHF radios at approx 10W and a good antenna/tower to get the distance, and get the same functionality, but from the comfort and luxury of my central hut.

My questions:

1. Are there radio transceivers out there that will operate in full-duplex. i.e. transmit *and* receive at the same time, over two different frequencies?

2. Are there modems out there that will work seamlessly with above radios?

3. Are the modems "intelligent". i.e., I want to be able to say "station 6, tell me foo", and only the modem at station 6 passes on the request to the seismic package, and replies with the response. I can't program the refteks to "know their name" --- the refteks are off-the-shelf.

4. I also need to be able to say "all stations, start recording NOW", without having to cycle through "station 1, start", "station 2, start", and on down the list. This is a timing matter. I want to have all the stations turn on at the same time to record an event.

5. And finally, how much approx for each radio/modem? And any pointers on who sells these things would be much appreciated.

6. Some people have said that I can't expect to just walk into Bob's Radios and walk out with a radio. That there are all sorts of FCC this-n-that before anybody will sell me anything. Is that the case? Please note that this is a *solely* Antarctic project, and will not be used in the US.

I appreciate any and all help you can give me. I am not
radio-literate, or modem-litereate, for that matter, so excuse the
ignorance of my questions.

Any and all help gratefully accepted.

Cheers, Sridhar.

--

****
Sridhar Anandakrishnan TEL: (814) 865-7042
Earth System Science Center (814) 863-1700
Penn State University FAX: (814) 865-3191
University Park, PA 16802 email: sak@essc.psu.edu
****

832. Re: Heathkit HD-4040 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 23:06:53 UTC
From: larson@loren.net.com
Message-ID: <1994Mar30.230653.3352@unet.net.com>
Source record: 49825

In article <1994Mar24.213244.14217@cc.usu.edu> sltmw@cc.usu.edu (BeoPunk CyberWulf) writes:
>In article <940321065400983@ctobbs.com>, kim.leong@ctobbs.com (Kim Leong) writes:
>> I don't think my original post made it into this group so I'm
>> re-posting.
>>
>> I have a Heathkit HD-4040 TNC that I built and had in service about 8
>> years ago. I have been off packet for about 6 years. I dug the TNC out
>> of its burial box and am interested in getting back on packet with it.
>> The question I have is if there are some firmware or other updates
>> anyone knows of that should or can be done to the HD-4040.
>>
>> Thanks,
>>
>> Kim Leong - WA6QQF
>> BBS: Sysop @ (510) 799-2921
>> Internet: kleong@ctobbs.com
>
>I use two HD-4040's...got 'em for about 25 bucks each, and one has a TAPR TNC-2
>upgrade (DCD decoding too), and the other one has the WA7MBL firmware in it.
>They both work great! (I have the TNC-2 clone running KISS, and use JNOS)

Wow! Last time I asked the TAPR types if there was an upgrade for my TNC-1,
they told me there wasn't.

How can one get the upgrade nowdays, since I assume TAPR has gone off into
the ozone? Is the program and documentation availiable? If so, I could write
proms here.

Alan

833. HF Throughput Revisited

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-30 23:17:41 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9403302317.AA09294@ATK.COM>
Source record: 49826

Subject: Time:4:44 PM
OFFICE MEMO HF Throughput Revisited Date:3/30/94
Jon Bloom commented on my earlier posting where I listed some data on HF throughput for various modes, in particular my statement "various throughput data cited... were not taken by the same experimenters under similar conditions, etc., as follows:

"Right, which makes the comparison very much apples and oranges. Given the massive variations in HF conditions fram band to band, location to location, season to season and, often, minute to minute, you need a lot more data than this to make any useful comparisons! Plus, three of these protocols are adaptive. (Clover is bit-rate adaptive, PACTOR and G-TOR are bit- and symbol-rate adaptive.) Thus it is crucial to factor in the channel conditions, since throughput will vary, probably non-monotonically, with channel degradations of various types and combinations. That way, you can determine which protocols favor which propagation conditions, and by how much. Or you can factor *out* the channel conditions by taking a lot of data that span the (reasonable) range of channel conditions to get a "figure of merit" for each protocol. But since none of that has been done--or published, at any rate--the conclusions you can draw from the given data are nonexistant."

My comment on Jon's comment:

It happens that Westhuizen's data for CLOVER II and PacTOR were based on a longitudinal test on 40 M. Also, his results for PacTOR are nearly identical to those reported by Anderson, et al, for G-TOR vs. PacTOR. Thus, there is some cross calibration of test results. While all the caveats I mentioned in the original posting (and which were elaborated upon by Bloom) certainly compromise the comparison, I'm not so sure the relative relationships cited are all that meaningless.

Again, the data were offered to generate discussion. Does anyone have any better data (or even other data) or basis for comparison? Reply by e-mail and I will summarize. 73/Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

834. Re: HELP, 386 GENERATES BIG QRM, HOW TO ELIMINATE?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 02:32:05 UTC
From: n9hmo@aol.com
Message-ID: <2ndcn5$8o1@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49827

In article <CnHFGp.A00@fore.com>, ed@fore.com (Ed Bathgate) writes:

>I HAVE A 386 SX COMPUTER & EGA COLOR MONITOR.

>I AM LISTENING TO 2 METER ACTIVITY, AREA REPEATERS, WITH >OUTSIDE
>1 ELEMENT QUAD ANTENNA. I GET STRONG QRM FROM COMPUTER IF
>RECEIVER OR COAX IS WITHIN 10 FEET OF CPU.

>ANY IDEAS? OR SUGGESTIONS?

Do you have any cables from PC to radios or controllers? If the power supply
is generating RF, it can travel down the outside shielding of serial/parallel
cables, ribbon or shielded. If so, try wrapping around ferrite toroid. This
was my problem and solution for old original PC RFI many years ago when
connected to TNC
73 de N9HMO.

835. Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 04:00:13 UTC
From: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-welcome_765086411@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 49828
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.info,news.answers,rec.answers

```
Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome
Last-modified: $Date: 1994/01/02 22:00 $
Version: $Revision: 1.06 $

*** Welcome to rec.radio.info! ***

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source
of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and
to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which
explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions.
The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to
read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next
" -- " string. The sections available are:
- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
- What type of material is considered inappropriate?
- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to
rec.radio.info?
- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to
speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

-- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with
a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit
chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles
only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further
discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it
was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

-- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered
presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with
```

a unique Message-ID, is propogated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic) doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:
/Newsgroups:.*[,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:
rec.radio.info:!s/:^
in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:
sequence
rec.radio.info
rec.radio.
at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the `Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for disussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:
rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.

2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.

3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I

reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

listserv@ucsd.edu

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:
- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotalampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl
rec.radio.broadcasting moderator Bill Pfeiffer wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU pschleck@unomaha.edu
Ian Kluft, KD6EUI ikluft@uts.amdahl.com

--
Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info
Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
* Requests for information do *not* belong in rec.radio.info *

836. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 04:28:36 UTC
From: Dean Aldridge <aldridged@ccc.govt.nz>
Message-ID: <2ndjhk$hb7@idril.ccc.govt.nz>
Source record: 49829
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.misc

zawada@softage.demon.co.uk (A Gnome On A Mission)

The XR2206 is a function generator. I've seen examples of it giving sinewaves, sawtooths and square waves. I think there are a few places you can get them. I'm not sure if they've been deleted or not because I've seen them in some pretty old schematics. I live in New Zealand but I can't suggest any American outlets, except maybe try Paia or Digikey (ie: the biggies). I know you can get them from "Farnell Electronics", Private Bag, Market Rd, Auckland, New Zealand, or in Australia there are several companies that could probably help, like Dick Smith Electronics or Rod Irving Electronics (sorry don't have a contact number for them).

Good luck in your search

Dean

837. Re: G-TOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 05:39:22 UTC
From: N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU
Message-ID: <N0OVF-300394233922@slip043.mankato.msus.edu>
Source record: 49830

In article <9403241949.AA22980@ATK.COM>, Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM (Rick Whiting) wrote:

>(TEXT)

yes, I am sure G-TOR is a fantastic protocol, but we all must remember, Rick, that G-TOR IS a product of Kantronics and will never take off as long as Kantronics does not license it or distribute it's specifications so all can take advantage...
--
Christopher Schmelzer
Internet: n0ovf@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
Packet: n0ovf@kf0vc.mn.usa.noam

838. Packet Protocol Specs. ?? Packet Protocol Specs. ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 05:53:39 UTC
From: ssharp@VNET.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <19940330.215602.620@almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49831

Can anyone give me a name of a book, or a source for the ax.25 packet protocol specs. I have the ARRL 1984 publication on it, but am looking for something else that explains it in more english terms.

Thanks,

Stephen sharp
IBM, Micro Electronics Div.
Burlington, VT Internet ID: ssharp@vnet.ibm.com

839. Talking to seismic packages over a radio link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 07:34:11 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <765099251snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49832

In article <SAK.94Mar30171748@igloo.essc.psu.edu> sak@igloo.essc.psu.edu writes:

> The refteks usually are interrogated by walking up to them, hooking up
> a little hand-terminal with an rs-232c connection and sending queries
> and getting back answers. This is a full-duplex connection.

Hypothetical case (so the net cops and armchair lawyers stay quite):

Connect all the sensors to a small low power TNC (Terminal node controller)
for example a Kantronics KPC-3. Use a small two watt radio like a Tekk
KS-900 radio crystalled up with a 5 MHz offset between TX and RX somewhere
in the 450 MHz band. Give each TNC a distinctive name such as A0AA A0AB
A0AC etc. Put a small tower up at your hut location and set up a matching
radio with a reverse pair of TX and RX frequencies. Connect this to another
TNC and connect that to your computer.

Now, when you issue a connect request to one of these remote TNCs, you will
get connected to the device connected to it's rs-232 port. Just like being
there, except you're nice and snug and drinking coffee and vodka. Once you
get the data you need, issue a disconnect and go on to the next sensor/TNC
pair.

Now one of the reasons for using the split frequency is so that each radio
at a sensor only have to listen to the base transmitter, not each other.
This should eliminate the hidden transmitter effect of a wireless network.
By the same token, the base transmitter will hold off if the base receiver
can hear ANY of the sensor transmitters.

Even though the links themselves are really half-duplex, it will appear to
be a full duplex link for all intents and purposes to the sensors.

Hope this gives you some ideas on how to do what you want.

Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

840. Starting. Need some help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 11:15:21 UTC
From: huitinkj@ce.philips.nl
Message-ID: <CnJ0LL.AnF@ce.philips.nl>
Source record: 49833

Hi, please reply in mail only...

I am looking into the packet radio things lately, and think it is really
interesting. Could someone tell me what exactly I would need to set
this up. Maybe someone from Holland around?

I have an AMIGA 2000 computer, just running at 7Mhz. What extra hardware will
I need. Estimate costs.

Jeroen

--
sign

841. Re: Can you tell me what these memory chips are?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 12:30:49 UTC
From: axg@crosfield.co.uk
Message-ID: <1994Mar31.123049.2507@crosfield.co.uk>
Source record: 49834
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.misc

In article <2nc823$b2@reznor.larc.nasa.gov> zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov (Joseph M Zawodny) writes:
>Hi,
>
> I have some memory chips that I need more info on. Specifically, I
>have these chips:
>
> KM41C1000AJ-8
> KM41C1000BJ-8 Is this really different from the AJ?
> KM41C4000AJ-8
> M5M44410AJ A Mitsubishi chip
>
>I am reasonably sure the first two are 1Mbit x 1 chips. I hope the third is a
>4Mbit x 1 chip. I hope the fourth is also a 4Mbit x 1 chip, but fear it is a
>1Mbit x 4 instead. I intend to use these chips in having some SIMMs made up
>for a PC.

You are right - the first 2 are Samsung 1M x 1 DRAM's 80ns - the BJ is
likely to be a mask revision or a die shrink to improve speed performance

The 3rd is a Samsung 4M x 1 DRAM 80ns

The 4th is 4M x 1 but you may have the pt no wrong - it should be
M5M44100AJ

FYI the Mitsubishi 1M x 4 DRAM would be M5M44400AJ

--
==
Albert Gilchrist Component Engineering Phone : +44 442 230000 Ext: 3671
Crosfield Electronics Ltd Fax : +44 442 232301
Hemel Hempstead HERTS HP2 7RH UK Email : axg@crosfield.co.uk

842. Re: Talking to seismic packages over a radio link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 12:36:34 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <N8X2Jc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 49835
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.sys.palmtops

sak@igloo.essc.psu.edu (Sridhar Anandakrishnan) writes:

> Hi all, a novice question on radios and radio-modem links.
>
> I have an experiment where a bunch of seismic packages (refteks) are
> scattered over the Antarctic ice sheet. They are all within about 40
> km of a central site. I would like to interrogate them about their
> state-of-health from this central site. I don't need a high-speed
> link (I am not downloading seismic data over the radio, just some
> relatively small strings of data).
>

I have some good news for you! Yes, you can do it with off-the-shelf equipment, and even better news: There's a guy at McMurdo (Antarctica) who's done it! You want to get ahold of Al Oxton <oxton@atsvax.rsmas.miami.edu>. (or oxton@mcmurdo.gov) Tell him I gave you his name. He did something similar up here in New Hampshire using commercial radios with packet controllers. I was involved with the project just a little bit, but it was so many years ago, I've forgotten most of it. You don't need full duplex, btw.

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

843. Re: How to do RTTY/PACTOR etc Cheap???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 12:46:19 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <CnJ4t7.4z2@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 49836

Dr. Megabyte (megabyte@chinet.chinet.com) wrote:
: I have a Kenwood TS-140S and want to get into RTTY and other digital modes
: (but rtty as priority) with as little cash outlay as possible. What is the
: poor man's way into rtty?

: Please, don't tell me about getting an asr-33 teletype, thought
: inexpensive, I want to be a little more modern than that!
: --
: "It is a pity that even a single drop of this noble
: gift of God should be spilled" - J.S. Bach on wine
: Mark E. Sunderlin: Technocrat in Winchester, VA KD4HRI
: aka Dr. Megabyte: megabyte@chinet.chinet.com (703) 722-9330

There is a program called hamcom22. That is hamcom ver 2.2. It uses a real
simple interface that plugs into the rs232 port on a pc. The interface
comprises a single op-amp and a few passsive compnents. I have received
press and wx rtty with it, and it also does morse. Although it's quite
good fun to watch it do morse and spot when it makes mistakes.
The same interface can be used with a prog called jvfax to receive wefax.
That works really well!

john b

john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

844. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 13:35:08 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49754

Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:

: I have had problems in the past with people sending NTS mail
: addressed to (for example) 90504@90504 or NTS@90504.CA and
: other seriously hosed up versions. Usually when I catch them,
: I service the message and send a note back to the originator
: and the originating BBS sysop explaining how it should be done.

: 73 es GM from Jeff

Thanks, again, Jeff. Since you know a lot more about this than I do,
can you explain to me what usually happens when a message gets
forwarded by more than one route, thus delivery is attempted more
than once? That happened twice to me yesterday. One of the messages
came in about 12 hours later. On the other, I received 2 copies
at the same time. It was duplicated by a station in VA who forwarded
it to MO and CO. They then found their way, by different paths,
to Colorado Springs where they were forwarded to my pbbs (KPC-3).
I guess it's better to get 2 (or more) copies than for a message to
get lost, but it still bothers me to attempt delivery of a message
that's already been delivered. I don't think it impresses the
general public much either!

73 and cul....
Mike K0TER

845. Re: mailgateway Packet Radio <--> Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 14:04:38 UTC
From: nasman@lclark.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar31.140438.13557@lclark.edu>
Source record: 49838

Roger Keating (keating@nosc.mil) wrote:

: Is this the case? Suppose I have a packet message I want to have
: delivered to my email address, where should it be sent via packet?

: Suppose the reverse is the case; I have a message here on my computer
: which I want to send to a packet address...where do I send it?

: Roger Keating - KD6EFQ
: keating@nosc.mil

this is from the rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc FAQ available at
rtfm.mit.edu in pub/usenet/net.answers.

_Keith Nasman

****
Internet / Packet Radio BBS Gateways

There are currently two comprehensive gateways between the Internet and
the packet radio BBS system. One is run by Jim Durham, W2XO, in Pennysylvania
and the other, which allows access to PBBS bulletins, as well as mail,
is run by Bob Arasmith, N0ARY, in California.

2.4.1 The W2XO Gateway

To mail from Internet to Packet:

1. Mail to: "bbs@w2xo.pgh.pa.us"

2. Make the first line of the text a Packet BBS "send" command, ie:
SP TOCALL @ BBSCALL.ROUTING-HINTS < FROMCALL

3. The "subject" line of the Internet mail becomes the "title" line
of the Packet BBS mail.

NOTE: Because of FCC regulations, Jim must hand filter each message
sent FROM Internet TO the Amateur Packet Radio BBS system. Messages
should be of minimal length and appropriate content. Read Section 1.9
(Do's and Don'ts: Rules and Regulations) regarding appropriate usage of
packet radio for more information. Always include the routing hints
with the BBS callsign.

To mail from Packet to Internet:

1. The amateur radio operator must have his callsign registered in
the gateway alias list. If you want to mail from packet to a specific
amateur on Internet, send mail to 'durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us' (Internet) or
'W2XO @ W2XO.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM' (Packet BBS mail) with his/her amateur

callsign and their Internet address.

2. Once the above is accomplished, packet BBS mail should be sent to 'CALL @ W2XO.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM'. The mail will automatically be forwarded to the Internet address of the amateur with the 'CALL' callsign.

Jim Durham's Internet address is 'durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us'.

2.4.2 The N0ARY Internet mail <-> full packet BBS gateway

Bob Arasmith, N0ARY, runs a gateway between the Internet mail system and PBBS system. His gateway allows you to read, post, and respond to other postings on the PBBS system via email. For more information, send mail to gateway_info@arasmith.com.

--
Keith Nasman <nasman@lclark.edu>
finger for PGP public key

846. NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 17:12:58 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <765133978snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49839

In article <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com writes:

> Thanks, again, Jeff. Since you know a lot more about this than I do,
> can you explain to me what usually happens when a message gets
> forwarded by more than one route, thus delivery is attempted more
> than once?

I service the messages that come in here myself. (Yup a BBS sysop with enough "spare time" to handle NTS traffic...) I keep copies of all the traffic. When I see what appears to be a dupe, I can verify it.

I would assume, that most of the people that service NTS messages do at least a scan of the traffic on a regular basis so that they too can spot a dupe when it comes through and kill it.

Here's the kicker, NTS messages are an excercise, not a commercial service. The whole purpose behind them was training radio ops in the technique of passing messages from one point to another. (And while doing so, get some good publicity for the amateurs in general.)

Remember, the RR in the ARRL is for Radio Relay. Apart from complaining and bad operating habits, passing messages *is* one of the oldest (and continously practiced) traditions of amateur radio. I for one am proud to be a part of it, and take personal pleasure from delivering messages.

73 es GM from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

847. Re: Unknown RTTY mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 18:21:17 UTC
From: whull@pbs.org
Message-ID: <765224477@p0.fido.sub.org>
Source record: 49740

FOLLOWUP-TO: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
In article <wilsonjhCnGKA1.Ix4@netcom.com>, wilsonjh@netcom.com (John Wilson) writes:
> I have been monitoring some "utility" signals using an AEA PK232-MBX,
> and have run across many strong signals that the PK232 cannot decode.
> These sound like ordinary two-tone FSK RTTY signals.
> They are often, but not always in the HF maritime bands (6, 8, 12, etc.
> Mhz), and the signal identification feature on the PD232 shows
> 75 baud and mode "unknown". I hear these signals with both narrow
> and wide shifts. Anybody know what they are? A special code for an
> Oriental language? Encrypted data? Something altogether else? Anybody
> know how to copy them?

I believe that you will find these signals are encrypted. They are operating often in a synchronous rather than asynchronous mode. With out the keying material, you don't stand much chance of reading them. NSA probably is able to crack them. There are some Ship to Shore stations operating in these areas in the NAVTEX (AMTOR) fec mode. Your unit will read them nicely. There is also Ship to Shore ARQ which you can monitor..only problem being that the freq between shore and ship are split.

>
> Best 73, Bill (N4LRA)

> John K3KXJ
>

848. re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 19:10:24 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nf770$l66@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49741

In article <CnFLr1.Hu8@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan Ostroy)
writes:
|>
|>
|> Here's my two cents on a subject near and dear to my heart.

...

|> That's the key. in the old NTS, the recipient, by virtue of taking traffic,
|> agrees to "forward or deliver" . A destination bbs, by contrast, has no
|> obligation to forward or deliver. It simply waits for someone to "come
|> and get it". It could wait forever.

Why would NTS use the system this way?

A BBS takes no action, it is a collection of radios, antennas, computers,
tncs, power supplies, etc. Only BBS *users* or BBS *sysops* take actions.
There are perhaps 50-100 times as many BBS users as there are sysops.
The "failure" of the BBS network with respect to NTS traffic lies directly
at the feet of the users; they fail to use what the system provides.
BBS sysops provide the means; BBS users make use of that means.

|> Hank>It is not "sent to a callsign", nor is it "placed in a file", it is sent
|> Hank>to a zipcode, and is then picked up and delivered by *any* NTS person who
|> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
|> picked up by who? There are not that many people interested in picking
|> up messages off a bbs and delivering them to the general public.

Picked up *by a user of that system* ... this concept cannot possibly
be all that difficult to understand. If "there are not that many ..."
then this is a failure of NTS, and not a failure of the BBS network.

...

You also miss the point.
The BBS system is a mechanism available to *any* person interested
in handling NTS traffic. In a sense, it is available just like 20
meters is available.

Please do *not* confuse the BBS sysop with the person moving the
traffic. The BBS sysop *provides a resource for anyone to use*.
His role is to manage the system; keep it on air, fix broken radios
antennas and computers, reboot the computer when the software fails,
and *see to it that messages go where USERS send them*.

It is up to the users to send the messages where they want them to go.

So if "NTS Person A" in New Hampshire wishes to send NTS traffic to
Oregon, they put it into the system addressed to 97xxx @ NTSOR.
The several sysops between NH and OR will see to it that this message
is moved to Oregon as quickly as possible. They will do this even though
they are *not* performing *any* NTS function. Once the message gets
to Oregon, *any* NTS person may take the message from the BBS system and
deliver it. It is that simple.

So for example - the system I run has about 150 users. Roughly ten of
them are NTS members, and will take traffic from the BBS and deliver it.
I personally have *nothing at all to do with NTS*. I simply make my
system available for NTS to use in any way it wishes.

What is so difficult to understand about this mechanism?

It is simple to use, works well when used as designed, and requires
ZERO work on the part of the BBS sysops.

If acknowledgments are wanted, the *NTS FOLKS* who enter the message
into the system and take it out of the system handle this in *any way they
want*.

...

|> In my area, the vast majority of traffic which is removed from the bbs'
|> is brought to a 2meter or 80/75meter net for delivery. This is because
|> there are just not enough interested message deliverers to cover an
|> entire section or state.

So how does the traffic get delivered then?
Person A picks it off the BBS system, passes it to person B, who then
delivers it. Why didn't person B pick it off the BBS system?

|> Hank, the problem is that messages are not sent to a specific "user" at
|> the receiving end. They are broadcast. Messages sent to some destinations
|> have about as much chance for success as a CQ on 10 meters at
|> the sunspot nadir. In the old NTS, all messages are handed to a specific
|> user, the next person in the pipeline, until the last person is reached.

Proves my point exactly: NTS has failed to organize.

And no, these messages are not "broadcast", if you think this is how things
work, you need to do a little reading and understand how the BBS network
actually works ...

In the old NTS, if nobody checked into the net, the traffic did not move.
The BBS system is *no different* than any other net: traffic is presented
to it, traffic is (or is not) taken from it and delivered.

...

|> a great idea ...IF you can find enough interested people.

"What you mean 'you' ???"

The correct statement is "IF NTS can find enough interested people."

|> Frankly, if your sole traffic-handling activity is just picking messages
|> off a bbs that you can deliver toll-free, you are going to get bored
|> real quickly. The NTS "culture" has been built for years around
|> participation in the pipeline, as an integral part of it. The packet bbs
|> system has taken away the pipeline from the NTS'er and left nothing but
|> simple unchallenging user interfaces at either end. No wonder NTS'ers are
|> not interested. It's going to take a long time to develop a culture
|> of message deliverers, as opposed to traffic network operators.

So? There are now new ways to move messages through the "pipeline".
Some folks will make use of these new capabilities, some will not.
If the NTS system as a whole does not, then it will probably die out.

The days of handling traffic on 80M CW are pretty much gone now, just
like spark, AM, and traffic nets which only convene for short periods
each day. We now have a capability which is error-free, available 24
hours per day, 365 days per year, and has proven capability of handling
many times the traffic that all of NTS handles.

For the curious: I've been licensed over 40 years.
Have handled NTS traffic on CW, AM, SSB (and many other modes).
Have ORS appointment.
Have a bunch of BPL certificates.
Think NTS is missing the boat.
Would like to see NTS move into the 90s.
Have no faith that might happen.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

849. JNOS and SAM Callsign Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 19:17:20 UTC
From: martin@server.cdpa.state.ms.US
Message-ID: <175.martin@server.cdpa.state.ms.us_POPMail.PC_3.2.3_Beta_2>
Source record: 49742

Does anyone use SAM Callsign database with JNOS 1.10? If so, can you please
send me the configuration info needed and is there a version or special
compile I need? I am using 1.10.
73 - John

____
/ |
John W. Martin / | INTERNET:
Systems Programmer / | martin@server.cdpa.state.ms.us
Mississippi Central Data | C | oamartin@vm.cc.olemiss.edu
Processing Authority \ D | PACKET:
301 North Lamar Street | P | kb5ggo @ k5qne.ms.usa.na
301 Building, Suite 508 / A |
Jackson, MS 39201-1495 / | PHONE: (601) 359-2641
|______ | FAX: (601) 354-6016
/ |
____|

850. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 19:27:29 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nf871$l66@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49743

In article <2n9j6k$db9@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:

...

|> The problems I see with the end delivery of packet nts traffic are:
|>
|> 1. ANYONE can take the message and (attempt) delivery, even if they
|> know nothing about traffic handling.

This is always true - even on 20M - ANYONE can originate or deliver
an NTS message. So what?

|> 2. Some BBS systems do not allow a person to 'kill' a message once
|> it's been read for delivery. I WILL NOT deliver traffic from
|> such a board as it's embarrassing to attempt delivery when
|> someone else has already done so.

So have your local BBS network setup differently!

Has anyone from the ARRL field organization contacted this sysop
and asked them to fix their (clearly broken or improperly setup)
BBS software? It's a problem, the fix is trivial, FIX it, don't
complain about it !

|> 3. If someone does not check in on a regular basis and check for
|> traffic, it WILL sit and get stale.

This is a problem which MUST be addressed by the NTS organization.
Yes, I know the details. I'm talking about the ARRL field staff
here, they MUST start to make use of all resources availble to them,
or NTS will die out.

...

|> So, can present BBs software be configured to forward nts traffic
|> to a given station, preferably re-address it to that Amateur's
|> call sign so they know there is messages waiting? Can it be set
|> up to send it to a different person each day, with maybe a different
|> person on odd or even weeks (don't want to leave out anyone who
|> wants to play)? This is rather the way the NTS works. Only at the
|> section level are people invited to randomly check into the nets.
|> On all other levels, folks volunteer and are assigned a given function
|> for a given time (NCS, liaison, etc.). This would have to be a
|> function that would be performed automatically once the sysop set
|> it up. The BBS sysops have enough work to do running their
|> boards as it is. If present BBS software does not support
|> such a function, what you you all think of the idea?

The software can do *anything NTS wants*.

Hoever, it just might (note heavy sarcasm) be a good idea for someone
that represents NTS (perhaps someone from ARRL?) to start a dialog
with us BBS authors. Unless we ALL know what is wanted, we will not be
able to produce anything more useful than what we have now.

To date, the ARRL has failed miserably to take a leadership position here.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

851. Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 19:32:45 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nf8gt$l66@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49744

In article <764957066snx@skyld.grendel.com>, jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
|>
|> In article <gganderson.321.0@augustana.edu> gganderson@augustana.edu writes:

...

|> As I said earlier, there is a large amount of friction to packet BBS
|> "assistance" to NTS traffic. Since awards for traffic handling is in
|> the number of messages handled, (Brass Pounders Award) it's fairly
|> obvious that an un-attended automatic system can handle orders of
|> magnitude more traffic than any human can. (Voice or CW) And as a
|> result of this, some (non-automated) NTS personal have pitched a fit
|> about packet BBS forwarding of NTS traffic.

Yeah - I keep getting these "BPL" things ...
Don't care if I get one or not. Wasn't asked if I wanted any.
Was asked to provide monthly traffic summaries, and I do so.

But for heavens sake NTS - figure out a better way to give
recognition! Maybe a "KPL" for the folks that originate and deliver
via the BBS network, and a "SRC" for the sysops that provide the gear.

KPL = Keyboard Pounders League.
SRC = Sysop Recognition Certificate.

But in any case, stop trying to force fit things that were appropriate
40 or more years ago to the present reality.

...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

852. Re: NTS Only BBS? (was Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 19:37:29 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nf8pp$l66@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49745

In article <1994Mar29.162610.20876@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> In article <gganderson.321.0@augustana.edu> gganderson@augustana.edu (Kevin Anderson -7325) writes:
|> >(2) I how much time, effort, and cost is involved in running a BBS?

|> The major cost of operating a full service BBS is *time*. It takes
|> hours a day to manage the system and deal with naive users. There
|> are routing databases to maintain, rewrite files to update, manual
|> rerouting of naive user Email attempts, etc, etc, etc. Many Sysops
|> keep spare radios and antennas, and spare computers, in order to
|> maintain service in the event of downtime due to equipment failure.
|> The wear and tear on the radio equipment is considerably higher
|> than what most amateur grade equipment was designed to withstand.
|> Since it's 24 hr operation, good lightning protection is a must.

Sounds like Gary needs better BBS software, a better configuration,
or more help from his users. I find that the system takes perhaps
30 minutes per day to service ... but I get a lot of help from the
other folks that use the system - for example with new user education.

Of the average 500 messages per day, perhaps one or two need to be
readdressed by hand, others are handled automatically by the software.

Yes, one needs to keep routing tables up to date. Perhaps one minor
change per week as new local bbs systems come on air, or network links
are added or lost.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

853. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 21:00:38 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nfdlm$llk@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49747

In article <2na50c$bsl@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> In article <2n7bup$3v3@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
|> >The full address for any domain within the BBS network includes
|> >a (normally implied) ".ampr.org" at the end.
|>
|> That is NOT correct.
|>
|> The name spaces do NOT coincide, and CANNOT be mapped from one to the
|> other by the simple suffixing or truncation of ".ampr.org".
|>
|> Do not use the above misinformation in system or network design. You
|> will be disappointed.
|> - Brian

Well Brian ...

... could you enlighten us how the name spaces differ,
and explain why *.ampr.org cannot mean anything we choose
it to mean, just like any other domain?

Or is there some magic required of the subdomains of .ampr.org
that is not required of other .org subdomains?

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

854. Packet Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 21:27:41 UTC
From: monsoor@nextnet.csus.edu
Message-ID: <2nff8d$131@news.csus.edu>
Source record: 49757

I am looking for good Packet software for the "client" side. I have an Amiga 2000 computer and have given up on finding any on it's platform. I guess most Amiga users are not interested in using their computers resources for packet.

I am tring to find a IBM PC packet program called TPK the version I heard was current was TPK-V181.zip. If you know how one can find this via FTP on the Net or are using a GOOD program for use on packet that allows the Uploading/Downloading of files, Mail services, etc. please respond to the mail address: pc-monsoorm@ccs.csus.edu.

Thanks for all the help!

Matthew

--
+---+
Matthew G. Monsoor	USMAIL: 6000 J st., Sacramento, Ca 95819-6091
(916) 278-6288	Internet: monsoor@csus.edu
pager:(916) 328-8913	Packet: n6zsk@km6px.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

855. WANTED: PK232 or KAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 22:02:54 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Mar31.220254.24099@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49748
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am looking for a late model PK232 or KAM for
HF PacTOR. Seen any good deals ? What is your
favorite software for above ?

73's _____
Ken - N9VV | ___ |
|o o _/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |_____|
"Never trust a computer you can't lift"

856. Re: Unknown RTTY mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-03-31 23:21:17 UTC
From: whull@pbs.org
Message-ID: <1994Mar31.192117.1@pbs.org>
Source record: 49749

In article <wilsonjhCnGKA1.Ix4@netcom.com>, wilsonjh@netcom.com (John Wilson) writes:
> I have been monitoring some "utility" signals using an AEA PK232-MBX,
> and have run across many strong signals that the PK232 cannot decode.
> These sound like ordinary two-tone FSK RTTY signals.
> They are often, but not always in the HF maritime bands (6, 8, 12, etc.
> Mhz), and the signal identification feature on the PD232 shows
> 75 baud and mode "unknown". I hear these signals with both narrow
> and wide shifts. Anybody know what they are? A special code for an
> Oriental language? Encrypted data? Something altogether else? Anybody
> know how to copy them?

I believe that you will find these signals are encrypted. They are operating
often in a synchronous rather than asynchronous mode. With out the keying
material, you don't stand much chance of reading them. NSA probably is
able to crack them. There are some Ship to Shore stations operating in
these areas in the NAVTEX (AMTOR) fec mode. Your unit will read them
nicely. There is also Ship to Shore ARQ which you can monitor..only
problem being that the freq between shore and ship are split.

>
> Best 73, Bill (N4LRA)

> John K3KXJ
>

857. Re: internet access

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 02:21:06 UTC
From: mikes13712@aol.com
Message-ID: <2ng0ei$pka@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49750

In article <x83LlP7.tleone@delphi.com>, tleone@delphi.com writes:

Where does one get info on Packet access to Internet. This request comes up frequently. Within America On-Line there is a ham radio area with some data on Packet access. i will be happy to provide answers to e-mail querries to msullivan@carib.vf.ge.com

858. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #89

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 02:46:49 UTC
From: mwestfal@csci.CSusb.EDU
Message-ID: <9404010250.AA06062@silicon.csci.csusb.edu>
Source record: 49751

> Subject : Re: NTS Only BBS? (was Re: [REPOST] NTS Traffic on Packet)
>
> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
>
> : Oh yes - there IS one little problem. How will you convince the
> : NTS folks to USE this system? We ain't solved that one yet.

Of course not. It's a "culture" problem.

> I would like to see local Amateurs volunteer to be the
> end delivery operators for NTS traffic. Each person that volunteered
> would be sent ALL NTSXX @ ZIPCODE NTS traffic that comes in on their assigned
> day. Ideally, they would have a 24 hour personal BBS system that
> has auto-forward capabilities. If a person does not have a 24 hour
> station with auto-forward capabilities, it would be his/her
> responsibility to check the full service board on the assigned day.

And a second radio is needed for voice communications. To preserve
the culture, of course. All the NTS types could have a net at some
specified time to discuss what traffic they passed. After all, who
would want to participate in traffic handling unless their efforts
were known and appreciated by other like-minded individuals?
(Part of the Culture, you know..)

---

73 de Mike, ax.25net: N6KUY@W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
amprnet: n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org [44.18.0.49]
internet : mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu
"I am Clinton of Borg; your paycheck will be assimilated." -Someone on The Net.
GCS/M { -d+ p+ c++ l u++ e+(*) m++(-) s/+ !n-(---) h-- !f g+ w+ t++ r-(--) y+ }

---

859. Re: HAM - INTERNET link info ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 02:53:03 UTC
From: mikes13712@aol.com
Message-ID: <2ng2af$q11@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49761

In article <grunewal.6.2D8F1DE7@ph.und.ac.za>, grunewal@ph.und.ac.za writes:

Looking for internet hamradio gateway. N6QMY/BBS Internet Gateway exists.
Contact pat@Tandem.com (Patrick Mulrooney) for data. He just posted operating
instructions, etc.

860. Re: JNOS and SAM Callsign Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 05:45:04 UTC
From: ron@chaos
Message-ID: <2ngcd0$aa9@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 49752

John Martin (martin@server.cdpa.state.ms.US) wrote:
: Does anyone use SAM Callsign database with JNOS 1.10? If so, can you please
: send me the configuration info needed and is there a version or special
: compile I need? I am using 1.10.

Are you using JNOS 1.10a or 1.10b ? SAM callbook support is in those.
Run the samapi program, do a start callbok in your autoexec.nos
file and set yourself up as the callserver. Then enter callbook <callsign>
or go in the mailbox and enter Q <callsign> to look up calls. The
callbook server is on tcp port 1235.

Ron N8FOW

PS: You may have to recompile the code (or get someone else to) to
have the callbook server. Normally doesn't come compiled in
the distribution .exe files.

861. Re: G-TOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 06:08:23 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <2ngdon$a21@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 49753

In article <N0OVF-300394233922@slip043.mankato.msus.edu>, N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU (Chris Schmelzer) says:
>
>In article <9403241949.AA22980@ATK.COM>, Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM (Rick
>Whiting) wrote:
>
>>(TEXT)
>
>
>yes, I am sure G-TOR is a fantastic protocol, but we all must remember,
>Rick, that G-TOR IS a product of Kantronics and will never take off as long
>as Kantronics does not license it or distribute it's specifications so all
>can take advantage...

According to Karl Medcalf at Kantronics, they are willing to license the protocol to the other manufacturerers (I am sure at a price).
I have had several conversations with AEA on this topic and their answer so is that they are investigating "alternate" protocols and will wait and see what the response is at the Dayton Hamvention to GTOR and Pactor II.

I have had a couple of GTOR qsos and it is very fast when compared to Huffman compressed Pactor. I have found it impossible so for to judge how much "better" it will be in a high QRM enviroment such as 20 meters. If first impressions are correct, we still have not found a replacement for weak signal AMTOR ARQ operation.

73 Gary KF7XP

862. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 16:07:09 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2nhgrd$ghs@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49766

Most of the software authors will do any changes that seem reasonable
to meet NTS's need. I have made many changes to accommodate CAP and MARS
stations/traffic as well as having a large amount of support for ARES/RACES.

I regularly receive input from MARS and CAP but have never heard a word
from any NTS people except way way back when we first established
zip@NTSxx.

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

863. Minisport Hacker #21

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 18:32:02 UTC
From: bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <4B04Jc4w165w@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 49755

MiniSport Laptop Hacker - Vol #21. April 1994
To discourage pecuniary interests, Copyright (c) 1994 Brian Mork

>>> ADMIN
The MLHacker series is formatted to print out on 8.5"x11" sheets manually fed into an Epson LQ-850. I print at 8 lpi, which gives 82 lines per page. My goal is to make each MLHacker one to two pages, to fit front and back on one page. Back issues are available via Internet e-mail and ftp archives and direct from my data line listed below. File download privilege is given on the first call. Use the F)ile option and L)og into the \public\computer directory. No cost 'cause I just like doing it. Do something you're interested in for free and pass it on!

The Air Force has me committed to some massive amounts of overseas flights during April and May. For this reason, I expect MLHacker will take a hiatus during that time.

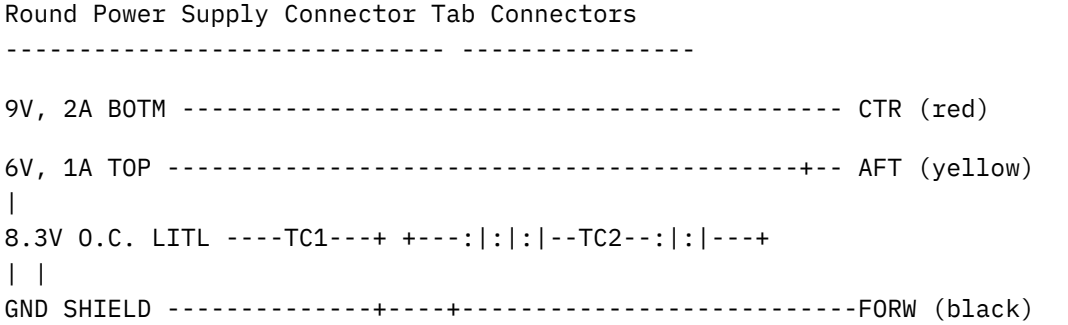
>>> AUTOMOBILE POWER SUPPLY
Something has been bothering me ever since issue #12 of MLHacker. I mentioned how you could tap into your car cigarette lighter, step the voltage down to 9 volts and use that to power your Minisport. So far, true. My bad recommendation was the placement of a noise-killing capacitor and inductor.

Yes, put a big inductor in series (old lamp ballast works fine) to kill ignition glitches. But don't put the capacitor on the car side of the inductor. Put it on the *computer* side of the inductor. The problem is this: When you switch off the computer, the magnetic field sustained by the inductor collapses, forcing continued current flow. But the computer is off! Being off is a high resistance. As the charge collects on this high resistance, the voltage peaks very high. To some extent, the internal Minisport battery, which is effectively in parallel across the power line, begins to conduct (i.e. charge up) as the voltage rises, so there is some limit on the voltage. But I was wrong to suggest putting the capacitor where the inductor could feed off from it. It's much better to put it on the computer side, where it will dampen the inbound current. An additional improvement would be to put a diode across the inductor (cathode, banded end toward the car). It will then short out the inductor spike upon power-down.

Some folks have indicated they run the Minisport straight from 12 volts. I'm not sure I'd recommend that, but I'd be interested in anybody's success doing this. Battery? Direct from car? One MLH reader is working to modify a drill battery pack to power his Minisport. I hope to talk him into writing up notes on the project.

>>> INSIDE THE BATTERY PACK
Jim sent me a dead battery pack to rip apart. Aha! The final link to the puzzle. MLH #12 discusses the wall adapter/battery pack connection. MLH #14 discusses the battery pack/computer connection. Issues #17 and #18 discuss the switching power supply board inside the Minisport. Finally, here's the stuff from inside the battery pack. In the process of documenting this, I discovered another error from issue #12--my description of the small pin on the 3-pin charging connector. I believe the information provided here to be the correct interpretation.

BATTERY PACK INTERNALS



There is also a tiny chip capacitor between the 9V supply rail and ground. A parallel surface mount spot (for a resistor?) is empty on the circuit board inside the one battery pack I've inspected.

The charger adapter has four connections: the shield, two similar pins, and a third pin smaller than the other two, thus the titles BOTM, TOP, and LITL. The tab connections on the bottom of the battery pack correspond to the three slide connectors visible inside the minisport when you remove the battery pack. The colors correspond to the wiring color visible inside the computer when the bottom is removed.

TC1 is a thermal cutoff unit, tightly mounted to the battery cell closest to ground. TC2 appears physically similar. While charging this battery pack, I monitored the voltages on the power supply connector. BOTM was 9.2V, TOP was 7.6V, and LITL was zero volts. I applied a heat gun onto TC1, and at 0:12 the voltage at LITL jumped up to 8.3 volts. At 0:40, TC1 closed and the voltage at LITL went back to 0 volts.

It seems clear that the design of this system is to overvoltage the batteries (7.2v onto a 5x1.2 => 6.0v battery pack) and when the batteries get warm, the thermal cutoff ungrounds a signal back to the charging unit. To confirm that the charger responds to the signal, I loaded the battery pack with a 20 ohm resistor and hooked up the charger, giving 7.2 volts across the resistor (about 350 mA drain, 2.5 watts). I would expect that if the charger shut off, the voltage would drop a little bit as the battery pack picked up the entire load and started discharging. Sure enough, after about 20 seconds of heating TC1, the voltage across the resistor dropped to 6.8 volts.

Heating TC2 has expected results. While charging, I measured 7.0 volts across an unloaded, charging battery. At 0:20 of heating, an audible

click occurred and the voltage dropped to 2.9 volts. I turned off the heat gun and at 1:14, I heard another click and the voltage comes back up. While *not* charging, the voltage goes from 6.5 to 0.0 with nearly identical timing. I think the 2.9 volts observed while charging was residual output from the charging unit.

>>> BAYCOM VS POOR MAN'S PACKET
Poor Man's Packet software works fine to receive packets on the Minisport using the hardware described back in MLHacker #9. It does not work on transmit. If you try to send a packet, the transmit tones just lock up at 1200 Hz or 2200 Hz. This was confirmed using another ham's (thanks Ron) PMP hardware rigged to run off COM1 (normal DB-9 out the back). PMP is written in C, including the AX.25 bit packing routines. I think these are just not fast enough when run on the 8 MHz Minisport.

Baycom uses a separately loaded driver to talk to the hardware. It's small and efficient, probably written in assembly. I got a copy of Baycom software and using Ron's Baycom hardware, which was rigged to operate on a parallel port, everything worked fine.

Conclusion? The Minisport needs bit packing routines written in assembly. Baycom offers this; PMP does not. I thought the PMP hardware was designed to be bit compatible with Baycom (e.g. RTS does the PTT function, and so on). Apparently, this is not so. When I redirect the Baycom to COM2, it does not work with the PMP hardware I built and described in MLHacker #9.

I don't have the time right now to do an assembly rewrite of the PMP software, so I want to figure out how to use the Baycom software. Anybody out there more familiar with Baycom and what bit lines it uses for what? Eventually I'll poke around and find out what's going on, but maybe somebody could save me the trouble.

>>> FUTURE PROJECTS
I saved up money for several months and purchased a Fluke 97 digital storage scope / DMM "do everything" box. It's roll mode data monitor worked great for probing the battery pack. Expensive, but a *superior* bench top accessory. I'm interested in anybody using one of these. Mine has an optical data interface and that will, I'm sure, eventually be hooked to my Minisport.

I also picked up a 670 nm laser diode assembly, including a photodetector and stepper motor. The light beam comes up through the shaft of the stepper motor, allowing the outbound beam to be aimed onto one of eight mirrored segments, and reflected forward. Inbound light is collected by all eight segments simultaneously and focused onto the on-axis photodetector. I wonder if I can hook this up to the computer to do a laser light show. Or maybe a proof of concept optical radar. Hmm... :-)

Please provide feedback! * Direct data 1-509-244-9260
* ARO Net KA9SNF@wb7nnf.#ewa.wa.usa
* Internet bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us

73, Brian * 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011

864. TCP/IP <--> FBB ax.25 link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 19:13:03 UTC
From: HOSPICE@rivendell.otago.ac.NZ
Message-ID: <01HAOY3WODEAP1KTAW@rivendell.otago.ac.nz>
Source record: 49756

Re: Subject: TCP/IP-f6fbb (ax25) link, how do you do it ?

Daniel writes:

>Would anybody know how to manage forward between a tcp/ip STATION
>and a f6fbb BBS without being declared as a BBS (eg, when you send out
>to the f6fbb BBS the command sp xxxxx < hb9vbc @ hb9vbc, it immediately
>advises the sysop and tells you that they don't forward to hb9vbc bbs!)
>Where does this have to be fixed ?

Sending SP ZL4ABC < ZL4DEF @ ZL4GHI to an FBB BBS results in an msg labelled
like this:

```
Message Choice - [*]
Msg # TSL Size To @BBS From Date/Time Subject
------ --- ---- ------ ------ ------ ----------- ----------------------
25493 PNL 0 ZL4ABC@ZL4GHI ZL4DEF 940401/00:58 TEST
```

As you have discovered, unless the FBB has a forwarding path set for the
@BBS, then it goes nowhere and the sysop gets a msg.

Posting the same SP on a JNOS station produces a msg for ZL4ABC on that
JNOS station, with the msg being labelled as coming from ZL4DEF@ZL4GHI.

If you could state your intent in posting that address format to an FBB, more
useful help may be possible.

>Thanks for any help !
>
>73s de Daniel
>
>--
> __
> /// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
>__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
>\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

Cheers Brendon ZL4RAE SysOp @ ZL4AA (An FBB 5.15 BBS)
hospice@otago.ac.nz

865. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 21:34:22 UTC
From: killer@lorien
Message-ID: <2ni40u$pg8@pegasus.cc.ucf.edu>
Source record: 49758
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Dean Aldridge (aldridged@ccc.govt.nz) wrote:
: zawada@softage.demon.co.uk (A Gnome On A Mission)

: The XR2206 is a function generator. I've seen examples of it giving
: sinewaves, sawtooths and square waves. I think there are a few places you
: can get them. I'm not sure if they've been deleted or not because I've
: seen them in some pretty old schematics. I live in New Zealand but I
: can't suggest any American outlets, except maybe try Paia or Digikey (ie:
: the biggies). I know you can get them from "Farnell Electronics",
: Private Bag, Market Rd, Auckland, New Zealand, or in Australia there are
: several companies that could probably help, like Dick Smith Electronics
: or Rod Irving Electronics (sorry don't have a contact number for them).

: Good luck in your search

: Dean

I used XR2206 and XR2211 for RTTY modulator and demodulator
application.
I also used MC14046B for the modulator part(XR2206), too.
You may use MC14046B or 4046B for that function generator
purpose

--
Kijun R. Park
Center for Research and Education in Optics and Lasers - CREOL
University of Central Florida

HL2AMO
killer@lorien.creol.ucf.edu
killer@gra.creol.ucf.edu 407-658-6865 (Voice)
407-658-6864 (Fax)

866. Msys v1.17

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-01 22:38:47 UTC
From: kirk@bork.ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <2ni7pnINN5pm@charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu>
Source record: 49759

Hi, I'm looking for the newest version of MSYS, which I heard was v1.17.
I was told by a friend locally that v1.17 was on the InterNet for
FTP, but I can't seem to find it through archie.

tnx...73 de KD6DZP, Paul

867. aprs403b/aprs403x.zip - Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-02 00:56:55 UTC
From: TPDugan@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <9404020056.kp13001@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 49760
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

pub/msdos/packet/
aprs403b.zip Updated files for APRS Packet Reporting System
aprs403x.zip Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Aprs403b.zip is the latest version (as of 25 March 94) of APRS, and includes only the bare minimum of files, plus an updated .map file. Aprs403x.zip contains all the other files required for a complete package, plus all supplemental files normally included in xtrannn.zip. If you have an earlier version of aprs403.zip, aprs403b.zip is all you need. Both files are needed for the full package.

Changes since version 400 include a fix for AEA TNCs, ability to interface GPS and TNC with only one serial port, and a few minor bug fixes.

APRS avoids the complexity and limitations of trying to maintain a connected packet radio network. It accomplishes the real-time display of operational traffic via UI frame broadcasts and map displays. A station with information to contribute transmits it, and all stations receive it.

Uploaded for the author, Bob Bruninga, WB4APR @ WB3V.MD.USA

Tim Dugan KA3YYP
TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil

868. Re: tcp/ip on at&t 3B2 or 3B1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-02 02:04:07 UTC
From: tgoodin@delphi.com
Message-ID: <Zi2uZDn.tgoodin@delphi.com>
Source record: 49762

Yes try ucsd.edu
hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming
look for k5jb* files
This is the K5JB NET version (a subset of KA9Q)
runs great on my 3B2.
Tim KD4OFO
TGOODIN @ DELPHI.COM

869. Re: Msys v1.17

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-02 02:11:11 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr2.021111.886@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49763

MSYS 1.17 is available through 137.148.21.6. Questions to
WA8BXN @ WA8BXN.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA or NO8M @ NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA.
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu will work, too.
73,
Steve
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
NO8M @ NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

870. TNET-X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-02 05:56:39 UTC
From: dmeredith@aznet.stat.com
Message-ID: <5155Jc1w165w@aznet.stat.com>
Source record: 49764

Hello Out there!
I have just implemented the X1-J software on my backbone network and am having some difficulty with the ACL function. Unfortunately we have some abusers out here, and the function does not appear to work whatsoever. If anyone has experience with this and is making it work, please advise.

Your help would be greatly appreciated. I've attempted to contact the author, G8KBB@G8KBB.AMPR.ORG, but nothing received back just yet.

Dan

\--/
Daniel J. Meredith | Internet: dmeredith@aznet.stat.com
P.O. Box 44563 | or postmaster@aznet.stat.com
Phoenix, Arizona | Ax.25: n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
85064-4563 ___|
| Bell Atlantic Mobile Systems
Home & Fax : +602-956-2566 | Internet: ba.com
Data : +602-912-0225 | Banyon: Daniel J. Meredith@CS_TEMPE@BAMASW

871. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-02 06:25:32 UTC
From: bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <0c75Jc2w165w@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 49765
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

ceb@synergy.ai.mit.edu (Christopher Barnhart) writes:

> |> Help, has anyone out there heard of a chip XR2206?
>
> This device is a Monolithic Function Generator made by EXAR.
> Don't know where do get them anymore. I think EXAR died or
> or was purchased by someone.

Isn't this a modem chip? I think EXAR is alive and well. My
dual 16C550 chip on my PC's i/o board has an EXAR label.

872. Anyone using AmigaNOS??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-02 19:55:09 UTC
From: hardie@herald.usask.ca
Message-ID: <2nkiit$lce@tribune.usask.ca>
Source record: 49767

Is anyone out there successfully using AmigaNOS? I'm having trouble getting it to do some things that I thought would be relatively easy.
First, I am using V2.9n and I have 2 TNCs so I can run two separate copies of AmigaNOS on my A3000. One copy uses my VE5VA call and the other is set up to use my other call VE5ESE. I set both copies up to fire up netrom but if I try a "netrom connect" from one to the other the attempt times out and fails, even though I can see in the trace window that the receiving end is giving a response of some sort (an RR).
Any ideas why my netrom won't respond? It also will not respond if I only fire up one AmigaNOS and use the other TNC as a normal AX25 and try to connect to the netrom that way. Furthermore, the route updates are going out and are accepted by our local netrom node but if I do an AX25 connect to that and then try a connect from there back to my netrom it still times out.

The other problem is that I can't get one of the AmigaNOS copies to act as a domain server for the other. If VE5VA has all the local IP addresses/names in its domain.txt file and VE5ESE sets up a "domain addserver" to point at ve5va, then if ve5ese tries to get domain info from ve5va (e.g. asks for ve5dsc.ampr.org) then ve5va will respond with a message which in the trace window shows that its ICMP field says node Unreachable code Port.
ve5dsc is definitely in the domain.txt file. Are there other commands (e.g. arp) that need to be set up to make ve5va act as a domain name server?

Finally, is there an Email reflector for AmigaNOS? I'm on the nos-bbs reflector but I think some of my questions are specific to AmigaNOS rather than JNOS.

73 de Pete
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca
--
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca

873. NUTTIN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 03:13:17 UTC
From: gene.wagner@springsboard.org
Message-ID: <940402221834855@springsboard.org>
Source record: 49776

PAUL :
I JUST GOT ON HERE FOR A KICK SEE YOU HAVE LEFT ME A MESSAGE ABOUT DOG RACES HUMMM MUST HAVE BEEN COUPLE MONTHS AGO HUH! ANYWAY WHILE I'M ON HERE I'LL SAY WE I OR THE CLUB WHAT EVER HAVE THE PACKET BBS RUNNING FULL OUT NOW ITS COLLECTING MEASSAGES AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 150 A DAY HI SO GET WITH IT YOU NEED A TNC !!!!! AND USE THE HT FOR A RIG HI.. HERAMN IS GOING TO DO THAT WHEN HE COMES BACK FROM A VACATION IN FLORIDA... WITH A SUN TAN I BET ANY WAY ALSO IF YOU READ THIS. WE HAVE A SPECIAL MEETING UP AT THE AIRPORT THIS NEXT TUEDAY 04-05 ALL ABOUT PACKET I'M SUPPOSED TO GIVE THEM ALL THE LATEST POOP! BUT I'M NOT SURE I CAN HI SEE YA ONE OF THESE DAYS SOON I HOPE.... GENE..

874. MYSYS.EXE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 03:16:57 UTC
From: gene.wagner@springsboard.org
Message-ID: <940402221834856@springsboard.org>
Source record: 49777

ALEX DO YOU SUPPOSE YOU COULD FIND THE FILE SOME WHERE CALLED
MYSYS.EXE VERSION 117 MAYBE MYSYS117.EXE ITS A BBS PROGRAM AND IT IS
OUT THERE CAUSE I SEEN IT COME THRU ON THE PACKET SYSTEM. ALSO THERE
MIGHT BE ONE CALLED RLI.EXE ALSO I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE MAYBE WE COULD
UPDATE THE BBS HERE IF WE HAD ONE OR THE OTHER. I HAVE WROTE BOTH OF
THEM BUT THEY DON'T ANSWER THIER MAIL HI SEE YOU.. OH THE NEXT
BREAKFAST IS AT THE OAKRIDGE DOWN TOWN SO I HEARD.. SEE YA GENE

875. PAL,GAL Programming software needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 03:28:11 UTC
From: ujonsson@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <ujonsson-020494222127@slip1-6.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 49775

I am looking for a software package like CUPL that can generate code for PAL and GAL circuits. I have a CULP starter kit but I can't justify spending $1500 for the full version. Is there any Shareware programs out there?

Please respond via E-Mail. I don't read News on a regular basis.

Thanks,

Ulf

876. RE: 386 BIG QRM PROBLEM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 04:38:46 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <765348091-0-22885@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49768

You could also try changing the clock speed on the machine; most just have
an CTRL-ALT-+ and CTRL-ALT-- type of thing to do it. Mine does, and it also
has a jumper to make a change in speed more permanent; if you have a 50mhz
386, and you are working 50 mhz range, that won't wokr obviously 8-).
On mine, I can just tune an indoor radio up the dial and there are really
loud harmonics (prolly not helped by the fact it isn't in a case yet 8-)
That reminds me of the other thing; Check the case. You can get a new
one, or just make sure the expansion bay slots are all covered; those suckers
are basically fancy radio antennas straight off of the computer bus.
Hope it helps.
Henry Wertz
Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

877. Re: TNET-X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 09:14:34 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <765389674snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49769

In article <5155Jc1w165w@aznet.stat.com> dmeredith@aznet.stat.com (Daniel J. Meredith) writes:
>Hello Out there!
> I have just implemented the X1-J software on my backbone network and am
>having some difficulty with the ACL function. Unfortunately we have some
>abusers out here, and the function does not appear to work whatsoever.
>If anyone has experience with this and is making it work, please advise.
>
Although I have only tried it on X1H, I have had the same problem.

>Your help would be greatly appreciated. I've attempted to contact the
>author, G8KBB@G8KBB.AMPR.ORG, but nothing received back just yet.
>
It is very unlikely that you will ever get anything back from that address, I think all 44.*.*.* stuff currently gets routed to somewhere in the US, and there is insufficient information to get it any further. You could try g8kbb@gb7mxm.#36.gbr.eu on the AX25 packet network instead.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

878. TPK under Unix ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 13:18:10 UTC
From: cerdini@zen.gatelink.fr.net
Message-ID: <2nmfmi$469@zen.gatelink.fr.net>
Source record: 49770

Hi all !

I should be interrested to use TPK with Unix system.. I don't know if it is possible, all versions I see on FTP was running under DOS. Perhaps we can found some C sources somewhere ? I don't know...

If you have an idea, please contact me by E-Mail or News...

73' to all :)
--
Michel CERDINI BP5574 69247 Lyon Cedex 05 | E-Mail cerdini@zen.gatelink.fr.net
BBS/RTC Videotex ZENITH (8 acces) 24h/24 | AX25 F1ITS@FF2LY.FRHA.FRA.EU
Minitel: 7836.1996 - V32b/V42b: 7836.1001 |AmprNet F1ITS.AMPR.ORG [44.151.69.10]

879. Re: TNET-X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 14:34:30 UTC
From: paul@topsy.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <765383670snz@topsy.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49771

In article <5155Jc1w165w@aznet.stat.com>
dmeredith@aznet.stat.com "Daniel J. Meredith" writes:

> Hello Out there!
> I have just implemented the X1-J software on my backbone network and am
> having some difficulty with the ACL function. Unfortunately we have some
> abusers out here, and the function does not appear to work whatsoever.
> If anyone has experience with this and is making it work, please advise.
>
> Your help would be greatly appreciated. I've attempted to contact the
> author, G8KBB@G8KBB.AMPR.ORG, but nothing received back just yet.
>
>
The mail address for G8KBB is G8KBB@GB7MXM.#36.GBR.EU
IP across the pond depends on too many factors, mother luck being the
primary one.

73
--
Paul Turvey | paul@topsy.demon.co.uk
| Amprnet: paul@g1pjj.ampr.org
| AX25: g1pjj@gb7zaa.#34.gbr.eu

880. Re: HELP: Anyone know what a XR2206 chip is?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 19:43:52 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCnp854.ADp@netcom.com>
Source record: 49772
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

>In article <2n8crrINN451@life.ai.mit.edu>,
>Christopher Barnhart <ceb@synergy.ai.mit.edu> wrote:
>>
>>This device is a Monolithic Function Generator made by EXAR.
>>Don't know where do get them anymore. I think EXAR died

EXAR still exists, a friend of mine works there in Silicon Valley. Talked
with him a few days ago, so as of a few days ago, EXAR is alive.
Don't know if they own themselves, or someone else does....
++
Happy chocolate bunnies!

881. Packet BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 19:50:28 UTC
From: talon@merlin.etsu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr3.195028.15098@ra.oc.com>
Source record: 49773

I am wanting to run a packet BBS using a PC and a MFJ-1270. Does anyone know
any good PBBS programs and where to get them.

Tnx es 73 de KB5ULK

--

David Fox (KB5ULK) |Disclaimer: My words or actions
Internet: talon@wizard.etsu.edu |actions of the University or of
talon@merlin.etsu.edu |Radio East Texas State University,
s8623f@etsuv2.etsu.edu |unless, of course, there was a
2m band: 147.02, 146.78, 146.52 Mhz. |vote!!! :)

"Treat your airplane like a woman. Get inside her and take her to heaven
and back, five times a day!! WOOF WOOF!" - Lord Flasheart, from Blackadder IV

"Set bazookoids to kill, stuff, and mount!"-Dave Lister, from Red Dwarf

---

882. FTP-able copy of AX.25 standard?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-03 20:36:21 UTC
From: mrmoose@netcom.com
Message-ID: <mrmooseCnpAKL.K0B@netcom.com>
Source record: 49774

I'm too cheap (well, perhaps, "too cheap" is not an operative phrase in ham lingo) to buy a book with a description of AX.25. Besides I'm a regulation kinda guy, and I would like to have a look at the official...(drum roll, please)...

"American Radio Relay League, Inc., AX. 25 Amateur Packet-Radio Link-Layer Protocol, Version 2.0, October 1984 (or compatible),"

as quoted from my FTP'ed version of Part 97. I am assuming, of course, that my copy of Part 97 is citing the most recent revision of AX.25.

At any rate, is it around?

thanks

jb

883. Re: AEA & Kantronics TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 03:39:47 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCnpu6B.KxM@netcom.com>
Source record: 49778

If you choose to get the MFJ 1270, get a real 1270 (older version) and NOT the 1270A or 1270B. The critical difference is if the MFJ TNC in question has a switch of some sort to change between HF/FSK and VHF/AFSK operation.

I have a 1270 and also a 1270B. The 1270 has been an excellent TNC while the 1270B NEVER functioned correctly in a VHF/AFSK environment. The main difference (as far as I can see) is that the 1270 has real filters (switch capacitor) in the audio front end at the mark & space freqs while the 1270B replaces it with a very simple RC filter. The simple RC filter is much easier to switch between VHF and HF operation but is at the same time far less effective as a filter. The 1270 is more difficult to switch between VHF and HF (MFJ claims it can be done), but who wants to run HF packet when there are much more robust modes available? By the by, both the 1270 and 1270B are based on the TAPR TNC II design and should be firmware compatable.

Oh, what did I do with my junk 1270B? I installed a 9600 baud modem, thus bypassing the crummy Mighty Fine Junk kludge. The TNC hardware now works just fine in KISS mode. I did have to trash the MFJ firmware because the automatic powerup reset that it does every few minutes in KISS mode goofed up the TNC parameters I set. MFJ did (when asked) provide a way to shut off this autorest facility, however their fix only increased the length of time between resets from minutes to tens of minutes. I've since replace the firmware with KISS-only firmware and have had no problems since.

You might well consider the KPC-3 as an alternetive. It is true that is uses a proprietary archetecture and that other TNC firmware (NetRom et al) won't run on it. It also is incapable of 9600 baud operation. On the other hand, if you don't want to do these things and are interested in pure 1200 baud VHF/AFSK, the KPC-3 is difficult to beat. The internal mailbox is much more user friendly than the MFJ version. The KPC-3 also provides KA-node facilities that are very useful if that's your bag. My KPC-3 has been in operation in KISS mode (continuously) for the last year or so. It has been flawless in performance (outside of cockpit trouble, that is!).

73 de Glenn wb6w@netcom.com or wb6w@n6iiu.#nocal.ca.usa.na

884. Re: KPC-3 and TCPIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 03:45:11 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCnpuFC.LAw@netcom.com>
Source record: 49782

I also have run my KPC-3 is KISS and software squelch. It has been flawless. It does stay in KISS mode thru power cycles, though it hasn't seen many of those - it's been on nearly continuously for the last year or more.

An excellent product for what it does.

73 de Glenn wb6w@netcom.com or wb6w@n6iiu.#nocal.ca.usa

885. Re: good term for KPC3??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 03:53:14 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCnpusq.Lyt@netcom.com>
Source record: 49779

Actually, any terminal program you have that will talk to a vanilla modem should be just fine - no special program is needed.

73 de Glenn wb6w@netcom.com

886. weather obs by packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 05:33:11 UTC
From: cq068@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2no8qn$bpg@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 49780

I'm looking for anyone who has (or is planning) to interface
weather instruments with packet system at their station.
Drop me a line with success stories, questions, etc.

Stevenb Lapinskas
KA1JJA
cq068@cleveland.freent.edu

887. Re: Discone vs 5/8 wave for 2m packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 15:06:28 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1994Apr4.150628.24429@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 49781
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

garlau@eis.calstate.edu (Gary T. Lau) writes:

>It's almost a choice of two evils: struggle with the multipath and wait
>for a better time of day for a connection or add to the congestion on the
>packet channel by creating a "hidden terminal" to other stations on the
>same frequency, which the beam will do.

Or the third evil, put up yet another node or digital repeater ...

Ciao -- 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

888. Re: AEA & Kantronics TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 15:12:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Apr4.151242.22346@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49783

In article <wb6wCnpu6B.KxM@netcom.com> wb6w@netcom.com (Glenn Thomas) writes:
>
>I have a 1270 and also a 1270B. The 1270 has been an excellent TNC while
>the 1270B NEVER functioned correctly in a VHF/AFSK environment. The main
>difference (as far as I can see) is that the 1270 has real filters
>(switch capacitor) in the audio front end at the mark & space freqs
>while the 1270B replaces it with a very simple RC filter. The simple RC
>filter is much easier to switch between VHF and HF operation but is at the
>same time far less effective as a filter. The 1270 is more difficult to
>switch between VHF and HF (MFJ claims it can be done), but who wants to
>run HF packet when there are much more robust modes available? By the by,
>both the 1270 and 1270B are based on the TAPR TNC II design and should be
>firmware compatable.

MFJ was acting based on the advice and experience of TNC 2 users when
they removed the MF10 filter section. Many of us discovered that the
tone twist introduced by the MF10 caused failures to correctly demodulate
packets. The TAPR suggested cure was to remove the MF10 and jumper it
out with a capacitor/resistor combination. Since that worked much better
in practice, MFJ started building their TNCs that way from the factory.

Since VHF/UHF packet links are rarely noisy, no audio filtering is
required in the TNC, and the tone twist introduced by the MF10 was
often very detrimental. It may be that the particular radio you were
using with the 1270B had tone twist of its own that was complemented
by the MF10 in the original 1270. If you connect directly to the
discriminator, you should get flat tones out for the TNC and it'll
be much happier.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

889. Re: Unknown RTTY mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 16:18:29 UTC
From: jdc@cci.com
Message-ID: <CnqtAu.4q@sunsrvr6.cci.com>
Source record: 49784

In article <wilsonjhCnGKA1.Ix4@netcom.com>,
John Wilson <wilsonjh@netcom.com> wrote:
>I have been monitoring some "utility" signals using an AEA PK232-MBX,
>and have run across many strong signals that the PK232 cannot decode.
>These sound like ordinary two-tone FSK RTTY signals.
>They are often, but not always in the HF maritime bands (6, 8, 12, etc.
>Mhz), and the signal identification feature on the PD232 shows
>75 baud and mode "unknown". I hear these signals with both narrow
>and wide shifts. Anybody know what they are? A special code for an
>Oriental language? Encrypted data? Something altogether else? Anybody
>know how to copy them?
>
>Tnx es 73,
>John K3KXJ

I have also run into these signals. I always thought the inability
to decode them was due to shortcomings in hardware interface and
software. (I use Hamcom 2.2 with the 741 op-amp interface.) But
this may not be the case.

After receiving the last half of a weather-fax map, the station switched
to RTTY. It was strong signal, and the weather-fax came in OK. After
it switched to RTTY I fired up Hamcom 2.2. It was easy to figure out
frequency shift and baud rate with the "Spectrum" and "Bit length"
screens. But the text was undeciperable gobbledygook.

Seems like it must be some type of maritime-related station. Anybody
have more specific info?

73...Jim N2VNO

890. BBS software for Unix?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 16:46:53 UTC
From: garym@alsys.com
Message-ID: <CnquM9.7o0@alsys.com>
Source record: 49789

We would like to put up a packet BBS on a Sun workstation running Unix. Are there any BBS software packages available? The only one I have heard about is from N0ARY but it's not available. I would rather not reinvent the wheel.

--GaryM

891. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 17:01:34 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nph5e$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49785

In article <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
|> In article <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
|> >Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:

|> I have lately seen traffic duplicated 2 or 3 times. One message I sent to
|> my STM at the other end of the section got there 4 times. We have had
|> a rash of multiple NTS deliveries.

This is a very serious problem.

There are many possible causes, but they all come down to poor operating
practices by the sysops. If the sysops had things set up reasonably,
and made certain their systems were operating properly, then there would
be no (zero, zilch, none) duplicated bulletins.

Personal messages and NTS traffic are handled differently.
Duplicates are allowed to occur, rather than lose an occasional message.
However, these duplicates should be rare: 1 in 1000 perhaps.

Sounds like the sysops involved have not done a very good job of
getting their systems to work.

You can't just "Load the BBS software and away you go."
It takes thought, planning, cooperation, and coordination to make a network
work properly. In the past couple years, I have noticed a distinct lack of
all of the above in many parts of the BBS network.

Perhaps time for some organization to take a leadership postion here?

(ARRL, where are you when you are needed?)

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

892. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 17:07:57 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nphhd$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49786

In article <1994Mar29.100554.3059@hemlock.cray.com>, andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:
|>
|> In article <2n7bup$3v3@hpbab.mentorg.com>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
|> > [...]
|> > The full address for any domain within the BBS network includes
|> > a (normally implied) ".ampr.org" at the end. Within the BBS
|> > network, we drop this. It is the responsibility of the gateway
|> > software to handle the required domain name translations.
|>
|> With all due respect, the first 2 sentences are total poppycock. I
|> can just imagine the looks I'd get telling PBBS sysops that there
|> has been an "implied" .ampr.org stuck on the end of their addresses.
|> So, as coordinator for the ampr.org namespace in Minnesota, should
|> I be registering all the PBBSs in the state ?

Would you explain please?
Why would not *not* register all addresses within your domain?
How else will addresses become known?
How else will coordination take place.

|> > The actual problem we wish to solve by using "NOAM" instead of
|> > "NA" has nothing at all to do with message routing. It is simply
|> > a matter of user education. Users *of the interenet* have been
|> > sending messages *in that network* to "xx.usa.na". Those messages
|> > quite properly get to Namibia. This is not quite what the user
|> > intended when they made the addressing blunder.
|>
|> Let me get this straight - amongst the many myopic, NIH-based
|> decsions made during the evolvement of the PBBS network (including
|> left-to-right parsing - hence the subject of this thread) was one
|> to use a top-level designator that was already used in a different
|> domain - and then blame the users for the confusion that arises..

What "left to right parsing"? You clearly have no clue on this topic.

What "top level designator that was already used ..."?
Can you explain what you are hinting at here? The "NA" domain:

1. Did not exist when packet BBS domain names were chosen.

2. Is not a top level domain the the packet BBS network.

|> Let's face it, namespaces (like routes) are always leaky in practice -
|> if you choose to ignore that fact during the design phase, I fail
|> to see how shifting the blame to the users helps.

Excuse me?

You are perhaps talking about the internet, which chose to ignore
the existing use of NA in one of it's connected networks?

Or do you mean the stupidity of *not* registering the packet BBS domains?

Who should register them? Why have they not done so?

... Hank

|> --
|> andyw N0REN/G1XRL
|>
|> andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

893. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 17:11:35 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr4.171135.4422@combdyn.com>
Source record: 49787

There has recently been a lot of local interest in NTS, I just started running the packet bbs for the area.....and I'd like to know how I get setup to handle NTS.

Is there any coordination of NTS? What postal codes do I have to handle, how do I set it up, and how do I route outgoing stuff, etc.

Our club is scrambling to set up a radio station at the new local Red Cross building....it would be nice to have it operational before the Red Cross conducts their simulated emergency next month....should be fun. We are setting up HF, VHF voice and VHF packet....and CB with the local REACT people.

--
WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ

Praxis BBS - 529 1610 | CYSNET BBS - 526 4304 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 526 6957
---
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

894. Re: more re:NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 17:30:39 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2npirv$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49788

In article <CnnAE0.Fy4@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan Ostroy)
writes:

Just a few comments on Dan's response.

I'll ignore all the personal attacks, they do nothing to move the
discussion forward.

|> In the old NTS, if nobody checked into the net, the traffic did not move.
|> The BBS system is *no different* than any other net: traffic is presented
|> to it, traffic is (or is not) taken from it and delivered.
|>
|> RESPONSE:
|> However, in the old NTS, the last person holding the traffic
|> had an obligation to service the message back to
|> the originator, if it was undeliverable. No similar
|> mechanism exists in the bbs world. True, it could, but
|> as yet it doesn't. And yes, go ahead and lay blame on the
|> users for not promulgating requirements. I'll concede that one.

And why should things be different now?

Service messages *can* and often *are* automatically generated.

(My system does *not* generate them automatically, I do this personally.)

If NTS choses to assign liason to the BBS network, things will
work just fine, as demonstrated in many parts of the country.
If NTS choses to "just let things happen any old way" then things
will not work. An un-organized network will indeed fail, as has
happened with NTS use of the packet network.

Why has the ARRL chosen to avoid a leadership position here?

|> Again, it's the concept of a continuous network of operators, versus
|> a bunch of far-flung independent bbs users. Perhaps we don't need
|> evolution of the NTS, but revolution. Let's replace the existing NTS
|> organization with a new one - perhaps call it the Third Party E-mail
|> Users Group (TPEUG). The role of TPEUG might be to come up with
|> a set of standards for originating and delivering third-party email
|> via the bbs network. Individual TPEUG chapters in each section or
|> state might take on the scheduling of TPEUG members to retrieve
|> third-party email from their local boards. Where would TPEUG
|> members come from? Maybe from the community of bbs users, maybe
|> a few from the old NTS community. Keeping them organized and focused
|> on their mission might be challenging, though, since TPEUG members
|> would never have a reason to talk to each other, as all communication

|> is between the user and the bbs. I wonder how many users would be
|> excited by this facet of amateur activity and find it enjoyable?
|> ** TPEUG is nothing like NTS - not even close. **
|> Would TPEUG survive, or become just another boring techno-concept.
|> Really, I don't claim to know.
|> (I hesitate to bring up a dirty word in this enlightened environment,
|> but where is the camaraderie?)

And how is "TPEUG" any different than NTS?
I read what you wrote above, and see exactly the same operation.
Hams using radios to move messages for third parties.
Why would NTS create a "... group of far-flung independent..."?
Seems to me that is what NTS is right now ...

|> In the spirit of constructive amateur radio dialogue....

Sorry you didn't like my midwest directness ...

Will restate my main thesis: The ARRL has failed to take a leadership
postion in a rapidly growing portion of the hobby. Due to that lack of
leadership, the NTS system has failed to make use of a valuable resource
now available to it. I have personally spent as much time and energy as I'm
willing to spend attempting to convince the ARRL leadership to take action.

My question to the net is: if the ARRL will not take a leadership position,
then which organization might?

What we have today in the BBS network is near chaos. Early in the
development of the network things were much simpler. A few people made the
decisions, the others followed, and we built an intitial network. The
initial work was successful; we now have a widespread network, with a large
number of users. We do not, however, have *any* form of organization
within that network. The ARRL *could* take a leaderhip position, and help
to organize, set standards, and discover best operating practices. They
have not done this.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

895. bbs versus NTS ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 19:10:59 UTC
From: ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <Cnr1AE.4pI@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 49703

Although I thank them for responding to my posts about NTS,
I'm beginning to think that there is a language barrier between
bbs sysops and the rest of hamdom. (how do you draw a partial smiley?)

jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) wrote:

> It certianlly isn't the fault of the
>BBS system that messages are forwarded in good faith only to be ignored
>once they reach their destination.

Not once did me or anyone question the ability of the message to get
to the destination bbs "most of the time". We concede these truths.
Thou doth protest too much.

>Adding another layer of management at NTS is not going to solve the problem.
>Getting NTS to realize that the packet system is there and that it indeed
>does work is the key. EDUCATION. Plain and simple. The ARRL should get with
>the program and educate people rather than ignore it and hope things will
>somehow magically return to how they were in the 40's.

I don't think that NTS can wholly evolve into a bbs-oriented activity
any more than a boat can change into an airplane. People who
enjoy boating will continue to enjoy boating, no matter how many
times you tell them that airplanes are faster. Same with NTS
versus packet/digital modes. Yet both boats and planes have a
legitimate role in public transportation, and so too do all the
different forms of 3rd party message modes, both old and new,
at least for now.

>I run a BBS and I deliver the traffic that is sent here (unless one of my
>buddies beats me to it). Rather than carp about the shortcomings and try
>to point the finger at others, I do the best I can to see that it all works.

Great! Hey, I'm not anti-bbs, far from it. The bbs network seems to
do a reasonable job of getting 3rd party messages to a point near their
destination, even if 3rd party messages are such a tiny percentage
of the total.

Why do you deliver the NTS traffic that reaches your bbs ? Are you
doing it as an NTS liaison, or just because it was there and you felt
like being a good guy that day. If the latter, then why do we need
an NTS or ARRL for this function at all. Shouldn't every bbs user
be doing what you are doing? Ideally, all messages, including
3rd party, would be picked up by enthusiastic bbs users for the
joy of serving the public and NTS would be unneeded.

> The real advantage to the BBS network is that
>it can deal with thousands of messages at the same time while delivering
>the NTS messages.

Those NTS messages generally can't get delivered unless someone
takes them off your bbs and telephones the 3rd party via landline.
Some days you may do it.... some days I may do it.
You may do it as a minor aberration to your normal sysop activity.
I may do it as a minor aberration to my NTS activity.
Point is: It takes someone who WANTS to do it to make it happen.

At the present time, it would appear that the majority of people
who are interested in 3rd party messaging are predominately also
interested in the traditional modes. There are two simple ways
to change this : get the traffickers interested in digital
modes, or get the bbs users interested in traffic handling.
I really don't know which is tougher.
Carping and complaining about NTS and ARRL is the same as
complaining about all the boaters for not using airplanes.

Eventually, the old modes of NTS may die out as viable means
of traffic delivery, just as canal barges ceased being used for
freight transport.

>73 es GM from Jeff

Thanks for the dialog.
73, Dan
--
Dan Ostroy - K2UL -
AT&T Bell Labs, Holmdel, NJ USA 908-949-5922 d.ostroy@att.com

896. HOKA Code 30

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 19:18:14 UTC
From: sscalsk@relay.nswc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <SSCALSK.94Apr4141814@screamer.nswc.navy.mil>
Source record: 49690

Anyone in Europe had a chance to try out the HOKA Code 30 unit? This is HOKA Electronics latest decoder hardware/software. Neither Code 3 or Code 30 are used much in the U.S. and very little is ever reviewed. Any comments?

-= stan

897. Heathkit HD-15 Phonepatch Manual?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 20:16:30 UTC
From: jim@shadow.scs.unr.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr4.201630.19703@news.unr.edu>
Source record: 49691

I recenly aquired a Heath HD-15 phone patch without a manual. Is there someone who would make a copy for me? I will gladly pay expenses. Thank you very much.

--

Jim Mueller | Work : (702) 689-3111 | jim@shadow.scs.unr.edu
11865 Deodar Way | Home : (702) 677-2775 | WB7AUE@KE7KD.#NONEV.NV.USA.NOAM
Reno, NV 89506 | |

898. MFJ 1270C Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 21:18:46 UTC
From: chuckv@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2nq07m$krr@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 49692

How does one modify the new MFJ1270C to be used with Netrom?

--
|<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>
Chuck Vyverberg	Internet: chuckv@comtch.iea.com
	Packet : WB7NNF@WB7NNF.#EWA.USA.NOAM
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>

899. CDE antenna rotor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 21:20:57 UTC
From: nat@kpc.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr4.212057.12828@kpc.com>
Source record: 49693

Hi,
I bought a CDE antenna rotor at a hamfest last year. The rotor is
fine but the controller seems to be flaky when I try to point the antenna
between N and West. Here are the details from the back of the controller.

Model AR-33 115 V.A.C
60 cycle 1 Amp
Mfd by
Cornell-Dubilier
Electronics Div.
Federal Pacific Electric Co.
Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina.
Patent No. 3.043,998

Series 1820.

The terminal strip has 5 wires. If anybody has a copy of the schematics
of the controller I'd like to get a copy of it. Could some knowledgeable soul
explain how the 5 wire system works. I opened the controller and the
position dial is nice wire wound resistor of 1K ohm resistance which has
been hooked up as a variable resistor and not a potential devider. There is
a large capacitor across terminal 1 and 5. There is a transfromer with a
center tapped secondary. The outer terminals are connected to terminals 2 and 4.
Voltage between one of the outer terminals and the center tap is 14.2 volts.
The center tap is connected to a ground trace on the circuit board.

Is the controller setup as a bridge where the dial in the controller
is one of the arms and a similar dial up in the rotor is the other arm.
The rotor stops moving when the 2 arms get balanced. Any information will be
of great help

Sincerely
Nat.

--

Natarajan Gurumoorthy AB6SJ Kubota Pacific Computer, Inc.
nat@kpc.com 2630 Walsh Avenue
Phone 408 987 3341 Santa Clara, California 95051.

900. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 22:17:24 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cnr9x1.II6@world.std.com>
Source record: 49694

In article <2nph5e$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>In article <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>|> In article <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>|> >Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:
>
>|> I have lately seen traffic duplicated 2 or 3 times. One message I sent to
>|> my STM at the other end of the section got there 4 times. We have had
>|> a rash of multiple NTS deliveries.
>
>This is a very serious problem.
>
>There are many possible causes, but they all come down to poor operating
>practices by the sysops. If the sysops had things set up reasonably,
>and made certain their systems were operating properly, then there would
>be no (zero, zilch, none) duplicated bulletins.
>
>Personal messages and NTS traffic are handled differently.
>Duplicates are allowed to occur, rather than lose an occasional message.
>However, these duplicates should be rare: 1 in 1000 perhaps.

This raises some alarm bells with me. Networks need to either send or not
send messages. Protocols are designed to be able to be sure of such things.
Could you imagine if something like an international money transfer were
occasionally duplicated on the commercial networks? It sounds like the
protocols involved (in nthis case, the handling methods) may need some
review.

Why is the software designed to allow even an occasional duplicate? Why
is there otherwise the possibility of a lost message?

>
>Sounds like the sysops involved have not done a very good job of
>getting their systems to work.
>
>You can't just "Load the BBS software and away you go."
>It takes thought, planning, cooperation, and coordination to make a network
>work properly. In the past couple years, I have noticed a distinct lack of
>all of the above in many parts of the BBS network.
>
>Perhaps time for some organization to take a leadership postion here?
>
>(ARRL, where are you when you are needed?)

Well, I am the local ARRL person (Section Manager). I'm gathering information
so that I can intelligently address the appropriate people about the

problem.

In this area the North East Digital Association runs the AX.25 net, so it would seem to make sense that they are the ones to take the leadership position on this. Perhaps I need to appoint an Assistant Section Manager who can oversee packet operations, or something like that...

>
> ... Hank
>
>--
>
>Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

Thanks for your response, by the way. I do appreciate that you and others put in quite a bit of time on the BBS software. Overall things seem to work pretty well, but it gives a false sense of security sometimes, when things like the multitude of dupes we've seen happen.

thanks and 73,

Dan N1JEB SM WMA
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

901. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-04 22:24:16 UTC
From: kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr4.222416.22511@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 49695

All I can say is I'm glad no one is charged with maintaining the ionosphere. Just imagine the bitching out they'd get.

I do have one positive contribution to make. If duplicate messages are really a big problem, then each (or each destination) node could keep a hash code of the content of every message that has been seen in the past N days. If any hash code matches, delete the message without passing it along or making it available for download. Ignoring headers allows messages that have taken different routes to still be zapped. Using a good hash and enough bits and enough days history you could select the probability of erroneously dropping a non-duplicate to less than the probability of an NTS operator accepting a message yet dying before he delivers it.

Say 12 bits for date received (would allow over 10 years of data to accumulate and still allow for deleting by day, talk about overkill) and 52 bits of hash for a total of 8 bytes retained per message. If 100 messages arrived daily, and we kept 120 days worth, we would be keeping 96K bytes of data, not even a floppy disk worth. There would be 12,000 hash patterns (no duplicates) from a data space of 2^52, giving the possibility of erroneously deleting a random incoming message of 0.000000000266 percent. Add a few more bits to the hash code if that's not good enough for you. Even as it is, at 100 messages daily, it means only one dropped message every 10 million years on average. I don't think this will be the weak link in delivering messages.

Of course, I don't claim to be a mathematician or statistician, so the above numbers should be taken as a general approximation at best. Still, it's one avenue open for exploration.

-dave

902. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 02:20:07 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2nqhsn$f9s@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49696

In article <2nphhd$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>You are perhaps talking about the internet, which chose to ignore
>the existing use of NA in one of it's connected networks?

Oh jeez, Hank, stop making things up. The AMPR.ORG domain has never used
the ham bbs hierarchical routing/addressing scheme to name hosts.

With some exceptions, the namespace of the AMPR.ORG domain consists
solely of callsigns within the domain. Names are not routes, routes
are not names, and mixing them up is one of the worst possible mistakes
a network architect could make.

That means that whilst you might see
W0RLI.AMPR.ORG
or
BBS.W0RLI.AMPR.ORG
you won't see
W0RLI.#NNJ.NJ.USA.NOAM.AMPR.ORG
or the like

Ever.
- Brian

903. Re: JNOS and SAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 03:01:12 UTC
From: ron@chaos
Message-ID: <2nqk9o$9jc@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 49697

John Martin (martin@server.cdpa.state.ms.US) wrote:
: One other problem though. The command prompt is not cleared (ie, it still
: contains the command just entered) whenever the command causes you to
: switch to another session. When I return to the console screen the previous
: command is still on the command line following the prompt. The command IS

Look on some archive sites for a patch for Borland C++ 2.0. This sounds just
like the problem that one of their library files had. I used to have to put
the patch on it when I ran 2.0, I'm running Borland C++ 3.1 now and it
works fine.

: 73 - John

73 Ron N8FOW

904. IC-471A 9600bps Mods Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 04:01:19 UTC
From: holdwick_marc@macmail1.cig.mot.com
Message-ID: <holdwick_marc-050494100120@mac-am-14.cig.mot.com>
Source record: 49698

Greetings,

I have a friend with an Icom 471A who just bought the MFJ 9600 BPS modem.
Would someone please EMAIL me with the mods or direct me to a FTP site with
the mods?

Thanks!

Marc Holdwick - N8KWX

holdwick_marc@macmail1.cig.mot.com

905. Baycom modem and AMTOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 08:52:58 UTC
From: "Andrei P.Petrov" <pap@pltx.nov.su>
Message-ID: <ABgRIejupL@pltx.nov.su>
Source record: 49699

Does anyone have the info about the possibility to
operate AMTOR with a simple modem in "Baycom" style.
Here is home made modem based on TCM3105 with an
external modulator (for 300 baud) on 2 IC's and an
active filters on 386/7 dx 40mHz at clone.
It's working well PR with software Baycom V1.5
and RTTY with Hamcomm V2.1, but i am still looking
for any other software, which allow to operate with a
"normal" terminal program, such a SP,GP... or in any
other mode (AMTOR, PACTOR)
I can't find this info here on local VHF BBS,
because the nearest one located abt 200 km from here.
So it is only one way to find it - this place.

Thank's
Andrey Petrov, UA1TFA.

Russia
Novgorod State University
pap@pltx.nov.su

906. Re: Anyone using AmigaNOS??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 16:29:12 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr5.162912.23208@combdyn.com>
Source record: 49700

In article <2nkiit$lce@tribune.usask.ca> hardie@herald.usask.ca (Peter Hardie) writes:
>
>Is anyone out there successfully using AmigaNOS? I'm having trouble getting it
>to do some things that I thought would be relatively easy.
>First, I am using V2.9n and I have 2 TNCs so I can run two separate copies
>of AmigaNOS on my A3000. One copy uses my VE5VA call and the other is set up
>to use my other call VE5ESE. I set both copies up to fire up netrom but if
>I try a "netrom connect" from one to the other the attempt times out and
>fails, even though I can see in the trace window that the receiving end is
>giving a response of some sort (an RR).
>Any ideas why my netrom won't respond? It also will not respond if I only fire
>up one AmigaNOS and use the other TNC as a normal AX25 and try to connect to
>the netrom that way. Furthermore, the route updates are going out and are
>accepted by our local netrom node but if I do an AX25 connect to that and then
>try a connect from there back to my netrom it still times out.

Hmm, I'm running 2.9l, I couldn't get any of the newer versions to run without
crashing.

I found that I couldn't get it work with any other serial port, other than the
internal one. Telling it open unit 2-8 (A2232) it would write out of the port
correctly, but the receive activity came from the internal....and having two
different things reading from the same port (it didn't matter if they were both
the same program), would lock my machine eventually. So, I could only run one
port. The same problem happened when I was running AmiPAC....I didn't try
any newer version of AmigaNOS.....come to think after I figured out that
AmigaNOS had to be on the internal...I didn't try much else with more TNCs...
actually I want to SLIP link to my UNIX box (at work). Even though I moved on
to run CBBS....and now I'm not running anything on the Amiga.....since I got
the PC and run FBB/BPQ/JNOS (I'm trying to get JNOS to be stable, then I'll
try linking the Amiga in again).

>
>The other problem is that I can't get one of the AmigaNOS copies to act as a
>domain server for the other. If VE5VA has all the local IP addresses/names in
>its domain.txt file and VE5ESE sets up a "domain addserver" to point at ve5va,
>then if ve5ese tries to get domain info from ve5va (e.g. asks for
>ve5dsc.ampr.org) then ve5va will respond with a message which in the trace
>window shows that its ICMP field says node Unreachable code Port.
>ve5dsc is definitely in the domain.txt file. Are there other commands
>(e.g. arp) that need to be set up to make ve5va act as a domain name server?
>
I don't anything about trying this.

>Finally, is there an Email reflector for AmigaNOS? I'm on the nos-bbs
>reflector but I think some of my questions are specific to AmigaNOS rather
>than JNOS.
>
If you find anything out, let me know.....this is something I'm going to want
to try after I get the PC squared away.

--
WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ

Praxis BBS - 529 1610 | CYSNET BBS - 526 4304 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 526 6957
---
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

907. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 17:41:22 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2ns7s2$jcc@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49701

In article <1994Apr1.102339.15324@hemlock.cray.com>, andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:
|>
|> In article <2nfdlm$llk@hpbab.mentorg.com>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
|> > [...]
|> > Or is there some magic required of the subdomains of .ampr.org
|> > that is not required of other .org subdomains?
|>
|> Maybe some semblance of responsibility - it sounds like you want
|> to hide an ad hoc network behind a "correctly implemented"
|> (in internet terms) one, without having to to actually change
|> anything. This is a two way street, if you want the "advantages"
|> offered by high connectivity, you may need to change a few things
|> (and - gasp - admit some things were badly thought out, or badly
|> implemented..). Fidonet seem to have grasped that point years ago....
|>
|> Of course, folks can always retreat into the "why would we ever
|> want to connect to anyone else" mindset, the last bastion of
|> people who see their empire crumbling...

This is the third try.

Thus far, the responses have only been "The way it is done now is wrong."
This is from at least three avowed "networking experts."

However, "It is wrong" is useless information.
We all perfectly willing to agree that it is wrong.

I have been attempting to get answers to a different question, let me try it again.

"What should we do so it is done right?"

So far, nobody has posted any useful response to this question.

Can you explain what you meant by "... ad hoc network..." and give examples
of "non-ad hoc networks"? This might be helpful information.

Long ago and far away (when this packet stuff all started) several of us
asked the same question, and go much the same answers we are getting now:
"No No No, you are DOING IT ALL WRONG". We got tired of this and simply
went ahead and defined our own subdomains of ampr.org.

Again, we have the same response from the "networking gurus", but a total
lack of useful information.

If indeed "we got it all wrong", what should we do to fix that?

Waiting with 'bated breath for an educational reply ...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

908. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 17:52:51 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com>
Source record: 49702

In article <1994Apr4.222416.22511@newsgate.sps.mot.com> kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
>
> All I can say is I'm glad no one is charged with maintaining the
>ionosphere. Just imagine the bitching out they'd get.
>
> I do have one positive contribution to make. If duplicate messages are
>really a big problem, then each (or each destination) node could keep a
>hash code of the content of every message that has been seen in the past
>N days. If any hash code matches, delete the message without passing
>it along or making it available for download. Ignoring headers allows
>messages that have taken different routes to still be zapped. Using a
>good hash and enough bits and enough days history you could select the
>probability of erroneously dropping a non-duplicate to less than the
>probability of an NTS operator accepting a message yet dying before he
>delivers it.

This would all be fine, IF the NTS messages passing through the BBS systems travelled the same route all the time, and could not be picked up (the word "rescued" sometimes applies) from intermediate nodes. In my section, it is possible for traffic coming from west to east, for example, to get stuck somewhere, and someone in the NTS community will pick it up before it becomes too stale. Why did it become stuck? Some BBS to BBS link died, for example. Adding duplication to that, one copy of the message makes it through, the next one gets stuck and someone picks it up, and forwards it over voice.

There is NOT a 1 to 1 mapping of destination towns and NTS people. I deliver for a bunch of towns that overlap with several other people. We do not all have the same set of towns, nor the same schedules. I do not do traffic handling every day, nor do most others.

With traditional NTS handling, there is the positive confirmation that the handling happened and will happen. Perhaps BBS-based NTS traffic should be handled with HX codes indicating report of all hops, and perhaps the BBS's should be asked to turn that on. It would generate a lot of traffic, though. I would like some sort of confirmation of delivery of any NTS traffic sent through the BBS system, along with the callsign of the person who picked up the traffic (killed the message). If that could be implemented as return personal mail (or traffic) that would be VERY helpful. I'd like to see the same functionality for personal messages as well, come to think about it!

Is that doable, Hank?

>
> Say 12 bits for date received (would allow over 10 years of data to

>accumulate and still allow for deleting by day, talk about overkill) and
>52 bits of hash for a total of 8 bytes retained per message. If 100
>messages arrived daily, and we kept 120 days worth, we would be keeping
>96K bytes of data, not even a floppy disk worth. There would be 12,000
>hash patterns (no duplicates) from a data space of 2^52, giving the
>possibility of erroneously deleting a random incoming message of
>0.000000000266 percent. Add a few more bits to the hash code if that's
>not good enough for you. Even as it is, at 100 messages daily, it means
>only one dropped message every 10 million years on average. I don't think
>this will be the weak link in delivering messages.
>
> Of course, I don't claim to be a mathematician or statistician, so the
>above numbers should be taken as a general approximation at best. Still,
>it's one avenue open for exploration.
>
>-dave
>

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

909. Re: Unknown RTTY mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 20:05:39 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Apr5.200539.19790@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 49704

Keywords: teletype RTTY digital signal identification

In regards to the questions on RTTY signals on the SW bands:
There are hundreds of different FSK modes in use by government and
commercial HF stations worldwide. 95% of these are encrypted so that
they cannot be decoded without the proper key (usually some form of bit
inversion). In addition to the coded signals, there are also stations
using odd speeds and shifts and stations transmitting non-roman text,
ie, chinese, korean, etc. If you are interested in decoding some of these
transmissions, Universal Radio makes several high end digital decoders
which can probably decode a large percentage of what is out there.
73
John Boudreau
ve8ev@inukshuk.gov.nt.ca

910. Re: MFJ 1270C & Netrom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 22:13:33 UTC
From: healy@ee.unr.EDU
Message-ID: <9404052213.AA16673@solstice.unr.edu>
Source record: 49705

> In a previous article, chuckv@comtch.iea.com (Chuck Vyverberg) says:
>
> >I saw some messages the last couple fo week giving detailed instructions
> >on how to get the MFJ1270C TNC to run as a netrom node.
> >
>
> To use the MFJ1270C with netrom or TheNET, all you need to do is program
> a 27256 EPROM with the modified firmware module (V2.08B is the one I have
> in three digi's in central IL) and plug it in. No circuit mods are
> required.
>
> Installing an X1J node is another matter...
>
> 73, Drew
>
> --
> *----------------------------*-------------------------------------*
> | Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
> | ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
> *----------------------------*-------------------------------------*

Yes there is a mod required to use the C version of the tnc with TheNet or
X1J. Here's a copy of the message that went around about it.

Bill N8KHN
healy@moriah.ee.unr.edu

X1/TheNET mods for MFJ-1270C

From: WB0YRQ@NF0N.#NENE.NE.USA.NA
To : INFO@ALLUS

WB0YRQ @ NF0N.#nene.ne.usa.na /TPK 1.81 Msg #:751 Date:02-01-80
Time:9:56Z

To modify the MFJ-1270C for use with X1J/Thenet EPROMS follow
these instructions:

You must complete all of these steps in order for Netrom firmware
to function.

NOTE: if you are not using X1J firmware skip the first step and make
sure that JP15 is set for 256k.

Step 1: Bend pin 1 of 27c512 out so it will not touch socket, then
jumper pin 1 of 27c512 to pin 8 of MODEM header J4. (see X1J docs)

Step 2: Remove U40. Add jumper from pin 16 to pin 1 (ground pin 16)
^
[I think this should be 10 (gnd)]

Step 3: Remove JMP9 altogether (no jumper on any pins)

Step 4: Cut JMPX "PAD" to prevent node from hearing itself

Step 5: Add 100ohm resistors to R14 and R15 if not already in place.

This information came directly from MFJ and I have used it successfully.
Hope this helps you.
ZDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD?
3 IMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM; 3
3 : [[221100 73's de Al WB0YRQ @ NF0N.#NENE.NE.USA.NA 001122[[: 3
3 : [[221100 Akron, Iowa. 712-568-2810 GRID <EN12RT> 001122[[: 3
3 : [[221100 TCP/IP 44.50.2.6 001122[[: 3
3 : [[221100 Internet: SCHEMMERAL@BVC.EDU 001122[[: 3
3 HMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM< 3
@DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDY

911. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 22:21:05 UTC
From: kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 49706

In article <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:

>This would all be fine, IF the NTS messages passing through the BBS systems
>travelled the same route all the time, and could not be picked up
>(the word "rescued" sometimes applies) from intermediate nodes. In my

Isn't this kind of like someone listening in to a HF pass between two
other operators and then deciding to deliver that traffic themselves?

I'm not a NTS or BBS manager (I rarely use packet at all,) but from
the outside it looks very much like the NTS has not yet figured out
how to use the pipe being offered. I'm sure it is more complicated than
that (hi hi) but simply designating which zip codes can be taken off of
which BBS systems would eliminate the above situation. The "rescuing"
is *causing* part of the problem.

Yes, a standard addressing scheme needs to be developed (and enforced,
no fair having sysops do a bunch of manual corrections for people.)
With a standard header scheme, the intermediate nodes could hide
data, removing this temptation.

Finally, an auto-reply mechanism which returns a message that the traffic
has been picked up at the far end (and by who) would allow the tradition
of 'forward or deliver' to be passed on in the packet world. If the
originating station has not received a reply within a pre-determined
time (probably should be coded within the original message), an
alternative method of delivery should be chosen. I'm not sure that
this would not cause more problems of duplicated messages than the
existing ones though.

Oops, I see you have covered this last point below.

>I would like some sort of confirmation of delivery of any NTS traffic sent
>through the BBS system, along with the callsign of the person who picked
>up the traffic (killed the message). If that could be implemented as return
>personal mail (or traffic) that would be VERY helpful. I'd like to see the
>same functionality for personal messages as well, come to think about it!

Well, I have stuck my neck out way too far on something I have only a
vague concept of. I do think the auto-kill by hash code is immediately
implementable without having to deal with any of the other issues yet.

-dave

912. MFJ 1270C TNC and Host Mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 22:29:53 UTC
From: landmann@facstaff.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <2nsop1$i8r@news.doit.wisc.edu>
Source record: 49707

I've been looking through my TNC documentation, and the only reference I find to host mode mentions that documentation is available on diskette, but no command is given for putting the TNC into host mode.

Can anyone help?

73, Tom N9UDL

913. GTOR INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-05 23:28:47 UTC
From: BJARTS@stthomas.EDU
Message-ID: <01HATOE2L7VM91WF9U@stthomas.edu>
Source record: 49708

THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS PICKED UP FROM THE DL2FAK PACTOR MBX IN GERMANY
BY VE2FK IN MONTREAL. IT WAS WRITTEN BY DL2FAK, ONE OF THE DEVELOPERS
OF PACTOR.

G-TOR - An Improvement?

G-TOR is a new digital mode, which has been developed by Kantronics. Most of its features (like on-line Huffman data compression, link-quality based baud rate adjustment, CRC, fundamentals of the packet structure, etc.) are adopted from PACTOR. The baud rate used in G-TOR can be 100, 200 or 300 baud. The main differences are the use of Golay forward error correction coding with the obligatory data interleaving and a hybrid ARQ system.

The Golay encoding however, as used in the G-TOR mode, is only able to correct 3 bits in a block of 24 bits and only half of this block (12 bits) carries information. The remaining 12 bits have to contain the required redundancy, and no new data. It is therefore only possible to correct a few errors despite the large overhead. For this reason the Golay encoding would only be useful for errors caused by short spikes on the higher short wave frequencies (10 to 20m). You cannot however expect it to provide any improvements in typical 80m conditions. Here it is necessary not only to use hybrid-2 ARQ systems, but also suitable, powerful (invertible) codes, which allow the reconstruction of the original information, even when only the redundancy block is received, rather than Golay or similar simple block coding, which always requires both blocks to be received to get the data transferred.

The most robust HF (short wave), narrow band, data transmission systems known, apply very powerful convolutional codes with Viterbi decoding and soft decision (requiring an ADC/DSP just like analog Memory-ARQ). The processing speed of those systems exceeds the capability of a KAM by factor 100. Despite this very expensive approach, they only achieve around 10 dB better weak signal performance than PACTOR-1. The closer a system approaches the Shannon boundary (theoretical throughput limit) the more difficult it gets to gain another one or two decibels.

W0XI et al claim that they were able to transfer a certain file on the 20m band in about 5 minutes using G-TOR, whereas PACTOR, which was used afterwards, took about 20 minutes. The conclusion was that G-TOR would be about 4 times faster than PACTOR in general, which is actually impossible!! According to the system description, G-TOR can on average only be about 1.5 times faster than PACTOR.

The 20m band, which was used for the tests, normally provides a good SNR and only very few fluctuations. It is therefore obviously no problem to reach higher throughputs, especially when using 300 baud (even short wave Packet Radio could have been faster than PACTOR in this case). Also, the comparison

between PACTOR and G-TOR was based on the PACTOR implementation in the KAM, which does not, apparently, provide the full performance anyway, due to the different converter and the missing ADC. Since the KAM already uses a modem designed for 300 baud operation, it is obvious that G-TOR is favoured. The original PACTOR system will still do better than G-TOR on weak signals, as an ADC is used in the PACTOR-Controller (PTC) to allow real analog Memory-ARQ. To achieve impartial results, you have to transfer the same files containing random characters on the typical 80m conditions in G-TOR using two KAMs and in PACTOR using two PTCs. The 8.64 characters per second, considered to be the typical average throughput of PACTOR, and which led to the conclusion that G-TOR would be 4 times faster than PACTOR, are much slower than the average rate we obtained with our units. Under even worse conditions we obtained around 17 characters per second, depending on the transferred information due to the Huffman coding.

Regardless of the Huffman data compression, which improves the throughput of both systems in the same way, the comparison of throughput between PACTOR and G-TOR can be easily calculated. According to the protocol description published by W0XI, G-TOR is able to transfer a maximum of 19 characters per second when running on 200 baud (They claim 69 data bytes in a cycle duration of 2.4 seconds at 300 baud, which means maximum 2/3*69/2.4 characters per second at 200 baud). The maximum rate of PACTOR at the same speed is 16 chrs/s, which is a relationship of 1.18 to 1. The Golay encoding is not able to improve the throughput so dramatically that you finally result in a factor 4. It must be remembered that the analog Memory-ARQ, as used in the original PACTOR implementation, is able to improve the effective signal-noise ratio with each aggregated packet and hence enables a higher throughput (especially in weak conditions) than the Golay coding gain. It is therefore obvious that the higher maximum throughput of G-TOR is mainly based on its higher maximum baudrate. This however means, it has to exceed the usual 500 Hz band width limit.

With this in mind it must also be remembered that a wider receiver bandwidth receives more noise. A 300 baud G-TOR signal will therefore have a poorer S/N ratio than a 200 baud PACTOR signal (if they are both of the same fieldstrength and the receiver bandwidth is correctly adjusted for both modes). As signals decrease, G-TOR would have to switch to 200 baud before the PACTOR signal would be affected, thus further reducing some of the proposed speed gain.

There are still some more disadvantages of G-TOR in comparison to PACTOR, e.g. the cycle duration is quite long at 2.4 seconds, and will increase to almost 5 seconds when using the Golay encoding, hence leading to quite long break-in times. The speed adaptation times are necessarily also longer, thus leading to poorer results in rapidly changing conditions (multipath).

Furthermore, the interleaving and the 3 different baud rates used in G-TOR will probably lead to a lot of problems with the listen mode, an important point for all digital modes used in Amateur Radio.

Actually G-TOR is just a modified PACTOR system, which probably does not provide enough improvement that introducing this mode as another new standard would be worth-while. With regard to the basic requirements of each digital data transfer mode (like throughput, bandwidth, error rate, etc.) PACTOR al-

ready represents nearly the optimum attributes that are obtainable with an FSK system. A real improvement over the current PACTOR system can only be reached when using different modulation schemes like PSK, which require a DSP hardware.

This step will be done this year with the introduction of PACTOR Level-II.

Tom Rink, DL2FAK

via VE2FK
via W0MFK
via WT0N
ENJOY, I JUST GOT MY GTOR UPGRADE TODAY, IF YOU WANT TO TEST GTOR LET ME KNOW AND I WILL SET THE AMSAT PBBS ON 30 METERS UP FOR GTOR USE.
YOU CAN CONTACT ME AT
IN BJARTS@STTTHOMAS.EDU
PAC. WT0N@WB0GDB.#STP.MN.USA.NOAM

914. Difference: 1270B and 1270C??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 06:56:32 UTC
From: holdwick_marc@macmail1.cig.mot.com
Message-ID: <holdwick_marc-060494125632@mac-am-14.cig.mot.com>
Source record: 49709

What is the difference between the MFJ 1270B and the "new" 1270C?

Thanks,

Marc Holdwick - N8KWX

915. A GREAT BIG THANKS!!!! (yes, I mean to shout!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 13:35:30 UTC
From: sak@igloo.essc.psu.edu
Message-ID: <SAK.94Apr6093531@igloo.essc.psu.edu>
Source record: 49710

I recently put out a request about how to talk to some seismic
packages. The answer seems to be: get TNC's (Terminal Node
Controllers) and be done with it.

I would like to thank everybody who responded and gave me much
valuable advice and information:

reina@gtewd.mtv.gtegsc.com,
"Jeffrey D. Angus"
Kevin Criqui
Richard Dell Bob Duckworth
Walter Reid Fletcher
Eric Jacksch
David Josephson
Dirk Koopman
"Charles W. McMullen"
Bob Wilkins n6fri
Larry Oxton
Larry Rappaport
Don Ritchie
Patrick Smith
"Anthony J. Stieber"
Mike Szabo
Gary Trachier

Thanks, people! What a great resource the net is!

Cheers, Sridhar.

PS, sorry if I left anybody out...
--

****
Sridhar Anandakrishnan TEL: (814) 865-7042
Earth System Science Center (814) 863-1700
Penn State University FAX: (814) 865-3191
University Park, PA 16802 email: sak@essc.psu.edu
****

916. Re: Looking for Wampes docs...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 14:22:26 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2nugj2$12p5@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49711

Jay Freeman (freeman@eagle.sangamon.edu) wrote:

: Hello,
: I'm looking for any docs on setting up Wampes under Linux.
: The docs with the package consist of one skimpy readme file.

Yes, please! If anyone has any better info, I'd also be interested. It's
really quite different than JNOS.

: Thanks,
: Jay

: --
: ++
: + Jay Freeman, WT9S Packet: wt9s@w9yci.il.usa.noam +
: + internet: freeman@eagle.sangamon.edu +
: + finger for PGP public key. +
: ++
73! de Jeff / VE3DJF
Jeff@ee.ryerson.ca

917. spread-spectrum links hooking libraries in CA..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 15:08:26 UTC
From: chrise@comtrol.com
Message-ID: <CnuFE3.BL2@comtrol.com>
Source record: 49712

I remember reading about a project some of the guys on here did a while
back to hook libraries in some part of California to the Internet using
part 15 spread-spectrum equipment. Are those guys still around ? If so,
I have a couple questions for you and would like to discuss that project...
Could you email me ?

Thanks.

Chris

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF voice: (612)631-7614
chrise@comtrol.com fax: (612)631-8117

918. RTTY for a beginner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 16:02:22 UTC
From: elendir@enst.fr
Message-ID: <2numee$ife@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 49713

Hello !

A friend of mine (and I too :)) are interested in decoding RTTY, but by
making up our own decoder.
Therefore, is there any kind soul to explain me the fundamentals of RTTY.
ie. is it FSK, which frequencies it uses, etc...

Thanks,
Vince.

--
PSG --- Paris SG football club. | Ham radio call : F1RCS

ENST - Ecole Nationale Superieure des Telecommunications, Paris, France

919. Re: TNET-X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 16:51:48 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <2nupb4$1mp@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 49725

There was talk a while back about someone working on a version of TNET-X1?
that would work in the DR-200. Has this ever been done??

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

920. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 17:09:02 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nuqbe$omj@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49714

In article <Cnr9x1.II6@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
|> In article <2nph5e$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
|> >In article <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
|> >|> In article <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
|> >|> >Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:
|> >
|> >|> I have lately seen traffic duplicated 2 or 3 times. One message I sent to
|> >|> my STM at the other end of the section got there 4 times. We have had
|> >|> a rash of multiple NTS deliveries.
|> >
|> >This is a very serious problem.
|> >
|> >There are many possible causes, but they all come down to poor operating
|> >practices by the sysops. If the sysops had things set up reasonably,
|> >and made certain their systems were operating properly, then there would
|> >be no (zero, zilch, none) duplicated bulletins.
|> >
|> >Personal messages and NTS traffic are handled differently.
|> >Duplicates are allowed to occur, rather than lose an occasional message.
|> >However, these duplicates should be rare: 1 in 1000 perhaps.
|>
|> This raises some alarm bells with me. Networks need to either send or not
|> send messages. Protocols are designed to be able to be sure of such things.
|> Could you imagine if something like an international money transfer were
|> occasionally duplicated on the commercial networks? It sounds like the
|> protocols involved (in nthis case, the handling methods) may need some
|> review.

We are not talking "banking networks" here, we are talking about a network
rather similar to the internet. Duplicates occur. Such is life.
Any suggestions you have would be most welcome ...

|> Why is the software designed to allow even an occasional duplicate? Why
|> is there otherwise the possibility of a lost message?

What would prevent duplicates or lost messages?
How would you accomplish this? Remember we don't have a "fixed
configuration" network. We don't have reliable paths. We do have multiple
ways to get from point A to point B. We don't have a protocol that
addresses all the problems, and would *love* to have one.

Any suggestions would be most welcome.

I hope we will hear from the networking gurus on these topics.

So far, we have heard from a couple of the networking gurus.
Their message has been "You are doing it wrong."
I presume they will follow up with "And here is how to do it right."

("just use tcp/ip" is not a reasonable answer. We don't use it.)

...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

921. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 17:11:39 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nuqgb$omj@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49715

In article <1994Apr4.222416.22511@newsgate.sps.mot.com>, kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
|>
|> All I can say is I'm glad no one is charged with maintaining the
|> ionosphere. Just imagine the bitching out they'd get.
|>
|> I do have one positive contribution to make. If duplicate messages are
|> really a big problem, then each (or each destination) node could keep a
|> hash code of the content of every message that has been seen in the past
|> N days. If any hash code matches, delete the message without passing
|> it along or making it available for download. Ignoring headers allows
|> messages that have taken different routes to still be zapped. Using a
|> good hash and enough bits and enough days history you could select the
|> probability of erroneously dropping a non-duplicate to less than the
|> probability of an NTS operator accepting a message yet dying before he
|> delivers it.

We could perhaps use MD5 or MD4 ... can one of the network gurus please post that information for us? It is contained in RFC-1321 if memory serves, and some of us don't have that RFC handy, nor any way to obtain it.

Brian Kantor ... are you listening?

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

922. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 18:05:14 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com>
Source record: 49726

In article <1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com> kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
>In article <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>
>>This would all be fine, IF the NTS messages passing through the BBS systems
>>travelled the same route all the time, and could not be picked up
>>(the word "rescued" sometimes applies) from intermediate nodes. In my
>
> Isn't this kind of like someone listening in to a HF pass between two
>other operators and then deciding to deliver that traffic themselves?
>
> I'm not a NTS or BBS manager (I rarely use packet at all,) but from
>the outside it looks very much like the NTS has not yet figured out
>how to use the pipe being offered. I'm sure it is more complicated than
>that (hi hi) but simply designating which zip codes can be taken off of
>which BBS systems would eliminate the above situation. The "rescuing"
>is *causing* part of the problem.

Actually, the need for rescuing is a BIG problem, and indicates a failure in the network. At least SOME of the BBS systems show the NTS traffic as listable on EVERY node it passes through, for the duration of the stay at that node. If this were not the case, and a link between nodes were down (or the BBS at the other end of the link is down) then the NTS message would be delayed, and not be visible to any user, until the link or distant BBS returned. This would result in a delayed NTS message, with NO confirmation or information to the originator that the message is not getting through.

The skepticism on the part of many NTS operators comes from the need to trust a distributed system of unknown (at the moment of sending) reliability to get the message through.

I use packet nearly every day to communicate with folks, but often will ask when on a voice mode if they got the message or not.

>
> Yes, a standard addressing scheme needs to be developed (and enforced,
>no fair having sysops do a bunch of manual corrections for people.)
>With a standard header scheme, the intermediate nodes could hide
>data, removing this temptation.

As noted above, it is not "temptation" that causes trouble. If an intermediate BBS allows a user to list the traffic, and to KILL the traffic, then that user has assumed responsibility for the message. It does not matter if the message gets to the "right" BBS near the destination zip code, just so long as SOMEONE is able to pick it up, and kill it, and have that ONLY HAPPEN ONCE!

>
> Finally, an auto-reply mechanism which returns a message that the traffic
>has been picked up at the far end (and by who) would allow the tradition
>of 'forward or deliver' to be passed on in the packet world. If the
>originating station has not received a reply within a pre-determined
>time (probably should be coded within the original message), an
>alternative method of delivery should be chosen. I'm not sure that
>this would not cause more problems of duplicated messages than the
>existing ones though.
>
>Oops, I see you have covered this last point below.
>
>>I would like some sort of confirmation of delivery of any NTS traffic sent
>>through the BBS system, along with the callsign of the person who picked
>>up the traffic (killed the message). If that could be implemented as return
>>personal mail (or traffic) that would be VERY helpful. I'd like to see the
>>same functionality for personal messages as well, come to think about it!
>
>Well, I have stuck my neck out way too far on something I have only a
>vague concept of. I do think the auto-kill by hash code is immediately
>implementable without having to deal with any of the other issues yet.

If the traffic travels by more than one path, the scheme you mention is
not reliable. It might help, but it is another solution that provides a
partial fix, while still allowing for duplications under "some" circumstances.

Dan N1JEB

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

923. Re: Is KA9Q telnet correct? (virtual terminal)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 18:30:16 UTC
From: ssnake@ssbbs.dtp.com
Message-ID: <CnuoqH.M61@dorite.use.com>
Source record: 49716

In article <2nuboe$r9d@nic.umass.edu>, awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu writes:
|> Is KA9Q NOS Telnet virtual terminal definition correct?
|>
|> I have been experimenting with a TCP/IP implementation (Tnet) for the Minix
|> Unix clone, and have had problems with Telnet connections from a KA9Q NOS
|> client to a Minix server. The Minix server interprets every <Enter> keypress
|> from the client as two end-of-lines. Among other things, this makes it
|> impossible to do a login to any account with a password, since the <Enter>
|> after the login name is interpreted as two end of lines and the second is
|> interpreted as a null response to the password prompt.
|>
|> It is easy to understand that one end or the other could be responsible
|> for the problem, since DOS based systems typically produce a \r\n sequence
|> when <Enter> is pressed, while Unices use a single \n for end of line.
|> Virtual terminal definitions are supposed to be part of every telnet
|> implementation, to make systems interoperable, but an implementation that
|> has been tested only in connection to its own type of system could be
|> implemented incorrectly without the error being noticed.
|>
|> I have worked primarily with PA0GRI variants of NOS, but I have tried a
|> couple of others with a similar result. The author of the Tnet software
|> claimed that it did work correctly with NOS, but he hasn't responded
|> to my questions about which version of NOS he used for this test. I am
|> inclined to suspect the Tnet code, as NOS has been around in many versions
|> for many years and has been tested by many users, while Tnet is new. On the
|> other hand, though, I suspect most NOS telnets are to other NOS users,
|> and there may not be a lot of experience connecting from NOS to Unix.
|>
|> I would be interested in hearing of experiences, good and bad, with
|> connections from NOS clients to Unix telnet servers.
|>
|> I hope this is an appropriate place for this query. I am using NOS over
|> ethernet or SLIP lines, not radio, for the connections to Minix, but it
|> seemed to me the packet radio community is where the experience with NOS
|> is to be found. I am, in fact, interested in using NOS for this application
|> because the NOS node will be a gateway between a radio link and a Minix
|> mail server.
|>
|> 73, Al N1AW
|>
|> Albert S. Woodhull
|> Hampshire College, Amherst, MA, USA
|> awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
|>

I am running Linux on an i386.. I also have another system that I SLIPped into
the Linxu box. I had no problems getting it to work "right of of the box." I was able to telnet from NOS into
Linux and the other way.. also I was able to FTP back and forth. I also have a slip login to the internet.. and
was able to use the Linux box as a gateway into the internet from the NOS system. I have not gotten the TNC up
and going yet.. and have had to pull the NOS system down.. I do play on doing basicly the same thing with a
gateway.. but I have not had the time to work on it quite yet..

Hope this helps.. If you have any questions, let me know.

Tom

--

GCS/O -d+ -p+(---) c+++ l++ u+ e++ m* s+/++ !n h f+ g+ w++ t+ r m?
---
ssnake@dtp.com The opinions expressed in this article
are MINE! Please don't blame anyone
Linux-The operating system of champions! else for them.
---

924. TNC-2 wanted -Ve3smn

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 18:46:00 UTC
From: chuck.zeps@dt-can.com
Message-ID: <fe.69.3242.0N71D95B@dt-can.com>
Source record: 49717

I need a TNC-2 if anyone has an MFJ (with tuning bar) or similar. I can be emailed at c.zeps@genie.geis.com and would prefer dealing with anyone in the Ontario region if we can make a deal. Tnx.

Charles P. Zeps VE3SMN / c.zeps@genie.geis.com
Arctan Consulting
427 Simcoe St.
London, Ont. N6B 1K1

• TNet 3.90 • USENET| The Obelisk BBS | London, Ont.| 519.6790021

925. MORE G-TOR INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 19:18:54 UTC
From: BJARTS@stthomas.EDU
Message-ID: <01HAUTXW3TO291WQ55@stthomas.edu>
Source record: 49727

HERE IS SOME MORE INFO ON G-TOR. THIS INFORMATION COMES FROM THE KAM PLUS
REFERNECE MANUAL FOR VERSION 7.0 PAGE 42.
"REAL-TIME MONITORING OF LINKED G-TOR STATION WILL REQUIRE A FAIRLY FAST
COMPUTER(286/16 or better). THIS MONITORING USES THE GSCAN FUNCTION
OF YOUR KAM FIRMWARE AND PROCESSES THE DATA IN YOUR COMPUTER. FOR
SLOWER COMPUTERS, YOU MAY USE THE GSCAN FUNCTION TO CAPUTRE THE RAW DATA TO
A DISK FILE. THIS ALLOWS YOU TO USE THE GOFF PROGRAM TO VIEW THE DATA,
ALTHOUGH IT WILL NOT BE IN REAL-TIME."

ALSO HERE IS A NEW GLITCH IN THE HOSTMASTER SOFTWARE VERSION 3.2 THAT IS
USED WITH G-TOR. THIS PROBLEM HAS OCCURED ON PACTOR AND G-TOR SO FAR.
WHEN USING THE BACKSPACE TO EDIT IN THESE MODES, THE TNC TRANSMITS THE
BACKSPACE, IT DOES NOT EDIT LIKE THE MANUAL SAYS IT WILL. HERE IS A QUOTE
FROM THE KANTRONICS HOST MASTER II+ ver. 3.2 MANUAL, PAGE 80.
"IN G-TOR AND PACTOR, ALL CHARACTERS ARE SENT TO THE TNC AS YOU TYPE THEM.
THIS MEANS THE BACKSPACE CHARACTER IS TRANSMITTED- EDITING IS POSSIBLE
AND WILL BE DISPLAYED ON YOUR SCREEN AND ON THE REMOTE STATIONS SCREEN."

I HAVE TRIED THIS AND IT SEEMS NOT TO WORK. I HAVE LEFT MESSAGE ON WA2MFY's
PACTOR PBBS AND HAVE DONE SOME ON AIR EDITING TO TEST THIS. THE EDITING
SEEMS NOT TO WORK AT ALL. I HAVE ALSO NOTICED THAT AS EACH LETTER TYPED
IN THESE MODES, IT IS IMMIDIATELY TRANSMITTED. IT MAYBE THAT I AM DOING
SOMETHING WRONG, BUT SO FAR NO LUCK. THIS DID NOT HAPPEN ON THE PREVIOUS
VERSION OF HOSTMASTER II. OH WELL LET KEEP PASSING ON ALL THE NEW
INFO ABOUT THE NEW PROGRAM AND THE NEW MODE.

I'M STILL LOOKING TO SET UP SCHEDULES WITH ANYONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRY OUT
THIS NEW MODE. YOU CAN REACK ME AT THE FOLLOWING:

INTERNET: BJARTS@STTHOMAS.EDU
PACKET: WT0N@WB0GDB.#STP.MN.USA.NOAM

AGAIN THANKS FOR YOUR TIME AND 73 de BJ WT0N

926. Baycom TCP/IP Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 20:19:27 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <18@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 49718

>Is there a driver available for TCP/IP on the Baycom software and modem?

There is a file AX25DRV.ZIP available which contains a driver and instructions. It should be on ucsd.edu somewhere in /hamradio/packet/tcpip and is also available on the TAPR fileserver. Send a message to file-request@tapr.org with the lines:

get /pub/packet/ax25drv.zip

and it will be send uuencoded.

927. MFJ 1270C TNC and Host Mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 20:26:42 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <19@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 49719

>I've been looking through my TNC documentation, and the only reference I find
>to host mode mentions that documentation is available on diskette, but no
>command is given for putting the TNC into host mode.
>
>Can anyone help?

There is a disk containing discriptions of the host mode and a
primative program to use it available from TAPR. Also a file with
documentation up to TAPR version 1.1.8a firmware, which has the
pertinent commands (with much other valuable TNC information). Send a
message to file-request@tapr.org with the following lines in the
body of the message:

get /pub/packet/tnc2host.zip
get /pub/packet/tnc2doc.zip
quit

The files will be sent to you uuencoded.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ AMPRnet: w6swe@w6swe.ampr.org
[44.124.12.16] AX.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

928. Re: GTOR INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 21:42:15 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Apr6.214215.2580@arrl.org>
Source record: 49720

BJARTS@stthomas.EDU wrote:
: THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS PICKED UP FROM THE DL2FAK PACTOR MBX IN GERMANY
: BY VE2FK IN MONTREAL. IT WAS WRITTEN BY DL2FAK, ONE OF THE DEVELOPERS
: OF PACTOR.
:
: G-TOR - An Improvement?
:
[]
: The Golay encoding however, as used in the G-TOR mode, is only able to correct
: 3 bits in a block of 24 bits and only half of this block (12 bits) carries in-
: formation. The remaining 12 bits have to contain the required redundancy, and
: no new data. It is therefore only possible to correct a few errors despite the
: large overhead. For this reason the Golay encoding would only be useful for
: errors caused by short spikes on the higher short wave frequencies (10 to 20m).
: You cannot however expect it to provide any improvements in typical 80m con-
: ditions. Here it is necessary not only to use hybrid-2 ARQ systems, but also
: suitable, powerful (invertible) codes, which allow the reconstruction of the
: original information, even when only the redundancy block is received, rather
: than Golay or similar simple block coding, which always requires both blocks
: to be received to get the data transferred.

My understanding is that G-TOR uses an extended Golay (24,12) code that
is, in fact, invertible. What G-TOR does is to send the data block,
then if and only if an error occurred, it sends the Golay "parity" bits
as a block. The receiving station can derive the data from either of
these blocks if the block is correctly received. If it is not, the
receiver can pass the two received blocks into the Golay decoder for an
attempt at error correction. This, I suspect, is a substantially more
powerful scheme than memory ARQ, although I don't have good data on
hand to back that up.

: The most robust HF (short wave), narrow band, data transmission systems known,
: apply very powerful convolutional codes with Viterbi decoding and soft deci-
: sion (requiring an ADC/DSP just like analog Memory-ARQ). The processing speed
: of those systems exceeds the capability of a KAM by factor 100. Despite this
: very expensive approach, they only achieve around 10 dB better weak signal
: performance than PACTOR-1. The closer a system approaches the Shannon boundary
: (theoretical throughput limit) the more difficult it gets to gain another one
: or two decibels.

Perhaps, but 10-dB better in what environment? AWGN? That's not the
environment of interest at HF. If the 10 dB figure is for a real-world
environment, I'd be interested to see the reference it's from.

: W0XI et al claim that they were able to transfer a certain file on the 20m
: band in about 5 minutes using G-TOR, whereas PACTOR, which was used afterwards,
: took about 20 minutes. The conclusion was that G-TOR would be about 4 times
: faster than PACTOR in general, which is actually impossible!! According to the
: system description, G-TOR can on average only be about 1.5 times faster than
: PACTOR.

Impossible? Not if G-TOR is correcting errors using fewer
retransmissions than Pactor requires.

[]
: Regardless of the Huffman data compression, which improves the throughput of
: both systems in the same way, the comparison of throughput between PACTOR and
: G-TOR can be easily calculated. According to the protocol description pub-
: lished by W0XI, G-TOR is able to transfer a maximum of 19 characters per se-
: cond when running on 200 baud (They claim 69 data bytes in a cycle duration of
: 2.4 seconds at 300 baud, which means maximum 2/3*69/2.4 characters per second
: at 200 baud). The maximum rate of PACTOR at the same speed is 16 chrs/s, which
: is a relationship of 1.18 to 1. The Golay encoding is not able to improve the
: throughput so dramatically that you finally result in a factor 4. It must be
: remembered that the analog Memory-ARQ, as used in the original PACTOR imple-
: mentation, is able to improve the effective signal-noise ratio with each ag-
: gregated packet and hence enables a higher throughput (especially in weak con-
: ditions) than the Golay coding gain. It is therefore obvious that the higher
: maximum throughput of G-TOR is mainly based on its higher maximum baudrate.
: This however means, it has to exceed the usual 500 Hz band width limit.

Again, this discussion neglects to consider the error-correcting
capabilities of G-TOR. (It would be interesting, though, to add
memory ARQ to G-TOR, particularly with soft decisions.)

: With this in mind it must also be remembered that a wider receiver bandwidth
: receives more noise. A 300 baud G-TOR signal will therefore have a poorer S/N
: ratio than a 200 baud PACTOR signal (if they are both of the same fieldstrength
: and the receiver bandwidth is correctly adjusted for both modes). As signals
: decrease, G-TOR would have to switch to 200 baud before the PACTOR signal
: would be affected, thus further reducing some of the proposed speed gain.

This is true. it might have been better had G-TOR stuck to a 200-baud
upper limit. We have enough wide-bandwidth signals on the bands now.

: There are still some more disadvantages of G-TOR in comparison to PACTOR, e.g.
: the cycle duration is quite long at 2.4 seconds, and will increase to almost 5
: seconds when using the Golay encoding, hence leading to quite long break-in
: times. The speed adaptation times are necessarily also longer, thus leading to
: poorer results in rapidly changing conditions (multipath).

No, the cycle time is not affected by the encoding because of the
alternate-block transmission scheme I mentioned earlier. 2.4 s is the
actual G-TOR cycle time.

: Furthermore, the interleaving and the 3 different baud rates used in G-TOR will
: probably lead to a lot of problems with the listen mode, an important point for
: all digital modes used in Amateur Radio.

Possibly. Kantronics has a monitoring program for the PC. I've not
yet seen it in use yet, but we have a copy in-house here.

: Actually G-TOR is just a modified PACTOR system, which probably does not pro-
: vide enough improvement that introducing this mode as another new standard
: would be worth-while. With regard to the basic requirements of each digital
: data transfer mode (like throughput, bandwidth, error rate, etc.) PACTOR al-
: ready represents nearly the optimum attributes that are obtainable with an FSK
: system. A real improvement over the current PACTOR system can only be reached
: when using different modulation schemes like PSK, which require a DSP hardware.

I'd say it's substantially more than a modified Pactor system! It uses
different timing, different coding and a vastly different
error-correction system. You might as well say Pactor is a modified
AX.25!

: This step will be done this year with the introduction of PACTOR Level-II.

It will be most interesting to see G-TOR and Pactor-II go head-to-head!
May the best protocol win.
--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

929. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 22:10:39 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2nvc0v$ppb@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49644

In article <2nqhsn$f9s@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> In article <2nphhd$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
|> >You are perhaps talking about the internet, which chose to ignore
|> >the existing use of NA in one of it's connected networks?
|>
|> Oh jeez, Hank, stop making things up. The AMPR.ORG domain has never used
|> the ham bbs hierarchical routing/addressing scheme to name hosts.

We were not discussing host names. We were discussing email addresses.

Please do not confuse a host name with an email address, this is one of the
worst mistakes an email system designer might make.

But since you brought up the topic, why would AMPR.ORG *not* choose some
sort of rational subdomain naming convention for host names?

Perhaps the fact that they didn't, and that they consistently confuse email
addresses with host names is why it is impossible to move email from
one tcp/ip system within .ampr.org to another without making use of those
"other" (BBS network) email addresses?

But now back to our scheduled discussion of email addresses.

|> With some exceptions, the namespace of the AMPR.ORG domain consists
|> solely of callsigns within the domain. Names are not routes, routes
|> are not names, and mixing them up is one of the worst possible mistakes
|> a network architect could make.

Well gee Brian! Glad you least understand the basics!
A name is not a route.
A route is not a location.
An address is none of the above.
Etc. etc.
So *WHY* do you persist in confusing them?
Repeat after me "A host name is not an email address."

|> That means that whilst you might see
|> W0RLI.AMPR.ORG
|> or
|> BBS.W0RLI.AMPR.ORG
|> you won't see
|> W0RLI.#NNJ.NJ.USA.NOAM.AMPR.ORG
|> or the like

And why would I not see such things?
Why would we not use subdomains in our email addresses?
Why would we not put routing hints into our email addresses?

Why would we not identify our email address by it's internet domain name.

Why wait! Look at my signature!
It has ".mentorg.com", which clearly is an internet domain name!
But wait ... there is something missing - the subdomains.
Why are they missing? Because a router with address "mentorg.com"
will take care of translating the (missing) portion of my email
address once email addressed to the "mentorg.com" domain arrives
there. Where is "there"? Well, that depends on where your email
to me started ... "there" might be NJ or OR or Bracknell or Singapore.
At any one of these locations email destined for <x>.mentorg.com
is re-routed by adding the rest of the address.

So the rest of the world does not need to know about .hanko.mentorg.com,
nor about .hanko.moses.mentorg.com, nor about
hanko.moses40.moses.mentorg.com

We use ABBREVIATIONS and ALIASES for the actual addresses.

What does this have to do with the ham radio digital network?

In the ham radio digital network, we do not yet use aliases nor
abbreviations. We specify the whole email address.

(Note for Brian: this is NOT "source routing" since we do not specify a
route, but specify an address).

Look again in my signature. I show a ham radio digital network email
address. There is *no* "host name" in that address. There are in fact two
hosts that may handle email addressed to my address: RLIMB:W0RLI-2 and
WLINN2:W0RLI-4. These are the host addresses within the AX.25 network.
In the CLOVER network, that first host is named W0RLI. This is not
confusing to anyone, because the W0RLI name is only known in the CLOVER
network, and the RLIMB and WLINN2 names are only known in their respective
AX.25 networks. If I had a tcp/ip system on air, it would have an ip address.

Most folks have no trouble distinguishing between the email address and the
host name. It is not a complicated thing. In fact it is very simple:
email destined for email addresses of the form ".OR.USA.NOAM" may be sent
to any of the hosts listed in the previous paragraph, and it will be
properly delivered. Oh yes - email addresses of the form ".WA.USA.NOAM"
may also be sent to these hosts as well. If you want email to reach me
personally you may send it addressed per my signature, and to any of those
same hosts.

Brian, now that you have again told us "Don't do it that way" would you please
oh please tell us "The right way to do it."

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com

Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

930. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-06 23:17:20 UTC
From: rwilkins@ccnet.com
Message-ID: <2nvfu0$1ve@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Source record: 49721

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:

: What would prevent duplicates or lost messages?
: How would you accomplish this? Remember we don't have a "fixed
: configuration" network. We don't have reliable paths. We do have multiple

I don't understand. There are fixed routes in and out of any full service bbs. The HF routes may seasonally change and require manual assistence. What is going to happen if the BBS protocol is allowed to be the rule on the DASH digital amateur super highway. It is my understanding that the proposal for the 219 MHz 56kb DASH will require point to point auxiliary operation. Will the bbs protocol work in this new arena?

: ways to get from point A to point B. We don't have a protocol that
: addresses all the problems, and would *love* to have one.

: Any suggestions would be most welcome.

: I hope we will hear from the networking gurus on these topics.

: So far, we have heard from a couple of the networking gurus.
: Their message has been "You are doing it wrong."
: I presume they will follow up with "And here is how to do it right."

: ("just use tcp/ip" is not a reasonable answer. We don't use it.)

Maybe the answer is to make the 219 MHz DASH a tcp/ip network and put the bbs mail traffic into <envelopes> for safe transport across the network. I would like to see some more discussion on the future implementation of this new network.

Has anyone done any traffic analysis of bbs messages? Are the bulk of the messages two or three hops? With the increase in network speed will the message flow naturally increase? Will my bbs mail reading program be able to keep up with the vast number of bulletins that will be arriving? I realize that I will be reading at 1200 for quite some time ... maybe 9600 if the bbs operators will provide this service.

Sorry Hank, I am not a network guru, just your average packet user.

Bob

: --

: Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
: Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
: Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

--
Bob Wilkins work bwilkins@cave.org
Berkeley, California home rwilkins@ccnet.com
94701-0710 play n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

931. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 00:04:03 UTC
From: kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr7.000403.29950@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 49722

In article <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:

>If the traffic travels by more than one path, the scheme you mention is
>not reliable. It might help, but it is another solution that provides a
>partial fix, while still allowing for duplications under "some" circumstances.

It is entirely reliable, if and only if the traffic is only allowed
to be removed at a particular destination. Deletion of the message was
specified by content only, and header information is to be ignored
by the the hash algorithm. This allows duplicates that have taken
different paths to the (one and only one allowed) destination node
to be eliminated.

The continuing problem (as I understand it from the discussions here)
is that the NTS does not require the operator taking the message off
the board (killing it) to generate a reply saying it has been received.
If the traffic has made it to the destination, there is a high probablity
that the reverse path will get the reply to the originator. This is
not a problem with the BBS system, it is a problem with the proceedures
developed by the NTS folks for passing NTS traffic through it. This
decision (no reply needed) has forced the situation where the traffic
has been considered passed when it is entered into the BBS network,
rather than the actual truth, which is that the traffic has been passed
when it is removed.

I would propose that if the NTS folks would agree to:

1) Put expiration dates in the message so that no one will deliver
a message after the timestamp.

2) Send a reply message that the message has been picked up.

3) Pick up mail for each destination area from the designated node.

3) Deliver or send the message another route if a reply is not received
by the expiration time plus some time limit.

And the BBS people would:

1) Implement the algorithm for deleting duplicate content messages that
arrive on the designated node.

Then, most of the complaints would be addressed. This still leaves
the possibility of duplicate messages being generated if:

A) The return path takes more time than the "time limit" mentioned
above.

B) The return path is blocked entirely for some reason.

These two problems are the kind of thing that the BBS operators are probably highly willing to solve. They will not be resolved while there are so many many variables that are out of their control causing problems. They *cannot* be solved without some information. A duplicate message delivered ought to be the beginning of a problem report, not the beginning of a cussing out of the BBS network. I'm not too sure what needs to be included, but no doubt the BBS operators need the originating BBS, and the destination BBS, and the problem that occured (message didn't make it [no reply] or slow reply [reply received after duplicate generated and passed via alternate means] or reply didn't make it [duplicate generated with no reply received.])

It wouldn't hurt if the NTS receiving op that accepted (and killed) a message that was past it's deadline would send a reply that it was killed without delivery. That could be the start of a problem report that the forward direction was too slow.

Yes, it means that a different protocol needs to be developed and used by the NTS. The complaints being issued makes this obvious, and the proceedures now in use seem unsuited to the medium. That's not the BBS operators fault.

Yes, it means that the BBS operators need to do some changes to the system software in order to make it more useful. Messages arriving by multiple (BBS) paths are causing problems, that's not the NTS folks fault. It would also seems that they could use a couple of features like zip-code to BBS node mappings, and auto reply with something like "accepted for delivery" and "killed, past expiration" responses. It's not my place to decide the needs, that falls on the NTS.

Yes, I've gone on this diatribe far too long. I see a lot of people trying to do good here, maybe this kick in the rear will have helped. It at least represents a fresh viewpoint, as I don't participate on either side of the fence here. I'll shut up now. Thanks for everyone's patience.

-dave

932. Televideo 925 terminal setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 02:48:33 UTC
From: jwelch@acsu.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <CnvBsy.5so@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 49723

Anyone have the manual for a Televideo 925 terminal? I have purchased one second hand, and would appreciate any information about the two banks of DIP switches at the back of the terminal. One is labelled baud (but no explanation of what switches select which speed). The other is labelled function. I believe that there is also a third bank of switches inside the unit. Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks,

John Welch
KA2VGV

933. Mail Routing (was NTS traffic on packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 05:00:29 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <765694829snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49724

OK, here's the situation as I see it. (Your milage may vary etc.)

Joe Ham in Billings Montana wants to send a message to his buddy in
Bangor Maine.

Joe would like to know several things.

1. That his message will get there intact and in a reasonable
amount of time.
2. If not, why not. (And where did it go wrong)
3. That his buddy will not get the same message every day for
the next three months.
4. Finally, that if his buddy wants to reply he can. Easily.

For what its worth, Joe Ham has the same concerns about his rusty tower
sales bulletin making it all he way out to California in the hopes that
someone with a pickup truck will drive out and pick it up locally. And
since it's Mothers Day and cards cost money, Joe Ham would like to send
an NTS message to his mom.

Now, how are we (the BBS operators who are crazy enough to want to) do this?
I suggest that we as a group switch over to the method used to deliver UUCP
mail. We have the means to have every HAM be a unique uucp site if needs be.
We can group bbses into domains if they want to or we can assign each bbs
its own domain. (Sort of the Californians dream with regard to repeaters.)
Since machines used for BBS nowadays are probably 386 or better with 200
meg drives or bigger, it shouldn't be a problem to start implimenting the
things used to move mail the same way that UUCP mail is handled.

So, the name of the host bbs would become wa6fwi.BBS for example. (BBS so as
not to get it confused with a registered UUCP name such as grendel.UUCP)
You would send mail just like the other (current) way, SP KF6PU@WA6FWI. The
big difference is NO ROUTING INFORMATION. None of the current .#soca.ca.usa
stuff. OK, so how does some BBS in Oregon (Hi Hank) know how to send mail to
wa6fwi? After all, I could be anywhere. The trick is a yellow page server to
tell Hank where to send the mail off to. The the routing table for W0RLI
would only have to make a few decisions. North, south, east, west and near
or far etc. One shove and off it goes.

The YP server only has to know that wa6fwi is in Carson CA and that it talks
to k6ve and wb6ymh. The sysops only have to know about their neighbors (or
perhaps one or two hops away). Yeah, almost like Net/Rom eh?

Of course, for a "known route" you could always send the mail with a forced
route. wa6fwi!k6ve!w8akf!ad8i@ad8i. Bang pathing. It should look familiar.

Replies are easy, by the time a message gets to its destination, a route has already been established. SR should work fine to kick it back in the direction it came from.

Errors. Errors can happen anywhere in the chain. Tracking and reporting them is the key to intellegent networking. If the message has taken a bad hop in routing, sooner or later a message is going to be generated "unknown host". If the host is truely unknown, or if it is only unknown by those around it, it should be identified as a problem. If the host is broken yet others know about it, it should generate the message "unreachable host". Finally, if the message gets delivered, the user should be known by the host system otherwise "unknown user" gets generated and sent back.

For what its worth, there shouldn't be any dupes or unknown disappearances of personal mail as a result of this method.

NTS mail gets renamed from the "old" (current) 90479@NTSCA to the "new" nts@90479. anyone loggin into a BBS should be able to read and (if needed) kill messages to nts. No, using 90479 as a host name isn't a contradiction to what I said earlier about no routing information. The name 90479 can be aliased to one or more actual bbs names depending on who is servicing the zip code. When a message is killed as delivered, an autokill message can be sent to service@90479 (same multiple destinations) to service the message. No dupes unless two people happen to download for servicing at the same time from two different bbses.

Bulletins. They get a Distribution: field. Each bbs knows where it is in the general scheme of things. If it is handed a bulletin that is within it's own area. (with reference to the distribution field) it gets published locallly. If not, it just gets passed along until it gets where it does belong. For example, sb towers@texas gets passed along (a single path) until it gets to the bbses that claim to be in texas. Then it spreads based on a locally known distribution scheme and gets published (made viewable). This also should solve a problme brought up here from time to time about "how do I send a bulletin just to new hampshire from florida without leaving a slime trail between both places?"

(Of course, we could copy the usenet news method for bulletins (er, news).)

How much needs to be known and who gets to be responsible for knowing it? Everyone should at least know who their neighbors are. At the least, all systems should be on a list somewhere. Perhaps (since we use callsigns) we could break up the list into regional lists. I know, there is an N2 station running a bbs here in california. No problem the 2 list is back east and it lists the information for the n2 station. Even if it is out here. It would NOT be listed in the 6 list maintained out here. (in California land). And so forth. There can (and should) be a major list of the minor lists maintained as well. For example, I can find out who the list holder for w6 stations and who is the list maintainer for all the dl stations etc.

Finally, who is going to write this stuff? A lot of it is written already. It is called sendmail and runs on Unix platforms. A 386 with a 60 meg drive and 4 meg of ram can handle it. But, I might add, uucp mailers are available for

Macintosh and ms-dos machines. Like most endeavors in life more is better but enough is sufficient. How do we know what to do? A lot of that is documented as well. RFC822 comes to mind. A book such as UUCP and usenet news and mail by O'Reilly and Associates is a good place to start on how to see how this works. No, I'm not suggesting that we ALL go over to running tcp/ip. (Although that's not a bad idea....) But, if we rewrite the way mail is handled in a rational manner, it can work seamlessly with tcp/ip and the internet. This as they say is a "Good thing"(tm).

How do we write the new code? Write it all in ANSI C. Link the hardware calls with assembly language modules. Make it modular. Make it public. Make it a group effort. (Sort of the way tcp/ip is being done now) Make the mailer different from the BBS, then run them both at the same time. If we do this right, (think IBM and open architecture and clones) we can have a packet mail system second to none that anyone can write applications or user interfaces for.

All it really takes is a bit of time to map out the strategy of combining the things that make amateur radio's packet BBS network as it is now with the way things are done with uucp mail in the "real world". I say "real world" not to slam the amateur aspect of what we are doing, but because that is how millions of bytes are transfered every minute of every day 7 days a week all year long.

Sure, there are a lot of items to be detailed to make this work. I see it a a goal. What about tcp/ip? Perfect. If people want a bunch of systems to run in an interactive lan type environment, fine! They can move messages in and out of the "new" system seamlessly as well. Minimum impact.

Anyways, I hope that by putting this all out in the form of a message you all have something to think about in unison. Don't think of it as reinventing the wheel, think of it as discovering that wheels work better if they are round.

73 es GE from Jeff

"Real keyboards have green keycaps"

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

934. FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 05:11:17 UTC
From: chuckv@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2o04ll$36p@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 49650

Well it's final.... Here is the latest rule from the FCC.....

Report No. DC-2582 ACTION IN DOCKET CASE April 4, 1994

COMMISSION AMENDS RULES CONCERNING MESSAGE FORWARDING
SYSTEMS IN THE AMATEUR SERVICE
(PR DOCKET NO. 93-85)

The FCC has relaxed the amateur service rules to enable contemporary message forwarding systems to operate at hundreds of characters per second while retaining safeguards to prevent misuse.

A message forwarding system is a group of amateur stations participating in a voluntary, cooperative, interactive arrangement where communications from the control operator of an originating station are transmitted to one or more destination stations via forwarding stations, which may or may not be automatically controlled.

Currently, the control operator of each station is held individually accountable for each message retransmitted, resulting in unnecessary content review and delays. The American Relay League, Inc. (League) stated that the obligation of the control operator of the first forwarding station should be the establishment of the identity of the station originating the message. Only when this is not done should these control operators be held accountable for improper message content. Also, there are currently no central supervisory authority in an ad hoc amateur service digital network, making these unsupervised systems easy targets for misuse by uncooperative operators and non-licensees. Moreover, the Commission said that it could be difficult to establish after the fact that a particular VHF station originated a fleeting high speed digital transmission. For these reasons, the Commission said there must be on-going oversight of the system and the control operators of the first forwarding stations are in the best position to provide such oversight.

Therefore, the Commission will hold accountable only the licensees of the station originating a message and the license of the first station forwarding a message in a high speed message forwarding system. The licensee of the first forwarding station must either authenticate the identify of the station from which it accepts communications on behalf of the system, or accept accountability for the content of the message.

(over)

The Commission also clarified that the station that receives a communication directly from the originating station and introduces it into the message forwarding system is the first forwarding station.

The League and the Colorado Council of Amateur Radio Clubs suggested that the Commission substitute the word "simultaneously" for "instantaneously" in the redefinition of a repeater. The Commission concurred and adopted this modification.

The Commission believes that these rule changes will enable contemporary high speed message forwarding systems to operate as their designers intended, while retaining the minimum safeguards necessary to prevent misuse.

Action by the Commission March 30, 1994, by Report and Order (FCC 94-76). Chairman Hundt, Commissioners Quello and Barrett.

-FCC-

News Media contact: Patricia A. Chew at (202) 632-5050.
Private Radio Bureau contact: William T. Cross at (202) 632-4964.

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|<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>
Chuck Vyverberg	Internet: chuckv@comtch.iea.com
	Packet : WB7NNF@WB7NNF.#EWA.USA.NOAM
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>

935. X1-J and DRSI DPK-2 TNC's X1-J and DRSI DPK-2 TNC's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 06:09:08 UTC
From: ssharp@VNET.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <19940406.230743.774@almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49651

I'm planning to install a X1-J rom in to a DRSI DPK-2. Is there anything
I should look out for before doing the bank switching mod???

Oh and also is there a sourceon info on wiring a TNc w/ a 9600 bd modem
to a Motorola Maxtor UHF radio.

Thanks

Stephen sharp
IBM, Micro Electronics Div.
Burlington, VT Internet ID: ssharp@vnet.ibm.com

936. Baypac and other software programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 14:04:42 UTC
From: Mike Ellerson <mellerso@uga.cc.uga.edu>
Message-ID: <2o13tq$41k@hobbes.cc.uga.edu>
Source record: 49728

Has anyone had any luck with using programs such as Super Packet or Mubay with the Tigertronics Baypac modem. These programs use the TFPCX driver. It appears that the programs will send packets, but will not receive them reliably. The Baypac also appears that it will not work with the Baycom 1.5 software. Also, we are considering using the APRS software around here for weather reporting. Has anyone had any luck getting APRS to talk to the Baypac ? I did notice that JVFAX seems to accept information from the Baypac when the comparator interface is selected. Does this program work with the Baypac ?

Thanks
de KE4EOQ

937. Viewport VGA Software - can it be FTP'ed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 15:10:13 UTC
From: dcschuur@sunee.uwaterloo.ca
Message-ID: <CnwA52.Jw3@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>
Source record: 49729

Hi!

I am just wondering if anyone can point me to an FTP site
where the latest releases of the Viewport VGA program
for slow-scan can be obtained. I have searched the internet
with ARCHIE but to no avail!

Apparently the vpvga software is available by modem from
the people at 73 magazine but I would rather save the phone
bill and use the internet if possible.... :)

Please e-mail me directly to keep the signal to noise ratio
up on this newgroup! Thanks in advance! 73's

--
--
| from : dcschuur@hivolt2.uwaterlo.edu |
| Call : VE3OXK "Where ever you go - there you are!" |
--

938. New BBS rules

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 15:14:32 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2o180o$f0a@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49730

Here are some tips for AA4RE BBS SYSOPs and the new rules:

To hold all bulletins created locally, put the following in ACTION.BB

```
REVIEW B & % yourcall
REVIEW B & ^ % =*
```

To prevent unregistered users from creating bulletins, put the
following in ACTION.BB

```
DENY_NEW_MSG 4 B & C U
```

You also need something in MESSAGE.BB like

```
: 144 N
You must be registered to send bulletins. Please issue the
REGISTER command first.
```

You can also require user authentication before the send command
to ensure the user's identity.

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

939. ATTN: ARRL Newington Staff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 15:31:52 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <765732712snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49731

In article <1994Apr6.181334.2809@arrl.org> ehare@arrl.org writes:

> We are in the process of installing a "real" commercial LAN over
> the coming months, so ultimately everyone who has a computer
> will be available by email. Of course, there may be a few who don't
> have a computer, but that is another flame war.
>
> 73 from ARRL HQ, Ed

Probably the person responsible for the NTS.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

940. PACTOR II UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 15:45:59 UTC
From: BJARTS@stthomas.EDU
Message-ID: <01HAW0SOD33M91WZF5@stthomas.edu>
Source record: 49732

0 S~& @-#Y1~.&*jJ
> ETransfer aborted by remote R
PacTOR II update.

THE FOLLOWING TEXT CONSISTS OF TWO SEPARATE MESSAGES FROM DL2FAK TO
TWO DIFFERENT HAMS IN NORTH AMERICA. THEY ARE UPDATES ON PROGRESS IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF PACTOR II.

THE FIRST IS A MESSAGE TO VE2FK IN RESPONSE TO HIS QUESTIONS TO
DL2FAK. THE DATE OF THE MESSAGE IS OCT 25, 1993.

THE SECOND IS A MESSAGE TO W9UWE. THE EXACT DATE OF THE MESSAGE IS
LOST, BUT IT WAS SOME TIME IN LATE SUMMER, 1993. IT IS INCLUDED HERE
EVEN THOUGHT THE FIRST MESSAGE CONTAINS MORE RECENT INFORMATION
BECAUSE IT DESCRIBES THE ADAPTIVE MODULATION SCHEME WHICH WILL BE
USED. (de W0MFK)

HERE IS A COPY OF THE ANSWER OF TOM DL2FAK, ON MY REQUEST FOR MORE
INFO ON PACTOR-II, FORWARDING, TYPE OF COMMANDS, ETC.

Hello dear Claude,

Tnx mail. Glad to hear that everybody is already looking forward to PACTOR-II.
The PTC-II will of course also be capable of PACTOR-I, thus the new unit is
compatible with the current PTCs. It will also provide at least one Packet Ra-
dio Port to allow PR access to the built-in mailbox. The mailbox memory will
be much bigger than in the current PTC, probably up to about 200k Bytes if
the 256k RAM is used. Normally the PTC-II will probably be delivered with 32k
RAM, but one should also be able to order more RAM initially or change the
chips afterwards. The software will automatically detect the size of the RAM.

There is of course no need to run additional PC-software for the mailbox
system to be available, it will all be handled in the PTC-II itself, like in
the current unit. S&F capability for Packet Radio on VHF and PACTOR on HF
is not planned to be realized in the early stage, since there is already
a lot of PC software available providing these features. Nevertheless, as
there have to be software updates as well, we will probably build in S&F
options as well. By the way, we are not going to change the syntax of the
mailbox commands for several reasons. The main one is that the PTC must allow
'normal' traffic in any case. If the commands would be in the Aplink-style,
you were no more able to enter sentences which are not intended to be a box
command, so the two slashes are used to distinguish a mailbox command from
normal QSO traffic or other commands which control additional mailbox- or ter-

minal software (e.g. the '++'-commands which are used to operate the remote access and the binary data transfer in the latest version of our terminal software 'MT.EXE')

By the way, as the STI chip is no more available, we have a new hardware design as a successor to our 'normal' (ADC-) PTC under development. This so-called 'PTC plus' will probably be available early next year. In this unit also a 68000 CPU will be used. The command syntax will be similar to the current PTC, but there will be some more interesting features due to the increased CPU power and the bigger memory (the 'PTC plus' will also be able to carry up to 256k RAM, hence the mailbox memory can already be much bigger in this unit).

Best 73 de Tom, DL2FAK.

(via VE2FK)
TO INTERNET VIA BJ ARTS WT0N

(eof)

****

PTCLEV.II

Due to the amount of inquiries concerning the new PACTOR Level II, I will herewith provide some information on this item.

Hoever, since we are only in an early step of the development, we cannot give final information on the Level II protocol details yet. This message therefore mainly refers to a lecture, which Peter, DL6MAA, gave at the Hamvention in Dayton this year. He was talking about first results, which have been obtained using the new DSP-PTC hardware, but all this is still preliminary and subject to change in order to achieve further improvement. Despite this fact, the speach caused a lot of interest and excitment.

At present the Level II signal is planned to be basically similar to the current system, featuring 2 tones with 200 Hz. shift, using speeds of 100 or 200 baud and fitting into a 500 Hz. channel. Depending on the band conditions, the data throughput should be increased by changing the modulation forms: in bad conditions probably differential BPSK (2-PSK) with QRG diversity will be used, then D-BPSK without diversity, followed by D-QPSK (4-PSK) and finally D-QSPK at 200 baud. Thus there should be a maximum throughput of 800 bits/second, which is already faster than CLOVER....
Besides that, in poor conditions the system will use a combination of Memory-ARQ and error control coding. We therefore expect the minimum required SNR to be around 7 db. lower than in the current system.

Please remember that PACTOR II and the DSP-PTC will probably not be available on the market before next year.

Best 73 de Tom, DL2FAK
Info frm W9UWE/PTC
(via VE2FK)

(eof)

****

(via W0MFK - downloaded from the VE2FK MBX via PacTOR.)

(eof)
WB0GDB - 3 Users>
/EX

941. Need info on creating a Packet Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 16:14:04 UTC
From: cmwdr01@nt.com
Message-ID: <cmwdr01.26.000B3C54@nt.com>
Source record: 49733
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Looking for information on designing and implementing a
Packet Repeater (not a digipeater, an actual dual frequency repeater).
I would also like to hear from anyone who has a packet repeater up and
running.
73 - Dave.

==
Dave Redfearn, SR PC LAN Analyst Northern Telecom RTP, NC.
ph.(919) 992-3925 email: cmwdr01@nt.com qrl? de N4ELM/qrp

All opinions are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of
my employer, co-workers or any other person, real or imaginary.

942. TCP/IP from car w/PK-88 (Help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 16:37:01 UTC
From: adoane@interaccess.com
Message-ID: <adoane.765736372@interaccess.com>
Source record: 49734

I have just recently purchased a laptop, and since I have a PK-88 here
I have not used for a year or so, already have a 50w VHF radio in the car
that doesn't get much use (I'm a UHF nut), and I already have a TCP/IP
address allocated to me, I would like to use TCP/IP from the car.

I understand that TCP/IP is not designed for moving stations, and that
it wont work well if I am moving. My question to everyone is mainly what
flavor of NOS or KA9Q should I use for a laptop and a PK-88 ?

I realize this question is almost like asking what is the best car to buy..
I expect many different answers-- and thats ok.

Thanks,
Andrew (N9KET)

--
Andrew J. Doane Nuclear Greenhouse BBS adoane@shell.portal.com
1010 W. Springfield Ave (708) 998-0008 Amateur Radio N9KET
Apt #303 Running GTalk/GTnet (800) 302-0896 Pager
Urbana, IL 61801 Agent_X (Sysop) andyd@IRC (IRC Op)

943. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 17:05:04 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2o1eg0$724@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 49735

rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:

>Maybe the answer is to make the 219 MHz DASH a tcp/ip network and put the
>bbs mail traffic into <envelopes> for safe transport across the network. I
>would like to see some more discussion on the future implementation of
>this new network.

I must have missed this somewhere, possibly in an otherwise uninteresting
thread. What is this 219 Mhz DASH? Never heard of it.

Transport BBS traffic via tcp/ip? No objection here.

I would ALSO like to see more discussion on ANY new network.
But, let's make it a coordinatoed effort, with wide support, not
something that one little niche does and has to kluge an interface to
their neighbors for.

So tell me, what is this DASH thing?

Gary

944. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 17:10:20 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2o1eps$15j@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49736

In article <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
|> In article <1994Apr4.222416.22511@newsgate.sps.mot.com> kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com
(Dave Kinzer) writes:
|>
|> With traditional NTS handling, there is the positive confirmation that the
|> handling happened and will happen. Perhaps BBS-based NTS traffic should
|> be handled with HX codes indicating report of all hops, and perhaps the BBS's
|> should be asked to turn that on. It would generate a lot of traffic, though.
|> I would like some sort of confirmation of delivery of any NTS traffic sent
|> through the BBS system, along with the callsign of the person who picked
|> up the traffic (killed the message). If that could be implemented as return
|> personal mail (or traffic) that would be VERY helpful. I'd like to see the
|> same functionality for personal messages as well, come to think about it!
|>
|> Is that doable, Hank?

You might investigate the SR command ... "Send Reply" ...

We are talking about humans picking up and delivering messages that
were entered into the system by other humans. A simple reply message
stating "I took your number xxxx and delivered it" is awfully simple.

Automating the process is of course possible, but gives no information
on whether the person who took ("Killed", in BBS terms) the message
actually DID deliver it.

In the olden days, there was an automatic response to the act of killing
an NTS message at a BBS. The ARRL came to the conclusion this was not
very useful, as it did not convey the required information "I delivered
it".

So there are several different levels or types of confirmation that might
be provided. If messages are getting "lost" then the NTS folks involved
might as the sysop to check and find out what happened. This is a normal
BBS sysop function; verifying that links actually work, that messages
actually move to their destinations. BBS systems keep track of each
message; who forwarded it to me when, who did I forward it to when.
Following this audit trail is not at all difficult - we do it all the time
to discover and repair problems in the network.

Anything is possible - "It's just a Small Matter Of Programming".

Once NTS (or ARRL or ?) formulates a plan and submits it to the BBS
authors, expect to see things happen very quickly.

To date, no plan, thus no action.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

945. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 17:19:10 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2o1fae$15j@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49737

In article <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
|> In article <1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com> kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
|> >In article <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:

|> Actually, the need for rescuing is a BIG problem, and indicates a failure
|> in the network. At least SOME of the BBS systems show the NTS traffic as
|> listable on EVERY node it passes through, for the duration of the stay
|> at that node. If this were not the case, and a link between nodes were
|> down (or the BBS at the other end of the link is down) then the NTS message
|> would be delayed, and not be visible to any user, until the link or distant BBS
|> returned. This would result in a delayed NTS message, with NO confirmation
|> or information to the originator that the message is not getting through.

Sounds to me like some NTS folks need to talk to the BBS sysops involved,
and give them some guidelines on how NTS would like it's traffic handled
within the BBS network. I would expect NTS to contact me (as well as the
other BBS authors) about these issues; they have not done so.

|> The skepticism on the part of many NTS operators comes from the need to
|> trust a distributed system of unknown (at the moment of sending) reliability
|> to get the message through.

Have there been major problems? Does the NTS liason who takes the message
and delivers it notify the NYS liason who put it into the BBS network? If
they do, what sorts of problems are seen?

At least in this area of the country, I hear a lot of whining from the NTS
folks, but when I look at my own BBS system I see *all* NTS traffic
clearing within 24 hours - to any part of the US and CANADA. The only
traffic that remains "stuck" is traffic destined to my local area.
Sometimes no NTS liason checks the BBS for several days.

|> I use packet nearly every day to communicate with folks, but often will
|> ask when on a voice mode if they got the message or not.
|>

Why not ask on packet?
The SR command is not really all that hard to type.

|> As noted above, it is not "temptation" that causes trouble. If an intermediate
|> BBS allows a user to list the traffic, and to KILL the traffic, then that
|> user has assumed responsibility for the message. It does not matter if the
|> message gets to the "right" BBS near the destination zip code, just so long
|> as SOMEONE is able to pick it up, and kill it, and have that ONLY HAPPEN
|> ONCE!

And if there is any doubt about who took the traffic from the BBS system, the BBS log files can confirm who took it, when they took it, etc.

If NTS wants confirmation of the point of exit from the BBS system, a simple SR and message with "I took your number xxx" is all that is required.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

946. Re: GTOR INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 17:23:06 UTC
From: williams@maui.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <williams.765739386@maui>
Source record: 49738

jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom (KE3Z)) writes:
>This is true. it might have been better had G-TOR stuck to a 200-baud
>upper limit. We have enough wide-bandwidth signals on the bands now.

At least G-TOR only upshifts to 300-baud when it has enough data to
justify it. It doesn't take up the wider bandwidth unless it needs to.
I don't see anything wrong with taking up bandwidth as long as you're
not wasting it.

-Paul
kb5mu@amsat.org

947. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 17:24:36 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CnwGD1.Lr1@world.std.com>
Source record: 49739

In article <2nuqbe$omj@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>In article <Cnr9x1.II6@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>|> In article <2nph5e$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>|> >In article <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>|> >|> In article <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>|> >|> >Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:
>|> >
>|> >|> I have lately seen traffic duplicated 2 or 3 times. One message I sent to
>|> >|> my STM at the other end of the section got there 4 times. We have had
>|> >|> a rash of multiple NTS deliveries.
>|> >
>|> >This is a very serious problem.
>|> >
>|> >There are many possible causes, but they all come down to poor operating
>|> >practices by the sysops. If the sysops had things set up reasonably,
>|> >and made certain their systems were operating properly, then there would
>|> >be no (zero, zilch, none) duplicated bulletins.
>|> >
>|> >Personal messages and NTS traffic are handled differently.
>|> >Duplicates are allowed to occur, rather than lose an occasional message.
>|> >However, these duplicates should be rare: 1 in 1000 perhaps.
>|>
>|> This raises some alarm bells with me. Networks need to either send or not
>|> send messages. Protocols are designed to be able to be sure of such things.
>|> Could you imagine if something like an international money transfer were
>|> occasionally duplicated on the commercial networks? It sounds like the
>|> protocols involved (in nthis case, the handling methods) may need some
>|> review.
>
>We are not talking "banking networks" here, we are talking about a network
>rather similar to the internet. Duplicates occur. Such is life.
>Any suggestions you have would be most welcome ...

On the topic of NTS messages in particular, and the use of BBS's versus
other NTS transfer modes (voice, CW or even RTTY or AMTOR between live
operators), it is then clear that the liklihood of duplicate messages
increases on packet BBS systems. I admit that if things are operating
"properly" this should not significantly increase the chance of duplicates,
but it does exist.

>
>|> Why is the software designed to allow even an occasional duplicate? Why
>|> is there otherwise the possibility of a lost message?
>
>What would prevent duplicates or lost messages?

>How would you accomplish this? Remember we don't have a "fixed
>configuration" network. We don't have reliable paths. We do have multiple
>ways to get from point A to point B. We don't have a protocol that
>addresses all the problems, and would *love* to have one.

The definition of the word "protocol" is key here. It is not the transport mechanism per-se that causes the problem. What you are dealing with is a store and forward messaging system. In the OSI Reference Model, we're talking about a layer 7 application. So, TCP/IP versus AX.25 is totally irrelevant.

What is needed here is a positive acknowlegement handshake, perhaps somewhat more robust than is currently done. I may be able to propose a better scheme than is currently used, but would like to know how the mechanism currently works, in detail, before proposing fixes to it. What I'm looking for would be a specification (in english, not in a computer language) that documents the handoff procedure used for transferring messages between systems. As with any protocol, an accurate specification with all state transitions worked out leads to successful and reliable data transfer.

>
>Any suggestions would be most welcome.
>
>I hope we will hear from the networking gurus on these topics.
>
>So far, we have heard from a couple of the networking gurus.
>Their message has been "You are doing it wrong."
>I presume they will follow up with "And here is how to do it right."
>
>("just use tcp/ip" is not a reasonable answer. We don't use it.)
>
>...

As I said above, the network and transport level protocols are not the issue here. Let's see if we can fix the application level protocol that is at issue.

>
> ... Hank
>
>--
>
>Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

948. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 17:45:12 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CnwHBD.2K9@world.std.com>
Source record: 49640

In article <1994Apr7.000403.29950@newsgate.sps.mot.com> kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
>In article <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>
>>If the traffic travels by more than one path, the scheme you mention is
>>not reliable. It might help, but it is another solution that provides a
>>partial fix, while still allowing for duplications under "some" circumstances.
>
> It is entirely reliable, if and only if the traffic is only allowed
>to be removed at a particular destination. Deletion of the message was
>specified by content only, and header information is to be ignored
>by the the hash algorithm. This allows duplicates that have taken
>different paths to the (one and only one allowed) destination node
>to be eliminated.
>
> The continuing problem (as I understand it from the discussions here)
>is that the NTS does not require the operator taking the message off
>the board (killing it) to generate a reply saying it has been received.
>If the traffic has made it to the destination, there is a high probablity
>that the reverse path will get the reply to the originator. This is
>not a problem with the BBS system, it is a problem with the proceedures
>developed by the NTS folks for passing NTS traffic through it. This
>decision (no reply needed) has forced the situation where the traffic
>has been considered passed when it is entered into the BBS network,
>rather than the actual truth, which is that the traffic has been passed
>when it is removed.
>
> I would propose that if the NTS folks would agree to:
>
>1) Put expiration dates in the message so that no one will deliver
> a message after the timestamp.

There is a way to request delivery by a specified date. Part of the
standard fields in an NTS message. The HX (handling) codes cover this.

>
>2) Send a reply message that the message has been picked up.

This is also covered by an HX code.

>
>3) Pick up mail for each destination area from the designated node.

IF there is a packet operator (packet/NTS operator) willing to handle
traffic from the BBS, that's fine. It's all still a volunteer thing,
so if nobody wants to handle it, then the BBS should not ACCEPT that

traffic for delivery. There are well defined nodes in Massachusetts,
for example, that are good stopping points for any NTS traffic destined
for East Mass (K1UGM) or West Mass (K1MEA) traffic. If other BBS operators
wish to distribute the NTS traffic to more localized areas, it would be
helpful if they checked with NTS folks FIRST, to see if anyone would
be able to pick it up.

The problem here is NOT an NTS problem, NOR a BBS problem, but a
failure to communicate between the two groups. I am trying to make that
clear, because I want to see both groups address the situation and
come to an understanding that leads to BOTH groups improving their
abilities.

>
>3) Deliver or send the message another route if a reply is not received
> by the expiration time plus some time limit.
>
> And the BBS people would:
>
>1) Implement the algorithm for deleting duplicate content messages that
> arrive on the designated node.
>
> Then, most of the complaints would be addressed. This still leaves
>the possibility of duplicate messages being generated if:
>
> A) The return path takes more time than the "time limit" mentioned
> above.
>
> B) The return path is blocked entirely for some reason.
>
> These two problems are the kind of thing that the BBS operators are
>probably highly willing to solve. They will not be resolved while
>there are so many many variables that are out of their control causing
>problems. They *cannot* be solved without some information. A
>duplicate message delivered ought to be the beginning of a problem
>report, not the beginning of a cussing out of the BBS network.

Agreed. I have a stack of dupe reports at home, which are going to be sent
off to the NEDA network folks.

>I'm not too sure what needs to be included, but no doubt the BBS
>operators need the originating BBS, and the destination BBS, and
>the problem that occured (message didn't make it [no reply] or slow
>reply [reply received after duplicate generated and passed via
>alternate means] or reply didn't make it [duplicate generated with
>no reply received.])
>
> It wouldn't hurt if the NTS receiving op that accepted (and killed)
>a message that was past it's deadline would send a reply that it was
>killed without delivery. That could be the start of a problem report
>that the forward direction was too slow.

>

All NTS messages, except those carring handling code HXG, are not supposed to be discarded without sending a service message back to the originating station (NTS originating station). Of course the return path taken for the NTS service message need not be over the same modes as the original message came by.

> Yes, it means that a different protocol needs to be developed and
>used by the NTS. The complaints being issued makes this obvious,
>and the proceedures now in use seem unsuited to the medium. That's
>not the BBS operators fault.
>

Perhaps the Send Traffic command on the BBS systems could be altered to generate the automated reply request, and all that. I think the idea of sending replies back has merit, but since NTS is oriented around handling a message across multiple media types (in the life of any one message), it would make more sense to automate the process on the BBS's. As for timeout and return operations, it is probably safe to assume that an NTS message which has not been delivered within a few days is at least potentially stale.

> Yes, it means that the BBS operators need to do some changes to
>the system software in order to make it more useful. Messages
>arriving by multiple (BBS) paths are causing problems, that's not
>the NTS folks fault. It would also seems that they could use
>a couple of features like zip-code to BBS node mappings, and
>auto reply with something like "accepted for delivery" and
>"killed, past expiration" responses. It's not my place to decide
>the needs, that falls on the NTS.
>
>Yes, I've gone on this diatribe far too long. I see a lot of
>people trying to do good here, maybe this kick in the rear will
>have helped. It at least represents a fresh viewpoint, as I
>don't participate on either side of the fence here. I'll shut
>up now. Thanks for everyone's patience.
>
>-dave
>

Good ideas and input, and plenty for everyone to think about. A few items added to the ST (send traffic) command on the BBS's might help a lot in allowing for the person who put the message onto packet (not necessarily the NTS originator) to see that the message either WAS picked up by someone, or got stale after some number of days (perhaps the ST command needs to ask how many days the traffic can be around before going stale?).

Perhaps we need to start splitting this discussion thread. We have two general things going here:

1. Issues with duplications of messages and the protocol used for message transfer on BBS systems. This thread is looking for a technical solution to the transfer problem, which affects more than just NTS.

2. Methods for transporting NTS messages across the BBS system with enough feedback and features to allow for efficient NTS operation and enhance the level of trust in the BBS system with NTS people.

Comments?

Dan N1JEB

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

949. Graphic Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 18:04:24 UTC
From: SRWILSON@lexmark.com
Message-ID: <16F91C5E8.SRWILSON@lexmark.com>
Source record: 49641

Does anyone have any info on Graphic Packet program (gp152.zip) from DH1DAE. I downloaded this program from the ARRL BBS. The comments area specified for "Baycom type modems". I am also looking for a software TNC program, WA8DED. It is my understanding that this program is needed before this program will function. If anyone knows where I can get a copy of WA8DED software, please reply.

Thanks, Steve Wilson

950. Re: Is KA9Q telnet correct? (virtual terminal)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 18:18:10 UTC
From: hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <2o1ip2$262@lo-fan.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 49642

In article <2nuboe$r9d@nic.umass.edu> awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu writes:
>Is KA9Q NOS Telnet virtual terminal definition correct?
>
>I have been experimenting with a TCP/IP implementation (Tnet) for the Minix
>Unix clone, and have had problems with Telnet connections from a KA9Q NOS
>client to a Minix server. The Minix server interprets every <Enter> keypress
>from the client as two end-of-lines. Among other things, this makes it
>impossible to do a login to any account with a password, since the <Enter>
>after the login name is interpreted as two end of lines and the second is
>interpreted as a null response to the password prompt.
>
>
>I have worked primarily with PA0GRI variants of NOS, but I have tried a
>couple of others with a similar result. The author of the Tnet software
>claimed that it did work correctly with NOS, but he hasn't responded
>to my questions about which version of NOS he used for this test. I am
>inclined to suspect the Tnet code, as NOS has been around in many versions
>for many years and has been tested by many users, while Tnet is new. On the
>other hand, though, I suspect most NOS telnets are to other NOS users,
>and there may not be a lot of experience connecting from NOS to Unix.

We are using the the latest JNOS and have had similar problems. My Sun
running Solaris 2.3 refuses to talk to NOS using telnet, complains that
there ther is a protocol error. When I try telnet to NOS from my PC using
QVTNet, I have to hit enter twice for each line to get it to accept my
input. For some reason, our VAX running MultiNet has no problem making
telnet connections.

Randy Hammock KC6HUR
hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov

951. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #102

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 18:38:24 UTC
From: wildcat.mailroom@strohpub.COM
Message-ID: <94040915592946@strohpub.com>
Source record: 49643

Your message was received at 04/08/94 5:25pm

----- The following address had delivery problems -----
STROHS (User does not exist)

From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #102
Date: Fri, 8 Apr 94 02:38:24 PDT
To: To: strohs@strohpub.com
Message-Id: <199404080938.CAA05222@ucsd.edu>

952. Hierarchial Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 19:10:32 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr7.191032.2903@combdyn.com>
Source record: 49645

Is there an official list of what all the different hierarchial fields are.

I want both the old and new way....

Like North America was 'NA', and now its 'NOAM'.

This is so I can configure my BBS to deal with all of them.

Things have become a bit more complicated when I only connected to one system
and said everything goes there.....

I also want to know about countries, etc.

One question I have....why do we have continental descriptors.....couldn't
we do it the same as Internet.

....CA is Canada
....US is USA
....DE is Germany

Other than that it would cause a real name crash if a Packet Address was
entered into the Internet.
--
WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ

Praxis BBS - 529 1610 | CYSNET BBS - 526 4304 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 526 6957
---
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

953. What modulation is used today?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 19:29:58 UTC
From: jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jvp.765746998@tools1.ee.iastate.edu>
Source record: 49646

Hello all,

I'd like to play around with making a multi-mode black box that
can decode and encode all of the digital amateur radio modes out
there today. Basically a homebrew TNC I guess. At any rate, can
anyone tell me what modulation schemes and tone pairs are used for
the following modes? I'd like to know what modem chip I need and
what modes to program it to use.

For example: 1200 baud packet: AFSK - Bell 202 tones.

9600 baud (and faster) VHF/UHF packet:

HF packet:

RTTY:

Amtor:

WeFax:

Pactor:

SSTV:

Any others?:

And does anyone have any chip recommendations?

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Candidate (Ham Radio -> KE0PH) |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 : (515) 294-8339 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

954. Digital RC vehicles?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 19:31:10 UTC
From: dlakelan@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <dlakelan.765747070@eng1.iastate.edu>
Source record: 49647

I am interested in producing a set of controls for a remote control sailboat.
I want to use digital signals so I can use only one frequency, but I don't
know what the regulations are regarding such experiments.

Does anyone know the relevent regulations??? thanks

(ps. I am a Technician plus class, and want to use 2m band)

--
What do you mean "do I have a hobby?" My hobby is collecting hobbies:
Sailing, Computers, Radio, Reptiles, Math, Philosophy, Firearms, Politics,
Bonsai, Film, Opera, and Literature.... anything else???
Daniel Lakeland

955. Re: TNET-X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 20:31:19 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <765775879snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49648

In article <2nupb4$1mp@gopher.cs.uofs.edu> bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>There was talk a while back about someone working on a version of TNET-X1?
>that would work in the DR-200. Has this ever been done??
>
That was me.... I have the source, I even have a DR200 but trying to get hold of a Z80 C compiler which will do the necessary tricks for overlays etc to get the code to fit is not proving quite so easy. I daresay if I spent enough money I could get a commercial offering capable of doing it but it would be a lot of money for a one-off project. I did try the public-domain Hitech C (running under a CP/M emulator on my PC) but that won't do the necessary tricks. I haven't found a decent Z80 cross-compiler for the PC yet so I am open to suggestions.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

956. Re: Is KA9Q telnet correct? (virtual terminal)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-07 20:34:23 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <765776063snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49649

Try looking at the 'eol' command on KA9Q. I think there is some trickery involved to switch from the DOS newline to the Unix newline convention (similar to transferring ASCII files via ftp) which might even be done with some negotiation when opening the telnet connection. Possibly some flavours of software do it better than others?

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

957. RTTY for a beginner.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 02:57:00 UTC
From: bob.albert@ledge.com
Message-ID: <cf.701.435.0N2EE6CF@ledge.com>
Source record: 49652

Yes, RTTY is usually FSK or AFSK. The common frequency shifts are 170 Hz (current) and 850 Hz (somewhat obsolete). It uses a 5 bit Baudot code, the details of which are in most ARRL handbooks. As a matter of fact, you would do well to pick up a copy and see what's in there on the subject; at least the older books had a good description. 73 DE K6DDX

958. TAPR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 03:43:07 UTC
From: tgoodin@delphi.com
Message-ID: <ZC2uScr.tgoodin@delphi.com>
Source record: 49653

Is there a way to get a listing of the different files on TAPR fileserver?
TGOODIN@DELPHI.COM

959. sexually explicit talk

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 03:46:04 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <765776764snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49654

I found this over on rec.radio.amateur.packet. THought someone might wish to
give him a hand.

In article <Cns42x.2Bu@iat.holonet.net> bgould@iat.holonet.net writes:

>
> Dear anyone,
> I don't have a liscense, but I bought a ham radio recently and was thining
> about opening sexually explicit gay chatline through info packets over the
> air. Is there any way the government could monitor these conversations,
> as some of them could possibly involve underage men. If anyone is
> inerested in subscribing to my packet service, feel free to contact me or
> DeanSf@aol.com.
>
> Thanx,
>
> bgould@holonet.net
>
>
Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

960. NTS---Hank Oredson notes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 04:13:53 UTC
From: tao@maroon.tc.umn.EDU
Message-ID: <22259.tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu>
Source record: 49655

Hank, an old time friend from the Twin Cities now in "exile" in Oregon
said about the BBS/NTS interface:
>
>'But in any case, stop trying to force fit things that were appropriate
>40 or more years ago to the present reality.'
>
>...
>
> ... Hank
>

Of course Hank is right about this. The "regular" NTS, something Hank and I and many others participated in years ago, was and is a training ground to learn message handling in a format useful in emergencies and for military use.

The problem is, the telephone is so ubiquitous and so low cost, that handling messages that may or may not get delivered rates right up there with exchanging re-tries on HF packet. (STA or otherwise). That being the case we are led to the conclusion that amateur messages are probably most appropriately directed to other amateurs. The catch is, not all of the potential recipients are interested in checking into nets or checking into BBS's. For those that are "connected" in that fashion --great. But there is no real reason that we need an NTS or perhaps a VHF/HF packet linkage for emergency messages any more. The existing alternative commercial systems are generally adequate and handle dramatically more message volume per unit time than amateurs are currently able to handle. The real contribution of amateurs today seems to be 'shadowing' the managers of emergency groups and providing point-to-point communications for the disaster team. In this application the hand-held and the portable repeater and the competent net control station really shine. None of it is part of the NTS (or BBS) format.

Our hobby is evolving and the pieces of it with which we grew up are becoming less relevant. Perhaps there will be new pieces which are important in their own right. For the moment, at its simplest levels, amateur radio provides some very positive social and technical experiences that justifies its existance and continuation. There are opportunities to be part of a group, there are opportunities for personal, social and intellectual growth. Utilization of those opportunites is the provence of the individual amateur. If she or he wants to experiment with traffic -BBS of NTS type--, contests, DX, rag-chewing, vhf tropo-DX, VHF/UHF FM , or buildeing it is there to be sampled.

Forty years ago the communications world was different and the choices available and the choices made were different too! Our current culture

really does not lend itself to the classic NTS format and activity and, as a result, we probably can expect it to gradually fade away.

If you have thoughts on where we may be evolving to I would very much like to hear them.

Tod Olson, K0TO
ARRL Director, Dakota Division
+--------------------------+----------------------------------+
Tod Olson, K0TO	E-Mail tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu
	MCI address 246-8130
Tao Enterprises	Voice 1-612-473-6478	
292 Heather Lane	FAX 1-612-473-7474
Long Lake, MN 55356-9439	"There are no solutions, just
	different sets of problems!"
+---+

961. BBS-to-Internet address transformations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 05:43:55 UTC
From: brian@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2o2qur$221@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49656
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.ham-radio.packet

[Some of you (well, Hank, anyway) seem to have missed this proposal the first time around. Here it is again.]

Any hambbs-to-internet gateway which forwards mail will be required to

1) be fully registered (both A and MX records) with
the AMPR.ORG domain server.

2) be able to utilize MX records for mail exchange on the
internet.

3) be capable of accomodating a routing table large enough to
handle all the ham packet BBSs that will be routing to the
internet through it, and automatically update that table.

4) be able to generate MX records as required and submit them to
the central ampr.org database maintenance robot, either
automatically or by hand.

The procedure is:

When mail arrives from an AX.25 bbs at a ham-to-internet gateway
system, the gateway

1) updates its routing table for that BBS to reflect the routing
hints contained in the return address.
E.g., mail arriving at the WB6KDT gateway

FROM WB6XYZ@WB6CYT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM

generates a routing table entry of

WB6CYT #SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM
(or whatever the gateway needs to know to reach the bbs via packet)

2) the bbs from line is rewritten* as

From: WB6XYZ@WB6CYT.AMPR.ORG

and the mail is injected into the internet

3) An MX record for WB6CYT.AMPR.ORG is established (if it does
not already exist)**, pointing to the gateway system (in this
example, WB6KDT.AMPR.ORG) with a preference value equal to the
number of stations the message took to make it to the gateway
from the bbs where it originated.

Yes, it's a bit elaborate. But it's RIGHT. It's clearly the way it ought to be done. Let's do it.
- Brian

* Yes, rewriting addresses is supposed to be a sin. It's unavoidable when you change addressing methods between networks, so in this case we have to do it. I don't like that either but there's no choice.

** Yes, there's a timing problem here if a reply message is sent before the nameserver gets updated and propagated. It's a one-time problem, though, and could be solved by pre-registration. After all, how many BBSs are there near each gateway system?

962. Re: sexually explicit talk

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 10:19:35 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <2o3b3n$6ej@acorn.acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 49657

In article <765776764snx@skyld.grendel.com> jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
>In article <Cns42x.2Bu@iat.holonet.net> bgould@iat.holonet.net writes:
> > I don't have a liscense, but I bought a ham radio recently and was thining
> > about opening sexually explicit gay chatline through info packets over the

etc ..

It seems such a shame to leave out the people from the two remaining
flamethreads, so how about encrypting the traffic and sending it CW ?

-adrian

:-).

963. Re: TCP/IP from car w/PK-88 (Help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 12:46:09 UTC
From: henrys@netcom.com
Message-ID: <henrysCnxy4y.67K@netcom.com>
Source record: 49658

Andrew J. Doane (adoane@interaccess.com) wrote:

: I have just recently purchased a laptop, and since I have a PK-88 here
: I have not used for a year or so, already have a 50w VHF radio in the car
: that doesn't get much use (I'm a UHF nut), and I already have a TCP/IP
: address allocated to me, I would like to use TCP/IP from the car.

Andrew,

(This has nothing to do with TCP/IP.)

I thought that I was nuts for running CW from the car :-)

And now back to your normal thread.

Good luck,

Smitty, NA5K/m

--

| Henry B. Smith - NA5K henrys@netcom.com |
| Dallas, Texas |
| |
| "I'm not sure I understand everything that I know" |
---

964. Re: TCP/IP <--> FBB ax.25 link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 12:54:24 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Apr8.145424.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 49659

In article <01HAOY3WODEAP1KTAW@rivendell.otago.ac.nz>, HOSPICE@rivendell.otago.ac.NZ writes:
> Re: Subject: TCP/IP-f6fbb (ax25) link, how do you do it ?
>
> Daniel writes:
>
>>Would anybody know how to manage forward between a tcp/ip STATION
>>and a f6fbb BBS without being declared as a BBS (eg, when you send out
>>to the f6fbb BBS the command sp xxxxx < hb9vbc @ hb9vbc, it immediately
>>advises the sysop and tells you that they don't forward to hb9vbc bbs!)
>>Where does this have to be fixed ?
>
> Sending SP ZL4ABC < ZL4DEF @ ZL4GHI to an FBB BBS results in an msg labelled
> like this:
>
> Message Choice - [*]
> Msg # TSL Size To @BBS From Date/Time Subject
> ------ --- ---- ------ ------ ------ ----------- ----------------------
> 25493 PNL 0 ZL4ABC@ZL4GHI ZL4DEF 940401/00:58 TEST
>
> As you have discovered, unless the FBB has a forwarding path set for the
> @BBS, then it goes nowhere and the sysop gets a msg.
>
> Posting the same SP on a JNOS station produces a msg for ZL4ABC on that
> JNOS station, with the msg being labelled as coming from ZL4DEF@ZL4GHI.
>
> If you could state your intent in posting that address format to an FBB, more
> useful help may be possible.
>
Yes, I would exactly like to do that, automatically from NOS. Send the
fbb bbs a message with the from BBS that has the same address as that fbb
BBS. Example: I'm a NOS user, so I would be declared hb9vbc @ hb9vbc.ampr.org
I also use an AX25 BBS called hb9iap.srom.che.eu, so I would like to smtp
the ax25 bbs and tell NOS to use instead of the form sp xxx < hb9vbc @ hb9vbc
the form : sp xxx < hb9vbc @ hb9iap. Is this possible ???

--

__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

965. Tiny2 clone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 13:17:08 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2o3lgl$jtt@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 49660

I was at our local Packet group meet last night and there was a few people
asking if anyone had heard of a Tiny2 clone out there? SOmeone had heard
there may be a clone floating around in VK land? Is there??

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|
```

966. TAPR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 13:20:31 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <21@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 49661

TGOODIN@DELPHI.COM writes:
>Is there a way to get a listing of the different files on TAPR fileserver?

Send a message to TAPR@TAPR.ORG with the following lines in the body of
the message:

help
dir
quit

A help file and a directory of available files will be sent to you.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ AMPRnet: w6swe@w6swe.ampr.org
[44.124.12.16] AX.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

967. Re: NTS---Hank Oredson notes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 14:10:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Apr8.141034.11176@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49662

In article <22259.tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu> <tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu> writes:
>Hank, an old time friend from the Twin Cities now in "exile" in Oregon
>said about the BBS/NTS interface:
>>
>>'But in any case, stop trying to force fit things that were appropriate
>>40 or more years ago to the present reality.'
>>...
>>
>> ... Hank
>
>Of course Hank is right about this. The "regular" NTS, something Hank and I
>and many others participated in years ago, was and is a training ground to
>learn message handling in a format useful in emergencies and for military
>use.
>
>The problem is, the telephone is so ubiquitous and so low cost, that
>handling messages that may or may not get delivered rates right up there
>with exchanging re-tries on HF packet. (STA or otherwise).
[snip]
>Forty years ago the communications world was different and the choices
>available and the choices made were different too! Our current culture
>really does not lend itself to the classic NTS format and activity and, as
>a result, we probably can expect it to gradually fade away.
>
>If you have thoughts on where we may be evolving to I would very much like
>to hear them.

As much as I would like to see amateur radio continue to provide useful
message handling systems for emergencies, Mr. Olson is right, our methods
and modes are obsolete in the modern world, except in very rare and limited
cases. If we are to be of help in this arena, and I think we still can be,
then we have to rethink our approach.

For those of us interested in digital modes, the challenge is to seamlessly
internetwork with the "information superhighway". The NTS message format
is not compatable with that goal because it was intended to be handled
with human interpretation and human intervention. We need to re-examine
the way we handle messages, and the format in which they are cast.

Key areas we need to examine are format, addressing, routing, and assured
delivery. RFC822 or X400 messaging standards give us frameworks for messages
that can transparently move over many disjoint networks. The ticklish problems
we face are in resolving a message addressee to a machine address, and in
dynamically building routing systems that can deal with our often transient
systems and links. (We should be able to act as bridges across broken

commercial links in time of emergency without having to handle messages by hand, and we should be able to utilize commerical networks for part of our delivery system, again without need of by hand manipulation.)

Because of the disjoint nature of our networks, and because realtime connectivity across the networks is a rare thing, we can't depend on a level 4 transport protocol like TCP to meet our end to end message handling needs, though it's useful in assuring delivery across intermediate connected segments of the networks. Nor can we use IP to route our messages because there's no dynamic route building mechanism in current implementations that can handle transient connectivity and the dynamic message addressee to destination machine address mapping we require, though we can use IP across connected segments of the networks while forwarding our messages.

But messages of the types we're considering are at a higher level of abstraction than is addressed by TCP/IP. That's where the BBS and it's Sysop have tried to fill the gap. Instead of sending and receiving packets, the BBS sends and receives whole messages. Instead of resolving packet addresses and developing dynamic packet routes, the BBS must resolve message destination address mappings, and develop dynamic message delivery routes. (SMTP is a method that does this, but it can't cope with the disjoint nature of our amateur networks.)

It's the same idea as what TCP/IP does on the packet level in semi-realtime, so we can apply many of the concepts developed for TCP/IP in our message handling systems. But there are significant differences too. Mainly because we can't expect timely end to end response, we have to alter the way we do name service resolution of addresses, and because of the disjoint store and forward nature of the network segments, we have to change the way we guarantee end to end integrity and delivery.

The one thing we can't do is allow copies of messages to be diverted to alternate delivery systems in mid-stream. Daniel gave us a way to kill duplicates at a destination machine, so having duplicates circulating inside our networks isn't a serious concern. For example we could try a flood algorithm in order to insure rapid delivery of a priority message to a destination machine. Daniel's mechanism of message hashes would kill later arriving duplicates. But if we allow the messages to be visible at intermediate machines, they can be diverted to alternate delivery mechanisms, such as voice, RTTY, or CW NTS nets. And subsequently delivered, or reinserted into the packet system in a form that defeats hash checking, or with altered routing to a different destination machine, so that they are taken and delivered again.

So my first concrete suggestion to the BBS authors is to make NTS messages invisible to potential NTS traffic takers on intermediate machines. My second concrete suggestion is that NTS messages on destination machines should auto-kill when the user who downloads it logs off the system, and an automatic service message be generated back to the originating BBS listing the call of the user taking the traffic. NTS users must be educated that if they download a piece of NTS traffic, they have then accepted responsibility for delivering that traffic.

(Note, it would be nice if there were an "oops" command so that a
mistakenly downloaded message could be re-enabled on the BBS if the
user decides before logging off that he can't handle it after all.)

>Tod Olson, K0TO
>ARRL Director, Dakota Division

Unrelated note: It's very refreshing to see a Director actively
participating here. Welcome!

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

968. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 16:03:22 UTC
From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <WAF.94Apr8120322@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>
Source record: 49663

But what constitutes "atuhenticating" the source station?
--
--
Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

969. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 16:08:35 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.18.2DA58183@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 49664

>Well it's final.... Here is the latest rule from the FCC.....

<Much Deleted>

> Therefore, the Commission will hold accountable only the
>licensees of the station originating a message and the license of
>the first station forwarding a message in a high speed message
>forwarding system. The licensee of the first forwarding station
>must either authenticate the identify of the station from which it
>accepts communications on behalf of the system, or accept
>accountability for the content of the message.

<More stuff deleted>

This paragraph states that the first forwarding station must EITHER
authenticate the identity OR accept accountability.

How would this authentification be done? Here is my proposed method. I
haven't completely thought it out or solved all the little problems, but I'll
present it for discussion.

Let's say that I am a sysop for a BBS. When a packet user decides to make my
BBS his/her home BBS, I will generate a unique private key for that person.
I would send this person his private key via telephone or postal mail.

When this ham wants to send any message through my BBS, he would be required
to place an authentification string at the bottom of the message. This string
would be calculated based on the person's call sign, his private key, and
the text of the message.

My BBS software would check for this authentification string. If it was
missing or invalid, it would delete the message. If it matched, the message
would be automatically forwarded through normal channnels (without the
authentification string).

I could provide software for people using my BBS that would take their call
sign, private key, and message text and add the authentification string to the
message for them to upload. The source code for this program would be
available so it could be run on any system and so the FCC could not say we are
using cyphers or secret codes of some sort.

Would this be a good authentification? If this system was setup, I would not
have to read anyone's message before forwarding, correct?

I think one of the major problems of our current packet system is that
forwarding ham's are responsibile for other's communications. It doesn't make
since that they should be. A repeater operator isn't responsible for what a
repeater user says; the phone company isn't responsible for what is said in a

phone call, etc. etc.

Comments anyone?
Jay KA9OKT
jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu

970. On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 16:09:39 UTC
From: jmaynard@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr8.160939.11857@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 49665

Hank and Brian are having an argument over the right way to do host names and email addresses. From here, it looks like there's a fundamental disagreement over what the address _is_...

Hank, what Brian's thinking is that the email address _is_ the host name. That's the way it is on the Internet...it's user@host.domain. Even your hank@mentorg.com is nothing more than an aliased host name - there's a record (or possibly more than one, but the principle's the same) that says that mentorg.com is really some.host.mentorg.com. The sending host connects directly to the receiving host, sends the mail, and then the transaction's over. Since the Internet is fully connected, this works fine.

Brian, Hank's thinking that there are two possibilities in a store-and-forward, non-fully-connected network: Either have the email address not reflect the host name, and instead specify a hierarchical route, or else have each BBS contain a routing database - which, as was discovered early on in the Internet, is huge, inefficient, and always outdated. The DNS doesn't map well to a store-and-forward network. While the idea of a fully-connected AMPRnet is wonderful, it's a pipe dream for the foreseeable future, and we need something now. The packet BBS network isn't the Internet, and Internet solutions don't apply unchanged.

Now, can we at least talk on the same wavelength?
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Something in Windows must give more than the recommended daily
allowance of the logical leap vitamin." -- Mike Dahmus

971. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #103

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 16:45:08 UTC
From: Postmaster@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.MIL
Message-ID: <9404081145.A08027@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil>
Source record: 49666

Returned Mail: Could not find any To: or Cc: recipients.

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***
From owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU Fri 08 Apr 1994 11:39
X-Envelope-To: smtplink%hooe_at_awcnet3@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil
Return-Path: <owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Received: from ucsd.edu ([132.239.254.201]) by awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil (SMTPSRV); Fri 08 Apr 1994 1
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA10030
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Fri, 8 Apr 1994 04:30:18 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA10024
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Fri, 8 Apr 1994 04:30:17 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199404081130.EAA10024@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 8 Apr 94 04:30:16 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #103
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Fri, 8 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 103

Today's Topics:
TAPR

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 8 Apr 94 03:43:07 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!usenet@

ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: TAPR
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Is there a way to get a listing of the different files on TAPR fileserver?
TGOODIN@DELPHI.COM

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #103
****

972. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #102

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 18:08:29 UTC
From: Postmaster@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.MIL
Message-ID: <9404081308.A08028@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil>
Source record: 49667

Returned Mail: Could not find any To: or Cc: recipients.

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***
From owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU Fri 08 Apr 1994 13:01
X-Envelope-To: smtplink%hooe_at_awcnet3@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil
Return-Path: <owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Received: from ucsd.edu ([132.239.254.201]) by awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil (SMTPSRV); Fri 08 Apr 1994 1
Received: by ucsd.edu; id CAA05246
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Fri, 8 Apr 1994 02:38:31 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id CAA05222
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Fri, 8 Apr 1994 02:38:25 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199404080938.CAA05222@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 8 Apr 94 02:38:24 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #102
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Fri, 8 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 102

Today's Topics:
BBS-to-Internet address transformations
Mail Routing (was NTS traffic on packet)
NTS---Hank Oredson notes
PACTOR II UPDATE

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

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(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 7 Apr 1994 22:43:55 -0700
From: network.ucsd.edu!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: BBS-to-Internet address transformations
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

[Some of you (well, Hank, anyway) seem to have missed this proposal the first time around. Here it is again.]

Any hambbs-to-internet gateway which forwards mail will be required to

1) be fully registered (both A and MX records) with
the AMPR.ORG domain server.

2) be able to utilize MX records for mail exchange on the
internet.

3) be capable of accomodating a routing table large enough to
handle all the ham packet BBSs that will be routing to the
internet through it, and automatically update that table.

4) be able to generate MX records as required and submit them to
the central ampr.org database maintenance robot, either
automatically or by hand.

The procedure is:

When mail arrives from an AX.25 bbs at a ham-to-internet gateway
system, the gateway

1) updates its routing table for that BBS to reflect the routing
hints contained in the return address.
E.g., mail arriving at the WB6KDT gateway

FROM WB6XYZ@WB6CYT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM

generates a routing table entry of

WB6CYT #SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM
(or whatever the gateway needs to know to reach the bbs via packet)

2) the bbs from line is rewritten* as

From: WB6XYZ@WB6CYT.AMPR.ORG

and the mail is injected into the internet

3) An MX record for WB6CYT.AMPR.ORG is established (if it does
not already exist)**, pointing to the gateway system (in this
example, WB6KDT.AMPR.ORG) with a preference value equal to the
number of stations the message took to make it to the gateway
from the bbs where it originated.

Yes, it's a bit elaborate. But it's RIGHT. It's clearly the way it
ought to be done. Let's do it.
- Brian

* Yes, rewriting addresses is supposed to be a sin. It's unavoidable
when you change addressing methods between networks, so in this case
we have to do it. I don't like that either but there's no choice.

** Yes, there's a timing problem here if a reply message is sent
before the nameserver gets updated and propagated. It's a one-time
problem, though, and could be solved by pre-registration. After all,
how many BBSs are there near each gateway system?

Date: Thu, 07 Apr 94 05:00:29 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!amdahl!netcomsv!netcomsv!skyld!jangus@network.ucsd.ed
u
Subject: Mail Routing (was NTS traffic on packet)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

OK, here's the situation as I see it. (Your milage may vary etc.)

Joe Ham in Billings Montana wants to send a message to his buddy in
Bangor Maine.

Joe would like to know several things.

1. That his message will get there intact and in a reasonable
amount of time.
2. If not, why not. (And where did it go wrong)
3. That his buddy will not get the same message every day for
the next three months.
4. Finally, that if his buddy wants to reply he can. Easily.

For what its worth, Joe Ham has the same concerns about his rusty tower
sales bulletin making it all he way out to California in the hopes that
someone with a pickup truck will drive out and pick it up locally. And
since it's Mothers Day and cards cost money, Joe Ham would like to send
an NTS message to his mom.

Now, how are we (the BBS operators who are crazy enough to want to) do this?
I suggest that we as a group switch over to the method used to deliver UUCP
mail. We have the means to have every HAM be a unique uucp site if needs be.
We can group bbses into domains if they want to or we can assign each bbs
its own domain. (Sort of the Californians dream with regard to repeaters.)
Since machines used for BBS nowadays are probably 386 or better with 200
meg drives or bigger, it shouldn't be a problem to start implimenting the
things used to move mail the same way that UUCP mail is handled.

So, the name of the host bbs would become wa6fwi.BBS for example. (BBS so as
not to get it confused with a registered UUCP name such as grendel.UUCP)
You would send mail just like the other (current) way, SP KF6PU@WA6FWI. The
big difference is NO ROUTING INFORMATION. None of the current .#soca.ca.usa
stuff. OK, so how does some BBS in Oregon (Hi Hank) know how to send mail to
wa6fwi? After all, I could be anywhere. The trick is a yellow page server to
tell Hank where to send the mail off to. The the routing table for W0RLI

would only have to make a few decisions. North, south, east, west and near or far etc. One shove and off it goes.

The YP server only has to know that wa6fwi is in Carson CA and that it talks to k6ve and wb6ymh. The sysops only have to know about their neighbors (or perhaps one or two hops away). Yeah, almost like Net/Rom eh?

Of course, for a "known route" you could always send the mail with a forced route. wa6fwi!k6ve!w8akf!ad8i@ad8i. Bang pathing. It should look familiar.

Replies are easy, by the time a message gets to its destination, a route has already been established. SR should work fine to kick it back in the direction it came from.

Errors. Errors can happen anywhere in the chain. Tracking and reporting them is the key to intellegent networking. If the message has taken a bad hop in routing, sooner or later a message is going to be generated "unknown host". If the host is truely unknown, or if it is only unknown by those around it, it should be identified as a problem. If the host is broken yet others know about it, it should generate the message "unreachable host". Finally, if the message gets delivered, the user should be known by the host system otherwise "unknown user" gets generated and sent back.

For what its worth, there shouldn't be any dupes or unknown disappearances of personal mail as a result of this method.

NTS mail gets renamed from the "old" (current) 90479@NTSCA to the "new" nts@90479. anyone loggin into a BBS should be able to read and (if needed) kill messages to nts. No, using 90479 as a host name isn't a contradiction to what I said earlier about no routing information. The name 90479 can be aliased to one or more actual bbs names depending on who is servicing the zip code. When a message is killed as delivered, an autokill message can be sent to service@90479 (same multiple destinations) to service the message. No dupes unless two people happen to download for servicing at the same time from two different bbses.

Bulletins. They get a Distribution: field. Each bbs knows where it is in the general scheme of things. If it is handed a bulletin that is within it's own area. (with reference to the distribution field) it gets published locallly. If not, it just gets passed along until it gets where it does belong. For example, sb towers@texas gets passed along (a single path) until it gets to the bbses that claim to be in texas. Then it spreads based on a locally known distribution scheme and gets published (made viewable). This also should solve a problme brought up here from time to time about "how do I send a bulletin just to new hampshire from florida without leaving a slime trail between both places?"

(Of course, we could copy the usenet news method for bulletins (er, news).)

How much needs to be known and who gets to be responsible for knowing it? Everyone should at least know who their neighbors are. At the least, all systems should be on a list somewhere. Perhaps (since we use callsigns) we could break up the list into regional lists. I know, there is an N2 station

running a bbs here in california. No problem the 2 list is back east and it lists the information for the n2 station. Even if it is out here. It would NOT be listed in the 6 list maintained out here. (in California land). And so forth. There can (and should) be a major list of the minor lists maintained as well. For example, I can find out who the list holder for w6 stations and who is the list maintainer for all the dl stations etc.

Finally, who is going to write this stuff? A lot of it is written already. It is called sendmail and runs on Unix platforms. A 386 with a 60 meg drive and 4 meg of ram can handle it. But, I might add, uucp mailers are available for Macintosh and ms-dos machines. Like most endeavors in life more is better but enough is sufficient. How do we know what to do? A lot of that is documented as well. RFC822 comes to mind. A book such as UUCP and usenet news and mail by O'Reilly and Associates is a good place to start on how to see how this works. No, I'm not suggesting that we ALL go over to running tcp/ip. (Although that's not a bad idea....) But, if we rewrite the way mail is handled in a rational manner, it can work seamlessly with tcp/ip and the internet. This as they say is a "Good thing"(tm).

How do we write the new code? Write it all in ANSI C. Link the hardware calls with assembly language modules. Make it modular. Make it public. Make it a group effort. (Sort of the way tcp/ip is being done now) Make the mailer different from the BBS, then run them both at the same time. If we do this right, (think IBM and open architecture and clones) we can have a packet mail system second to none that anyone can write applications or user interfaces for.

All it really takes is a bit of time to map out the strategy of combining the things that make amateur radio's packet BBS network as it is now with the way things are done with uucp mail in the "real world". I say "real world" not to slam the amateur aspect of what we are doing, but because that is how millions of bytes are transfered every minute of every day 7 days a week all year long.

Sure, there are a lot of items to be detailed to make this work. I see it a a goal. What about tcp/ip? Perfect. If people want a bunch of systems to run in an interactive lan type environment, fine! They can move messages in and out of the "new" system seamlessly as well. Minimum impact.

Anyways, I hope that by putting this all out in the form of a message you all have something to think about in unison. Don't think of it as reinventing the wheel, think of it as discovering that wheels work better if they are round.

73 es GE from Jeff

"Real keyboards have green keycaps"

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Date: 8 Apr 94 04:13:53 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: NTS---Hank Oredson notes
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hank, an old time friend from the Twin Cities now in "exile" in Oregon
said about the BBS/NTS interface:
>
>'But in any case, stop trying to force fit things that were appropriate
>40 or more years ago to the present reality.'
>
>...
>
> ... Hank
>

Of course Hank is right about this. The "regular" NTS, something Hank and I and many others participated in years ago, was and is a training ground to learn message handling in a format useful in emergencies and for military use.

The problem is, the telephone is so ubiquitous and so low cost, that handling messages that may or may not get delivered rates right up there with exchanging re-tries on HF packet. (STA or otherwise). That being the case we are led to the conclusion that amateur messages are probably most appropriately directed to other amateurs. The catch is, not all of the potential recipients are interested in checking into nets or checking into BBS's. For those that are "connected" in that fashion --great. But there is no real reason that we need an NTS or perhaps a VHF/HF packet linkage for emergency messages any more. The existing alternative commercial systems are generally adequate and handle dramatically more message volume per unit time than amateurs are currently able to handle. The real contribution of amateurs today seems to be 'shadowing' the managers of emergency groups and providing point-to-point communications for the disaster team. In this application the hand-held and the portable repeater and the competent net control station really shine. None of it is part of the NTS (or BBS) format.

Our hobby is evolving and the pieces of it with which we grew up are becoming less relevant. Perhaps there will be new pieces which are important in their own right. For the moment, at its simplest levels, amateur radio provides some very positive social and technical experiences that justifies its existance and continuation. There are opportunities to be part of a group, there are opportunities for personal, social and intellectual growth. Utilization of those opportunites is the provence of the individual amateur. If she or he wants to experiment with traffic -BBS of NTS type--, contests, DX, rag-chewing, vhf tropo-DX, VHF/UHF FM , or buildeing it is there to be sampled.

Forty years ago the communications world was different and the choices available and the choices made were different too! Our current culture really does not lend itself to the classic NTS format and activity and, as a result, we probably can expect it to gradually fade away.

If you have thoughts on where we may be evolving to I would very much like to hear them.

Tod Olson, K0TO
ARRL Director, Dakota Division
+--------------------------+---------------------------------+
Tod Olson, K0TO	E-Mail tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu
	MCI address 246-8130
Tao Enterprises	Voice 1-612-473-6478	
292 Heather Lane	FAX 1-612-473-7474
Long Lake, MN 55356-9439	"There are no solutions, just
	different sets of problems!"

+---+

Date: 7 Apr 94 15:45:59 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: PACTOR II UPDATE
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

0 S~& @-#Y1~.&*jJ
> ETransfer aborted by remote R
PacTOR II update.

THE FOLLOWING TEXT CONSISTS OF TWO SEPARATE MESSAGES FROM DL2FAK TO TWO DIFFERENT HAMS IN NORTH AMERICA. THEY ARE UPDATES ON PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PACTOR II.

THE FIRST IS A MESSAGE TO VE2FK IN RESPONSE TO HIS QUESTIONS TO DL2FAK. THE DATE OF THE MESSAGE IS OCT 25, 1993.

THE SECOND IS A MESSAGE TO W9UWE. THE EXACT DATE OF THE MESSAGE IS LOST, BUT IT WAS SOME TIME IN LATE SUMMER, 1993. IT IS INCLUDED HERE EVEN THOUGHT THE FIRST MESSAGE CONTAINS MORE RECENT INFORMATION BECAUSE IT DESCRIBES THE ADAPTIVE MODULATION SCHEME WHICH WILL BE USED. (de W0MFK)

HERE IS A COPY OF THE ANSWER OF TOM DL2FAK, ON MY REQUEST FOR MORE INFO ON PACTOR-II, FORWARDING, TYPE OF COMMANDS, ETC.

Hello dear Claude,

Tnx mail. Glad to hear that everybody is already looking forward to PACTOR-II. The PTC-II will of course also be capable of PACTOR-I, thus the new unit is compatible with the current PTCs. It will also provide at least one Packet Radio Port to allow PR access to the built-in mailbox. The mailbox memory will be much bigger than in the current PTC, probably up to about 200k Bytes if the 256k RAM is used. Normally the PTC-II will probably be delivered with 32k RAM, but one should also be able to order more RAM initially or change the chips afterwards. The software will automatically detect the size of the RAM.

There is of course no need to run additional PC-software for the mailbox system to be available, it will all be handled in the PTC-II itself, like in the current unit. S&F capability for Packet Radio on VHF and PACTOR on HF is not planned to be realized in the early stage, since there is already a lot of PC software available providing these features. Nevertheless, as there have to be software updates as well, we will probably build in S&F options as well. By the way, we are not going to change the syntax of the mailbox commands for several reasons. The main one is that the PTC must allow 'normal' traffic in any case. If the commands would be in the Aplink-style, you were no more able to enter sentences which are not intended to be a box command, so the two slashes are used to distinguish a mailbox command from normal QSO traffic or other commands which control additional mailbox- or terminal software (e.g. the '++'-commands which are used to operate the remote access and the binary data transfer in the latest version of our terminal software 'MT.EXE')

By the way, as the STI chip is no more available, we have a new hardware design as a successor to our 'normal' (ADC-) PTC under development. This so-called 'PTC plus' will probably be available early next year. In this unit also a 68000 CPU will be used. The command syntax will be similar to the current PTC, but there will be some more interesting features due to the increased CPU power and the bigger memory (the 'PTC plus' will also be able to carry up to 256k RAM, hence the mailbox memory can already be much bigger in this unit).

Best 73 de Tom, DL2FAK.

(via VE2FK)
TO INTERNET VIA BJ ARTS WT0N

(eof)

****

PTCLEV.II

Due to the amount of inquiries concerning the new PACTOR Level II, I will herewith provide some information on this item.

Hoever, since we are only in an early step of the development, we cannot give final information on the Level II protocol details yet. This message therefore mainly refers to a lecture, which Peter, DL6MAA, gave at the Hamvention in Dayton this year. He was talking about first results, which have been obtained using the new DSP-PTC hardware, but all this is still preliminary and subject to change in order to achieve further improvement. Despite this fact, the speach caused a lot of interest and excitment.

At present the Level II signal is planned to be basically similar to the current system, featuring 2 tones with 200 Hz. shift, using speeds of 100 or 200 baud and fitting into a 500 Hz. channel. Depending on the band conditions, the data throughput should be increased by changing the modulation forms: in bad conditions probably differential BPSK (2-PSK) with QRG diversity will be used, then D-BPSK without diversity, followed by D-QPSK (4-PSK) and finally D-QSPK at 200 baud. Thus there should be a maximum throughput

of 800 bits/second, which is already faster than CLOVER....
Besides that, in poor conditions the system will use a combination of
Memory-ARQ and error control coding. We therefore expect the minimum
required SNR to be around 7 db. lower than in the current system.

Please remember that PACTOR II and the DSP-PTC will probably not be
available on the market before next year.

Best 73 de Tom, DL2FAK
Info frm W9UWE/PTC
(via VE2FK)

(eof)

****

(via W0MFK - downloaded from the VE2FK MBX via PacTOR.)

(eof)
WB0GDB - 3 Users>
/EX

Date: 7 Apr 94 16:14:04 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!bnr.co.uk!corpgate!nrtpa038!brtph560!nt.com!c
mwdr01@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com>,
<CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com>, <1994Apr7.000403.29950@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Subject : Need info on creating a Packet Repeater

Looking for information on designing and implementing a
Packet Repeater (not a digipeater, an actual dual frequency repeater).
I would also like to hear from anyone who has a packet repeater up and
running.
73 - Dave.

==========
Dave Redfearn, SR PC LAN Analyst Northern Telecom RTP, NC.
ph.(919) 992-3925 email: cmwdr01@nt.com qrl? de N4ELM/qrp

All opinions are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of
my employer, co-workers or any other person, real or imaginary.

Date: 7 Apr 94 17:24:36 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.edu!eff!news.kei.co
m!world!dts@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <2nph5e$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com>, <Cnr9x1.II6@world.std.com>,
<2nuqbe$omj@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

In article <2nuqbe$omj@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>In article <Cnr9x1.II6@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
writes:
>|> In article <2nph5e$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>|> >In article <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
writes:
>|> >|> In article <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike
Stansberry) writes:
>|> >|> >Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:
>|> >
>|> >|> I have lately seen traffic duplicated 2 or 3 times. One message I sent
to
>|> >|> my STM at the other end of the section got there 4 times. We have had
>|> >|> a rash of multiple NTS deliveries.
>|> >
>|> >This is a very serious problem.
>|> >
>|> >There are many possible causes, but they all come down to poor operating
>|> >practices by the sysops. If the sysops had things set up reasonably,
>|> >and made certain their systems were operating properly, then there would
>|> >be no (zero, zilch, none) duplicated bulletins.
>|> >
>|> >Personal messages and NTS traffic are handled differently.
>|> >Duplicates are allowed to occur, rather than lose an occasional message.
>|> >However, these duplicates should be rare: 1 in 1000 perhaps.
>|>
>|> This raises some alarm bells with me. Networks need to either send or not
>|> send messages. Protocols are designed to be able to be sure of such things.
>|> Could you imagine if something like an international money transfer were
>|> occasionally duplicated on the commercial networks? It sounds like the
>|> protocols involved (in nthis case, the handling methods) may need some
>|> review.
>
>We are not talking "banking networks" here, we are talking about a network
>rather similar to the internet. Duplicates occur. Such is life.
>Any suggestions you have would be most welcome ...

On the topic of NTS messages in particular, and the use of BBS's versus
other NTS transfer modes (voice, CW or even RTTY or AMTOR between live
operators), it is then clear that the liklihood of duplicate messages
increases on packet BBS systems. I admit that if things are operating
"properly" this should not significantly increase the chance of duplicates,
but it does exist.

>
>|> Why is the software designed to allow even an occasional duplicate? Why
>|> is there otherwise the possibility of a lost message?
>

>What would prevent duplicates or lost messages?
>How would you accomplish this? Remember we don't have a "fixed
>configuration" network. We don't have reliable paths. We do have multiple
>ways to get from point A to point B. We don't have a protocol that
>addresses all the problems, and would *love* to have one.

The definition of the word "protocol" is key here. It is not the transport mechanism per-se that causes the problem. What you are dealing with is a store and forward messaging system. In the OSI Reference Model, we're talking about a layer 7 application. So, TCP/IP versus AX.25 is totally irrelevant.

What is needed here is a positive acknowlegement handshake, perhaps somewhat more robust than is currently done. I may be able to propose a better scheme than is currently used, but would like to know how the mechanism currently works, in detail, before proposing fixes to it. What I'm looking for would be a specification (in english, not in a computer language) that documents the handoff procedure used for transferring messages between systems. As with any protocol, an accurate specification with all state transitions worked out leads to successful and reliable data transfer.

>
>Any suggestions would be most welcome.
>
>I hope we will hear from the networking gurus on these topics.
>
>So far, we have heard from a couple of the networking gurus.
>Their message has been "You are doing it wrong."
>I presume they will follow up with "And here is how to do it right."
>
>("just use tcp/ip" is not a reasonable answer. We don't use it.)
>
>...

As I said above, the network and transport level protocols are not the issue here. Let's see if we can fix the application level protocol that is at issue.

>
> ... Hank
>
>--
>
>Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 1994 00:04:03 GMT
From: spsgate!mogate!newsgate!dtsdev0!kinzer@uunet.uu.net
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com>,
<1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com>, <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com>r
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

In article <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:

>If the traffic travels by more than one path, the scheme you mention is
>not reliable. It might help, but it is another solution that provides a
>partial fix, while still allowing for duplications under "some" circumstances.

It is entirely reliable, if and only if the traffic is only allowed
to be removed at a particular destination. Deletion of the message was
specified by content only, and header information is to be ignored
by the the hash algorithm. This allows duplicates that have taken
different paths to the (one and only one allowed) destination node
to be eliminated.

The continuing problem (as I understand it from the discussions here)
is that the NTS does not require the operator taking the message off
the board (killing it) to generate a reply saying it has been received.
If the traffic has made it to the destination, there is a high probablity
that the reverse path will get the reply to the originator. This is
not a problem with the BBS system, it is a problem with the proceedures
developed by the NTS folks for passing NTS traffic through it. This
decision (no reply needed) has forced the situation where the traffic
has been considered passed when it is entered into the BBS network,
rather than the actual truth, which is that the traffic has been passed
when it is removed.

I would propose that if the NTS folks would agree to:

1) Put expiration dates in the message so that no one will deliver
a message after the timestamp.

2) Send a reply message that the message has been picked up.

3) Pick up mail for each destination area from the designated node.

3) Deliver or send the message another route if a reply is not received
by the expiration time plus some time limit.

And the BBS people would:

1) Implement the algorithm for deleting duplicate content messages that
arrive on the designated node.

Then, most of the complaints would be addressed. This still leaves
the possibility of duplicate messages being generated if:

A) The return path takes more time than the "time limit" mentioned
above.

B) The return path is blocked entirely for some reason.

These two problems are the kind of thing that the BBS operators are
probably highly willing to solve. They will not be resolved while
there are so many many variables that are out of their control causing
problems. They *cannot* be solved without some information. A
duplicate message delivered ought to be the beginning of a problem
report, not the beginning of a cussing out of the BBS network.
I'm not too sure what needs to be included, but no doubt the BBS
operators need the originating BBS, and the destination BBS, and
the problem that occured (message didn't make it [no reply] or slow
reply [reply received after duplicate generated and passed via
alternate means] or reply didn't make it [duplicate generated with
no reply received.])

It wouldn't hurt if the NTS receiving op that accepted (and killed)
a message that was past it's deadline would send a reply that it was
killed without delivery. That could be the start of a problem report
that the forward direction was too slow.

Yes, it means that a different protocol needs to be developed and
used by the NTS. The complaints being issued makes this obvious,
and the proceedures now in use seem unsuited to the medium. That's
not the BBS operators fault.

Yes, it means that the BBS operators need to do some changes to
the system software in order to make it more useful. Messages
arriving by multiple (BBS) paths are causing problems, that's not
the NTS folks fault. It would also seems that they could use
a couple of features like zip-code to BBS node mappings, and
auto reply with something like "accepted for delivery" and
"killed, past expiration" responses. It's not my place to decide
the needs, that falls on the NTS.

Yes, I've gone on this diatribe far too long. I see a lot of
people trying to do good here, maybe this kick in the rear will
have helped. It at least represents a fresh viewpoint, as I
don't participate on either side of the fence here. I'll shut
up now. Thanks for everyone's patience.

-dave

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #102
****

973. Re: Mail Routing (was NTS traffic on packet)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 18:30:10 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr8.183010.22784@combdyn.com>
Source record: 49668

In article <765694829snx@skyld.grendel.com> jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
> Now, how are we (the BBS operators who are crazy enough to want to) do this?
> I suggest that we as a group switch over to the method used to deliver UUCP
> mail. We have the means to have every HAM be a unique uucp site if needs be.

We already have unique names.....everybody's callsign is unique. And they are issued geographically, so VE* and VA* is Canada....later say VE6* is Alberta.

> We can group bbses into domains if they want to or we can assign each bbs
> its own domain. (Sort of the Californians dream with regard to repeaters.)

That's kind of what hierarhial address tries to do.....except it was before Internet adopted 2letter country codes.

Why don't we scrap the country and continent codes we have now, and use the Internet country codes only....and an additional one after that to say the world of Amateur Radio...incase it crosses out of Packet land.

The US and CA domain committees also have ways to further break down their domains into provinces/states and cities, etc.

My machine at home is 'lhaven.uumh.ab.ca'.

'lhaven' is the machine name,
'uumh' is the organization abbrevation,
'ab' is for Alberta
'ca' is for Canada.

If uumh wasn't serving a larger area than Medicine Hat....there would be a 'MedicineHat', between 'uumh' and 'ab'.

For Packet we move the organization part to the end, and some body may define a '#' field for their province/state/region...

So, my BBS could be:

VE6PAQ.#MHT.AB.CA

AMPR.ORG might be the organization suffix to use, it may not be.....

The Internet MX would have traps for countries and optionally states to figure out how to route....or it not.

> Since machines used for BBS nowadays are probably 386 or better with 200
> meg drives or bigger, it shouldn't be a problem to start implimenting the
> things used to move mail the same way that UUCP mail is handled.

We do this now already.....

My UUCP site looks at the address. If its *.ca or *.uucp it sends it to
'uunet.ca', if its *.rain.com it sends it 'dialup', if its '.combdyn.com'
it goes to 'combdyn'. If its '.uumh.ab.ca', it sees if its directly connected
or it tosses it because its not a valid member of the domain. Everything else
goes to 'portal'.....the machines down stream have to figure out where to go
next if it wasn't for them.

My Packet system is configured in a similiar manner already....except that
I don't know what all the different suffixes are....so a few sites just have
'*' for them....to catch any suffix that I don't know about.

> The YP server only has to know that wa6fwi is in Carson CA and that it talks
> to k6ve and wb6ymh. The sysops only have to know about their neighbors (or
> perhaps one or two hops away). Yeah, almost like Net/Rom eh?
>
you mean setup something like pathalias...and have the BBSs support pathlines.

You could do that, but its got problems......

You might specify ve6yyc!ve3???!ve4???!ve5???!ve6paq because you saw a
message take this route to get to me, but there might be only a oneway
forwarding connection in there, its not going to reverse. We'll ignore
the fact that ve6paq is supposed to be able to connect directly to ve6yyc....
but it can't right now.

Also path information would involve huge bulletins flying over packet land
(ala comp.mail.maps)....which would serve to slow things down....which is why
its recommended that UUCP sites get domain names.

Also the path is a dynamically changing thing.....one day I can send a message
directly up to VE6YYC from VE6PAQ....but today I couldn't get a message by
packet to there even if my life depended on it.

So, your suggesting we de-evolve Amateur Radio?

> For what its worth, there shouldn't be any dupes or unknown disappearances of
> personal mail as a result of this method.
>
UUCP doesn't get dupes...because if you receive one message, you only send
out one message. Not like some packet networks that have redundant loops
incase one route is down.

USENET uses Message-IDs to determine if a message has arrived already or not,
and it uses the path line to decided if it should pass it on to a downstream
site.....Packet already does both of these.

> NTS mail gets renamed from the "old" (current) 90479@NTSCA to the "new"
> nts@90479. anyone loggin into a BBS should be able to read and (if needed)
> kill messages to nts. No, using 90479 as a host name isn't a contradiction
> to what I said earlier about no routing information. The name 90479 can be
> aliased to one or more actual bbs names depending on who is servicing the
> zip code. When a message is killed as delivered, an autokill message can be
> sent to service@90479 (same multiple destinations) to service the message.

> No dupes unless two people happen to download for servicing at the same time
> from two different bbses.
>
> Bulletins. They get a Distribution: field. Each bbs knows where it is in the

The @BBS field of a Bulletin is already the Distribution: field....you just need a mechanism to pass a bulletin through to other regions....which doesn't work on USENET anyways. Except that most systems don't observe Distribution:

I was receiving can.* groups from a US site with "Distribution: can"....just as well as I'm now from a Canadian site.

> Finally, who is going to write this stuff? A lot of it is written already. It
> is called sendmail and runs on Unix platforms. A 386 with a 60 meg drive and
> 4 meg of ram can handle it. But, I might add, uucp mailers are available for
> Macintosh and ms-dos machines. Like most endeavors in life more is better but
> enough is sufficient. How do we know what to do? A lot of that is documented
> as well. RFC822 comes to mind. A book such as UUCP and usenet news and mail
> by O'Reilly and Associates is a good place to start on how to see how this
> works. No, I'm not suggesting that we ALL go over to running tcp/ip. (Although
> that's not a bad idea....) But, if we rewrite the way mail is handled in a
> rational manner, it can work seamlessly with tcp/ip and the internet. This as
> they say is a "Good thing"(tm).
>
Yeah, you'd have to do a lot of convincing to get the whole world to drop what they have now and run new software.

As for how TCP/IP works, mail/news is transport independant.....you could probably adapt the method used now to do it. SMTP and NNTP would probably work just fine over packet, there's nothing that says the commands and data have to be sent in IP packets.

--
WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ

Praxis BBS - 529 1610 | CYSNET BBS - 526 4304 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 526 6957
---
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

974. Re: GTOR INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 18:53:46 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Apr8.185346.4417@arrl.org>
Source record: 49669

Paul Williamson (williams@maui.qualcomm.com) wrote:
: jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom (KE3Z)) writes:
: >This is true. it might have been better had G-TOR stuck to a 200-baud
: >upper limit. We have enough wide-bandwidth signals on the bands now.

: At least G-TOR only upshifts to 300-baud when it has enough data to
: justify it. It doesn't take up the wider bandwidth unless it needs to.
: I don't see anything wrong with taking up bandwidth as long as you're
: not wasting it.

Well, there are two problems. The first is that many radios have as
their available filter selections 2.1 kHz (or so) and 500 Hz. A
300-baud, 200-Hz-shift signal really needs a wider filter than 500 Hz.
So 300-baud operators (like existing HF packet ops) tend to use their
SSB filters. Then they can't tolerate interference on adjacent channels
because the interfering signals fall within their filter passbands, so
they space out to 2-kHz separation. In this case, these stations *are*
effectively taking up bandwidth that they aren't really using.

The second problem is that in an environment in which signals are not
subbanded (if that's a word) by transmission mode, the use of signals
of different widths make sharing the spectrum more difficult.
--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

975. Re: Graphic Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 19:05:56 UTC
From: hilbigva@rzsun2.RZ.Uni-Augsburg.DE
Message-ID: <CnyFpw.6w0@Yuri.CC.Uni-Augsburg.DE>
Source record: 49670

In article <16F91C5E8.SRWILSON@lexmark.com>, SRWILSON@lexmark.com writes:
|> Does anyone have any info on Graphic Packet program (gp152.zip) from DH1DAE.

I do not use it personally, but I live in the same region (Bavaria) like DH1DAE.

|> I downloaded this program from the ARRL BBS. The comments area specified for
|> "Baycom type modems". I am also looking for a software TNC program, WA8DED.

As far as I know, GP runs directly on TNCs unter Host-Mode (this is TheFirmware,
sometimes called WA8DED). If you are using Baycom Modem, you need a special
driver (I think it is called TFPCX) which must be run before GP to emulate a
normal TNC under Hostmode.

|> It is my understanding that this program is needed before this program will
|> function. If anyone knows where I can get a copy of WA8DED software, please
|> reply.

GP will not run with TNCs using TAPR. It will only run with TNCs using
TheFirmware. It will run with Baycom-Modem only, if you run the emulator.
If you do not use Baycom, just switch your TNC in TheFirmware-mode and GP will be
happy.

PS: As far as I know, GP requires an AT with VGA and mouse.
--
Sincerely yours, \ | | /nick Tino hilbig@uni-augsburg.de
Mit freundlichen Gr"u"sen, \ |-| finger hilbigva@ftp.uni-augsburg.de
Valentin Hilbig \| | Packet Radio dg8mgv @ db0sao.deu.eu
GCS 1.0.1: d? p- c+++ l++ u++ e+@ m+ s !n h+(*) f- g+ w+++ t++ r- !y
This .signature is terminated prematu

976. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 19:25:44 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.19.2DA5AFB8@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 49680

In article <WAF.94Apr8120322@sunfish.zk3.dec.com> waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com (William Freeman USG) writes:
>Subject: Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
>From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com (William Freeman USG)
>Date: 08 Apr 1994 16:03:22 GMT

In my previous message, the private key authenticates the source station (in my opinion). Only the BBS and the source station know their private key. The private key is never sent via ham radio. It is kind of like a password. That is my form of authentication. This is one more "grey area" in the FCC rules.

Jay KA9OKT
jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu

> But what constitutes "atuhenticating" the source station?
>--
>--
>Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
>USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
>Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

977. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 21:04:56 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2o4gto$7h9@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49683

In article <2nvfu0$1ve@ccnet.ccnet.com>, rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:
|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|>
|> : What would prevent duplicates or lost messages?
|> : How would you accomplish this? Remember we don't have a "fixed
|> : configuration" network. We don't have reliable paths. We do have multiple
|>
|> I don't understand. There are fixed routes in and out of any full service bbs.

Now I'm confused. How are these routes fixed? What happens when a
forwarding partner goes off air? What happens when a node goes down?
How are backup routes handled? I see "fixed routes" on a hour to hour
basis, but not on a year to year basis. Often, not even on a week to week basis.

|> The HF routes may seasonally change and require manual assistence.
|> What is going to happen if the BBS protocol is allowed to be the rule on
|> the DASH digital amateur super highway. It is my understanding that the
|> proposal for the 219 MHz 56kb DASH will require point to point auxiliary
|> operation. Will the bbs protocol work in this new arena?

Well ... the bbs authors don't care much - this is just data transport.
Bytes get from point A to pont B, not important how they get there.
i.e. it has nothing to do with the bbs protocol.

|> Maybe the answer is to make the 219 MHz DASH a tcp/ip network and put the
|> bbs mail traffic into <envelopes> for safe transport across the network. I
|> would like to see some more discussion on the future implementation of
|> this new network.

That is what we already do, but with other protocols: AX.25, NET/ROM,
CLOVER, AMTOR, PACTOR, whatever. tcp/ip as tranport protocol has not made
much inroad in the bbs network, for various reasons. It really does not
matter what transport protocol is used, the bbs system does not care.

|> Has anyone done any traffic analysis of bbs messages? Are the bulk of the
|> messages two or three hops? With the increase in network speed will the
|> message flow naturally increase? Will my bbs mail reading program be able
|> to keep up with the vast number of bulletins that will be arriving? I
|> realize that I will be reading at 1200 for quite some time ... maybe 9600
|> if the bbs operators will provide this service.

Yes, much traffic analysis. The bulk of message traffic is "many hop".
At each increase in network capability to date, traffic has increased to
saturate the new capability within a short time. I already have users at
9600 baud, and they are asking for faster response ...

At least in the PNW, traffic has been running roughly equal volume (in bytes) between personal and bulletins, with twice as many personal messages as bulletins flowing through the system.

One thing to think about though: we have two different services represented by the existing bbs network. There are single sender to single recipient messages (e.g. personal messages) and also single sender to multiple recipient messages (e.g. bulletins). We now tend to handle these messages types a little differently - mostly by giving some priority to the personal messages. Whatever transport mechanism we use will make little difference to the day to day operation of a bbs system though - the messages will come in, they will go out, users will send and read them.

|> Sorry Hank, I am not a network guru, just your average packet user.
|>
|> Bob
|>
|>
|> : --
|>
|> : Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
|> : Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
|> : Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
|>
|>
|>
|> --
|> Bob Wilkins work bwilkins@cave.org
|> Berkeley, California home rwilkins@ccnet.com
|> 94701-0710 play n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

978. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-08 21:17:48 UTC
From: don@genroco.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr8.211748.24452@genroco.com>
Source record: 49671

In article <JAY.18.2DA58183@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu> JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
[Much more deleted...:-]
>
>When this ham wants to send any message through my BBS, he would be required
>to place an authentification string at the bottom of the message. This string
>would be calculated based on the person's call sign, his private key, and
>the text of the message.
>
>My BBS software would check for this authentification string. If it was
>missing or invalid, it would delete the message. If it matched, the message
>would be automatically forwarded through normal channnels (without the
>authentification string).
>
>Would this be a good authentification? If this system was setup, I would not
>have to read anyone's message before forwarding, correct?
>
Well, the only problem I see is that any station that can monitor
the packet frequency can obtain the authentication string and then
forge messages with that callsign.

Donald D. Woelz, K9GR Office Phone: 414-644-8700
GENROCO, Inc. K9GR @WB9TYT.#MKE.WI.USA.NOAM
205 Kettle Moraine Drive North k9gr@k9gr.ampr.org [44.92.1.48]
Slinger, WI 53086 U.S.A. don@genroco.com

979. Unidentified Mystery RTTY(ARQ/FEC) Sigs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 00:39:29 UTC
From: jnavary@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr9.003929.8930@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 49672
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

The following text was copied on 8901.7 kHz (carrier freq)
FEC at 2300 UTC on 8 April 94. Prior to the FEC transmission,
for at least 5 minutes the station transmitted a "marker" type
signal (although different than that typical of maritime
stations). The "marker" or perhaps a call-up signal consisted
of the shorter ARQ signal typical of the acknowlegement
transmission of an ARQ station that is receiving text. After
a few seconds of this, the mark and space tones would be
transmitted, alternating a few times. There would then be
a short break, followed by a repetition of the whole thing.

At exactly 2300 they kicked in with FEC mode and I copied the
following:

TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS TFWGS TFWGS

TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS KPJOWJ KPJOWJ KPJOWJ KPJOWJ

RKUKGK HTSKHGK TFWGS JG UXDWJ TFWGS TFWGS TFWGS HUXD HUXD

Anyone have any ideas what this might be? It's smack-dab in
the Aeronautical Service band but probably not an Aeradio
station.

Jim Navary - AA4JN
Colonial Heights, Virginia USA

jnavary@nyx.cs.du.edu

980. Does anybody know about RDS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 01:10:55 UTC
From: pinesoft@netcom.com
Message-ID: <pinesoftCnywM7.8zn@netcom.com>
Source record: 49673

RDS is a system used in Europe where radio stations can
send digital information over FM subcarriers. This way
they can send the radio station call-letters,
and in many cases traffic problems. Can anybody pleas
let me know if there is any software that can parse messages
out of the RDS protocol?

Thanks.

981. Re: sexually explicit talk

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 04:31:12 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <2o5b2g$f3n@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 49674

In article <765776764snx@skyld.grendel.com>, jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
>I found this over on rec.radio.amateur.packet. THought someone might wish to
>give him a hand.
>
>In article <Cns42x.2Bu@iat.holonet.net> bgould@iat.holonet.net writes:
>
> >
> > Dear anyone,
> > I don't have a liscense, but I bought a ham radio recently and was thining
> > about opening sexually explicit gay chatline through info packets over the
> > air. Is there any way the government could monitor these conversations,
> > as some of them could possibly involve underage men. If anyone is
> > ineresting in subscribing to my packet service, feel free to contact me or
> > DeanSf@aol.com.
> >
> > Thanx,
> >
> > bgould@holonet.net
> >
> >
> Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
>Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
> US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
> Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.
>
Hey! April 1st has passed us by!
73, Bill; W0OMV
ax25: w0omv@wr9b.#wcil.il.usa.noam
tcpip: w0omv.ampr.org [44.50.32.5]
Internet: billh@ins.infonet.net

982. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #104

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 06:18:51 UTC
From: Postmaster@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.MIL
Message-ID: <9404090118.A08033@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil>
Source record: 49675

Returned Mail: Could not find any To: or Cc: recipients.

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***
From owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU Sat 09 Apr 1994 01:12
X-Envelope-To: smtplink%hooe_at_awcnet3@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil
Return-Path: <owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Received: from ucsd.edu ([132.239.254.201]) by awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil (SMTPSRV); Sat 09 Apr 1994 0
Received: by ucsd.edu; id UAA29344
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Fri, 8 Apr 1994 20:09:08 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id UAA29330
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Fri, 8 Apr 1994 20:09:05 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199404090309.UAA29330@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 8 Apr 94 20:09:04 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #104
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Fri, 8 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 104

Today's Topics:
Baypac and other software programs
Digital RC vehicles?
Does anybody know about RDS
GTOR INFO (2 msgs)
Ham-Digital Digest V94 #103 (2 msgs)
New BBS rules
TAPR
TCP/IP from car w/PK-88 (Help)
Tiny2 clone?
Unidentified Mystery RTTY(ARQ/FEC) Sigs
Viewport VGA Software - can it be FTP'ed?
What modulation is used today?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 7 Apr 1994 14:04:42 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!gatech!news-feed-2.peachne
t.edu!hobbes.cc.uga.edu!memac.ucns.uga.edu!mellerso@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Baypac and other software programs
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Has anyone had any luck with using programs such as Super Packet or Mubay
with the Tigertronics Baypac modem. These programs use the TFPCX driver.
It appears that the programs will send packets, but will not receive them
reliably. The Baypac also appears that it will not work with the Baycom
1.5 software. Also, we are considering using the APRS software around
here for weather reporting. Has anyone had any luck getting APRS to talk
to the Baypac ? I did notice that JVFAX seems to accept information from
the Baypac when the comparator interface is selected. Does this program
work with the Baypac ?

Thanks
de KE4EOQ

Date: 7 Apr 94 19:31:10 GMT
From:
mvb.saic.com!news.cerf.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!news-feed-1.peachne
t.edu!apollo1.cacd.rockwell.com!newsrelay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!eng1.iast
ate.edu!dlakelan@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: Digital RC vehicles?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am interested in producing a set of controls for a remote control sailboat.
I want to use digital signals so I can use only one frequency, but I don't
know what the regulations are regarding such experiments.

Does anyone know the relevent regulations??? thanks

(ps. I am a Technician plus class, and want to use 2m band)

--
What do you mean "do I have a hobby?" My hobby is collecting hobbies:
Sailing, Computers, Radio, Reptiles, Math, Philosophy, Firearms, Politics,
Bonsai, Film, Opera, and Literature.... anything else???
Daniel Lakeland

Date: 9 Apr 94 01:10:55 GMT
From:
agate!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!pinesoft@ucbvax.berkeley.ed
u
Subject: Does anybody know about RDS
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

RDS is a system used in Europe where radio stations can
send digital information over FM subcarriers. This way
they can send the radio station call-letters,
and in many cases traffic problems. Can anybody pleas
let me know if there is any software that can parse messages
out of the RDS protocol?

Thanks.

Date: Wed, 6 Apr 1994 21:42:15 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!wetware!spunky.RedBrick.COM!psinntp!psinntp!arrl.
org!jbloom@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: GTOR INFO
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

BJARTS@stthomas.EDU wrote:
: THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS PICKED UP FROM THE DL2FAK PACTOR MBX IN GERMANY
: BY VE2FK IN MONTREAL. IT WAS WRITTEN BY DL2FAK, ONE OF THE DEVELOPERS
: OF PACTOR.
:
: G-TOR - An Improvement?
:
[]
: The Golay encoding however, as used in the G-TOR mode, is only able to correct
: 3 bits in a block of 24 bits and only half of this block (12 bits) carries in-
: formation. The remaining 12 bits have to contain the required redundancy, and
: no new data. It is therefore only possible to correct a few errors despite the
: large overhead. For this reason the Golay encoding would only be useful for
: errors caused by short spikes on the higher short wave frequencies (10 to
20m).
: You cannot however expect it to provide any improvements in typical 80m con-
: ditions. Here it is necessary not only to use hybrid-2 ARQ systems, but also
: suitable, powerful (invertible) codes, which allow the reconstruction of the
: original information, even when only the redundancy block is received, rather
: than Golay or similar simple block coding, which always requires both blocks
: to be received to get the data transferred.

My understanding is that G-TOR uses an extended Golay (24,12) code that
is, in fact, invertible. What G-TOR does is to send the data block,
then if and only if an error occurred, it sends the Golay "parity" bits
as a block. The receiving station can derive the data from either of
these blocks if the block is correctly received. If it is not, the
receiver can pass the two received blocks into the Golay decoder for an

attempt at error correction. This, I suspect, is a substantially more
powerful scheme than memory ARQ, although I don't have good data on
hand to back that up.

: The most robust HF (short wave), narrow band, data transmission systems known,
: apply very powerful convolutional codes with Viterbi decoding and soft deci-
: sion (requiring an ADC/DSP just like analog Memory-ARQ). The processing speed
: of those systems exceeds the capability of a KAM by factor 100. Despite this
: very expensive approach, they only achieve around 10 dB better weak signal
: performance than PACTOR-1. The closer a system approaches the Shannon boundary
: (theoretical throughput limit) the more difficult it gets to gain another one
: or two decibels.

Perhaps, but 10-dB better in what environment? AWGN? That's not the
environment of interest at HF. If the 10 dB figure is for a real-world
environment, I'd be interested to see the reference it's from.

: W0XI et al claim that they were able to transfer a certain file on the 20m
: band in about 5 minutes using G-TOR, whereas PACTOR, which was used
afterwards,
: took about 20 minutes. The conclusion was that G-TOR would be about 4 times
: faster than PACTOR in general, which is actually impossible!! According to the
: system description, G-TOR can on average only be about 1.5 times faster than
: PACTOR.

Impossible? Not if G-TOR is correcting errors using fewer
retransmissions than Pactor requires.

[]
: Regardless of the Huffman data compression, which improves the throughput of
: both systems in the same way, the comparison of throughput between PACTOR and
: G-TOR can be easily calculated. According to the protocol description pub-
: lished by W0XI, G-TOR is able to transfer a maximum of 19 characters per se-
: cond when running on 200 baud (They claim 69 data bytes in a cycle duration of
: 2.4 seconds at 300 baud, which means maximum 2/3*69/2.4 characters per second
: at 200 baud). The maximum rate of PACTOR at the same speed is 16 chrs/s, which
: is a relationship of 1.18 to 1. The Golay encoding is not able to improve the
: throughput so dramatically that you finally result in a factor 4. It must be
: remembered that the analog Memory-ARQ, as used in the original PACTOR imple-
: mentation, is able to improve the effective signal-noise ratio with each ag-
: gregated packet and hence enables a higher throughput (especially in weak con-
: ditions) than the Golay coding gain. It is therefore obvious that the higher
: maximum throughput of G-TOR is mainly based on its higher maximum baudrate.
: This however means, it has to exceed the usual 500 Hz band width limit.

Again, this discussion neglects to consider the error-correcting
capabilities of G-TOR. (It would be interesting, though, to add
memory ARQ to G-TOR, particularly with soft decisions.)

: With this in mind it must also be remembered that a wider receiver bandwidth
: receives more noise. A 300 baud G-TOR signal will therefore have a poorer S/N
: ratio than a 200 baud PACTOR signal (if they are both of the same

fieldstrength
: and the receiver bandwidth is correctly adjusted for both modes). As signals
: decrease, G-TOR would have to switch to 200 baud before the PACTOR signal
: would be affected, thus further reducing some of the proposed speed gain.

This is true. it might have been better had G-TOR stuck to a 200-baud
upper limit. We have enough wide-bandwidth signals on the bands now.

: There are still some more disadvantages of G-TOR in comparison to PACTOR, e.g.
: the cycle duration is quite long at 2.4 seconds, and will increase to almost 5
: seconds when using the Golay encoding, hence leading to quite long break-in
: times. The speed adaptation times are necessarily also longer, thus leading to
: poorer results in rapidly changing conditions (multipath).

No, the cycle time is not affected by the encoding because of the
alternate-block transmission scheme I mentioned earlier. 2.4 s is the
actual G-TOR cycle time.

: Furthermore, the interleaving and the 3 different baud rates used in G-TOR
will
: probably lead to a lot of problems with the listen mode, an important point
for
: all digital modes used in Amateur Radio.

Possibly. Kantronics has a monitoring program for the PC. I've not
yet seen it in use yet, but we have a copy in-house here.

: Actually G-TOR is just a modified PACTOR system, which probably does not pro-
: vide enough improvement that introducing this mode as another new standard
: would be worth-while. With regard to the basic requirements of each digital
: data transfer mode (like throughput, bandwidth, error rate, etc.) PACTOR al-
: ready represents nearly the optimum attributes that are obtainable with an FSK
: system. A real improvement over the current PACTOR system can only be reached
: when using different modulation schemes like PSK, which require a DSP
hardware.

I'd say it's substantially more than a modified Pactor system! It uses
different timing, different coding and a vastly different
error-correction system. You might as well say Pactor is a modified
AX.25!

: This step will be done this year with the introduction of PACTOR Level-II.

It will be most interesting to see G-TOR and Pactor-II go head-to-head!
May the best protocol win.
--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

Date: 7 Apr 94 17:23:06 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!qualcomm.com!maui!williams@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: GTOR INFO
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom (KE3Z)) writes:
>This is true. it might have been better had G-TOR stuck to a 200-baud
>upper limit. We have enough wide-bandwidth signals on the bands now.

At least G-TOR only upshifts to 300-baud when it has enough data to
justify it. It doesn't take up the wider bandwidth unless it needs to.
I don't see anything wrong with taking up bandwidth as long as you're
not wasting it.

-Paul
kb5mu@amsat.org

Date: 8 Apr 94 16:45:08 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #103
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Returned Mail: Could not find any To: or Cc: recipients.

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 94 04:30:16 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #103
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Fri, 8 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 103

Today's Topics:
TAPR

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 8 Apr 94 03:43:07 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!usenet@
ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: TAPR
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Is there a way to get a listing of the different files on TAPR fileserver?
TGOODIN@DELPHI.COM

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #103
****

Date: 7 Apr 94 15:14:32 GMT
From: juniper.almaden.ibm.com!enge.almaden.ibm.com!enge@uunet.uu.net
Subject: New BBS rules
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Here are some tips for AA4RE BBS SYSOPs and the new rules:

To hold all bulletins created locally, put the following in ACTION.BB

REVIEW B & % yourcall
REVIEW B & ^ % =*

To prevent unregistered users from creating bulletins, put the
following in ACTION.BB

DENY_NEW_MSG 4 B & C U

You also need something in MESSAGE.BB like

: 144 N
You must be registered to send bulletins. Please issue the
REGISTER command first.

You can also require user authentication before the send command
to ensure the user's identity.

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

Date: 8 Apr 94 13:20:31 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: TAPR
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

TGOODIN@DELPHI.COM writes:
>Is there a way to get a listing of the different files on TAPR fileserver?

Send a message to TAPR@TAPR.ORG with the following lines in the body of
>the message:

help
dir
quit

A help file and a directory of available files will be sent to you.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org

Tucson, AZ AMPRnet: w6swe@w6swe.ampr.org
[44.124.12.16] AX.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

Date: 7 Apr 1994 11:37:01 -0500
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.ans.net!mailhost.intera
ccess.com!interaccess.com!adoane@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: TCP/IP from car w/PK-88 (Help)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I have just recently purchased a laptop, and since I have a PK-88 here
I have not used for a year or so, already have a 50w VHF radio in the car
that doesn't get much use (I'm a UHF nut), and I already have a TCP/IP
address allocated to me, I would like to use TCP/IP from the car.

I understand that TCP/IP is not designed for moving stations, and that
it wont work well if I am moving. My question to everyone is mainly what
flavor of NOS or KA9Q should I use for a laptop and a PK-88 ?

I realize this question is almost like asking what is the best car to buy..
I expect many different answers-- and thats ok.

Thanks,
Andrew (N9KET)

--
Andrew J. Doane Nuclear Greenhouse BBS adoane@shell.portal.com
1010 W. Springfield Ave (708) 998-0008 Amateur Radio N9KET
Apt #303 Running GTalk/GTnet (800) 302-0896 Pager
Urbana, IL 61801 Agent_X (Sysop) andyd@IRC (IRC Op)

Date: 8 Apr 94 13:17:08 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!cleveland.Freene
t.Edu!da884@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Tiny2 clone?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I was at our local Packet group meet last night and there was a few people
asking if anyone had heard of a Tiny2 clone out there? SOmeone had heard
there may be a clone floating around in VK land? Is there??

--

_____
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|

Date: 9 Apr 94 00:39:29 GMT
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx10!jnavary@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Unidentified Mystery RTTY(ARQ/FEC) Sigs
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

The following text was copied on 8901.7 kHz (carrier freq)
FEC at 2300 UTC on 8 April 94. Prior to the FEC transmission,
for at least 5 minutes the station transmitted a "marker" type
signal (although different than that typical of maritime
stations). The "marker" or perhaps a call-up signal consisted
of the shorter ARQ signal typical of the acknowlegement
transmission of an ARQ station that is receiving text. After
a few seconds of this, the mark and space tones would be
transmitted, alternating a few times. There would then be
a short break, followed by a repetition of the whole thing.

At exactly 2300 they kicked in with FEC mode and I copied the
following:

TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS TFWGS TFWGS

TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS PS YS KF TFWGS KPJOWJ KPJOWJ KPJOWJ KPJOWJ

RKUKGK HTSKHGK TFWGS JG UXDWJ TFWGS TFWGS TFWGS HUXD HUXD

Anyone have any ideas what this might be? It's smack-dab in
the Aeronautical Service band but probably not an Aeradio
station.

Jim Navary - AA4JN
Colonial Heights, Virginia USA

jnavary@nyx.cs.du.edu

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 1994 15:10:13 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!watserv2.uwaterloo.ca!watserv1!
dcschuur@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Viewport VGA Software - can it be FTP'ed?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hi!

I am just wondering if anyone can point me to an FTP site
where the latest releases of the Viewport VGA program
for slow-scan can be obtained. I have searched the internet
with ARCHIE but to no avail!

Apparently the vpvga software is available by modem from
the people at 73 magazine but I would rather save the phone
bill and use the internet if possible.... :)

Please e-mail me directly to keep the signal to noise ratio
up on this newgroup! Thanks in advance! 73's

--
--
| from : dcschuur@hivolt2.uwaterlo.edu |
| Call : VE3OXK "Where ever you go - there you are!" |
--

Date: 7 Apr 94 19:29:58 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!apollo1.cacd.rockwell.com
!newsrelay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!jvp@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: What modulation is used today?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello all,

I'd like to play around with making a multi-mode black box that
can decode and encode all of the digital amateur radio modes out
there today. Basically a homebrew TNC I guess. At any rate, can
anyone tell me what modulation schemes and tone pairs are used for
the following modes? I'd like to know what modem chip I need and
what modes to program it to use.

For example: 1200 baud packet: AFSK - Bell 202 tones.

9600 baud (and faster) VHF/UHF packet:

HF packet:

RTTY:

Amtor:

WeFax:

Pactor:

SSTV:

Any others?:

And does anyone have any chip recommendations?

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Candidate (Ham Radio -> KE0PH) |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 : (515) 294-8339 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

Date: 7 Apr 1994 17:05:04 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!crcnis1.unl.edu!unli
nfo.unl.edu!mcduffie@network.ucsd.edu

To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <Cnr9x1.II6@world.std.com>, <2nuqbe$omj@hpbab.mentorg.com>,
<2nvfu0$1ve@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:

>Maybe the answer is to make the 219 MHz DASH a tcp/ip network and put the
>bbs mail traffic into <envelopes> for safe transport across the network. I
>would like to see some more discussion on the future implementation of
>this new network.

I must have missed this somewhere, possibly in an otherwise uninteresting
thread. What is this 219 Mhz DASH? Never heard of it.

Transport BBS traffic via tcp/ip? No objection here.

I would ALSO like to see more discussion on ANY new network.
But, let's make it a coordinatoed effort, with wide support, not
something that one little niche does and has to kluge an interface to
their neighbors for.

So tell me, what is this DASH thing?

Gary

Date: 7 Apr 1994 17:10:20 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!pip
ex!sunic!psinntp!psinntp!news.mentorg.com!hpbab33.mentorg.com!wv.mentorg.com!han
ko@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <2nph5e$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com>,
<1994Apr4.222416.22511@newsgate.sps.mot.com>, <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com>ntorg
Reply-To : Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

In article <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
writes:
|> In article <1994Apr4.222416.22511@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
|>
|> With traditional NTS handling, there is the positive confirmation that the
|> handling happened and will happen. Perhaps BBS-based NTS traffic should
|> be handled with HX codes indicating report of all hops, and perhaps the BBS's
|> should be asked to turn that on. It would generate a lot of traffic, though.
|> I would like some sort of confirmation of delivery of any NTS traffic sent
|> through the BBS system, along with the callsign of the person who picked
|> up the traffic (killed the message). If that could be implemented as return
|> personal mail (or traffic) that would be VERY helpful. I'd like to see the

|> same functionality for personal messages as well, come to think about it!
|>
|> Is that doable, Hank?

You might investigate the SR command ... "Send Reply" ...

We are talking about humans picking up and delivering messages that were entered into the system by other humans. A simple reply message stating "I took your number xxxx and delivered it" is awfully simple.

Automating the process is of course possible, but gives no information on whether the person who took ("Killed", in BBS terms) the message actually DID deliver it.

In the olden days, there was an automatic response to the act of killing an NTS message at a BBS. The ARRL came to the conclusion this was not very useful, as it did not convey the required information "I delivered it".

So there are several different levels or types of confirmation that might be provided. If messages are getting "lost" then the NTS folks involved might as the sysop to check and find out what happened. This is a normal BBS sysop function; verifying that links actually work, that messages actually move to their destinations. BBS systems keep track of each message; who forwarded it to me when, who did I forward it to when. Following this audit trail is not at all difficult - we do it all the time to discover and repair problems in the network.

Anything is possible - "It's just a Small Matter Of Programming".

Once NTS (or ARRL or ?) formulates a plan and submits it to the BBS authors, expect to see things happen very quickly.

To date, no plan, thus no action.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #104
****

983. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 12:28:37 UTC
From: ICUMMINGS@delphi.COM
Message-ID: <01HAYQPBUNDU9BWYNF@delphi.com>
Source record: 49676

unsubscribh e

984. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #96

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 12:40:00 UTC
From: ICUMMINGS@delphi.COM
Message-ID: <01HAYR3LFOC29BWYNF@delphi.com>
Source record: 49677

[No readable article body recovered]

985. Re: TAPR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 15:04:34 UTC
From: mkb@cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <Cnzz7M.26u.2@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 49678

The previosuly posted instructions for accessing TAPR's list server
are incorrect. The proper address is "file-request@tapr.org". Don't
send file requests to tapr@tapr.org!

Mike Blackwell -- ke3ig -- mkb@cs.cmu.edu

986. Re: JNOS vs. WNOS ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 16:07:44 UTC
From: duncan@dakevar.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <765907664snz@dakevar.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49679

In article <764557213.AA00617@afarm.uucp> Ted.Cross@f40.n382.z1.fidonet.org writes:

>Organization: MicroLithics Corp.
>
>
>Hi there es tnx fer reading this.
>
>I've been a user of WNOS for some time and NOS before that. I've noticed
>references to JNOS. I've had a quick look around one or two sites but
>not found much info on JNOS. Has anyone out there got any insight into
>the differences between WNOS and JNOS and which is better, I assume JNOS
>is the new kid on the block and potentially the next generation!!

Ted,

We've been using WNOS4 for some time at GB7SIG and had no problems until
we had a sudden increase in user activity. When the mail activity got
large WNOS could not cope. We tried the beta version of WNOS5 but this
seems to suffer from the same problem.

We are now trying to set up JNOS but are having lots!!! of trouble. Short
answer is, if its for your own BBS then WNOS4 is great. JNOS needs more work
to get the setup right. I have JNOS working at home but there seems to be
a problem with memory. The mailer does not work at present, probably because
of the lack of memory so watch this space.

I look forward to your comments and perhaps info from other areas.

Best regards & 73's

Duncan R Goodacre G7EXG

987. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 17:04:29 UTC
From: Postmaster@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.MIL
Message-ID: <9404091204.A08034@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil>
Source record: 49681

Returned Mail: Could not find any To: or Cc: recipients.

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***
From owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU Sat 09 Apr 1994 11:58
X-Envelope-To: smtplink%hooe_at_awcnet3@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil
Return-Path: <owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Received: from ucsd.edu ([132.239.254.201]) by awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil (SMTPSRV); Sat 09 Apr 1994 1
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA29640
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Sat, 9 Apr 1994 04:30:30 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA29632
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Sat, 9 Apr 1994 04:30:26 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199404091130.EAA29632@ucsd.edu>
Date: Sat, 9 Apr 94 04:30:25 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #105
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 9 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 105

Today's Topics:
Difference: 1270B and 1270C??
FCC Packet Message Forwarding
Is KA9Q telnet correct? (virtual terminal)
NTS---Hank Oredson notes
RTTY for a beginner.
sexually explicit talk
TCP/IP <--> FBB ax.25 link
TCP/IP from car w/PK-88 (Help)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

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We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Wed, 06 Apr 1994 12:56:32 +0600
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math
.ohio-state.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!ftpbox!mothost!delphinium.cig.mot.com!mac-am-1
4.cig.mot.com!user@network.
Subject: Difference: 1270B and 1270C??
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

What is the difference between the MFJ 1270B and the "new" 1270C?

Thanks,

Marc Holdwick - N8KWX

Date: 08 Apr 1994 16:03:22 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd.lkg.dec.com!nntpd.bb.dec.com!waf@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

But what constitutes "atuhenticating" the source station?
--
--
Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 1994 20:34:23 +0000
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!demon!llondel.demon.co.u
k!dave@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Is KA9Q telnet correct? (virtual terminal)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Try looking at the 'eol' command on KA9Q. I think there is some trickery
involved to switch from the DOS newline to the Unix newline convention
(similar to transferring ASCII files via ftp) which might even be done with
some negotiation when opening the telnet connection. Possibly some flavours
of software do it better than others?

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *

****

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 14:10:34 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
Subject: NTS---Hank Oredson notes
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <22259.tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu> <tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu> writes:
>Hank, an old time friend from the Twin Cities now in "exile" in Oregon
>said about the BBS/NTS interface:
>>
>>'But in any case, stop trying to force fit things that were appropriate
>>40 or more years ago to the present reality.'
>>...
>>
>> ... Hank
>
>Of course Hank is right about this. The "regular" NTS, something Hank and I
>and many others participated in years ago, was and is a training ground to
>learn message handling in a format useful in emergencies and for military
>use.
>
>The problem is, the telephone is so ubiquitous and so low cost, that
>handling messages that may or may not get delivered rates right up there
>with exchanging re-tries on HF packet. (STA or otherwise).
[snip]
>Forty years ago the communications world was different and the choices
>available and the choices made were different too! Our current culture
>really does not lend itself to the classic NTS format and activity and, as
>a result, we probably can expect it to gradually fade away.
>
>If you have thoughts on where we may be evolving to I would very much like
>to hear them.

As much as I would like to see amateur radio continue to provide useful
message handling systems for emergencies, Mr. Olson is right, our methods
and modes are obsolete in the modern world, except in very rare and limited
cases. If we are to be of help in this arena, and I think we still can be,
then we have to rethink our approach.

For those of us interested in digital modes, the challenge is to seamlessly
internetwork with the "information superhighway". The NTS message format
is not compatable with that goal because it was intended to be handled
with human interpretation and human intervention. We need to re-examine
the way we handle messages, and the format in which they are cast.

Key areas we need to examine are format, addressing, routing, and assured
delivery. RFC822 or X400 messaging standards give us frameworks for messages
that can transparently move over many disjoint networks. The ticklish problems
we face are in resolving a message addressee to a machine address, and in

dynamically building routing systems that can deal with our often transient systems and links. (We should be able to act as bridges across broken commercial links in time of emergency without having to handle messages by hand, and we should be able to utilize commerical networks for part of our delivery system, again without need of by hand manipulation.)

Because of the disjoint nature of our networks, and because realtime connectivity across the networks is a rare thing, we can't depend on a level 4 transport protocol like TCP to meet our end to end message handling needs, though it's useful in assuring delivery across intermediate connected segments of the networks. Nor can we use IP to route our messages because there's no dynamic route building mechanism in current implementations that can handle transient connectivity and the dynamic message addressee to destination machine address mapping we require, though we can use IP across connected segments of the networks while forwarding our messages.

But messages of the types we're considering are at a higher level of abstraction than is addressed by TCP/IP. That's where the BBS and it's Sysop have tried to fill the gap. Instead of sending and receiving packets, the BBS sends and receives whole messages. Instead of resolving packet addresses and developing dynamic packet routes, the BBS must resolve message destination address mappings, and develop dynamic message delivery routes. (SMTP is a method that does this, but it can't cope with the disjoint nature of our amateur networks.)

It's the same idea as what TCP/IP does on the packet level in semi-realtime, so we can apply many of the concepts developed for TCP/IP in our message handling systems. But there are significant differences too. Mainly because we can't expect timely end to end response, we have to alter the way we do name service resolution of addresses, and because of the disjoint store and forward nature of the network segments, we have to change the way we guarantee end to end integrity and delivery.

The one thing we can't do is allow copies of messages to be diverted to alternate delivery systems in mid-stream. Daniel gave us a way to kill duplicates at a destination machine, so having duplicates circulating inside our networks isn't a serious concern. For example we could try a flood algorithm in order to insure rapid delivery of a priority message to a destination machine. Daniel's mechanism of message hashes would kill later arriving duplicates. But if we allow the messages to be visible at intermediate machines, they can be diverted to alternate delivery mechanisms, such as voice, RTTY, or CW NTS nets. And subsequently delivered, or reinserted into the packet system in a form that defeats hash checking, or with altered routing to a different destination machine, so that they are taken and delivered again.

So my first concrete suggestion to the BBS authors is to make NTS messages invisible to potential NTS traffic takers on intermediate machines. My second concrete suggestion is that NTS messages on destination machines should auto-kill when the user who downloads it logs off the system, and an automatic service message be generated back to the originating BBS listing the call of the user taking the traffic.

NTS users must be educated that if they download a piece of NTS traffic,
they have then accepted responsibility for delivering that traffic.
(Note, it would be nice if there were an "oops" command so that a
mistakenly downloaded message could be re-enabled on the BBS if the
user decides before logging off that he can't handle it after all.)

>Tod Olson, K0TO
>ARRL Director, Dakota Division

Unrelated note: It's very refreshing to see a Director actively
participating here. Welcome!

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 94 18:57:00 -0800
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov!nntp-server.calt
ech.edu!news.claremont.edu!kaiwan.com!ledge!bob.albert@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: RTTY for a beginner.
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Yes, RTTY is usually FSK or AFSK. The common frequency shifts are
170 Hz (current) and 850 Hz (somewhat obsolete). It uses a 5 bit
Baudot code, the details of which are in most ARRL handbooks. As a
matter of fact, you would do well to pick up a copy and see what's
in there on the subject; at least the older books had a good
description. 73 DE K6DDX

Date: 8 Apr 1994 11:19:35 +0100
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!acorn!not-for-mail@network
.ucsd.edu
Subject: sexually explicit talk
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <765776764snx@skyld.grendel.com> jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey
D. Angus) writes:
>In article <Cns42x.2Bu@iat.holonet.net> bgould@iat.holonet.net writes:
> > I don't have a liscense, but I bought a ham radio recently and was thining
> > about opening sexually explicit gay chatline through info packets over the

etc ..

It seems such a shame to leave out the people from the two remaining
flamethreads, so how about encrypting the traffic and sending it CW ?

-adrian

:-).

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 12:54:24 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!j
ussieu.fr!univ-lyon1.fr!swidir.switch.ch!news.unige.ch!ugun2a!pfund@network.ucsd
.edu
Subject: TCP/IP <--> FBB ax.25 link
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <01HAOY3WODEAP1KTAW@rivendell.otago.ac.nz>,
HOSPICE@rivendell.otago.ac.NZ writes:
> Re: Subject: TCP/IP-f6fbb (ax25) link, how do you do it ?
>
> Daniel writes:
>
>>Would anybody know how to manage forward between a tcp/ip STATION
>>and a f6fbb BBS without being declared as a BBS (eg, when you send out
>>to the f6fbb BBS the command sp xxxxx < hb9vbc @ hb9vbc, it immediately
>>advises the sysop and tells you that they don't forward to hb9vbc bbs!)
>>Where does this have to be fixed ?
>
> Sending SP ZL4ABC < ZL4DEF @ ZL4GHI to an FBB BBS results in an msg labelled
> like this:
>
> Message Choice - [*]
> Msg # TSL Size To @BBS From Date/Time Subject
> ------ --- ---- ------ ------ ------ ----------- ----------------------
> 25493 PNL 0 ZL4ABC@ZL4GHI ZL4DEF 940401/00:58 TEST
>
> As you have discovered, unless the FBB has a forwarding path set for the
> @BBS, then it goes nowhere and the sysop gets a msg.
>
> Posting the same SP on a JNOS station produces a msg for ZL4ABC on that
> JNOS station, with the msg being labelled as coming from ZL4DEF@ZL4GHI.
>
> If you could state your intent in posting that address format to an FBB, more
> useful help may be possible.
>
Yes, I would exactly like to do that, automatically from NOS. Send the
fbb bbs a message with the from BBS that has the same address as that fbb
BBS. Example: I'm a NOS user, so I would be declared hb9vbc @ hb9vbc.ampr.org
I also use an AX25 BBS called hb9iap.srom.che.eu, so I would like to smtp
the ax25 bbs and tell NOS to use instead of the form sp xxx < hb9vbc @ hb9vbc
the form : sp xxx < hb9vbc @ hb9iap. Is this possible ???

--

__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch

__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 12:46:09 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!henrys@network.ucs
d.edu
Subject: TCP/IP from car w/PK-88 (Help)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Andrew J. Doane (adoane@interaccess.com) wrote:

: I have just recently purchased a laptop, and since I have a PK-88 here
: I have not used for a year or so, already have a 50w VHF radio in the car
: that doesn't get much use (I'm a UHF nut), and I already have a TCP/IP
: address allocated to me, I would like to use TCP/IP from the car.

Andrew,

(This has nothing to do with TCP/IP.)

I thought that I was nuts for running CW from the car :-)

And now back to your normal thread.

Good luck,

Smitty, NA5K/m

--

| Henry B. Smith - NA5K henrys@netcom.com |
| Dallas, Texas |
| |
| "I'm not sure I understand everything that I know" |

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 1994 20:31:19 +0000
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!demon!llondel.demon.co.uk!
dave@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <5155Jc1w165w@aznet.stat.com>, <765383670snz@topsy.demon.co.uk>,
<2nupb4$1mp@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>uk
Subject : Re: TNET-X1J

In article <2nupb4$1mp@gopher.cs.uofs.edu> bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill
Gunshannon) writes:
>There was talk a while back about someone working on a version of TNET-X1?
>that would work in the DR-200. Has this ever been done??

>
That was me.... I have the source, I even have a DR200 but trying to get hold
of a Z80 C compiler which will do the necessary tricks for overlays etc to get
the code to fit is not proving quite so easy. I daresay if I spent enough
money I could get a commercial offering capable of doing it but it would be
a lot of money for a one-off project. I did try the public-domain Hitech C
(running under a CP/M emulator on my PC) but that won't do the necessary
tricks. I haven't found a decent Z80 cross-compiler for the PC yet so I am
open to suggestions.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

Date: 7 Apr 1994 17:19:10 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!psinntp!psinntp!news.mento
rg.com!hpbab33.mentorg.com!wv.mentorg.com!hanko@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com>,
<1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com>, <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com>ko
Reply-To : Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

In article <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
writes:
|> In article <1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
|> >In article <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
writes:

|> Actually, the need for rescuing is a BIG problem, and indicates a failure
|> in the network. At least SOME of the BBS systems show the NTS traffic as
|> listable on EVERY node it passes through, for the duration of the stay
|> at that node. If this were not the case, and a link between nodes were
|> down (or the BBS at the other end of the link is down) then the NTS message
|> would be delayed, and not be visible to any user, until the link or distant
BBS
|> returned. This would result in a delayed NTS message, with NO confirmation
|> or information to the originator that the message is not getting through.

Sounds to me like some NTS folks need to talk to the BBS sysops involved,
and give them some guidelines on how NTS would like it's traffic handled
within the BBS network. I would expect NTS to contact me (as well as the
other BBS authors) about these issues; they have not done so.

|> The skepticism on the part of many NTS operators comes from the need to
|> trust a distributed system of unknown (at the moment of sending) reliability
|> to get the message through.

Have there been major problems? Does the NTS liason who takes the message
and delivers it notify the NYS liason who put it into the BBS network? If
they do, what sorts of problems are seen?

At least in this area of the country, I hear a lot of whining from the NTS
folks, but when I look at my own BBS system I see *all* NTS traffic
clearing within 24 hours - to any part of the US and CANADA. The only
traffic that remains "stuck" is traffic destined to my local area.
Sometimes no NTS liason checks the BBS for several days.

|> I use packet nearly every day to communicate with folks, but often will
|> ask when on a voice mode if they got the message or not.
|>

Why not ask on packet?
The SR command is not really all that hard to type.

|> As noted above, it is not "temptation" that causes trouble. If an
intermediate
|> BBS allows a user to list the traffic, and to KILL the traffic, then that
|> user has assumed responsibility for the message. It does not matter if the
|> message gets to the "right" BBS near the destination zip code, just so long
|> as SOMEONE is able to pick it up, and kill it, and have that ONLY HAPPEN
|> ONCE!

And if there is any doubt about who took the traffic from the BBS system,
the BBS log files can confirm who took it, when they took it, etc.

If NTS wants confirmation of the point of exit from the BBS system, a
simple SR and message with "I took your number xxx" is all that is
required.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #105
****

988. TAPR File server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 18:29:49 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <549@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 49682

It looks like I goofed in a message I sent out the other day. The file server at TAPR can be reached at the address file-request@tapr.org. To get the help file and a list of available files, send a message to

file-request@tapr.org

In the body of the message, type the lines:

help
dir
quit

The information will be sent to you. A reply-to line in your header will help in cases where the return information is hard to decipher.

The address given previously, tapr@tapr.org goes to a human who will be glad to take your orders or process membership applications, etc., but cannot send you the requested files. This can only be done by the file robot.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ Amateur IP: 44.124.12.16
ax.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

989. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #106

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-09 21:27:05 UTC
From: Postmaster@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.MIL
Message-ID: <9404091627.A08036@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil>
Source record: 49684

Returned Mail: Could not find any To: or Cc: recipients.

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***
From owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU Sat 09 Apr 1994 16:20
X-Envelope-To: smtplink%hooe_at_awcnet3@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil
Return-Path: <owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Received: from ucsd.edu ([132.239.254.201]) by awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil (SMTPSRV); Sat 09 Apr 1994 1
Received: by ucsd.edu; id KAA17198
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Sat, 9 Apr 1994 10:39:30 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id KAA17185
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Sat, 9 Apr 1994 10:39:28 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199404091739.KAA17185@ucsd.edu>
Date: Sat, 9 Apr 94 10:39:27 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #106
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 9 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 106

Today's Topics:
FCC Packet Message Forwarding (3 msgs)
Graphic Packet
Ham-Digital Digest V94 #105 (2 msgs)
Ham-Digital Digest V94 #92
Ham-Digital Digest V94 #96
On email addresses and host names

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 16:08:35 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!usenet.ucs.indian
a.edu!indyvax.iupui.edu!medicine.dmed.iupui.edu!JAY@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

>Well it's final.... Here is the latest rule from the FCC.....

<Much Deleted>

> Therefore, the Commission will hold accountable only the
>licensees of the station originating a message and the license of
>the first station forwarding a message in a high speed message
>forwarding system. The licensee of the first forwarding station
>must either authenticate the identify of the station from which it
>accepts communications on behalf of the system, or accept
>accountability for the content of the message.

<More stuff deleted>

This paragraph states that the first forwarding station must EITHER
authenticate the identity OR accept accountability.

How would this authentification be done? Here is my proposed method. I
haven't completely thought it out or solved all the little problems, but I'll
present it for discussion.

Let's say that I am a sysop for a BBS. When a packet user decides to make my
BBS his/her home BBS, I will generate a unique private key for that person.
I would send this person his private key via telephone or postal mail.

When this ham wants to send any message through my BBS, he would be required
to place an authentification string at the bottom of the message. This string
would be calculated based on the person's call sign, his private key, and
the text of the message.

My BBS software would check for this authentification string. If it was
missing or invalid, it would delete the message. If it matched, the message
would be automatically forwarded through normal channnels (without the
authentification string).

I could provide software for people using my BBS that would take their call
sign, private key, and message text and add the authentification string to the
message for them to upload. The source code for this program would be
available so it could be run on any system and so the FCC could not say we are
using cyphers or secret codes of some sort.

Would this be a good authentification? If this system was setup, I would not
have to read anyone's message before forwarding, correct?

I think one of the major problems of our current packet system is that forwarding ham's are responsibile for other's communications. It doesn't make since that they should be. A repeater operator isn't responsible for what a repeater user says; the phone company isn't responsible for what is said in a phone call, etc. etc.

Comments anyone?
Jay KA9OKT
jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 19:25:44 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!usenet.ucs.indiana.edu!indyvax.iupui.edu
!medicine.dmed.iupui.edu!JAY@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <WAF.94Apr8120322@sunfish.zk3.dec.com> waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com
(William Freeman USG) writes:
>Subject: Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
>From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com (William Freeman USG)
>Date: 08 Apr 1994 16:03:22 GMT

In my previous message, the private key authenticates the source station (in my opinion). Only the BBS and the source station know their private key. The private key is never sent via ham radio. It is kind of like a password. That is my form of authentication. This is one more "grey area" in the FCC rules.

Jay KA9OKT
jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu

> But what constitutes "atuhenticating" the source station?
>--
>--
>Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
>USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
>Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 21:17:48 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!ginews!don@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <JAY.18.2DA58183@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
[Much more deleted...:-]
>
>When this ham wants to send any message through my BBS, he would be required
>to place an authentification string at the bottom of the message. This string
>would be calculated based on the person's call sign, his private key, and

>the text of the message.
>
>My BBS software would check for this authentification string. If it was
>missing or invalid, it would delete the message. If it matched, the message
>would be automatically forwarded through normal channnels (without the
>authentification string).
>
>Would this be a good authentification? If this system was setup, I would not
>have to read anyone's message before forwarding, correct?
>
Well, the only problem I see is that any station that can monitor
the packet frequency can obtain the authentication string and then
forge messages with that callsign.

Donald D. Woelz, K9GR Office Phone: 414-644-8700
GENROCO, Inc. K9GR @WB9TYT.#MKE.WI.USA.NOAM
205 Kettle Moraine Drive North k9gr@k9gr.ampr.org [44.92.1.48]
Slinger, WI 53086 U.S.A. don@genroco.com

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 19:05:56 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!jussieu.fr!univ-lyon1.fr!swidir.switch.ch
!scsing.switch.ch!news.dfn.de!news.uni-augsburg.de!rzsun2.RZ.Uni-Augsburg.DE!hil
bigva@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Graphic Packet
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <16F91C5E8.SRWILSON@lexmark.com>, SRWILSON@lexmark.com writes:
|> Does anyone have any info on Graphic Packet program (gp152.zip) from DH1DAE.

I do not use it personally, but I live in the same region (Bavaria) like DH1DAE.

|> I downloaded this program from the ARRL BBS. The comments area specified for
|> "Baycom type modems". I am also looking for a software TNC program, WA8DED.

As far as I know, GP runs directly on TNCs unter Host-Mode (this is TheFirmware,
sometimes called WA8DED). If you are using Baycom Modem, you need a special
driver (I think it is called TFPCX) which must be run before GP to emulate a
normal TNC under Hostmode.

|> It is my understanding that this program is needed before this program will
|> function. If anyone knows where I can get a copy of WA8DED software, please
|> reply.

GP will not run with TNCs using TAPR. It will only run with TNCs using
TheFirmware. It will run with Baycom-Modem only, if you run the emulator.
If you do not use Baycom, just switch your TNC in TheFirmware-mode and GP will
be
happy.

PS: As far as I know, GP requires an AT with VGA and mouse.
--
Sincerely yours, \ | | /nick Tino hilbig@uni-augsburg.de
Mit freundlichen Gr"u"sen, \ |-| finger hilbigva@ftp.uni-augsburg.de
Valentin Hilbig \| | Packet Radio dg8mgv @ db0sao.deu.eu
GCS 1.0.1: d? p- c+++ l++ u++ e+@ m+ s !n h+(*) f- g+ w+++ t++ r- !y
This .signature is terminated prematu

Date: 9 Apr 94 17:04:29 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #105
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Returned Mail: Could not find any To: or Cc: recipients.

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***

Date: Sat, 9 Apr 94 04:30:25 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #105
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 9 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 105

Today's Topics:
Difference: 1270B and 1270C??
FCC Packet Message Forwarding
Is KA9Q telnet correct? (virtual terminal)
NTS---Hank Oredson notes
RTTY for a beginner.
sexually explicit talk
TCP/IP <--> FBB ax.25 link
TCP/IP from car w/PK-88 (Help)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

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We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Wed, 06 Apr 1994 12:56:32 +0600
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math
.ohio-state.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!ftpbox!mothost!delphinium.cig.mot.com!mac-am-1
4.cig.mot.com!user@network.

Subject: Difference: 1270B and 1270C??
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

What is the difference between the MFJ 1270B and the "new" 1270C?

Thanks,

Marc Holdwick - N8KWX

Date: 08 Apr 1994 16:03:22 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd.lkg.dec.com!nntpd.bb.dec.com!waf@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

But what constitutes "atuhenticating" the source station?
--
--
Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 1994 20:34:23 +0000
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!demon!llondel.demon.co.u
k!dave@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Is KA9Q telnet correct? (virtual terminal)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Try looking at the 'eol' command on KA9Q. I think there is some trickery
involved to switch from the DOS newline to the Unix newline convention
(similar to transferring ASCII files via ftp) which might even be done with
some negotiation when opening the telnet connection. Possibly some flavours
of software do it better than others?

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 14:10:34 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa
Subject: NTS---Hank Oredson notes
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <22259.tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu> <tao@maroon.tc.umn.edu> writes:
>Hank, an old time friend from the Twin Cities now in "exile" in Oregon
>said about the BBS/NTS interface:
>>
>>'But in any case, stop trying to force fit things that were appropriate
>>40 or more years ago to the present reality.'
>>...
>>
>> ... Hank
>
>Of course Hank is right about this. The "regular" NTS, something Hank and I
>and many others participated in years ago, was and is a training ground to
>learn message handling in a format useful in emergencies and for military
>use.
>
>The problem is, the telephone is so ubiquitous and so low cost, that
>handling messages that may or may not get delivered rates right up there
>with exchanging re-tries on HF packet. (STA or otherwise).
[snip]
>Forty years ago the communications world was different and the choices
>available and the choices made were different too! Our current culture
>really does not lend itself to the classic NTS format and activity and, as
>a result, we probably can expect it to gradually fade away.
>
>If you have thoughts on where we may be evolving to I would very much like
>to hear them.

As much as I would like to see amateur radio continue to provide useful
message handling systems for emergencies, Mr. Olson is right, our methods
and modes are obsolete in the modern world, except in very rare and limited
cases. If we are to be of help in this arena, and I think we still can be,
then we have to rethink our approach.

For those of us interested in digital modes, the challenge is to seamlessly
internetwork with the "information superhighway". The NTS message format
is not compatable with that goal because it was intended to be handled
with human interpretation and human intervention. We need to re-examine
the way we handle messages, and the format in which they are cast.

Key areas we need to examine are format, addressing, routing, and assured
delivery. RFC822 or X400 messaging standards give us frameworks for messages
that can transparently move over many disjoint networks. The ticklish problems
we face are in resolving a message addressee to a machine address, and in
dynamically building routing systems that can deal with our often transient
systems and links. (We should be able to act as bridges across broken
commercial links in time of emergency without having to handle messages
by hand, and we should be able to utilize commerical networks for part
of our delivery system, again without need of by hand manipulation.)

Because of the disjoint nature of our networks, and because realtime
connectivity across the networks is a rare thing, we can't depend on a
level 4 transport protocol like TCP to meet our end to end message handling

needs, though it's useful in assuring delivery across intermediate connected segments of the networks. Nor can we use IP to route our messages because there's no dynamic route building mechanism in current implementations that can handle transient connectivity and the dynamic message addressee to destination machine address mapping we require, though we can use IP across connected segments of the networks while forwarding our messages.

But messages of the types we're considering are at a higher level of abstraction than is addressed by TCP/IP. That's where the BBS and it's Sysop have tried to fill the gap. Instead of sending and receiving packets, the BBS sends and receives whole messages. Instead of resolving packet addresses and developing dynamic packet routes, the BBS must resolve message destination address mappings, and develop dynamic message delivery routes. (SMTP is a method that does this, but it can't cope with the disjoint nature of our amateur networks.)

It's the same idea as what TCP/IP does on the packet level in semi-realtime, so we can apply many of the concepts developed for TCP/IP in our message handling systems. But there are significant differences too. Mainly because we can't expect timely end to end response, we have to alter the way we do name service resolution of addresses, and because of the disjoint store and forward nature of the network segments, we have to change the way we guarantee end to end integrity and delivery.

The one thing we can't do is allow copies of messages to be diverted to alternate delivery systems in mid-stream. Daniel gave us a way to kill duplicates at a destination machine, so having duplicates circulating inside our networks isn't a serious concern. For example we could try a flood algorithm in order to insure rapid delivery of a priority message to a destination machine. Daniel's mechanism of message hashes would kill later arriving duplicates. But if we allow the messages to be visible at intermediate machines, they can be diverted to alternate delivery mechanisms, such as voice, RTTY, or CW NTS nets. And subsequently delivered, or reinserted into the packet system in a form that defeats hash checking, or with altered routing to a different destination machine, so that they are taken and delivered again.

So my first concrete suggestion to the BBS authors is to make NTS messages invisible to potential NTS traffic takers on intermediate machines. My second concrete suggestion is that NTS messages on destination machines should auto-kill when the user who downloads it logs off the system, and an automatic service message be generated back to the originating BBS listing the call of the user taking the traffic. NTS users must be educated that if they download a piece of NTS traffic, they have then accepted responsibility for delivering that traffic. (Note, it would be nice if there were an "oops" command so that a mistakenly downloaded message could be re-enabled on the BBS if the user decides before logging off that he can't handle it after all.)

>Tod Olson, K0TO
>ARRL Director, Dakota Division

Unrelated note: It's very refreshing to see a Director actively
participating here. Welcome!

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 94 18:57:00 -0800
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov!nntp-server.calt
ech.edu!news.claremont.edu!kaiwan.com!ledge!bob.albert@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: RTTY for a beginner.
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Yes, RTTY is usually FSK or AFSK. The common frequency shifts are
170 Hz (current) and 850 Hz (somewhat obsolete). It uses a 5 bit
Baudot code, the details of which are in most ARRL handbooks. As a
matter of fact, you would do well to pick up a copy and see what's
in there on the subject; at least the older books had a good
description. 73 DE K6DDX

Date: 8 Apr 1994 11:19:35 +0100
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!acorn!not-for-mail@network
.ucsd.edu
Subject: sexually explicit talk
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <765776764snx@skyld.grendel.com> jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey
D. Angus) writes:
>In article <Cns42x.2Bu@iat.holonet.net> bgould@iat.holonet.net writes:
> > I don't have a liscense, but I bought a ham radio recently and was thining
> > about opening sexually explicit gay chatline through info packets over the

etc ..

It seems such a shame to leave out the people from the two remaining
flamethreads, so how about encrypting the traffic and sending it CW ?

-adrian

:-).

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 12:54:24 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!j

ussieu.fr!univ-lyon1.fr!swidir.switch.ch!news.unige.ch!ugun2a!pfund@network.ucsd
.edu
Subject: TCP/IP <--> FBB ax.25 link
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <01HAOY3WODEAP1KTAW@rivendell.otago.ac.nz>,
HOSPICE@rivendell.otago.ac.NZ writes:
> Re: Subject: TCP/IP-f6fbb (ax25) link, how do you do it ?
>
> Daniel writes:
>
>>Would anybody know how to manage forward between a tcp/ip STATION
>>and a f6fbb BBS without being declared as a BBS (eg, when you send out
>>to the f6fbb BBS the command sp xxxxx < hb9vbc @ hb9vbc, it immediately
>>advises the sysop and tells you that they don't forward to hb9vbc bbs!)
>>Where does this have to be fixed ?
>
> Sending SP ZL4ABC < ZL4DEF @ ZL4GHI to an FBB BBS results in an msg labelled
> like this:
>
> Message Choice - [*]
> Msg # TSL Size To @BBS From Date/Time Subject
> ------ --- ---- ------ ------ ------ ----------- ----------------------
> 25493 PNL 0 ZL4ABC@ZL4GHI ZL4DEF 940401/00:58 TEST
>
> As you have discovered, unless the FBB has a forwarding path set for the
> @BBS, then it goes nowhere and the sysop gets a msg.
>
> Posting the same SP on a JNOS station produces a msg for ZL4ABC on that
> JNOS station, with the msg being labelled as coming from ZL4DEF@ZL4GHI.
>
> If you could state your intent in posting that address format to an FBB, more
> useful help may be possible.
>
Yes, I would exactly like to do that, automatically from NOS. Send the
fbb bbs a message with the from BBS that has the same address as that fbb
BBS. Example: I'm a NOS user, so I would be declared hb9vbc @ hb9vbc.ampr.org
I also use an AX25 BBS called hb9iap.srom.che.eu, so I would like to smtp
the ax25 bbs and tell NOS to use instead of the form sp xxx < hb9vbc @ hb9vbc
the form : sp xxx < hb9vbc @ hb9iap. Is this possible ???

--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 12:46:09 GMT
From:

ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!henrys@network.ucs
d.edu
Subject: TCP/IP from car w/PK-88 (Help)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Andrew J. Doane (adoane@interaccess.com) wrote:

: I have just recently purchased a laptop, and since I have a PK-88 here
: I have not used for a year or so, already have a 50w VHF radio in the car
: that doesn't get much use (I'm a UHF nut), and I already have a TCP/IP
: address allocated to me, I would like to use TCP/IP from the car.

Andrew,

(This has nothing to do with TCP/IP.)

I thought that I was nuts for running CW from the car :-)

And now back to your normal thread.

Good luck,

Smitty, NA5K/m

--

| Henry B. Smith - NA5K henrys@netcom.com |
| Dallas, Texas |
| |
| "I'm not sure I understand everything that I know" |

Date: Thu, 7 Apr 1994 20:31:19 +0000
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!demon!llondel.demon.co.uk!
dave@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <5155Jc1w165w@aznet.stat.com>, <765383670snz@topsy.demon.co.uk>,
<2nupb4$1mp@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>uk
Subject : Re: TNET-X1J

In article <2nupb4$1mp@gopher.cs.uofs.edu> bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill
Gunshannon) writes:
>There was talk a while back about someone working on a version of TNET-X1?
>that would work in the DR-200. Has this ever been done??
>
That was me.... I have the source, I even have a DR200 but trying to get hold
of a Z80 C compiler which will do the necessary tricks for overlays etc to get
the code to fit is not proving quite so easy. I daresay if I spent enough
money I could get a commercial offering capable of doing it but it would be
a lot of money for a one-off project. I did try the public-domain Hitech C

(running under a CP/M emulator on my PC) but that won't do the necessary
tricks. I haven't found a decent Z80 cross-compiler for the PC yet so I am
open to suggestions.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

Date: 7 Apr 1994 17:19:10 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!psinntp!psinntp!news.mento
rg.com!hpbab33.mentorg.com!wv.mentorg.com!hanko@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com>,
<1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com>, <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com>ko
Reply-To : Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

In article <CnunKr.6D3@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
writes:
|> In article <1994Apr5.222105.9528@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
|> >In article <CnssC5.6pq@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
writes:

|> Actually, the need for rescuing is a BIG problem, and indicates a failure
|> in the network. At least SOME of the BBS systems show the NTS traffic as
|> listable on EVERY node it passes through, for the duration of the stay
|> at that node. If this were not the case, and a link between nodes were
|> down (or the BBS at the other end of the link is down) then the NTS message
|> would be delayed, and not be visible to any user, until the link or distant
BBS
|> returned. This would result in a delayed NTS message, with NO confirmation
|> or information to the originator that the message is not getting through.

Sounds to me like some NTS folks need to talk to the BBS sysops involved,
and give them some guidelines on how NTS would like it's traffic handled
within the BBS network. I would expect NTS to contact me (as well as the
other BBS authors) about these issues; they have not done so.

|> The skepticism on the part of many NTS operators comes from the need to
|> trust a distributed system of unknown (at the moment of sending) reliability
|> to get the message through.

Have there been major problems? Does the NTS liason who takes the message and delivers it notify the NYS liason who put it into the BBS network? If they do, what sorts of problems are seen?

At least in this area of the country, I hear a lot of whining from the NTS folks, but when I look at my own BBS system I see *all* NTS traffic clearing within 24 hours - to any part of the US and CANADA. The only traffic that remains "stuck" is traffic destined to my local area. Sometimes no NTS liason checks the BBS for several days.

|> I use packet nearly every day to communicate with folks, but often will
|> ask when on a voice mode if they got the message or not.
|>

Why not ask on packet?
The SR command is not really all that hard to type.

|> As noted above, it is not "temptation" that causes trouble. If an
intermediate
|> BBS allows a user to list the traffic, and to KILL the traffic, then that
|> user has assumed responsibility for the message. It does not matter if the
|> message gets to the "right" BBS near the destination zip code, just so long
|> as SOMEONE is able to pick it up, and kill it, and have that ONLY HAPPEN
|> ONCE!

And if there is any doubt about who took the traffic from the BBS system, the BBS log files can confirm who took it, when they took it, etc.

If NTS wants confirmation of the point of exit from the BBS system, a simple SR and message with "I took your number xxx" is all that is required.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #105
****

Date: 9 Apr 94 12:28:37 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #92
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

unsubscribh e

Date: 9 Apr 94 12:40:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #96
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 94 16:09:39 GMT
From: mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx10!jmaynard@uunet.uu.net
Subject: On email addresses and host names
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hank and Brian are having an argument over the right way to do host names and email addresses. From here, it looks like there's a fundamental disagreement over what the address _is_...

Hank, what Brian's thinking is that the email address _is_ the host name. That's the way it is on the Internet...it's user@host.domain. Even your hank@mentorg.com is nothing more than an aliased host name - there's a record (or possibly more than one, but the principle's the same) that says that mentorg.com is really some.host.mentorg.com. The sending host connects directly to the receiving host, sends the mail, and then the transaction's over. Since the Internet is fully connected, this works fine.

Brian, Hank's thinking that there are two possibilities in a store-and-forward, non-fully-connected network: Either have the email address not reflect the host name, and instead specify a hierarchical route, or else have each BBS contain a routing database - which, as was discovered early on in the Internet, is huge, inefficient, and always outdated. The DNS doesn't map well to a store-and-forward network. While the idea of a fully-connected AMPRnet is wonderful, it's a pipe dream for the foreseeable future, and we need something now. The packet BBS network isn't the Internet, and Internet solutions don't apply unchanged.

Now, can we at least talk on the same wavelength?
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Something in Windows must give more than the recommended daily
allowance of the logical leap vitamin." -- Mike Dahmus

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #106
****

990. TCP/IP from car w/PK-8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-10 00:20:00 UTC
From: bob.marselle@arbbs.simivalley.ca.us
Message-ID: <940410222958655@arbbs.simivalley.ca.us>
Source record: 49685

Hello Andrew. This message won't answere ur questions about mobile tcp-ip, but I wounld like to take this opputunity to ask u a couple of questions. First, I have been thinking of doing some traveling with an RV and I've pondered using packet as a way to send messages to some of my friends. Have u done much mobile packet? Secondly, how much of a pain in the @$$ is mobile packet? My thoughts always wonder to the frustrations built into local systems that I'm familiar with and i can't help thinking that the whole idea would be more work than it's worth. What do u think? Good luck on getting ur info. 73 de Bob AC6AV

Via packet:AC6AV@Wd6WFH

* OLX 2.1 TD * Home is where the tower is!

991. SAREX Packet Parameters ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-10 01:38:16 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Apr9203816@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 49686

I would like to attempt a connect to SAREX. My packet station is
Baycom running intoan IC229h (50 watts). It would seem that I
need to set parameters rather agressively to make a connect
in such a short period. Could any of you with experience
please suggest values for me? And any other tips? Please
email as well as post, if you can. I appreciate it. -pat
bat@gdstech.grumman.com KE2LJ
--
--
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

992. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #107

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-10 15:15:42 UTC
From: Postmaster@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.MIL
Message-ID: <9404101015.A08037@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil>
Source record: 49687

```
Returned Mail: Could not find any To: or Cc: recipients.

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***
From owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU Sun 10 Apr 1994 10:11
X-Envelope-To: smtplink%hooe_at_awcnet3@awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil
Return-Path: <owner-ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Received: from ucsd.edu ([132.239.254.201]) by awcnet-tyn.wegnet.af.mil (SMTPSRV); Sun 10
Apr 1994 1
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA25469
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Sun, 10 Apr 1994 04:30:16 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA25463
sendmail 8.6.8.1/UCSD-2.2-sun
Sun, 10 Apr 1994 04:30:14 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199404101130.EAA25463@ucsd.edu>
Date: Sun, 10 Apr 94 04:30:13 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #107
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Sun, 10 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 107

Today's Topics:
Ham-Digital Digest V94 #102
JNOS vs. WNOS ??
sexually explicit talk
TAPR
TAPR File server

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.
------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Date: 7 Apr 94 18:38:24 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #102
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Your message was received at 04/08/94 5:25pm

----- The following address had delivery problems -----
STROHS (User does not exist)

From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #102
Date: Fri, 8 Apr 94 02:38:24 PDT
To: To: strohs@strohpub.com
Message-Id: <199404080938.CAA05222@ucsd.edu>

Date: 9 Apr 94 16:07:44 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!demon!dakevar.demon.co.uk!duncan@ucbvax.berke
ley.edu
Subject: JNOS vs. WNOS ??
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <764557213.AA00617@afarm.uucp> Ted.Cross@f40.n382.z1.fidonet.org
writes:

>Organization: MicroLithics Corp.
>
>
>Hi there es tnx fer reading this.
>
>I've been a user of WNOS for some time and NOS before that. I've noticed
>references to JNOS. I've had a quick look around one or two sites but
>not found much info on JNOS. Has anyone out there got any insight into
>the differences between WNOS and JNOS and which is better, I assume JNOS
>is the new kid on the block and potentially the next generation!!

Ted,

We've been using WNOS4 for some time at GB7SIG and had no problems until
we had a sudden increase in user activity. When the mail activity got
large WNOS could not cope. We tried the beta version of WNOS5 but this
seems to suffer from the same problem.

We are now trying to set up JNOS but are having lots!!! of trouble. Short
answer is, if its for your own BBS then WNOS4 is great. JNOS needs more work
to get the setup right. I have JNOS working at home but there seems to be
a problem with memory. The mailer does not work at present, probably because
of the lack of memory so watch this space.

I look forward to your comments and perhaps info from other areas.

Best regards & 73's

Duncan R Goodacre G7EXG

Date: 9 Apr 1994 04:31:12 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.edu!eff!news.kei
.com!yeshua.marcam.com!insosf1.infonet.net!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: sexually explicit talk
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <765776764snx@skyld.grendel.com>, jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey
D. Angus) writes:
>I found this over on rec.radio.amateur.packet. THought someone might wish to
>give him a hand.
>
>In article <Cns42x.2Bu@iat.holonet.net> bgould@iat.holonet.net writes:
>
> >
> > Dear anyone,
> > I don't have a liscense, but I bought a ham radio recently and was thining
> > about opening sexually explicit gay chatline through info packets over the
> > air. Is there any way the government could monitor these conversations,
> > as some of them could possibly involve underage men. If anyone is
> > inerested in subscribing to my packet service, feel free to contact me or
> > DeanSf@aol.com.
> >
> > Thanx,
> >
> > bgould@holonet.net
> >
> >
> Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
>Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
> US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
> Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.
>
Hey! April 1st has passed us by!
73, Bill; W0OMV
ax25: w0omv@wr9b.#wcil.il.usa.noam
tcpip: w0omv.ampr.org [44.50.32.5]
Internet: billh@ins.infonet.net

Date: Sat, 9 Apr 1994 15:04:34 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!yale.edu!noc.nea
r.net!das-news.harvard.edu!cantaloupe.srv.cs.cmu.edu!news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: TAPR
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

The previosuly posted instructions for accessing TAPR's list server
are incorrect. The proper address is "file-request@tapr.org". Don't
send file requests to tapr@tapr.org!

Mike Blackwell -- ke3ig -- mkb@cs.cmu.edu

Date: 9 Apr 94 18:29:49 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: TAPR File server
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

It looks like I goofed in a message I sent out the other day. The file
server at TAPR can be reached at the address file-request@tapr.org. To
get the help file and a list of available files, send a message to

file-request@tapr.org

In the body of the message, type the lines:

help
dir
quit

The information will be sent to you. A reply-to line in your header will
help in cases where the return information is hard to decipher.

The address given previously, tapr@tapr.org goes to a human who will be
glad to take your orders or process membership applications, etc., but
cannot send you the requested files. This can only be done by the
file robot.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ Amateur IP: 44.124.12.16
ax.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

Date: 8 Apr 1994 21:04:56 GMT
From: news.mentorg.com!hpbab33.mentorg.com!wv.mentorg.com!hanko@uunet.uu.net
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <Cnr9x1.II6@world.std.com>, <2nuqbe$omj@hpbab.mentorg.com>,
<2nvfu0$1ve@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Reply-To : Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

In article <2nvfu0$1ve@ccnet.ccnet.com>, rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins
n6fri) writes:
|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|>
|> : What would prevent duplicates or lost messages?
|> : How would you accomplish this? Remember we don't have a "fixed
|> : configuration" network. We don't have reliable paths. We do have multiple

|>
|> I don't understand. There are fixed routes in and out of any full service
bbs.

Now I'm confused. How are these routes fixed? What happens when a
forwarding partner goes off air? What happens when a node goes down?
How are backup routes handled? I see "fixed routes" on a hour to hour
basis, but not on a year to year basis. Often, not even on a week to week basis.

|> The HF routes may seasonally change and require manual assistence.
|> What is going to happen if the BBS protocol is allowed to be the rule on
|> the DASH digital amateur super highway. It is my understanding that the
|> proposal for the 219 MHz 56kb DASH will require point to point auxiliary
|> operation. Will the bbs protocol work in this new arena?

Well ... the bbs authors don't care much - this is just data transport.
Bytes get from point A to pont B, not important how they get there.
i.e. it has nothing to do with the bbs protocol.

|> Maybe the answer is to make the 219 MHz DASH a tcp/ip network and put the
|> bbs mail traffic into <envelopes> for safe transport across the network. I
|> would like to see some more discussion on the future implementation of
|> this new network.

That is what we already do, but with other protocols: AX.25, NET/ROM,
CLOVER, AMTOR, PACTOR, whatever. tcp/ip as tranport protocol has not made
much inroad in the bbs network, for various reasons. It really does not
matter what transport protocol is used, the bbs system does not care.

|> Has anyone done any traffic analysis of bbs messages? Are the bulk of the
|> messages two or three hops? With the increase in network speed will the
|> message flow naturally increase? Will my bbs mail reading program be able
|> to keep up with the vast number of bulletins that will be arriving? I
|> realize that I will be reading at 1200 for quite some time ... maybe 9600
|> if the bbs operators will provide this service.

Yes, much traffic analysis. The bulk of message traffic is "many hop".
At each increase in network capability to date, traffic has increased to
saturate the new capability within a short time. I already have users at
9600 baud, and they are asking for faster response ...

At least in the PNW, traffic has been running roughly equal volume (in
bytes) between personal and bulletins, with twice as many personal messages
as bulletins flowing through the system.

One thing to think about though: we have two different services represented
by the existing bbs network. There are single sender to single recipient
messages (e.g. personal messages) and also single sender to multiple
recipient messages (e.g. bulletins). We now tend to handle these messages
types a little differently - mostly by giving some priority to the personal
messages. Whatever transport mechanism we use will make little difference
to the day to day operation of a bbs system though - the messages will come
in, they will go out, users will send and read them.

|> Sorry Hank, I am not a network guru, just your average packet user.
|>
|> Bob
|>
|>
|> : --
|>
|> : Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
|> : Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
|> : Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
|>
|>
|>
|> --
|> Bob Wilkins work bwilkins@cave.org
|> Berkeley, California home rwilkins@ccnet.com
|> 94701-0710 play n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

Date: Fri, 8 Apr 1994 18:53:46 GMT
From:
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!psinntp!psi
nntp!arrl.org!jbloom@ames.arpa
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <01HATOE2L7VM91WF9U@stthomas.edu>, <1994Apr6.214215.2580@arrl.org>,
<williams.765739386@maui>et
Subject : Re: GTOR INFO

Paul Williamson (williams@maui.qualcomm.com) wrote:
: jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom (KE3Z)) writes:
: >This is true. it might have been better had G-TOR stuck to a 200-baud
: >upper limit. We have enough wide-bandwidth signals on the bands now.

: At least G-TOR only upshifts to 300-baud when it has enough data to
: justify it. It doesn't take up the wider bandwidth unless it needs to.
: I don't see anything wrong with taking up bandwidth as long as you're
: not wasting it.

Well, there are two problems. The first is that many radios have as
their available filter selections 2.1 kHz (or so) and 500 Hz. A
300-baud, 200-Hz-shift signal really needs a wider filter than 500 Hz.
So 300-baud operators (like existing HF packet ops) tend to use their
SSB filters. Then they can't tolerate interference on adjacent channels
because the interfering signals fall within their filter passbands, so
they space out to 2-kHz separation. In this case, these stations *are*
effectively taking up bandwidth that they aren't really using.

The second problem is that in an environment in which signals are not subbanded (if that's a word) by transmission mode, the use of signals of different widths make sharing the spectrum more difficult.
--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #107
****

993. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-10 15:19:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Apr10.151905.20488@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49688

In article <1994Apr8.160939.11857@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu> jmaynard@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>Hank and Brian are having an argument over the right way to do host names and
>email addresses. From here, it looks like there's a fundamental disagreement
>over what the address _is_...

I think Brian knows what an address _is_, and that's not a _name_.
The internet uses domain *names* that resolve to machine *addresses*
via nameservers. The name need not resemble the address. And the two
are often issued by two different responsible parties. The only requirement
on a name is that it be unique. In addition to being unique, the machine
address must conform to local network topology for routing purposes. The
packet BBS system uses hierarchial addresses that unfortunately resemble
internet *names*, but are *not* names. And that's the heart of the NTS
problem. NTS wants to send mail to named recipients for which there is
no unique name to machine address mapping system in place.

Example. I have priority traffic for the Director@Atlanta_Red_Cross.org.
There is no mechanism in place to resolve that name to the proper machine
address for delivery in the packet BBS system. The kludge has been zip
code routing. This has two failings. First it requires source routing
information from the sender. And second, there may be several BBSs
with overlapping coverage of that zip code. Each BBS has to maintain
network state tables pointing the proper direction for particular groups
of zip codes, and there's no *central authoritative control* over those
tables. Thus we get duplicated or misrouted messages.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

994. Re: AEA & Kantronics TNCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-10 22:59:57 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCo2Fvx.K4y@netcom.com>
Source record: 49689

hmmm...thanks for the info. I was not aware that the change was recommended by TAPR. My own experience was that a brand new 1270B (sans filters) would only copy about half the stations it could hear @1200baud while my older 1270, using the same radio and cables, had no problem copying ANY station.

Mebbe the 1270 "untwisted" the signal that the 1270B couldn't?

73 de Glenn wb6w@netcom.com

995. 170 or 200hz shift?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-10 23:42:52 UTC
From: djw@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2oa2ts$8u7@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 49590

Hello to all!! I have set my ts-450 up for fsk instead of afsk
and I have a choice of programmable shifts. Which is better for
general work? I know that traditionally rtty has been 170hz shift.
It seems that I remember that packet is 200hz.............
Sooooooooo if I want to work pactor/amtor/rtty and occasionally
packet on HF,what would be the best shift to program into the
transceiver?? I use a pk-232 tnc and I really don't want to program
a different shift every time I change modes...I'm lazy (:-}
Thanks.....

996. 64K packet TNC and com cards wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-10 23:57:51 UTC
From: norman@pagesat.com
Message-ID: <norman.766022271@pagesat.com>
Source record: 49591

I am looking for the cheapest TNC that will handle 56 or 64K on the
RF link side. I would be using my own specialized modem. Can anyone
out there give me a clue. This also means a high speed RS-232 port
is needed. A plugin card type would be okay. Any schematics available
for a high speed synchronous com card?

Thanks
Norman Gillaspie

--
For information regarding Pagesat's Satellite delivered usenet news
mail info request to "pagesat@pagesat.net" or call: 415-424-0384
.. Delivering 100+ megabytes of Usenet news each day via satellite
==Now for software for Windows==18"receive Antenna =======

997. Look for info on TINY-2 or TNC-2 '4' a friend.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 01:14:37 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2oa89t$p6o@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 49592

I am llooking for Z80 assembler source code for any
TAPR-2 compatible TNC. Ideally, I would like source for a TINY-2, but
a copy fo the code for real TAPR-2s would be OK. Any other TNC would
also be fine, as I am sure I could adapt to any eccenticit
!!*&&%^ eccentricities.
If you could get a phone number for a land-line BBS, callsign of a packet bbs
or domain information for an internet site from which we could do some
anaono
anonymous FTP, that would be great.

--

_____
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|

998. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 01:55:07 UTC
From: mikes13712@aol.com
Message-ID: <2oaalr$hm3@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49593

In article <JAY.19.2DA5AFB8@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>,
JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:

On the issue of providing a secure "authentiction" of a message so that a forwarding gateway into another message system knows (and implicitly trusts) the identity of the sender.

Why not use digital signature RSA approaches to confirm the identity of the sender? In that way even eavesdroppers monitoring the transmission would be unable to steal passwords or identities.

999. G-TOR and PBBS Support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 03:42:38 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr11.034238.22305@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49594

G-TOR and PBBS Use

I do have a G-TOR ROM in place and was able to test the mode.
In fact, the G-TOR interface provided by Kantronics is similar
enough to the Pactor interface that I can finagle a BBS connect
using the 1.17 MSYS release. NO, IT IS NOT SUPPORTED, I have to
"adjust" things for each connect but at least I can look at the
result of a connect.
This connect (from radios a few feet apart) showed 300 baud
operation. The mode is faster than Pactor, that is certain. It is
still HF, is does _not_ "scream".
Were I to have had it while camping this last week, things
would have been faster. Conditions to where I was located were
excellent and the 300 baud step would have been welcomed. To my
friends who connect to NO8M where 20 meter 200 baud operation is
normal, the 300 baud setting will be welcome.
The manual offers many more possibilities. The ARQBBS command
indicates that the KAM's internal mailbox can be set to be accessed
by AMTOR, G-TOR or Pactor, any one of the three. It might be
possible for MSYS to do the same. The GSCAN command allows the KAM
to be used like a Baycom modem. The KAM sends the binary mark and
space (1 or 0) to the computer who is supposed to sort it out.
Should that work with AMTOR, G-TOR and Pactor, a person trying to
connect could be initially seen here. Then the KAM could be told
to go to whatever mode would be appropriate for the bits and take
over the connect from there. Lots of overhead to this, though.
The TRACE command may allow us to look at what is happening so
perhaps that will allow some backwards engineering.
We keep running into two problems when supporting the KAM.
The first is documentation and the second is the cost.
Documentation is hard to come by. Were Host mode information
available, the KAM could probably be programmed dual port, too.
However, requests at Dayton and elsewhere indicate Kantronics is
not willing to support us. Perhaps this will change?
The costs are going up. As to whether it will be supported
.. upgrading from the KAM to the KAM+ was expensive enough.
Asking the author, WA8BXN, and the other beta testers to upgrade
every release may be a bit too much to ask.
There is a section in the new manual which is for "individuals
who have written Host mode programs" so someone is getting the
information. Any ideas how?

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu < internet replies

1000. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 06:50:41 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2oas01$4ke@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49595

It seems to me that the FCC would only require you to take reasonable
steps to authenticate people; absolute proof is not possible.
- Brian

1001. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 07:04:21 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2oaspl$4qt@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49596

Jay, what we're talking about is the gatewaying of messages between the two networks, not what the networks use internally.

The issue is how to transform one network's e-mail addresses (not host addresses necessarily) when mail crosses from one network to the other.

Frankly, I do not believe that the existing e-mail addresses used on the AX.25 BBS network will ever change. I do believe that a parallel network of internet-compatable ham radio mail servers will spring up and, over time, obsolete the AX.25 BBS systems.

The issue, for the moment, is how to make the two systems (the Internet and the existing AX.25 BBSs) interoperate as best they can.
- Brian

1002. Re: GTOR INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 07:34:04 UTC
From: rs@chopin
Message-ID: <2oauhc$22p@elna.ethz.ch>
Source record: 49597

jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom (KE3Z)) wrote:
> ...My understanding is that G-TOR uses an extended Golay (24,12) code that
> is, in fact, invertible.

Yes correct. This code has the "code rate" of one-half (1/2) because each
user-information bit will be encoded in and occupy two bits on the channel.
The orginal post of the Pactor-2 promoter DL2FAK refers to convolutional
codes as being much more powerfull codes than Golay codes AND which cost
potentially less "overhead" bits for error-correction. This is not
necessarily true and depends on many parameters of the convolutional
code involved (coderate, constraint-length, etc.) as well as the
performance and capability of the decoder engaged in error-correction
decoding (hard- or softdecision, maximum-likelyhood/Viterbi- or sequential-
algorithms, etc.).

KE3Z:
> What G-TOR does is to send the data block,
> then if and only if an error occurred, it sends the Golay "parity" bits
> as a block. The receiving station can derive the data from either of
> these blocks if the block is correctly received. If it is not, the
> receiver can pass the two received blocks into the Golay decoder for an
> attempt at error correction.

Agreed. This scheme is called "Hybrid Type 1 ARQ" in the
literature on computer communication protocols: The frames on the channel
do not only carry user-information bits but a certain fraction of that
frame carries "redundant" bits (i.e. "Forward Error Correction (FEC)") which
allow the receiver to correct a certain amount of user-information bits
which were affected by noise or fading.
It is generally an easy step to augment the efficiency of such
Hybrid Type 1 ARQ systems (like G-TOR) by adding "memory" to the
protocol resulting in a so called "Memory Hybrid Type 1 ARQ" protocol.

["memory" in this context refers to the feature where bad frames are
not just thrown away but kept in memory and combined (in its simplest
form just added-up, i.e. linearly combined) with its repetitions. This can
be either done with harddecisions (-1s and +1s for binary 0s and 1s resp.)
or even better results will be achieved with softdecisions (for ex. 8-bit
quantized demodulator-output). This is what Pactor-2 promoters call
"analog-memory".]

KE3Z:
> This, I suspect, is a substantially more
> powerful scheme than memory ARQ, although I don't have good data on
> hand to back that up.

A scheme which combines both memory and error-correction codes
is even more powerfull. G-TOR as far as I know features only
the error-correction part and Pactor only the memory part of a
Memory Hybrid Type 1 ARQ protocol.

Or in other words: Pactor-1 could easily have been improved in its
(low signal-to-noise ratio) performance using error-correction
coding (and eventually bit-interleaving) as G-TOR now does.
It is important to realize that this could be done without
changing from cheap FSK to expensive PSK. This also means that
Pactor-1 is still far from an optimum FSK system, in contrast
to what DL2FAK is postulating in his conclusion:

DL2FAK:
: Pactor already represents nearly the optimum attributes that are obtainable with an
: FSK system.

DL2FAK:
: The most robust HF (short wave), narrow band, data transmission systems known,
: apply very powerful convolutional codes with Viterbi decoding and soft deci-
: sion (requiring an ADC/DSP just like analog Memory-ARQ). The processing speed
: of those systems exceeds the capability of a KAM by factor 100. Despite this
: very expensive approach, they only achieve around 10 dB better weak signal
: performance than PACTOR-1. The closer a system approaches the Shannon boundary
: (theoretical throughput limit) the more difficult it gets to gain another one
: or two decibels.

KE3Z:
> Perhaps, but 10-dB better in what environment? AWGN? That's not the
> environment of interest at HF. If the 10 dB figure is for a real-world
> environment, I'd be interested to see the reference it's from.

I know that the Pactor developers are aware of some specifications
of a (commercial) HF DSP-modem development here in Switzerland where I have
been involved the last 4 years; so I can give you an idea where DL2FAK
might have been taken from his hypotetic performance figures of 10 dB (and
eventually some design-ideas as well). That modem used a sophisticated
"Modified Hybrid Type 2 Memory ARQ" protocol based on convolutional codes and
a special QPSK modulation.
[Due to the current extremely low interest of the commercial
HF modem market in using such robust low-speed modems (adaptively 1 to 200 bit/s
user-data throughput) compared to high-speed HF modems (up to 2400 bit/s), the
managers stalled this developement about a year ago. They (managers) think
that we (engineers) developed an obsolete technology in the domain
of HF radio, which will anyhow soon disappear... ;-(
However, I hope that there will be an opportunity anywhere else to pursue
further research work in this field in the form of a Ph.D. thesis. It
would be nice to to prove that they (managers) were wrong ! :-)]

During the development, HF channel simulators were used to
optimize literally to the tenth (1/10th) of a dB signal-to-noise ratio
performance under different (fading) channel conditions. Just to give you an
idea: on a CCIR Poor channel (two equally-strong, fading

skywaves with 2 ms delay and fading rate of 1 Hz) with 4 kHz bandwidth
at an SNR of 0 dB, that DSP-modem provided a user-data (uncompressed) throughput
of about 70 bit/s. Clover yields about 35 bit/s and Pactor about 22 bit/s.

Said modem still transferred errorfree data (only at a few bit/s of course) at
less than -17 dB, whereas Clover times out at -3 dB and Pactor (and also Sitor)
at -8 dB.
Sitor achieves a throughput of 20 bit/s at a SNR of +3 dB; in order to
achieve that throughput, both Pactor and Clover need a SNR of -1 dB
(i.e. a 4 dB gain over Sitor) and the said modem only needs a SNR of -11 dB
which might be the hypotetical 10 dB gain figure claimed by DL2FAK.

However, Pactor-2 with the PTC-2 hardware will have a hard time to get close
this 10 dB gain figure due to its (still) too limited computing power for a full-blown
Hybrid Type 2 Memory ARQ protocol implementation in real-time.

DL2FAK:
: Actually G-TOR is just a modified PACTOR system, which probably does not pro-
: vide enough improvement that introducing this mode as another new standard
: would be worth-while. With regard to the basic requirements of each digital
: data transfer mode (like throughput, bandwidth, error rate, etc.) PACTOR al-
: ready represents nearly the optimum attributes that are obtainable with an FSK
: system. A real improvement over the current PACTOR system can only be reached
: when using different modulation schemes like PSK, which require a DSP hardware.

KE3Z:
> I'd say it's substantially more than a modified Pactor system! It uses
> different timing, different coding and a vastly different
> error-correction system. You might as well say Pactor is a modified
> AX.25!

I also consider them to be different systems because Pactor
is a Memory ARQ protocol which differs from AX.25 by its synchronous
timing and deletion of multiple channel access.
As pointed out above, G-TOR uses a Hybrid Type 1 ARQ protocol which
requires the use of error-correction coding and probably bit-interleaving;
however, G-TOR seems not to make use of memory (yet).

Pactor and G-TOR are similiar in that they both use "stop-and-wait" or
"idle-request" strategy if requests should be required.
AX.25 uses the "go-back-N" scheme where a certain number of frames
(i.e. as many as specified by the window-size) might be outstanding.
By the way, Clover is a Hybrid Type 1 ARQ protocol which uses a
"selective-repeat" scheme. I am not shure whether Clover is implementing
memory or not.

DL2FAK:
: This step will be done this year with the introduction of PACTOR Level-II.

KE3Z:
> It will be most interesting to see G-TOR and Pactor-II go head-to-head!
> May the best protocol win.

My feeling is that only those systems have a chance to win the favour of the HAM-community which completely disclose the protocol- and modulation-formats to the public domain (permitting experimentation, avoiding hassle with licensing, etc.). By current Swiss regulation, the use of non-disclosed proprietary systems by the amateur service is not permitted anyway.

If you like to dive deeper into the technology of protocols, the following reference is a good starting point:
S. Lin, D.J. Costello, M.J. Miller: "Automatic-Repeat-Request Error-Control Schemes, A survey of various ARQ and hybrid ARQ schemes and error detection using linear block codes", IEEE Communications Magazine, December 1984, Vol. 22, No. 12, p. 5-17. (Right, this is a quite old reference, but there is really nothing fundamentally new under the sun with the introduction of G-TOR, Pactor-2 or Clover. The satellite-communication links have employed such schemes for the last one or two decades...)

Intended to contibute to the discussion a few more facts and technical terms, not as an incentive for flames, wishing you vy 73s,

Rolf

--- * * * ---

Rolf Sommerhalder
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) home address:
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Gloriastrasse 35 Wermatswilerstrasse 96
8092 Zurich / Switzerland 8610 Uster / Switzerland

Voice +41 1 632 66 53 Voice +41 1 941 59 28
Fax +41 1 262 16 55 AX.25 HB9CWP @ HB9OS
E-Mail rolf.sommerhalder@ife.ee.ethz.ch

1003. NTS...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 08:23:00 UTC
From: RICKARD@qut.EDU.AU
Message-ID: <330F9B2E293F609446@qut.edu.au>
Source record: 49598

Subject: NTS...

Packet radio is currently a world wide phenomonen.

NTS is a USA only abberation. In most parts of the world third
party traffic is expressly forbidden, except in case of emergency.

PLEASE do not make proposals about changes to the PBBS system for
NTS without regard to the impact on the rest of the world.

Doug
rickard@qut.edu.au
VK4ZDR@VK4DIT.GOLD.QLD.AUS.OC

1004. FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 08:23:00 UTC
From: RICKARD@qut.EDU.AU
Message-ID: <330FACD2C33F609446@qut.edu.au>
Source record: 49599

To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
Subject: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

In response to Jay's (KA9OKT) (jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu) proposal for user authentication -

>When this ham wants to send any message through my BBS, he would be required
>to place an authentification string at the bottom of the message. This string
>would be calculated based on the person's call sign, his private key, and
>the text of the message.

Donald D. Woelz says -

>Well, the only problem I see is that any station that can monitor
>the packet frequency can obtain the authentication string and then
>forge messages with that callsign.

My feeling is that because with Jay's proposal the text of the message would be one of the items used to generate the authenticator, that authenticator would only hold for that particular message, and so should help overcome the problem of replay of authenticator.

A good system for 'client' authentication already exists in the form of Kerberos from MIT. Perhaps we should see if a variant of Kerberos is appropriate for PBBS user authentication. After all, why re-invent the wheel.

Doug
rickard@qut.edu.au
VK4ZDR@VK4DIT.GOLD.QLD.AUS.OC

1005. Macintosh Loader for TI DSP Starter Kit available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 08:34:24 UTC
From: G.POLDER@CPRO.AGRO.NL
Message-ID: <9404110834.AA05977@ganges.cpro.agro.nl.agro.nl>
Source record: 49600

I have uploaded a loader program for the TI DSK on
info-mac at sumex-aim.stanford.edu.

DSK_Loader 1.0

DSK_Loader is the Macintosh equivalent of the DOS program DSKL. With this
program you can communicate with the DSK (DSP Starter Kit) from Texas
Instruments. This program bootloads a simple communications kernel and then
loads other software using this kernel.

Other options are:

* Fill DSK memory with a certain value.
* Dump DSK memory into a textwindow, for further processing.
* Execute programs on the DSK.
* Graph output from the DSK.
* Act as a dumb terminal to the DSK.

The DSK and thus DSK_Loader is most interesting for people who want to
experiment with Digital Signal Processing at low costs.
For HAM-Radio operators it is a very interesting piece of equipment, Some
applications, like the KC7WW port of the W9GR filters are included.

[Archived as /info-mac/app/dsk-loader-10.hqx; 226K]

Gerrit, PA3BYA.

From: Gerrit Polder
CPRO-DLO
P.O. Box 16
6700 AA Wageningen
The Netherlands \\ //
\\ //
Phone: +31.8370.76842 \/
Fax: +31.8370.22994 /\
Email: g.polder@cpro.agro.nl _ // \\
HAM-Radio: PA3BYA / \ //| |\\
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\ _________| #|_________
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~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

1006. Re: Macintosh Loader for TI DSP Starter Kit available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 10:34:59 UTC
From: wy1z@splinter.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94Apr11063459@splinter.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 49601

In article <9404110834.AA05977@ganges.cpro.agro.nl.agro.nl> G.POLDER@CPRO.AGRO.NL writes:

Path: chaos.dac.neu.edu!grapevine.lcs.mit.edu!uhog.mit.edu!sgiblab!swrinde!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!network.ucsd.edu!news-mail-gateway
From: G.POLDER@CPRO.AGRO.NL
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 11 Apr 94 08:34:24 GMT
Organization: ucsd usenet gateway
Lines: 42
NNTP-Posting-Host: ucsd.edu
Originator: daemon@ucsd.edu

I have uploaded a loader program for the TI DSK on
info-mac at sumex-aim.stanford.edu.

DSK_Loader 1.0

DSK_Loader is the Macintosh equivalent of the DOS program DSKL. With this
program you can communicate with the DSK (DSP Starter Kit) from Texas
Instruments. This program bootloads a simple communications kernel and then
loads other software using this kernel.

Other options are:

* Fill DSK memory with a certain value.
* Dump DSK memory into a textwindow, for further processing.
* Execute programs on the DSK.
* Graph output from the DSK.
* Act as a dumb terminal to the DSK.

The DSK and thus DSK_Loader is most interesting for people who want to
experiment with Digital Signal Processing at low costs.
For HAM-Radio operators it is a very interesting piece of equipment, Some
applications, like the KC7WW port of the W9GR filters are included.

[Archived as /info-mac/app/dsk-loader-10.hqx; 226K]

Gerrit, PA3BYA.

From: Gerrit Polder
CPRO-DLO
P.O. Box 16
6700 AA Wageningen
The Netherlands \\ //
\\ //
Phone: +31.8370.76842 \/
Fax: +31.8370.22994 /\

Email: g.polder@cpro.agro.nl _ // \\
HAM-Radio: PA3BYA / \ //| |\\
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~/ \ | |
\ _________| #|_________
\~~~/
_/

I will also make this program available in the ham radio section on
oak.oakland.edu.

I invite all readers to submit non-commercial ham related programs to
the oakland site.

The upload directory is: /pub/hamradio/incoming

Thanks, and 73,
Scott

--
==
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na
Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on
the World - ftp.std.com pub/hamradio
==
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

1007. Where can be found 7PSTPK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 12:38:23 UTC
From: H6807Por@HUELLA.BITNET
Message-ID: <199404111218.FAA28995@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49602

Are there anybody, who can tell me where can I find the 7PSTPK program?

If you know the source let me know (or send it for me in UUENCODEd format).
Packet Radio: HA3FFR@HA3PMF.HUN.EU

E-mail: h6807por@ella.hu

Thank you in advance!

Robert from Pecs (HUNGARY) JN96CB

1008. Re: Baypac and other software programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 13:07:13 UTC
From: MELLERSO@UGA.CC.UGA.EDU
Message-ID: <16F958041.MELLERSO@UGA.CC.UGA.EDU>
Source record: 49603

Ok, I think I answered my own question. It appears that TFPCX Ver 2.0 will
drive the Baypac. The newer versions do not seem to work. This will let
you use the Baypac with Super Packet and Graphics Packet. Both of these
are very nice terminal programs, especially Graphics Packet ....
Still no luck getting it to talk to the APRS software.

1009. TS-700S at 9600 bps?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 13:30:56 UTC
From: sford@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Apr11.133056.6376@arrl.org>
Source record: 49604

I'd like to modify my Kenwood TS-700S transceiver for 9600 bps transmit so that I can use it for my PACSAT uplink. I've heard that it can be done, but I don't have any details. Do you inject the 9600 bps audio at VR-3 (the deviation pot)? Any advice appreciated.

73 . . . Steve, WB8IMY

1010. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 14:13:58 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2oblv6$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49605

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
: In article <CnFLr1.Hu8@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan Ostroy)
writes:

: The days of handling traffic on 80M CW are pretty much gone now, just
^^^^^^
**** WRONG!!! *** Just because YOU don't do it, don't assume it's
gone. I handle a LOT of traffic on 80M (and 40M) CW and so do a
lot of others!

Mike, K0TER

1011. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 14:20:23 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2obmb7$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49606

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
: In article <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
: |> In article <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
: |> >Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:

: |> I have lately seen traffic duplicated 2 or 3 times. One message I sent to
: |> my STM at the other end of the section got there 4 times. We have had
: |> a rash of multiple NTS deliveries.

: This is a very serious problem.

: There are many possible causes, but they all come down to poor operating
: practices by the sysops. If the sysops had things set up reasonably,
: and made certain their systems were operating properly, then there would
: be no (zero, zilch, none) duplicated bulletins.

: Personal messages and NTS traffic are handled differently.
: Duplicates are allowed to occur, rather than lose an occasional message.
: However, these duplicates should be rare: 1 in 1000 perhaps.

I recently received 3 copies of one message and 2 copies of another.
This was out of a total of about 8 messages. A bit higher than 1 in
1000. Hank, I'm not trying to complain and attack the system. I'm
asking for help in making it work right. Don't assume that the bbs
systems are all working great and no fixes are needed. I don't
assume that the CW and SSB nts systems are working great, either. They
could both stand improving.

: Sounds like the sysops involved have not done a very good job of
: getting their systems to work.

: You can't just "Load the BBS software and away you go."
: It takes thought, planning, cooperation, and coordination to make a network
: work properly. In the past couple years, I have noticed a distinct lack of
: all of the above in many parts of the BBS network.
I agree. But most of the bbs's in this area 'just appear'. No one
asks if a new bbs is needed or wanted. Someone thinks it's a good
idea and puts it on the air.

: Perhaps time for some organization to take a leadership postion here?

Mike, K0TER

1012. Re: more re:NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 14:34:50 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2obn6a$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49607

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
: In article <CnnAE0.Fy4@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan Ostroy)
writes:

Lots deleted ***

I'm taking it on myself to send a return message back to the bbs where
a problem apparently occurred, describing what apparently happened.
Maybe the sysops can use the information to fix things. Like I
stated before: I get nts mail auto-forwarded into my KPC-3
mailbox. I read it with headers, and can see the forwarding paths,
plus the times. So if I keep copies off all the traffic, I can
see where and when the duplicates occurred and which bbs let it sit
for 5 days before forwarding it. So if you care to use the information,
you'll get it from me.

Mike, K0TER

1013. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 14:59:46 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.22.2DA965E2@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 49608

In article <1994Apr8.211748.24452@genroco.com> don@genroco.com (Don Woelz) writes:

>In article <JAY.18.2DA58183@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu> JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
>[Much more deleted...:-]
>>
>>When this ham wants to send any message through my BBS, he would be required
>>to place an authentification string at the bottom of the message. This string
>>would be calculated based on the person's call sign, his private key, and
>>the text of the message.
>>
>>My BBS software would check for this authentification string. If it was
>>missing or invalid, it would delete the message. If it matched, the message
>>would be automatically forwarded through normal channnels (without the
>>authentification string).
>>
>>Would this be a good authentification? If this system was setup, I would not
>>have to read anyone's message before forwarding, correct?
>>
>Well, the only problem I see is that any station that can monitor
>the packet frequency can obtain the authentication string and then
>forge messages with that callsign.

The authentication string would be calculated based on three items:

1. The call sign of the orignating station
2. The private key
3. The contents of the message.
==========

The BBS knows all three so it can verify the string. The private key is only known by the originating station and the BBS, so there would be no way to forge messages with a callsign unless you knew the private key.

You are correct that you could forge messages, but the message would have to be identical to a message previously sent, so there would be no point in doing so.

Jay

1014. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 15:02:49 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.23.2DA96699@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 49609

In article <2oas01$4ke@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Subject: Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
>From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
>Date: 11 Apr 1994 06:50:41 GMT

>It seems to me that the FCC would only require you to take reasonable
>steps to authenticate people; absolute proof is not possible.
> - Brian

I guess the reason I sent the authentication message was to find out what was reasonable. Do I have to go through all those steps to authenticate someone? Can I assume if someone connects to my TNC, they are who they say they are? I don't want to lose my license because someone else typed something they weren't supposed to.

If my scheme was unreasonable (I agree it would be a pain to implement), what is reasonable authentication?

Jay

1015. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 15:06:14 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.24.2DA96766@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 49610

In article <2oaalr$hm3@search01.news.aol.com> mikes13712@aol.com (MikeS13712) writes:
>Subject: Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding
>From: mikes13712@aol.com (MikeS13712)
>Date: 10 Apr 1994 21:55:07 -0400

>In article <JAY.19.2DA5AFB8@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>,
>JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:

>On the issue of providing a secure "authentiction" of a message so that a
>forwarding gateway into another message system knows (and implicitly trusts)
>the identity of the sender.

>Why not use digital signature RSA approaches to confirm the identity of the
>sender? In that way even eavesdroppers monitoring the transmission would be
>unable to steal passwords or identities.

RSA & PGP would be OK, except they might be interpreted as illegal encryption.
I was trying to figure out a method that would work with text messages. My
scheme was kind of based on the PGP method.

1016. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 15:09:48 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.25.2DA9683C@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 49611

In article <330FACD2C33F609446@qut.edu.au> RICKARD@qut.EDU.AU (Doug Rickard) writes:
>To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>Subject: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

>In response to Jay's (KA9OKT) (jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu) proposal for user
>authentication -

>>When this ham wants to send any message through my BBS, he would be required
>>to place an authentification string at the bottom of the message. This string
>>would be calculated based on the person's call sign, his private key, and
>>the text of the message.

>Donald D. Woelz says -

>>Well, the only problem I see is that any station that can monitor
>>the packet frequency can obtain the authentication string and then
>>forge messages with that callsign.

>My feeling is that because with Jay's proposal the text of the message
>would be one of the items used to generate the authenticator, that
>authenticator would only hold for that particular message, and so
>should help overcome the problem of replay of authenticator.

>A good system for 'client' authentication already exists in the form of
>Kerberos from MIT. Perhaps we should see if a variant of Kerberos is
>appropriate for PBBS user authentication. After all, why re-invent the wheel.

>Doug
>rickard@qut.edu.au
>VK4ZDR@VK4DIT.GOLD.QLD.AUS.OC

Kerberos is a very good system, but it requires access to two systems (A host
and a key server). This might not be possible on packet. Somepeople are
lucky to be able to access one BBS, much less two different systems. If this
could be solved, I would be quite happy to use Kerberos.

Jay

1017. KA9Q ternibal mode over ethernet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 15:44:50 UTC
From: n1jfu@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Co3qEr.1Dx@world.std.com>
Source record: 49612

Hello all,
We're trying to use KA9Q to connect ot one of our unix boxes, but we
are having a problem. The terminal mode that KA9Q uses is unidentifiable over
ethernet. Currently it identifies as 'dumb', and seems to work, but no quite.
And that only works if ansi.sys is loaded. Is there a way to get KA9Q to use
vt100, or another terminal emulation. Any help would be apprecited.

Steve n1jfu@world.std.com

--
---
n1jfu@gnu.ai.mit.edu n1jfu@world.std.com n1jfu.ampr.org n1jfu@n1kbt.ema.ma.

All the worlds' indeed a stage, and we are merely players, performers and

1018. TAPR Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 16:55:22 UTC
From: blangos@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <2835@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM>
Source record: 49613

In 1989 the TAPR folks showed a prototype of a 25 watt Radio with integrated packet(TNC). This was shown at the Dayton Hamfest. Was it every brought to market? I have been out of packet for many years and want to get active again.

Thanks
--
Bruce Langos
Workstation Products Division F&A
Bruce.Langos@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
...!uunet!ncrcom!ciss!wtcp!blangos

1019. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 17:24:23 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2oc147$li2@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49614

In article <1994Apr10.151905.20488@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> In article <1994Apr8.160939.11857@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu> jmaynard@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
|> >Hank and Brian are having an argument over the right way to do host names and
|> >email addresses. From here, it looks like there's a fundamental disagreement
|> >over what the address _is_...
|>
|> I think Brian knows what an address _is_, and that's not a _name_.
|> The internet uses domain *names* that resolve to machine *addresses*
|> via nameservers. The name need not resemble the address. And the two
|> are often issued by two different responsible parties. The only requirement
|> on a name is that it be unique. In addition to being unique, the machine
|> address must conform to local network topology for routing purposes. The
|> packet BBS system uses hierarchial addresses that unfortunately resemble
|> internet *names*, but are *not* names. And that's the heart of the NTS
|> problem. NTS wants to send mail to named recipients for which there is
|> no unique name to machine address mapping system in place.
|>
|> Example. I have priority traffic for the Director@Atlanta_Red_Cross.org.
|> There is no mechanism in place to resolve that name to the proper machine
|> address for delivery in the packet BBS system. The kludge has been zip
|> code routing. This has two failings. First it requires source routing
|> information from the sender. And second, there may be several BBSs
|> with overlapping coverage of that zip code. Each BBS has to maintain
|> network state tables pointing the proper direction for particular groups
|> of zip codes, and there's no *central authoritative control* over those
|> tables. Thus we get duplicated or misrouted messages.

I keep asking, but never seem to get any answer:

ARRL - How about taking a leadership postion here.

What is really wanted? How should it work?

We (the ham network community) need some standards (or best operating practices) developed. We (the BBS authors) need some information about how hams would like the network to work. "It's just software" and so can do whatever folks want it to do.

Just to stay on topic: most (probably all) of the BBS authors understand the name/location/route dichotomy fairly well. The real issue (as Brian pointed out) occurs at the interface between different networks. i.e. it is an internetworking issue, and not an intranetworking issue.

I hope the authors of email gateway code are paying attention.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1020. Wyse50/KPC-2 interfacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 19:13:11 UTC
From: taggartr@nic.ddn.mil
Message-ID: <9404111913.AA02411@nic.ddn.mil>
Source record: 49615

Packet folks,

I just picked up a Wyse 50 terminal from a coworker and have connected it to my Kantronics KPC-2 TNC. The terminal seems to communicate with the TNC at either 8N1 or 7E1 as long as the datarate is 9600.

The bad news is that the only time I get anything on the screen is when I'm connected to another station. When disconnected and in command mode, I get absolutely nothing. When I power up the TNC, I get no manufacturer's banner. No cmd prompt is displayed and when I issue a command, nothing that I type is displayed. Once I connect, then I get info on the screen although I still don't see what I'm typing. When I disconnect, all I get is ***D. I suspect the problem to be related to a command in the TNC but don't know which one.

If I set the terminal to HDX (half duplex), then I can see what I'm typing but get nothing on the screen after I connect. Tis a puzzlement. Your suggestions are solicited.

Bob Taggart (K8RYA/3) the Ham what am
Ohio boy lost in DC.
taggartr@nic.ddn.mil
k8rya@wb3v.md.usa.na

1021. Re: G-TOR and PBBS Support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 20:16:42 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2ocb7a$m7a@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49616

In article <1994Apr11.034238.22305@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|>
|> G-TOR and PBBS Use
...

|> There is a section in the new manual which is for "individuals
|> who have written Host mode programs" so someone is getting the
|> information. Any ideas how?

...

Some of the manufacturers support us authors fairly well, with information about new releases, requests for suggestions, and occasional alpha or beta hardware so we can test our code.

Some do not offer much of any support at all.

Kantronics falls into the first group: good support for the independent packet software author.

The above is my from my experience writing BBS code ...

For the curious: yes, I plan to support PACTOR and G-TOR.
Don't know how soon it will be ready though.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1022. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 20:44:00 UTC
From: anderson@kosepc01.delcoelect.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr11.204400.9670@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com>
Source record: 49617

In <JAY.22.2DA965E2@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>, JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
>...The private key is only
>known by the originating station and the BBS....

Whoa! If you're talking public key cryptography here, the private key should be known *only* by the originating station.

The public key is all that is required to determine if a "signed" document is authentic. *Everybody* can know the public key; it cannot be used to forge a "signature."

I compose a message. I "sign" that message using my private key. The message recipient (the BBS) verifies the signed message with my *public* key. If it passes verification, the recipient knows that it was indeed me who created the message. Authentication complete.

========
Alan Anderson (no fancy .sig)

1023. Re: Wyse50/KPC-2 interfacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 20:48:43 UTC
From: joelf@csn.org
Message-ID: <Co44H8.J8K@csn.org>
Source record: 49618

Bob Taggart (taggartr@nic.ddn.mil) wrote:
: Packet folks,

: I just picked up a Wyse 50 terminal from a coworker and have connected
: it to my Kantronics KPC-2 TNC. The terminal seems to communicate with
: the TNC at either 8N1 or 7E1 as long as the datarate is 9600.

: The bad news is that the only time I get anything on the screen is when
: I'm connected to another station. When disconnected and in command mode,
: I get absolutely nothing. When I power up the TNC, I get no manufacturer's
: banner. No cmd prompt is displayed and when I issue a command, nothing
: that I type is displayed. Once I connect, then I get info on the screen
: although I still don't see what I'm typing. When I disconnect, all I get
: is ***D. I suspect the problem to be related to a command in the TNC but
: don't know which one.

Try playing with the MON parameter. It stops or allows the monitoring of
all packets.

: If I set the terminal to HDX (half duplex), then I can see what I'm typing
: but get nothing on the screen after I connect. Tis a puzzlement. Your
: suggestions are solicited.

I think that there is an Echo On/Off parameter as well...

: Bob Taggart (K8RYA/3) the Ham what am
: Ohio boy lost in DC.
: taggartr@nic.ddn.mil
: k8rya@wb3v.md.usa.na

73 -- Joel
KG0IL

1024. subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-11 23:19:22 UTC
From: mvannier@brian.wustl.EDU
Message-ID: <9404112319.AA09918@brian.wustl.edu>
Source record: 49619

```
subscribe ham-digital Michael Vannier (N9NNL)
*******************************************************************************

Michael W. Vannier, M.D. 71223.235@CompuServe.com
Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology mvannier@davey.wustl.edu
Washington University School of Medicine vannier@mirlink.wustl.edu
510 S. Kingshighway Blvd. mvannier@brian.wustl.edu
St. Louis, Mo. 63110

*******************************************************************************
**
```

1025. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 00:49:28 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2ocr6o$n89@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49620

In article <2oaspl$4qt@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> Jay, what we're talking about is the gatewaying of messages between the
|> two networks, not what the networks use internally.
|>
|> The issue is how to transform one network's e-mail addresses (not host
|> addresses necessarily) when mail crosses from one network to the other.
|>
|> Frankly, I do not believe that the existing e-mail addresses used on the
|> AX.25 BBS network will ever change. I do believe that a parallel
|> network of internet-compatable ham radio mail servers will spring up
|> and, over time, obsolete the AX.25 BBS systems.
|>
|> The issue, for the moment, is how to make the two systems (the Internet
|> and the existing AX.25 BBSs) interoperate as best they can.
|> - Brian

Or perhaps the BBS network will support internet email addresses directly,
as well as the current "email address with those routing hints stuck in."

Since the domains do not overlap, it should not be a problem to handle
this, even with the existing software.

What I mean here is that it is no problem for me to arrange things such
that a message with an address of wa6fwi@wa6fwi.ampr.org heads for my local
email gateway. At present this cannot be extended to the general case
because of limitations on field and element length. These limitattions
are pretty artificial - they are an artifact of the CP/M systems we chose
initially as hosts ...

Making the changeover will not be all that big a deal. Some of the work has
already taken place: for example compressed batch forwarding is RFC-822
compliant, and there is no particular restriction on the To: / From:
fields.

I don't think we will see "parallel network ..." of servers, but rather see
the existing network of servers acquire more capability to internetwork,
when it makes sense for them to do so.

Would like to thank Brian for jumping into the discussion ...

It is probably time to get some more of these gateways running, but I see
very few of them, and the ones I can see directly (in the Portland and
Seattle areas) do not seem to move many messages between the tcp/ip world
and the larger interconnected BBS world. Seems to me this should be a
rather simple problem to solve, but it does not appear to have been solved
yet.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1026. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 00:52:52 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2ocrd4$n89@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49621

In article <2oas01$4ke@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> It seems to me that the FCC would only require you to take reasonable
|> steps to authenticate people; absolute proof is not possible.
|> - Brian

Agree totally ...

"Hello W7QRM, welcome to the W0RLI packet BBS."

"Before you can log in, you must visit your local Police Station,
put your retinal scan into the data bank, and provide a copy to
me at my mail address."

Naw ... doesn't seem reasonable.

However, were I to notice a pattern of strange things going on, I would
certainly investigate and try to find out who was doing what from where.

Just like I would investigate any other bootlegger.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1027. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 02:13:00 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2od03d$hpe@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49622

Doug Rickard writes:
>A good system for 'client' authentication already exists in the form of
>Kerberos from MIT. Perhaps we should see if a variant of Kerberos is
>appropriate for PBBS user authentication. After all, why re-invent the wheel.

Current ham radio networks lack the bandwidth, and most ham stations
lack the computing power to do Kerberos.

I suspect you'll find that most of the cryptographic signature and/or
authentication systems can't be run inside a TNC.

Remember the primitive level of most ham stations. You'll probably have
to use some one-time-pad or equivalent paper-based authenticator scheme
if Joe Ham is going to use your system.

Sorry.
- Brian

1028. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 02:17:57 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2od0cl$hqk@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49623

JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
>RSA & PGP would be OK, except they might be interpreted as illegal encryption.

If you just want to make sure the message isn't forged, sign an MD5
checksum of the message with your RSA private key. Since no information
is hidden in such, it's clear that it isn't an illegal encryption.

If the MD5 checksum matches, the message is unaltered. If you were able
to decrypt the MD5 checksum in the first place, you're authenticated the
sender.

[Above scheme stolen from the MUSE project.]

Export and international issues are your problem to solve.
- Brian

1029. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 02:27:05 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2od0tp$htd@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49624

In article <2oc147$li2@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>ARRL - How about taking a leadership postion here.

The ARRL is clueless on this issue. They can't help. They are demonstrating unusual wisdom in keeping quiet on an issue they can't contribute to.

>We (the BBS authors) need some information about how
>hams would like the network to work. "It's just software" and so can do
>whatever folks want it to do.

One would hope that hams would like the ham radio network to be interoperable with existing networks - such as the internet, which has more computers connected to it, and at least 10 times as many users of those systems, as there are hams in the world. Only the voice telephone system is a larger network.

- Brian

1030. Re: Wyse50/KPC-2 interfacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 07:11:10 UTC
From: dparkins@fmg.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1994Apr12.071110.26426@srd.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 49625

Bob Taggart (taggartr@nic.ddn.mil) wrote:
: Packet folks,

: I just picked up a Wyse 50 terminal from a coworker and have connected
: it to my Kantronics KPC-2 TNC. The terminal seems to communicate with
: the TNC at either 8N1 or 7E1 as long as the datarate is 9600.

: The bad news is that the only time I get anything on the screen is when
: I'm connected to another station. When disconnected and in command mode,
<rest deleted>

I don't have a manual for the Wyse 50 to hand but I do know the Wyse 60
has a small 'quirk'. It will not receive and display data if the DCD
signal is OFF. This seems to align quite nicely with your problem!
I suggest you try wiring the interface cable so you have a permanent
DCD signal on your terminal (loop DTR or whatever).

David
dparkins@fmg.bt.co.uk

1031. Green Card Lottery- Final One?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 08:13:43 UTC
From: nike@indirect.com
Message-ID: <2odl7n$48h@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 49626
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,wpi.library

Green Card Lottery 1994 May Be The Last One!
THE DEADLINE HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.

The Green Card Lottery is a completely legal program giving away a certain annual allotment of Green Cards to persons born in certain countries. The lottery program was scheduled to continue on a permanent basis. However, recently, Senator Alan J Simpson introduced a bill into the U. S. Congress which could end any future lotteries. THE 1994 LOTTERY IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE SOON, BUT IT MAY BE THE VERY LAST ONE.

PERSONS BORN IN MOST COUNTRIES QUALIFY, MANY FOR FIRST TIME.

The only countries NOT qualifying are: Mexico; India; P.R. China; Taiwan, Philippines, North Korea, Canada, United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland), Jamaica, Domican Republic, El Salvador and Vietnam.

Lottery registration will take place soon. 55,000 Green Cards will be given to those who register correctly. NO JOB IS REQUIRED.

THERE IS A STRICT JUNE DEADLINE. THE TIME TO START IS NOW!!

For FREE information via Email, send request to cslaw@indirect.com

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Canter & Siegel, Immigration Attorneys
3333 E Camelback Road, Ste 250, Phoenix AZ 85018 USA
cslaw@indirect.com telephone (602)661-3911 Fax (602) 451-7617

1032. TCP/IP across the Atlantic?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 11:55:42 UTC
From: adsb@bnr.co.uk
Message-ID: <2oe27uINNmm@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk>
Source record: 49627

Does anyone have any experience of sending TCP/IP traffic between
the UK and the USA over the "LONNY" link (i.e. the link between
the NBC (?) offices in New York and London) ?

Can it be done at all?
If so, is the link usuable for 'real-time' traffic, or is it only
suitable for mail transfer etc ?

Andrew Benham
---
adsb@bnr.co.uk BNR Europe Ltd, London Road, Harlow, Essex CM17 9NA
adsb@bnr.ca +44 279 402372 Fax: +44 279 402029
Home: g8fsl@g8fsl.ampr.org [44.131.181.17]

1033. Re: Green Card Lottery- Final One?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 12:21:43 UTC
From: rwilkins@ccnet.com
Message-ID: <2oe3on$bnf@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Source record: 49544

T H E S H A R K S A R E T R O L L I N G T H E N E T S !

--
Bob Wilkins work bwilkins@cave.org
Berkeley, California home rwilkins@ccnet.com
94701-0710 play n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

1034. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 14:46:54 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Co5IE8.F2p@world.std.com>
Source record: 49628

In article <2ocr6o$n89@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>In article <2oaspl$4qt@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>|> Jay, what we're talking about is the gatewaying of messages between the
>|> two networks, not what the networks use internally.
>|>
>|> The issue is how to transform one network's e-mail addresses (not host
>|> addresses necessarily) when mail crosses from one network to the other.
>|>
>|> Frankly, I do not believe that the existing e-mail addresses used on the
>|> AX.25 BBS network will ever change. I do believe that a parallel
>|> network of internet-compatable ham radio mail servers will spring up
>|> and, over time, obsolete the AX.25 BBS systems.
>|>
>|> The issue, for the moment, is how to make the two systems (the Internet
>|> and the existing AX.25 BBSs) interoperate as best they can.
>|> - Brian
>
>Or perhaps the BBS network will support internet email addresses directly,
>as well as the current "email address with those routing hints stuck in."
>
>Since the domains do not overlap, it should not be a problem to handle
>this, even with the existing software.
>
>What I mean here is that it is no problem for me to arrange things such
>that a message with an address of wa6fwi@wa6fwi.ampr.org heads for my local
>email gateway. At present this cannot be extended to the general case
>because of limitations on field and element length. These limitattions
>are pretty artificial - they are an artifact of the CP/M systems we chose
>initially as hosts ...
>
>Making the changeover will not be all that big a deal. Some of the work has
>already taken place: for example compressed batch forwarding is RFC-822
>compliant, and there is no particular restriction on the To: / From:
>fields.
>
>I don't think we will see "parallel network ..." of servers, but rather see
>the existing network of servers acquire more capability to internetwork,
>when it makes sense for them to do so.
>
>Would like to thank Brian for jumping into the discussion ...
>
>It is probably time to get some more of these gateways running, but I see
>very few of them, and the ones I can see directly (in the Portland and
>Seattle areas) do not seem to move many messages between the tcp/ip world

>and the larger interconnected BBS world. Seems to me this should be a
>rather simple problem to solve, but it does not appear to have been solved
>yet.
>
> ... Hank
>
>--
>
>Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

Gateways to different name spaces have existed for years on the internet
without causing death and destruction. In the past to send mail to folks
at Digital Equipemtn Corporation, the mail had to be addressed via
decwrl.dec.com. That ONE machine had to be able to handle the crossover,
not the whole net. A possible approach to this in the AX.25 world would
be:

N1JEB%KA1SRD.MA@gateway.ampr.org

Or

dts%world.std.com@KZ1XXX.MA.US

The gateway machines would have to handle recognition of the different
address formats, but no others should have to. Note that the % signs are
used for addresses that are not to be looked at until through a gateway.
this is in the RFCs for the internet. It might make sense to have the
packet network leverage some of the networking expertise which can be
garneredfrom the many years of standards activity in the internet
community.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1035. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 15:20:44 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2oee8c$gn4@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49629

In article <JAY.18.2DA58183@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>,
Jay Sissom <JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu> wrote:
>>Well it's final.... Here is the latest rule from the FCC.....
>
>....
>
>
>Would this be a good authentification? If this system was setup, I would not
>have to read anyone's message before forwarding, correct?
>

While your system will work, there are two authentication systems
already in use. One is for smart programs at each end and the other is
for manual users. Why not use them instead of inventing something new?

>I think one of the major problems of our current packet system is that
>forwarding ham's are responsibile for other's communications. It doesn't make
>since that they should be. A repeater operator isn't responsible for what a
>repeater user says; the phone company isn't responsible for what is said in a
>phone call, etc. etc.
>
>Comments anyone?
>Jay KA9OKT
>jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
>

I think you are wrong on the repeater. If you operate a repeater and
someone is CONTINUALLY using it in an unlawful manner, you are expected
to take steps to prevent this.

Similarly, the FCC rule leaves room for common sense. If you were to
put in place a methodology of random sampling of messages, you could
argue that you are exercising control in a manner consistent with the
rules.

Given all of this, the next beta version of AA4RE BBS (2.1R) which will
be within a week or so contains the ability to hold messages (either
private or bulletins or both) from local users which haven't
authenticated themselves. AA4RE BBS already supports a manual
authentication system modeled after the NETROM implementation and some
commands suitable for use another BBS or a smart terminal program. In
fact, BBS-to-BBS authentication is already in place and a standard has
been published.

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

1036. Re: Hierarchial Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 15:25:45 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2oeehp$9f8@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49630

In article <1994Apr7.191032.2903@combdyn.com>,
Lawrence *The Dreamer* Chen <lawrence@combdyn.com> wrote:
> ...
>
>One question I have....why do we have continental descriptors.....couldn't
>we do it the same as Internet.
>
>...

Continent codes were an attempt to further simplify the routing tables.
A station in the USA might send ASIA one way and EURO the other. Small
tables are important for the many systems still running on the 8088
based systems (XT, etc).

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

1037. SSTV question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 15:40:51 UTC
From: jdc@cci.com
Message-ID: <Co5Kw3.GGx@sunsrvr6.cci.com>
Source record: 49631

Is there any good way to tell what SSTV mode a SSTV transmission is using? I tried decoding SSTV from 20 meters using JVFAX 6.0. It can decode several SSTV modes, but the closest I was able to get was a picture with the three color images offset from each other.

Any ideas?

Thanks...Jim
N2VNO

1038. APRS v 4.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 15:50:40 UTC
From: kb2ear@kb2ear.overleaf.com
Message-ID: <2oeg0g$264@kb2ear.overleaf.com>
Source record: 49632

I have uploaded APRS 4.04 to ucsd.edu:/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.

73,
--
Scott R. Weis KB2EAR
Internet: kb2ear@kb2ear.ampr.org
Snail Mail: 10 Palmer Rd., Kendall Park, NJ, 08824-1228
Phone: +1 908 297 0469

1039. help with NTS address.. newbie..:)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 16:05:57 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr12.120558.5448@muvms6>
Source record: 49633

HI all:

I just setting up a packet TNC and I was wondering how do I get NTS address
and AMPR address for my call sign.

Any help will be appreicated. I live in Huntington, WV and my call sign is
KB8PHZ.

Thanks a lot.

73
Dinakar
kb8phz

1040. Re: TCP/IP from car w/PK-8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 16:07:38 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <2oeh0a$p92@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 49634

In article <940410222958655@arbbs.simivalley.ca.us>, bob.marselle@arbbs.simivalley.ca.us (Bob Marselle) writes:
>Hello Andrew. This message won't answere ur questions about mobile
>tcp-ip, but I wounld like to take this opputunity to ask u a couple of
>questions. First, I have been thinking of doing some traveling with an
>RV and I've pondered using packet as a way to send messages to some of
>my friends. Have u done much mobile packet? Secondly, how much of a
>pain in the @$$ is mobile packet? My thoughts always wonder to the
>frustrations built into local systems that I'm familiar with and i can't
>help thinking that the whole idea would be more work than it's worth.
>What do u think? Good luck on getting ur info. 73 de Bob AC6AV
>
> Via packet:AC6AV@Wd6WFH
>
> * OLX 2.1 TD * Home is where the tower is!

I was full-time in an RV for about 3 years. I ran HF all modes and vhf FM and packet. I was able to keep in touch with all my ham friends without any trouble at all.

N.B. You do need an understanding XYL or YL as the case may be!!! Hi Hi

1041. Re: Wyse50/KPC-2 interfacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 16:21:21 UTC
From: edleslie@apogee.ccs.yorku.ca
Message-ID: <Co5MrL.pM@newshub.ccs.yorku.ca>
Source record: 49635

Bob Taggart (taggartr@nic.ddn.mil) wrote:
: Packet folks,

: I just picked up a Wyse 50 terminal from a coworker and have connected
: it to my Kantronics KPC-2 TNC. The terminal seems to communicate with
: the TNC at either 8N1 or 7E1 as long as the datarate is 9600.
[stuff deleted]
: If I set the terminal to HDX (half duplex), then I can see what I'm typing
: but get nothing on the screen after I connect. Tis a puzzlement. Your
: suggestions are solicited.

You need to RTFM to see how to get your tnc to echo. Putting the terminal
into HDX makes it truly do HDX (drop RTS after sending what you typed so the
half-duplex modem you've told it you have can transmit back to you). Sadly,
your tnc (if I recall correctly) needs that RTS line high to know that it's
OK to send to you.

So, you need your terminal in FDX, and to get your tnc to echo.

73 de Ed / VE3ZVZ

1042. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 18:59:02 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2oer1m$rp3@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49636

In article <2obmb7$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|> : In article <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
|> : |> In article <2nejic$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
|> : |> >Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:
|>

|> I recently received 3 copies of one message and 2 copies of another.
|> This was out of a total of about 8 messages. A bit higher than 1 in
|> 1000. Hank, I'm not trying to complain and attack the system. I'm
|> asking for help in making it work right. Don't assume that the bbs
|> systems are all working great and no fixes are needed. I don't
|> assume that the CW and SSB nts systems are working great, either. They
|> could both stand improving.

" ... out of a total of 8 messages ..."

You mean only eight messages arrived at the BBS during that day?
Amazing ...

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1043. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 19:00:15 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2oer3v$rp3@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49637

In article <2oblv6$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|> : In article <CnFLr1.Hu8@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan Ostroy)
writes:
|>
|> : The days of handling traffic on 80M CW are pretty much gone now, just
|> ^^^^^^
|> **** WRONG!!! *** Just because YOU don't do it, don't assume it's
|> gone. I handle a LOT of traffic on 80M (and 40M) CW and so do a
|> lot of others!
|>
|> Mike, K0TER
|>

I'm certainly sorry to hear that.

Sounds terribly inefficient and error prone, when there are
better ways to do it.

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1044. Re: Green Card Lottery- Final One?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 19:17:09 UTC
From: jones@cyclone.atmo.arizona.edu
Message-ID: <2oes3l$67@auggie.CCIT.Arizona.EDU>
Source record: 49638

gee, I hope no one at indirect.com minds that I forwarded 4 or 5 of these
things to postmaster@indirect.com!

I'll probably be in trouble next :)

1045. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 19:30:47 UTC
From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <WAF.94Apr12153047@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>
Source record: 49639

Yes, it's clear that the *technology* to authenticate messages exists (ignoring folks who go to the head leaving their terminal logged in, i.e.; most of us). My question was what does the FCC mean by "authentication" in their text. What is acceptible to them? Does the FCC believe that digital signatures work?

(Note that even if you use the original RSA signature scheme of encrypting the entire message with your private key, the purpose isn't to obscure the content, so you are probably safe. Since it can be decrypted with your public key, you should be really safe. Even more if you append your public key to the message.)

Bill
--
Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

1046. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 19:32:03 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.26.2DAAF733@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 49540

There was some discussion on my original post about authentication. I received two responses that it is OK to forward messages without viewing them and that there is little or no threat of action against the BBS operator for messages being sent.

Is this the view of other BBS operators?

Jay

1047. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 19:42:26 UTC
From: kb7uv@panix.com
Message-ID: <2oetj2$655@panix.com>
Source record: 49541

What a lot of people seem to be missing here is that all we've seen is the press release. The actual text of the new rules has not been released yet. So, all we can do is speculate until we actually see the new rules.

--

_____ Andrew Funk, KB7UV _____
| ENG Editor/Microwave Control, WCBS-TV Channel 2 News, New York |
| Internet: kb7uv@panix.com Packet: kb7uv@kb7uv.#nli.ny.usa |
| --- INSERT COMMERCIAL HERE --- |

1048. Interested in getting into packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-12 22:21:50 UTC
From: ron@etch-eshop.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <2of6tu$bpj@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 49542

Hi

I just got my Tech + HF ticket last week. I'm KE6GLZ, I've gotten interested in packet but I'm not sure how to get started.

I believe I'll need the following.

PC compatible that will emulate a terminal with a program such as procomm.

Some brand of TNC, to do the traffic handling.

I've got a couple of 2m FM rigs,and a 5/8 wave vertical. Anyone care to explain the details ?

Ron V KE6GLZ

ron@etcheshop.Berkeley.EDU

1049. FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 01:46:05 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <766201565snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49543

In article <WAF.94Apr12153047@sunfish.zk3.dec.com> waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com writes:

> (Note that even if you use the original RSA signature scheme
> of encrypting the entire message with your private key, the purpose
> isn't to obscure the content, so you are probably safe. Since it can
> be decrypted with your public key, you should be really safe. Even
> more if you append your public key to the message.)

It is my understanding that the encryption only has to be the "signature"
not the body of the message. No sense in getting the "I can't copy on my
Model 15 types more upset about things than normal.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

1050. Software for MFJ C64 TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 03:22:37 UTC
From: gsmlrn@mendelson.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr13.032237.3094@gsm001.mendelson.com>
Source record: 49545

Pardon me for being vague, but I was talking to a ham who purchased an MFJ TNC that plugs into his Commodore 64. It is supposed to use "public domain" software. It did not come with any software :-(

I don't think this is a regular TNC with an rs232 to ttl converter, but a small circuit card with an edge connector unique to the C64. Based on the price I expect that it is only a modem. The packet assembly/disasembly/AX.25 processing is done in the C64.

He does not have access to the Internet nor packet.

I have looked in both the C64 archives at U. Waterloo and at the ham radio archives at oak.oakland.edu. I could not find anything appropriate.

Does anyone know what software to use? If you do where do I get it? (file names too please) Once I get it how, do I get it onto a C64 Disk?

Thanks for your time and trouble.

73,

Geoff.

--
"I am number six. Others come and others go, but I am always number six."
(From the movie "Eminent Domain".)

Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ (215) 242-8712 gsm@mendelson.com

1051. Re: Is KA9Q telnet correct? (virtual terminal)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 04:30:23 UTC
From: awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <2ogs5h$s3k@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 49548

About a week ago I posted a query re:

Is KA9Q NOS Telnet virtual terminal definition correct?

Thank you to a number of people who wrote me directly or posted followups to my query.

Unfortunately I was unable to keep up with news this week and I found that two followups, from hammock and dave, were still listed in my news server database but expired before I had a chance to read them. Would these people be kind enough to mail me their comments?

As to the problem of KA9Q NOS behavior, at this point I am convinced that the end-of-line handling problem is in the telnet server part of the Minix TCP/IP implementation and not in NOS. Another user has offered me a patch that I hope will resolve the problem.

In a separate post I asked about some other problems I had with NOS dropping the first character on a line and having trouble handling large amounts of quickly-arriving data from a large host. I haven't received any replies on these queries and I would like again to ask for help on understanding and possibly dealing with these problems.

Albert S. Woodhull
Hampshire College, Amherst, MA, USA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

1052. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 05:17:31 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2ofv9b$8oh@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 49546

brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>Remember the primitive level of most ham stations.

This reminds me... Someone, a few posts back, made the comment that most packet bbs stations now sport at least a 486 computer with several hundred megabytes of hard drive. I would like to dispute that comment. Yes, there are some systems like that. And, the number is on the increase. But, I doubt that even half of them are. Remember, there are many people still getting along quite well on an XT class machine.

Until last weekend, my XT with 40m HD was my main board, running FBB, SAM, BPQ, and several ports. I was finally able to upgrade my "office" computer to a 386 and took the 286 back to the shack to replace the XT. The 286 is more than enough computer to handle the job and is quite fast. I would hate to see the day that we had to have other than a minimal computer to handle bbs software.

73 - Gary

1053. Re: Green Card Lottery- Final One?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 06:34:46 UTC
From: mkl@uwasa.fi
Message-ID: <2og3q6$r19@zippo.uwasa.fi>
Source record: 49547

Cyrus G. Jones (jones@cyclone.atmo.arizona.edu) wrote:
: gee, I hope no one at indirect.com minds that I forwarded 4 or 5 of these
: things to postmaster@indirect.com!

: I'll probably be in trouble next :)

They'll sue every bit (byte?) out of you for harasment ;->

I did a finger on nike and cslaw, both have had they accounts
disabled...I wonder why..........

--
Markus

1054. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 14:01:04 UTC
From: anderson@kosepc01.delcoelect.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr13.140104.28810@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com>
Source record: 49549

In <WAF.94Apr12153047@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>, waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com (William Freeman USG) writes:
>.... Since it can
>be decrypted with your public key, you should be really safe. Even
>more if you append your public key to the message.)

Oops! If you use the public key in the message to authenticate the message, you can be fooled easily. You will know that the message was signed by the private key corresponding to that public key. You won't know that the keys belong to anybody in particular.

In order for digital signatures to work, the public keys must be distributed by a trusted mechanism (which is NOT a chicken-and-egg problem, BTW -- there are several schemes to "bootstrap" the trust).

========
Alan Anderson (WB9RUF) [no fancy .sig -- yet]

1055. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 15:05:57 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2oh1ol$q5n@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49550

```
: " ... out of a total of 8 messages ..."

: You mean only eight messages arrived at the BBS during that day?
: Amazing ...

That's the ones that were auto-forwarded to me by just one bbs here in
the Colorado Springs area.

Mike, K0TER
```

1056. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 15:06:57 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2oh1qh$q5n@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49551

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
: In article <2oblv6$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
: |> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
: |> : In article <CnFLr1.Hu8@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan Ostroy)
writes:
: |>
: |> : The days of handling traffic on 80M CW are pretty much gone now, just
: |> ^^^^^^
: |> **** WRONG!!! *** Just because YOU don't do it, don't assume it's
: |> gone. I handle a LOT of traffic on 80M (and 40M) CW and so do a
: |> lot of others!
: |>
: |> Mike, K0TER
: |>

: I'm certainly sorry to hear that.

: Sounds terribly inefficient and error prone, when there are
: better ways to do it.

: --

: Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
: Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
: Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

I guess you are just not interested in trying to help. Use your
system or none at all, right? End of discussion.

Mike, K0TER

1057. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 17:17:55 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2oh9g3$3qp@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49555

In article <2od03d$hpe@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> Doug Rickard writes:
|> >A good system for 'client' authentication already exists in the form of
|> >Kerberos from MIT. Perhaps we should see if a variant of Kerberos is
|> >appropriate for PBBS user authentication. After all, why re-invent the wheel.
|>
|> Current ham radio networks lack the bandwidth, and most ham stations
|> lack the computing power to do Kerberos.
|>
|> I suspect you'll find that most of the cryptographic signature and/or
|> authentication systems can't be run inside a TNC.
|>
|> Remember the primitive level of most ham stations. You'll probably have
|> to use some one-time-pad or equivalent paper-based authenticator scheme
|> if Joe Ham is going to use your system.
|>
|> Sorry.
|> - Brian

I suspect most BBS systems run on minimum 386 today, and many, at least
one per major area, run a fast 486 or even P5.

So the authentication using various schemes is certainly possible.

Note that what is actually required is to verify that the station
connected to the BBS is actually who they say they are: i.e. that
the connect to the BBS was done by the holder of the callsign.

There are many schemes that can provide this verification at high
level of certainty, without requiring any more processing than
a Z-80 can provide.

Providing authentication for the contents of a message is a different
issue. Do we need to address this also? My reading of the rules says we
do not.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1058. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 17:27:15 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2oha1j$3qp@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49556

In article <2od0cl$hqk@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
|> >RSA & PGP would be OK, except they might be interpreted as illegal encryption.
|>
|> If you just want to make sure the message isn't forged, sign an MD5
|> checksum of the message with your RSA private key. Since no information
|> is hidden in such, it's clear that it isn't an illegal encryption.
|>
|> If the MD5 checksum matches, the message is unaltered. If you were able
|> to decrypt the MD5 checksum in the first place, you're authenticated the
|> sender.
|>
|> [Above scheme stolen from the MUSE project.]
|>
|> Export and international issues are your problem to solve.
|> - Brian

And if you want to do this with less processing time, use MD4 or even MD2.
Brain, ka2bqe, has an MD5 implementation running with compressed batch
forwarding, not for verification purposes, but to allow better error
detection.

In the longer run, the ham digital network is certainly moving toward the
use of these existing standards. The use of RSA plus MD5 makes a lot of
sense.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1059. 486cpu RFI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 18:35:55 UTC
From: cottle@prism.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr13.183555.17249@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 49552

I have been trying to set up a packet station, and have
experienced problems due to a LOT of noise emitted by my
PC. I thought those devices were supposed to be relatively
shielded, but even with an external antenna, my HT pickes
up a lot of noise, which makes squelch settings, etc.
difficult.

Does anyone know of a way to quiet the environment down
to make it more acceptable to Ham. I have tried different
ac outlets but it makes no difference.

Thanks

rick

--
R i c k C o t t l e
Email:rrbk50@email.sps.mot.com

1060. TCP/IP NOS FAQ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 19:12:44 UTC
From: kb2glo@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <Co7pDA.G2r@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 49553

I'm interested in getting NOS on the air however there seem to be so many different versions! Does anybody have a FAQ regarding all the different versions of NOS so I can make an intelligent decision on which one to use.

Thanks and 73, Tom Kenny KB2GLO

--
Tom Kenny, KB2GLO
UUCP: ...!att!lzusp!tek Internet: tek@lzusp.att.com
Packet Radio: KB2GLO@WT3V.NJ.USA Voice Telephone: 908-576-3888

1061. Re: Baycom TCP/IP Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 19:43:33 UTC
From: arba@chevron.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr13.194333.3184@nntpserver.chevron.com>
Source record: 49554

There is a driver that can be used with many KA9Q-based TCP/IP packages
that will drive a Baycom modem. It is called "AX25.COM" and is
available on most archive servers that have TCP/IP software.

Andy Barrow
Sr. Communications Engineer
Chevron Information Technology Company
(Opinions expressed here are my own, and do not represent those of
anyone else, thank goodness)

1062. Re: Green Card Lottery- Final One?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-13 22:37:56 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2ohs84$5lq@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49559

In article <2oes3l$67@auggie.CCIT.Arizona.EDU>, jones@cyclone.atmo.arizona.edu (Cyrus G. Jones) writes:
|> gee, I hope no one at indirect.com minds that I forwarded 4 or 5 of these
|> things to postmaster@indirect.com!
|>
|> I'll probably be in trouble next :)
|>

You only forwarded 4 or 5 of them?
They won't even notice ...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1063. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 00:17:52 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2oi23g$hst@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49561

The authentication scheme in use by my code is MD5.

Roy Engehausen, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

1064. WEFAX software for serial COM1 port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 00:22:21 UTC
From: dino@CAM.ORG
Message-ID: <2oi2bt$fuj@Tandem.CAM.ORG>
Source record: 49566

I`m looking for a software that would decode the NOAA APT satellite
images that are paassed through a analog to serial data decoder and then
feed to the rx data pin of the com1 port on a PC.

If you know of such a beasty please let me know where I can find it.
Thanks for reading this post, Dino.
Ciao, d:)

--
"""""""""""""""""""""
| Dino Moriello """""""""""""""""""""""
| PO BOX 105 Internet: dino@CAM.ORG """""""""""""""""""""
| Radisson,Quebec Compuserve: 76120,1472 Tel.: 514-974-0773 |
| CANADA J0Y 2X0 Packet: VE2DM@VE2FKB 819-638-8281 |
"""
Please E-mail replies since I can't always read USENET postings.

1065. Re: 170 or 200hz shift?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 00:41:02 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2oi3eu$b0j@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 49557

The current "standard" for Baudot RTTY and AMTOR is 170 Hz shift. However,
PACTOR uses 200 Hz (or at least that is what the German spec calls for).
I think that you will find that either shift will work fine.

73, Drew

--
---------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
---------------------------------------------------------------*

1066. Re: Look for info on TINY-2 or TNC-2 '4' a friend.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 00:47:30 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2oi3r2$bq8@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 49558

In a previous article, da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (David Toste) says:

>... Ideally, I would like source for a TINY-2, but
>a copy fo the code for real TAPR-2s would be OK. Any other TNC would
>...

Hey - there is an easy solution. Just call up PacComm and ask them for
the source listing. I'm certain they will provide an appropriate
response. I know I would...

73, Drew

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

1067. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 04:03:18 UTC
From: Carl Makin <makinc@hhcs.gov.au>
Message-ID: <1994Apr14.140318.906@hhcs.gov.au>
Source record: 49560

In article <2ns7s2$jcc@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank Oredson, hanko@wv.mentorg.com writes:

> "What should we do so it is done right?"

> So far, nobody has posted any useful response to this question.

In most cases I suspect the people making the claims are thinking
bulletins should be more like NNTP and the Usenet NEWS system and
mail should use RFC-822 formatting and SMTP. (Both NNTP and SMTP can
be carried over other things than TCP/IP.)

There is a good case for this as it would make interoperability with
the Internet *much* easier however SMTP especially is not really suited
to the chaotic Packet BBS network. NNTP could work quite well though.

Actually, NNTP and POP3 could be good specifications to include in
BBSs for non-interactive client sessions (similar to using TPK for example).
It would need the creation of client software to handle this over
a standard AX.25 link. That shouldn't be too hard.

Carl.
--
Carl Makin (VK1KCM) "Speaking for myself only!"
makinc@hhcs.gov.au (Internet) / vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc (Packet Radio)
'The best book on programming for the layman is "Alice in Wonderland";
but that's because it's the best book on anything for the layman.'

1068. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 04:19:02 UTC
From: n8blk@aol.com
Message-ID: <2oig7m$bmn@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49563

In article <1994Apr11.204400.9670@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com>,
anderson@kosepc01.delcoelect.com (Alan Anderson) writes:

that there were few problems with using a pgp type system to verify. There is another option available, and that is for the first forwarding station to read the message first. Since this is Amateur Radio, with little sent of a really private nature, the only problem might be a slight delay. I suspect this is really a tempest in a teapot for real. I mean, watch out for 900 numbers, and other commercial solicitations, and you're done. One more point, even with authentification, if you're the first station forwarding, your license, or a NAL is still a possibilty if something goes drastically wrong. Imagine for example someone making a political comment about George Bush, and saying call 1 900 STOP, who is already authenticated. The rules do allow forwarding quickly, but there is still an element of risk. 73 de n8blk

1069. Re: G-TOR and PBBS Support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 06:47:53 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <2oioup$1f5@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 49562

In article <1994Apr11.034238.22305@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) says:
>
>
>G-TOR and PBBS Use
>

> Documentation is hard to come by. Were Host mode information
>available, the KAM could probably be programmed dual port, too.
>However, requests at Dayton and elsewhere indicate Kantronics is
>not willing to support us. Perhaps this will change?

> There is a section in the new manual which is for "individuals
>who have written Host mode programs" so someone is getting the
>information. Any ideas how?

Not sure why you would have problems with the KAM host
mode, when I bought my KAM a year it included the full
documentation on the Kantronics Host Mode. I am not sure
if they are still doing this with the KAM Plus though.

The host that is used is a modified KISS protocol
with each frame starting with a FEND character and ending in
FEND character. ETC ETC.

When I have questions on the protocol I give Kantronics a call
and they have been more than willing to help me out getting
the information that I need. Not sure what the problem is?

The Information is out there!!

73 Gary KF7XP
gjohnson@indirect.com

1070. Baycom modem without a PC.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 08:40:59 UTC
From: elendir@enst.fr
Message-ID: <2oivir$5o7@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 49564

Hello.
I would like to begin in packet with a cheap modem. So, I was quite interested
in the Baycom modem which can be bought as a kit, but it seems that most of the
decoding is done in software. So my question is : is this software available
for other computers than PCs. To be really specific, I have an Atari Falcon.

Thanks for any idea, 73 !

Vincent.

--
PSG --- Paris SG football club. | Ham radio call : F1RCS

ENST - Ecole Nationale Superieure des Telecommunications, Paris, France

1071. Re: 486cpu RFI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 09:38:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Apr14.093842.10523@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49567

In article <1994Apr13.183555.17249@newsgate.sps.mot.com> cottle@prism.sps.mot.com (Rick Cottle) writes:
>I have been trying to set up a packet station, and have
>experienced problems due to a LOT of noise emitted by my
>PC. I thought those devices were supposed to be relatively
>shielded, but even with an external antenna, my HT pickes
>up a lot of noise, which makes squelch settings, etc.
>difficult.

Common problem. Computers have to meet Class B radiation specs, but that isn't really that quiet when near such an ultra-sensitive receiver as is in a HT (too sensitive in most cases which is why they suffer so much from overload and intermod, but that's another thread).

The cure is the usual round of shielding and suppressing, with the additional fillip with a HT that its plastic case is also a lousy shield.

The easy part is usually the PC. First start by scraping the paint off of all seams where case parts join so as to get a good electrical connection. Use lots of screws to bond the case together. Typical VHF practice is at least one screw for every two inches of seam. Any openings in the case should be screened with copper screening. The TNC should receive the same treatment since they are usually radiators too.

The monitor is usually the worst culprit. Its case needs to be screened since they're usually plastic. There are conductive sprays on the market that work well for this. Usually you'll want to spray the inside of the case for cosmetic reasons. Be careful that any areas of the case that will be close to the HV sections of the monitor are protected by fish paper so that you'll get no flashovers to the now conductive case. If the monitor is color, you should be done since the shadow mask in the CRT makes a good RF shield. However, if the monitor is mono, you may need to put copper screening over the face of the tube. This can serve double duty as a glare shield so its not so bad.

Then there's the keyboard. These things have microprocessors in them too, and spray scan code everywhere across the board to scan for keypresses. These can be real bears to quiet. Try the conductive spray on the plastic case, and also tack in bypass caps on the scan lines. You may have to try different keyboards to find one you can quiet.

The HT is likely to need additional shielding as well to prevent signals from entering through the case. The conductive spray works here too, or you can put the HT in a shielded metal box. A good input bandpass filter in the antenna lead can help too.

Of course *all* interconnecting cabling must be shielded, and in addition, ferrite cores should be placed around cables. This chokes off common mode currents that may be flowing on the shields.

In stubborn cases, you may want to relocate the HT to the antenna area and run long shielded and choked AF cables back to the TNC. Getting the too sensitive HT further from the source of computer hash is a very powerful technique to reduce interference. (Or, you could buy a *real* radio, but again that's another thread.)

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1072. Re: TCP/IP NOS FAQ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 09:45:43 UTC
From: ghitz@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Co8ts8.9Bn@world.std.com>
Source record: 49565

```
thomas.kenny (kb2glo@cbnewsj.cb.att.com) wrote:
: I'm interested in getting NOS on the air however there seem to be so many
: different versions! Does anybody have a FAQ regarding all the different
: versions of NOS so I can make an intelligent decision on which one to use.

: Thanks and 73, Tom Kenny KB2GLO

: --
: Tom Kenny, KB2GLO
: UUCP: ...!att!lzusp!tek Internet: tek@lzusp.att.com
: Packet Radio: KB2GLO@WT3V.NJ.USA Voice Telephone: 908-576-3888

anonymous ftp to ucsd.edu: hamradio/packet/tcpip/docs/FAQ-1292
is a start on your quest...

73 de George, W1DA
--
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
George E. Hitz, jr. W1DA internet: ghitz@world.std.com
Sudbury, Massachusetts, USA AX.25: w1da @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na
```

1073. Re: TCP/IP NOS FAQ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 11:03:16 UTC
From: wy1z@splinter.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94Apr14070317@splinter.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 49572

```
In article <Co8ts8.9Bn@world.std.com> ghitz@world.std.com (George E Hitz) writes:

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Path: chaos.dac.neu.edu!grapevine.lcs.mit.edu!olivea!uunet!world!ghitz
From: ghitz@world.std.com (George E Hitz)
Organization: The World Public Access UNIX, Brookline, MA
X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.2 PL2]
References: <Co7pDA.G2r@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Distribution: na
Date: Thu, 14 Apr 1994 09:45:43 GMT
Lines: 20

thomas.kenny (kb2glo@cbnewsj.cb.att.com) wrote:
: I'm interested in getting NOS on the air however there seem to be so many
: different versions! Does anybody have a FAQ regarding all the different
: versions of NOS so I can make an intelligent decision on which one to use.

: Thanks and 73, Tom Kenny KB2GLO

: --
: Tom Kenny, KB2GLO
: UUCP: ...!att!lzusp!tek Internet: tek@lzusp.att.com
: Packet Radio: KB2GLO@WT3V.NJ.USA Voice Telephone: 908-576-3888

anonymous ftp to ucsd.edu: hamradio/packet/tcpip/docs/FAQ-1292
is a start on your quest...

73 de George, W1DA
--
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
George E. Hitz, jr. W1DA internet: ghitz@world.std.com
Sudbury, Massachusetts, USA AX.25: w1da @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na

There is some more stuff on Oakland:

/arrl/infoserver/tis:
tcp.txt

/pub/hamradio/docs/faq:
tcpmanual FAQ about KA9Q Inet s/w - 8-May-89

/pub/hamradio/docs/misc:
nosbgn20.lp Line Printer formatted TCP/IP help
nosbgn20.prn 80 Column formatted TCP/IP help
nosbgn20.ps Postscript formatted TCp/IP help

Scott
```

```
--
================================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
| Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - ftp.std.com pub/hamradio |
================================================================================
```

1074. TEST! Please ignore.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 12:24:42 UTC
From: holdwick_marc@macmail1.cig.mot.com
Message-ID: <holdwick_marc-140494182442@mac-am-14.cig.mot.com>
Source record: 49568

```
Test!
```

1075. Re: Interested in getting into packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 13:28:31 UTC
From: maenpaj@rtsg.mot.com
Message-ID: <2ojgdv$fh@delphinium.cig.mot.com>
Source record: 49569

In article <2of6tu$bpj@agate.berkeley.edu>, ron@etch-eshop.Berkeley.EDU (Ronald Viegelahn) writes:
|>
|> Hi
|>
|> I just got my Tech + HF ticket last week. I'm KE6GLZ, I've gotten
|> interested in packet but I'm not sure how to get started.

Congrats on the new ticket, the fun is just beginning.

|>
|> I believe I'll need the following.
|>
|> PC compatible that will emulate a terminal with a program such as
|> procomm.

Actually, the bare minimum requirement is only an RS-232 dumb terminal that connects to the RS-232 port on the TNC but I must admit that I don't know any one running in this mode. Any PC will do. Any serial port communications program will do - that's personal preference. I run the program that came in the TNC package. It's not great but it gets the job done.

|>
|> Some brand of TNC, to do the traffic handling.

There seem to be a couple dozen brands out there so I guess you have to decide how much $$$ you want to part with. I bought the MFJ type mostly since I didn't want to spend more than $150 for the entire packet setup; I already had the radio and computer. It works well enough is about all I can say about MFJ since I haven't had hands-on experience with other brands.

If you don't subscribe to QST or CQ magazines go down to the library and check out the TNC ads. They range from boxes that will only do packet to those that send and receive weather satellite photos. Check out the books for sale ads also from the ARRL - they offer a few packet books available by mail.

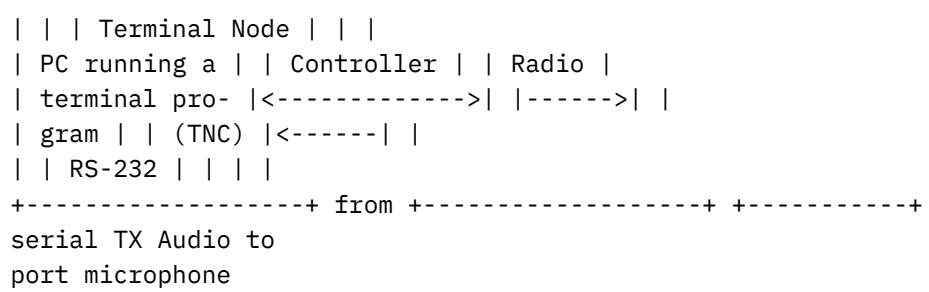
The ARRL has an on-line help system accessible via internet. Send a mail message to info@arrl.org with a one line text of help and you will get the help file back that describes how to use the rest of the features. There's quite a few packet files available via this service along with hundreds of other ham related files.

|>
|> I've got a couple of 2m FM rigs,and a 5/8 wave vertical. Anyone care to
|> explain the details ?

Since this posting is coming from Chicago, I don't know the CA packet freqs. Most of those around here at least are in the 144.9 through 145.7 range. You probably just have to tune around until you hear some strong 1200 baud buzzes and then try connecting to those stations. When you connect to the on-the-air BBS systems they have on-line help prompts to guide you along. The average 2M rig and a vertical is the only RF hardware you will need to get started.

|>
|> Ron V KE6GLZ
|>
|> ron@etcheshop.Berkeley.EDU
|>
|>

You've probably guessed that the basic system looks like this. The TNC you buy will hopefully come with detailed instructions showing how to hook up their brand. The MFJ stuff comes with 3 manuals of "how to do it."



This is only the beginning...feel free to e-mail, etc. if you have any questions.

John Maenpaa WB9JEJ
maenpaj@rtsg.mot.com

If Motorola wanted me to speak for them, they would be paying me for posting this.

1076. WA8DED (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 14:57:44 UTC
From: "Richard Smith"@nrlssc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <2ojll8$43l@spitfire.navo.navy.mil>
Source record: 49570

I'm am looking fro the Hex code and documention for WA8DED eprom for
a TNC2 . I have found the code for TNC1. Is it the same ? HAs any one
tried this. TNX. 73s
de
N5TRJ
nnnnnnnn

1077. FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 14:58:49 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <766335529snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49573

In article <1994Apr11.204400.9670@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com>,
anderson@kosepc01.delcoelect.com (Alan Anderson) writes:

> ... One more point, even with authentification, if you're the first
> station forwarding, your license, or a NAL is still a possibilty if
> something goes drastically wrong. Imagine for example someone making
> a political comment about George Bush, and saying call 1 900 STOP, who
> is already authenticated. The rules do allow forwarding quickly, but
> there is still an element of risk. 73 de n8blk

This is a non-problem. Since the person is authenticated, the FCC knows
who originated the message. Unless you have been accepting several of
these "NAL-able" messages from the same person, you can not be held
responsible for someone going off unexpectedly. The whole idea behind
authentication is to be able to prove (reasonably) who really sent a
"bad" message. The bit with holding the first forwarding station
responsible is the "incentive" for doing the authentication.

73 es GM from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

1078. Re: 486cpu RFI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 15:55:05 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <2ojp0p$lb2$3@rosebud.ncd.com>
Source record: 49571

|> Common problem. Computers have to meet Class B radiation specs...

It is true that the law is that all computers sold for home use must meet FCC class B in the US. Other standards exist in other countries. But with the explosion of the "build-it-yourself" computer stores. I have found that most (if not all) of these stores do no testing of the completed systems. The FCC does not like this problem, but with current staff they have no way to shut these guys down. I doubt that the computer in question meets FCC class B.

A lot of good ideas deleted :-) to save space.

I worked in the PC industry for 7 years and wrote the chapter on EMI suppression for computers in the ARRL RFI book. This chapter works to solve this problem of EMI loud computers. Pretty cheap at $10 or $15, I think :-)

Good luck!

Phil

DE KJ6NN

P.S. I get no "royalty" when this book sells. I wrote to help hams... Enjoy!

1079. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 17:33:41 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Co9FG6.KnI@world.std.com>
Source record: 49574

In article <1994Apr13.140104.28810@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com>
anderson@kosepc01.delcoelect.com (Alan Anderson) writes:
>In <WAF.94Apr12153047@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>, waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com (William Freeman USG)
writes:
>>.... Since it can
>>be decrypted with your public key, you should be really safe. Even
>>more if you append your public key to the message.)
>
>Oops! If you use the public key in the message to authenticate the message,
>you can be fooled easily. You will know that the message was signed by the
>private key corresponding to that public key. You won't know that the keys
>belong to anybody in particular.
>
>In order for digital signatures to work, the public keys must be distributed
>by a trusted mechanism (which is NOT a chicken-and-egg problem, BTW -- there
>are several schemes to "bootstrap" the trust).
>
>========
>Alan Anderson (WB9RUF) [no fancy .sig -- yet]
>

Is it going to be possible to crank public key encryption in the Z80s which
inhabit most TNCs? Remember that many TNCs are run connected to just a
terminal, etc. A personal computer, workstation, etc. is optional in the
current scheme of things with packet, and that has advantages in many
applications!

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1080. AMSAT HF PBBS MOVE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 18:46:12 UTC
From: BJARTS@stthomas.edu
Message-ID: <$arts-094.1994@ampr.org>
Source record: 49575
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

SB PBBS@AMSAT $ARTS-094
AMSAT PBBS MOVE

The AMSAT PBBS will be changing frequency and modes starting April
15th at 1600 UTC. The AMSAT PBBS will be on a Mark freqeuncy of 14.079,
that's (14.181.1 AFSK LSB), using the mode Pactor with the callsign WT0N.
The new schedule will be as follows: Monday THRU Saturday from 1600 UTC
until 2300 UTC on a Mark freqeuncy of 14.079. From 2330 UTC until 0400 UTC
on a Mark freqeuncy of 7.073.5 that's (7.075.6 AFSK LSB), using the Mode
Pactor. These changes have been made to better serve AMSAT users with better
coverage and use of a mode that many of the users have expressed an interest
in. If anyone would like to use the Mode G-TOR, please let me know and I
can see about setting up a schedule for G-TOR users. Please send any
comments or suggestions to one of the following:
INTERNET: BJARTS@STTHOMAS.EDU
PACKET: WT0N@WB0GDB.#STP.MN.USA.NOAM
PACTOR: WT0N

The AMSAT PBBS will have updated Keps and AMSAT BULLETINS, along with
SpaceNews and other satellite related items.

73 AND THANKS FOR YOUR TIME AND INTEREST THE AMATEUR SATELLTIE PROGRAM
de BJ ARTS WT0N

/EX

1081. Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 23:28:27 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2okjir$31c@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49576

Actually, some of us think that BBSs should ONLY handle MAIL, with
'bulletins' and advertisements broadcast in round-robin using something
akin to the PACSAT broadcast protocol.
- Brian

1082. Re: JNOS vs. WNOS ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-14 23:54:09 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Co9x29.JxA@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49577

Duncan R Goodacre (duncan@dakevar.demon.co.uk) wrote:

: to get the setup right. I have JNOS working at home but there seems to be
: a problem with memory. The mailer does not work at present, probably because
: of the lack of memory so watch this space.

We've been running JNOS around this area for a year or more. Sure there's
bugs (like ALL nos's) but no where near the troubles you allude to.

We run JNOS110B right at the moment. We added a bunch of features for our
own system like a NetROM matrix cts/rts scheme and a enhanced convers.

-Jim wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.noam

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1083. Engineering Radio Relay Links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 00:17:00 UTC
From: emillar@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0prZim-000F2KC@lautaro>
Source record: 49578

Does anyones have information about the book:

Planning and Engineering of Radio Relay Links, I want to buy it.

If you have any info, please send a mail.

Eduardo Millar C.
email:emillar@enlaces.ufro.cl

1084. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 00:31:25 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2okn8t$c74@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49579

In article <2oh1qh$q5n@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|> : In article <2oblv6$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
|> : |> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|> : |> : In article <CnFLr1.Hu8@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan
Ostroy) writes:
|> : |>
|> : |> : The days of handling traffic on 80M CW are pretty much gone now, just
|> : |> ^^^^^^
|> : |> **** WRONG!!! *** Just because YOU don't do it, don't assume it's
|> : |> gone. I handle a LOT of traffic on 80M (and 40M) CW and so do a
|> : |> lot of others!
|> : |>
|> : |> Mike, K0TER
|> : |>
|>
|> : I'm certainly sorry to hear that.
|>
|> : Sounds terribly inefficient and error prone, when there are
|> : better ways to do it.
|>
|> : --
|>
|> : Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
|> : Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
|> : Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
|>
|> I guess you are just not interested in trying to help. Use your
|> system or none at all, right? End of discussion.

*** Flame mode on:

So what should I do to try and help? Spell it out and stop whining.

I guess differently than you do: I am trying to help by working to create
a network that will gaurantee error free movement of messages
anyplace in the world.

Did I say "none at all"? No I did not.
Please pay attention and read what was written (it's right up there ..).
I said that 80M CW sounds terribly inefficient and error prone.

Your response is what I hear from the majority of hams presently involved
in NTS: "Oh my, Oh my, Run Away! - the Computers are coming, and we are
afraid they will replace us!"

In what way would you like me to help? By getting on 80M CW?
No thanks, I've done that, and know perfectly well that it is error prone, slow, and can handle only a tiny amount of traffic.

What I have been saying is that NTS fails to make use of all resources available to it, and in particular appears to be stuck in the dark ages of message handling.

"End of discussion" sounds a lot like "I refuse to hear what you have to say, and will continue to refuse to hear it."

*** Flame mode off:

Indeed, not all NTS participants are like Mike.

Some appear to understand what *could* be done, and would like to move NTS forward. However from my experience they are in the minority, and the "Mikes of the world" are in the majority.

... Hank

--

Speaking only for myself (but you knew that, didn't you)

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1085. Re: WA8DED (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 02:01:24 UTC
From: BIDDLEAP@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr15.020124.27624@news.vanderbilt.edu>
Source record: 49580

In <2ojll8$43l@spitfire.navo.navy.mil> Richard writes:

> I'm am looking fro the Hex code and documention for WA8DED eprom for
> a TNC2 . I have found the code for TNC1. Is it the same ? HAs any one
> tried this. TNX. 73s
> de
> N5TRJ
> nnnnnnnn

No, it is a different code. You can get an EPROM with the latest
code, and the docs of course, from TAPR. I used it some time ago,
and it works just fine. Of course the interface is designed to be
computer rather than human friendly, and I have always been strange.:)
My only complaint is that there is/was no version with KISS in it.

Alan

Recommended
four
line
signature.

1086. Re: 486cpu RFI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 03:51:49 UTC
From: "Seth M. Dworken" <p00123@psilink.com>
Message-ID: <2975456864.6.p00123@psilink.com>
Source record: 49581

Probably the biggest factor is to have a computer that is FCC type B approved for RFI. Type B is the more stringent standard.

Type A is not approved for use in the home or for sale for home use.

-Seth

1087. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 12:34:26 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2om1ki$pkb@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49582

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:

: So what should I do to try and help? Spell it out and stop whining.
I spelled it out several times in previous postings, but you didn't
respond except to attack CW as a means of traffic handling. Another
poster did answer my questions and said that what I thought would
help CAN be done. Tell me what needs to be done to stop doubling,
tripling, or even more of messages. Tell me what needs to be done
to get the time from filing down from 5 to 10 days to something
reasonable. Don't tell me the above statements are not true. I'm
keeping track of the header information on the messages I deliver
that travelled by packet and the 5 to 10 days is the norm/.

: I guess differently than you do: I am trying to help by working to create
: a network that will gaurantee error free movement of messages
: anyplace in the world.

: Did I say "none at all"? No I did not.
: Please pay attention and read what was written (it's right up there ..).
: I said that 80M CW sounds terribly inefficient and error prone.
^^^^^^

: Your response is what I hear from the majority of hams presently involved
: in NTS: "Oh my, Oh my, Run Away! - the Computers are coming, and we are
: afraid they will replace us!"
That's not what my response said. I said quit attacking me and others
for wanting to use other modes, in ADDITION to packet. You sound like
you think that ALL traffic should go via packet.

: In what way would you like me to help? By getting on 80M CW?
: No thanks, I've done that, and know perfectly well that it is error

Tell me what needs to be done to stop doubling, tripling, or even more
of messages. Tell me what needs to be done to get the time in transit
of messages sent via packet down from 5 to 10 days to something
reasonable. Don't tell me the above statements are not true. I'm
keeping track of the header information on the messages I deliver
that travelled by packet and the 5 to 10 days is the norm/.
: prone, slow, and can handle only a tiny amount of traffic.

: What I have been saying is that NTS fails to make use of all
: resources available to it, and in particular appears to be stuck in
: the dark ages of message handling.

: "End of discussion" sounds a lot like "I refuse to hear what you have
: to say, and will continue to refuse to hear it."

: Indeed, not all NTS participants are like Mike.
Nor, am I. You refuse to listen to me as long as I'm going to use
any other mode besides packet.

: Some appear to understand what *could* be done, and would like to move
: NTS forward. However from my experience they are in the minority, and
: the "Mikes of the world" are in the majority.

Quit attacking me, and others from other postings, and try to help.

: --

: Speaking only for myself (but you knew that, didn't you)

: Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
: Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
: Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

Mike, K0TER, "CW IS Ham Radio"

1088. Re: G-TOR and PBBS Support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 14:05:03 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CoB0GG.L19@world.std.com>
Source record: 49583

In article <2oioup$1f5@herald.indirect.com> gjohnson@indirect.com (Gary L. Johnson) writes:
>In article <1994Apr11.034238.22305@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) says:
>>
>>
>>G-TOR and PBBS Use
>>
>
>> Documentation is hard to come by. Were Host mode information
>>available, the KAM could probably be programmed dual port, too.
>>However, requests at Dayton and elsewhere indicate Kantronics is
>>not willing to support us. Perhaps this will change?

See below... Call them and they will send it!

>
>> There is a section in the new manual which is for "individuals
>>who have written Host mode programs" so someone is getting the
>>information. Any ideas how?
>
>
> Not sure why you would have problems with the KAM host
> mode, when I bought my KAM a year it included the full
> documentation on the Kantronics Host Mode. I am not sure
> if they are still doing this with the KAM Plus though.
>
> The host that is used is a modified KISS protocol
> with each frame starting with a FEND character and ending in
> FEND character. ETC ETC.
>
> When I have questions on the protocol I give Kantronics a call
> and they have been more than willing to help me out getting
> the information that I need. Not sure what the problem is?
>
>
> The Information is out there!!
>
>73 Gary KF7XP
>gjohnson@indirect.com

Kantronics no longer includes the host mode spec. in with the KAM Plus. I would guess that most people did not need it, and they saved some trees by not printing the extra info. I called up Kantronics and asked for information on host mode, and an VERY knowlegeable and friendly customer service rep photocopied the host mode information they have and sent it out to me. It

arrived within days.

The pages were from an older KAM manual, in the days when they DID have the host mode stuff in there.

Kantronics has a very good reputation of helping software developers. Call them up and ask them for what you need.

Dan N1JEB

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1089. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 14:51:09 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <2om9kt$qtl@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 49584

In article <2okn8t$c74@hpbab.mentorg.com>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
>In article <2oh1qh$q5n@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
>|> : In article <2oblv6$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>|> : |> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
>|> : |> : In article <CnFLr1.Hu8@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan
Ostroy) writes:
>|> : |>
>|> : |> : The days of handling traffic on 80M CW are pretty much gone now, just
>|> : |> ^^^^^^
>|> : |> **** WRONG!!! *** Just because YOU don't do it, don't assume it's
>|> : |> gone. I handle a LOT of traffic on 80M (and 40M) CW and so do a
>|> : |> lot of others!
>|> : |>
>|> : |> Mike, K0TER
>|> : |>
>|>
>|> : I'm certainly sorry to hear that.
>|>
>|> : Sounds terribly inefficient and error prone, when there are
>|> : better ways to do it.
>|>
>|> : --
>|>
>|> : Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>|> : Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>|> : Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
>|>
>|> I guess you are just not interested in trying to help. Use your
>|> system or none at all, right? End of discussion.
>
>*** Flame mode on:
>
>So what should I do to try and help? Spell it out and stop whining.
>
>I guess differently than you do: I am trying to help by working to create
>a network that will gaurantee error free movement of messages
>anyplace in the world.
>
>Did I say "none at all"? No I did not.
>Please pay attention and read what was written (it's right up there ..).
>I said that 80M CW sounds terribly inefficient and error prone.
>
>Your response is what I hear from the majority of hams presently involved

>in NTS: "Oh my, Oh my, Run Away! - the Computers are coming, and we are
>afraid they will replace us!"
>
>In what way would you like me to help? By getting on 80M CW?
>No thanks, I've done that, and know perfectly well that it is error
>prone, slow, and can handle only a tiny amount of traffic.
>
>What I have been saying is that NTS fails to make use of all
>resources available to it, and in particular appears to be stuck in
>the dark ages of message handling.
>
>"End of discussion" sounds a lot like "I refuse to hear what you have
>to say, and will continue to refuse to hear it."
>
>*** Flame mode off:
>
>
>Indeed, not all NTS participants are like Mike.
>
>Some appear to understand what *could* be done, and would like to move
>NTS forward. However from my experience they are in the minority, and
>the "Mikes of the world" are in the majority.
>
> ... Hank
>
>--
>
>Speaking only for myself (but you knew that, didn't you)
>
>Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
If CW/VOICE is so efficient, why does NTS highly suggest that msgs be limited
to 20 or 25 words or less. Compare that to length of many msgs/bulls on pkt.
bill Hays, W0OMV

1090. FCC R&O On Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 14:52:31 UTC
From: ad7i@cbnewsk.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <CoB2nn.E2q@cbnewsk.cb.att.com>
Source record: 49585

I just pulled this from the FCC's FTP server. I found it in WordPerfect format. Sorry for any problems that I may have introduced in the conversion to ASCII.

Paul Newland, ad7i
paul.newland@att.com

///// ///// ///// ///// ///// ///// ///// ///// /////

Before the FCC 94-76

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20554

In the Matter of) PR Docket No. 93-85
)
Amendment of Part 97 of the) RM-7649 RM-7669
Commission's Rules Concerning) RM-7675 RM-7676
Message Forwarding Systems in) RM-7681 RM-7904
the Amateur Service.)

REPORT AND ORDER

Adopted: March 30, 1994;
Released: April 12, 1994

By the Commission:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On March 18, 1993, we adopted a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Notice)[1] in the above-captioned proceeding. In the Notice, we proposed to relax the amateur service rules to enable contemporary message forwarding systems to operate at high speed while retaining safeguards to prevent misuse.[2] This Report and Order adopts the rules substantially as proposed and incorporates several minor modifications suggested in the comments.

II. DISCUSSION

2. Message forwarding systems have been a mainstream operating activity since the inception of the amateur service early in this century.[3] The development of digital technology now makes high volume, high speed communications systems practical. This development has resulted in thousands of amateur

operators voluntarily linking their individually-licensed very-

high frequency (VHF)[4] stations together to form easily-accessible ad hoc message forwarding systems.[5] Currently, the control operator of each station is held individually accountable for each message retransmitted. This introduces unnecessary message content review and resultant system delays. The objective of this proceeding, therefore, is to ascertain the accommodations that should be provided for amateur stations operated in contemporary high speed message forwarding systems to eliminate unnecessary oversight procedures. There were forty-two comments and two reply comments filed in response to the Notice.

3. The potential for transmitting a high volume of messages cannot be achieved because Section 97.103(a) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.103(a), holds each station licensee and control operator accountable for the proper operation of the station. This requires, in effect, the control operator of every forwarding station to review each message for improper content prior to its retransmission.[6] The proposed new rule section provided that the control operators of intermediate forwarding stations, other than the first forwarding station, would not be held accountable when their stations retransmitted improper communications inadvertently.[7] This approach would facilitate high speed message forwarding yet retain a degree of protection against abuse. We also proposed to restate the definition of the term "repeater" in Section 97.3 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.3, so as to preclude any confusion with the accommodations proposed for message forwarding systems.

4. The commenters generally support our approach. They agree with relieving the control operators of intermediate forwarding stations of the need to review every message.[8] Our proposal to retain the requirement for the control operator of the first forwarding station to be accountable for retransmitting improper communications, however, drew a mixed response. The American Radio Relay League, Inc., (League) states that the obligation of the control operator of the first forwarding station should be the establishment of the identity of the station originating the message. Only when this is not done should these control operators be held

accountable for improper message content.[9] Comments from some amateur operators, however, do not deem it necessary to hold any control operator of a forwarding station accountable for improper communications.[10] Another commenter recommends that the message format be regulated to assist in the identification of the originating station.[11]

5. There is no central supervisory authority in an ad hoc amateur service digital network. The vulnerability of an unsupervised system can make it an easy target for misuse by uncooperative operators and non-licensees. It can be difficult, moreover, to establish after the fact that a particular VHF station originated a fleeting high speed digital transmission. For these reasons, there must be on-going oversight of the system. The control operators of the first forwarding stations are in the best position to provide such oversight. They are the stations that accept, on behalf of the system, messages from originating stations.[12] We will, therefore, accept the League's recommendation. We are amending the rules substantially as proposed to hold accountable only the licensee of the station originating a message and the license of the first station forwarding a message in a high speed message forwarding system. The licensee of the first forwarding station must either authenticate the identity of the station from which it accepts communications on behalf of the system, or accept accountability for the content of the message.[13] The matter of message format, however, will be left with the designers of the systems. Since we believe our modification to the rule is sufficient to insure accountability for violative communications, we see no need to specify any particular message format. The League also requests that we clarify which station in a message forwarding system is the first forwarding station.[14] The answer is that it is the station that receives a communication directly from the originating station and introduces it into the message forwarding system.

6. The comments also agree generally that the accommodations for message forwarding systems should not apply to other operating activities such as repeaters and auxiliary stations.[15] The League and the Colorado Council of Amateur Radio Clubs (CCARC), among others, suggest that we substitute the word "simultaneously" for "instantaneously" in the redefinition of a repeater.[16] We concur with the comments and will adopt these modifications.

7. In summary, we have decided to amend the amateur service rules to accommodate message forwarding systems. We believe these rule changes will enable contemporary high speed message forwarding systems to operate as their designers intended, while retaining the minimum safeguards necessary to prevent misuse.

III. ORDERING CLAUSES

8. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that effective June 1, 1994, Part 97 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. Part 97, IS AMENDED as set forth below. Authority for this action is found in Sections 4(f)(4)(A), (B), and (J), 4(i), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(f)(4)(A), (B),and (J), 154(i), and 303(r).

9. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this proceeding IS TERMINATED.

10. For further information, contact William T. Cross, Personal Radio Branch, (202) 632-4964.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

William F. Caton
Acting Secretary

APPENDIX

Part 97 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Part 97-Amateur Radio Service

1. The authority citation for Part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply 48 Stat. 1064-1068, 1081-1105, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 151-155, 301-609, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 97.3 is amended by redesignating paragraphs (a)(28) through (a)(44) as paragraphs (a)(29) through (a)(45), respectively, adding a new paragraph (a)(28), and revising paragraph (a)(7) and redesignated paragraph (a)(36) to read as follows:

97.3 Definitions.

(a) ***

(7) Auxiliary station. An amateur station, other than in a message forwarding system, that is

transmitting communications point-to-point within a system of cooperating amateur stations.

* * * * *

(28) Message forwarding system. A group of amateur stations participating in a voluntary, cooperative, interactive arrangement where communications are sent from the control operator of an originating station to the control operator of one or more destination stations by one or more forwarding stations.

* * * * *

(36) Repeater. An amateur station that simultaneously retransmits the transmission of another amateur station on a different channel or channels.

* * * * *

3. Section 97.109(e) is revised to read as follows:

97.109 Station control.

* * * * *

(e) No station may be automatically controlled while transmitting third party communications, except a station participating as a forwarding station in a message forwarding system.

4. Section 97.205 is amended by adding new paragraph (g) to read as follows:

97.205 Repeater station.

* * * * *

(g) The control operator of a repeater that retransmits inadvertently communications that violate the rules in this Part is not accountable for the violative communications.

5. Section 97.216 is redesignated as Section 97.217.

6. Section 97.219 is added to read as follows:

97.219 Message forwarding system.

(a) Any amateur station may participate in a message forwarding system, subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held.

(b) For stations participating in a message forwarding system, the control operator of the station

originating a message is primarily accountable for any violation of the rules in this Part contained in the message.

(c) Except as noted in paragraph (d) of this section, for stations participating in a message forwarding system, the control operators of forwarding stations that retransmit inadvertently communications that violate the rules in this Part are not accountable for the violative communications. They are, however, responsible for discontinuing such communications once they become aware of their presence.

(d) For stations participating in a message forwarding system, the control operator of the first forwarding station must:

(1) Authenticate the identity of the station from which it accepts communications on behalf of the system; or

(2) Accept accountability for any violation of the rules in this Part contained in messages it retransmits to the system.

Footnotes

1. 8 FCC Rcd 2202 (1993).
2. See Notice at para. 2.
3. A message forwarding system is a group of amateur stations participating in a voluntary, cooperative, interactive arrangement where communications from the control operator of an originating station are transmitted to one or more destination stations via forwarding stations, which may or may not be automatically controlled.
4. The amateur service VHF bands are the 6 meter (50-54 MHz), 2 meter (144-146 MHz), and 1.25 meter (222-225 MHz) bands. See Section 97.301(a) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.301(a). Currently, the 2 meter band is the most popular band for digital message forwarding systems. The propagation characteristic of the 2 meter band generally is line-of-sight. Ad hoc systems comprised of thousands of VHF stations, however, blanket the United States and beyond.
5. The American Radio Relay League, Inc. AX.25 Amateur Packet-Radio Link-Layer Protocol, Version 2.0, October 1984, for example, is operated in systems at rates that produce a communication capability of several hundred characters per second.

6. Improper communications are communications prohibited by Section 97.113 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.113. This section recently has been revised to lessen restrictions on communications that amateur stations may transmit. See Report and Order, PR Docket No. 92-136, 8 FCC Rcd 5072 (1993).
7. Although control operators of forwarding stations other than the first forwarding station would no longer have to screen each message, they would be responsible for discontinuing communications that violate the rules once they become aware of their presence.
8. See, for example, comments of Gary R. Mitchell at 1, Lee S. Parr at 2.
9. Reply comments of the League at 4.
10. See, for example, comment of Charles L. Furlong at 1, James L. Reese at 1, Colorado Council of Amateur Radio Clubs at 1.
11. Comments of Alfred T. Yeager II at 1.
12. The American Radio Relay League Inc. AX.25 Amateur Packet-Radio Link-Layer Protocol, Version 2.0, October 1984, for example, incorporates provisions to record the trail of message forwarding stations for each message communicated.
13. We note that originator authentication techniques in the amateur service are under discussion. See, for example, Jon Bloom, Empirically Speaking, QEX ARRL Experimenter's Exchange 2 (November, 1993).
14. Comments of the League at 15.
15. See, for example, comments of Jay O'Brien at 1.
16. Comments of the League at 16, Colorado Council of Amateur Radio Clubs at 3.

1091. 9600 Baud Modifications?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 16:05:02 UTC
From: njbirdman@aol.com
Message-ID: <2omdve$gkg@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49586

Does anyone know if a Midland 13-510 2M Rig (Same as Clegg FM28), is usable on 9600 baud packet? It does use True FM, and has solid state switching, but not sure if synthesizer recover time, etc., is compatible. Has anyone done it? Thanks,

John N4JS

INTERNET: n4js@wx2l.sccsi.com
or NJBIRDMAN@aol.com
AMPRNET: n4js@millville.wx2e.ampr.org

1092. Announcing: TAPR Networking Mailing List, and Dayton Network Meeting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 16:34:17 UTC
From: jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
Message-ID: <jra.100.000B92A4@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com>
Source record: 49587

At its annual meeting in March, TAPR formed (among others) a special interest group devoted to topics of regional networking in packet radio. At the SIG meeting, everyone decided it would be a Good Thing to create a mailing list to help with communications on this topic.

So, the TAPR Regional Networking SIG mailing list was born, and it's now ready for use.

This list is <not> intended to replace any of the existing packet-related mailing lists. It <is> intended to provide a place where those who are doing -- or are interested in -- wide area packet networking can share experiences, debate technical/political/regulatory issues, and coordinate with one another as separate networks start to connect with each other.

The list's address is netsig@tapr.org. To subscribe, send a message to listserv@tapr.org with "join netsig" in the text. Traffic hasn't been too heavy yet, but you can help change that...

The Regional Networking SIG will hold a meeting at Dayton on Saturday evening, April 30, at the TAPR suite at the Radisson Inn. The meeting will start at about 8:15, following the annual digital dinner at McNasty's. All are welcome to attend.

You can contact me for further information.

John Ackermann AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
jra@ag9v.ampr.org

1093. TCP/IP NOS FAQ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 17:00:03 UTC
From: jaggen@rkw-risc.cs.up.ac.za
Message-ID: <2omh6j$hfi@inet.up.ac.za>
Source record: 49588

Hi,

I'm a newbie that wants to get into packet modems, primarily to connect
to my Linux server at Tech. I've heard that you get a program called KA9Q
that would enable you to do so. Is there a FAQ available somewhere regarding
this, or better still, a FAQ covering everything discussed in this group?

Thank you in advance,

--Jean (jaggen@pennywise.ee.ctech.ac.za)

1094. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 17:08:35 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2omhmj$728@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49589

Bill Hays (billh@ins.infonet.net) wrote:
: If CW/VOICE is so efficient, why does NTS highly suggest that msgs be limited
: to 20 or 25 words or less. Compare that to length of many msgs/bulls on pkt.
: bill Hays, W0OMV

I guess this is directed to me again. I never said that CW/VOICE is
more efficient thatn packet. I really don't know. What I am saying is
that there is room for all modes in traffic handling. I don't like the
attitude that ALL traffic should move over packet just because it's newer
and (whizzier?) than the *old* modes. There are problems that need to
be solved on the packet handling of nts traffic, and there are problems
that need to be solved on the other modes of handling nts traffic. Let's
try to solve the problems and quit arguing which is or is not better, as
well as quit attacking the individuals who may happen to like something
other than packet. I use CW, SSB, RTTY, FM and packet for traffic.
(Maybe even some mode that I have forgotten). I'd like to try traffic
over the satellites, but I haven't gotten around to that as yet.
I will use any mode for traffic that gets the job done, but I am not
going to limit myself to any one mode, even if it is the
"newest and greatest and not in the dark ages".

Mike, K0TER

1095. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 17:10:10 UTC
From: pschleck@unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <radio/personal-intro-1-766429788@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 49490
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.info,rec.answers,news.answers

Posted-By: auto-faq 3.2.1.2
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.5 12/18/93 14:15:53
Changes: new mailing lists, .packet rmgroup, and .policy updates

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info, and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 September 1993 to add the mailing lists for the new rec.radio.amateur newsgroups, to note the rmgroup of rec.radio.amateur.packet, and to officially retire some (in)famous threads of discussion on rec.radio.amateur.policy.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio. The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically

for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in rec.radio.amateur.misc. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (to replace .packet), .equipment, .homebrew, .antenna, and .space.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize

this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, rec.radio.amateur.packet, should be removed by September 21st, 1993. It is obsolete, and you should use .digital.misc instead (or the appropriate new mailing list, mentioned below). The group has .misc as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as .digital.tcp-ip.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially .equipment and .homebrew, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. Recent changes to the Amateur Radio Rules (FCC Part 97) have finally laid to rest the Great Usenet Pizza Autopatch Debate as well as complaints about now-preempted local scanner laws hostile to amateurs, but plenty of discussion about what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, as well as the neverending no-code debate, may still be found here.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar progagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquires and other administrivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas,

commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

Except for rec.radio.swap and rec.radio.cb, all of these newsgroups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting
===========================

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker
GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

1096. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 17:23:04 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2omiho$g71@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49491

In article <2ofv9b$8oh@crcnis1.unl.edu>, mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu (Gary McDuffie Sr) writes:
|> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|>
|> >Remember the primitive level of most ham stations.
|>
|>
|> This reminds me... Someone, a few posts back, made the comment that
|> most packet bbs stations now sport at least a 486 computer with
|> several hundred megabytes of hard drive. I would like to dispute that
|> comment. Yes, there are some systems like that. And, the number is on
|> the increase. But, I doubt that even half of them are. Remember, there
|> are many people still getting along quite well on an XT class machine.

I made the comment, but what I said was that *each area* had at least
one BBS system running a 486 or better ... not that *each system* was
a 486 or better.

... Hank

|> Until last weekend, my XT with 40m HD was my main board, running FBB,
|> SAM, BPQ, and several ports. I was finally able to upgrade my "office"
|> computer to a 386 and took the 286 back to the shack to replace the
|> XT. The 286 is more than enough computer to handle the job and is
|> quite fast. I would hate to see the day that we had to have other than
|> a minimal computer to handle bbs software.
|>
|> 73 - Gary

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1097. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 18:48:33 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <2omni1$l5@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 49492

In article <2omhmj$728@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>Bill Hays (billh@ins.infonet.net) wrote:
>: If CW/VOICE is so efficient, why does NTS highly suggest that msgs be limited
>: to 20 or 25 words or less. Compare that to length of many msgs/bulls on pkt.
>: bill Hays, W0OMV
>
>I guess this is directed to me again. I never said that CW/VOICE is
>more efficient thatn packet. I really don't know. What I am saying is
>that there is room for all modes in traffic handling. I don't like the
>attitude that ALL traffic should move over packet just because it's newer
>and (whizzier?) than the *old* modes. There are problems that need to
>be solved on the packet handling of nts traffic, and there are problems
>that need to be solved on the other modes of handling nts traffic. Let's
>try to solve the problems and quit arguing which is or is not better, as
>well as quit attacking the individuals who may happen to like something
>other than packet. I use CW, SSB, RTTY, FM and packet for traffic.
>(Maybe even some mode that I have forgotten). I'd like to try traffic
>over the satellites, but I haven't gotten around to that as yet.
>I will use any mode for traffic that gets the job done, but I am not
>going to limit myself to any one mode, even if it is the
>"newest and greatest and not in the dark ages".
>
>Mike, K0TER
>

I didn't mean it to be quite so personal as it turned out.

I too except for the past 3 or 4 years hv handled my share of NTS tfc via
CW and voice, some via RTTY several years ago.
I do retrieve and deliver any NTS tfc for my area if it shows up on a lcl
pkt BBS.

I agree, use the mode tt gets it there the fastest and surest way possible.

It would be good to "publish" the Text of the ARRL numbered radiograms
together with the exp[lanation of its use on the PBBS systems. It shud be
done periodically, say twice a year, or at least annually.
73, Bill W0OMV

1098. Re: Mocom 35 for 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 19:12:00 UTC
From: ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <71409@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 49493

I modified a Motorol Mocom 35 for 9600 baud. It is presently in use
on the U of U Gateway (UUGATE) and it really works quite well...

But it was a fight to get it that way.

The TX 'mod was really quite simple: The XTAL-varactor 'mod shown in the
9600 Baud Handbook by wd6ehr works well. I biased the varactor at
5 volts and that provided a nice, linear transmit waveform.

Of course, the source of your bias should be well-regulated. I just needed
a little bit of current and used a 7.something volt zener, but a 7808
(if you can find one) would work OK. DO NOT use a 3-terminal regulator of
more than 9 volts or less than 6 volts since too high, and you can begin
to suffer dropout of the regulator, and too low, your biasing runs out of
"room."

The receiver, however, was a different problem. I may have been better off
using something entirely different, but since I already had the crystal, by
damn, I was gonna make it work!

The first (and biggest problem) are the 10.7 MHz xtal filters in the 1st IF.
There were 2 cascaded filters there. In sweeping them, it was readily
obvious that Motorola had not only cut corners, but bulldozed down a wall.
The input matching was nonexistant resulting in a "ripple" of over 8 db in
the passband, and an overall passband of about 13 KHz: That alone was
enough to cause a problem. Moving on the the 2nd IF (455 KHz) things
were not as bad: The filters were flat (if properly tuned) and wider
(about 15 KHz at the -3db points) but were stubbornly refusing to go wider.

It was also noted that the discriminator's "S" curve was not of wide enough
bandwidth to make me happy. At the +-8 KHz points, it was "flattening"
out a bit - Probably enough to work OK, but not a comfortable margin for me.

It was radical surgery time.

Starting with the 2nd IF, I removed the second pair of 455 KHz resonators,
(Y5 and Y6) bridging the position of Y5 *OR* Y6 (ONE only!) with a 0.01uf
capacitor. Noting that each resonator is tuned for a different frequency
(they are marked... sort of...) , parallel them across their like-frequency
counterparts in the first part of the filter. You can then sweep and flatten
the response of this filter stage and the -3db bandwidth should be on the
order of 17-18 KHz.

The discriminator was a bit awkward to modify owing to the parts locations,
but I paralled some 47k chip resistors (available at Radio Shack) across
R35 and R36. This will widen the S-curve a bit, while lowering its output.

For the 1st IF, the most dramatic changes had to be made. Neither crystal filter is "red-hot" as far as usefulness, but in my radio, the second one (Y2) was the wider of the two. I ultimately used an xtal filter like the 2-pole version sold by Digi-Key. I removed Y1, and capacitor C15 (I think... its the one between the two filters).

Now comes the tricky bit. Dig up an old 10.7 MHz IF transformer from an old FM radio. Also, find an MPF-102 FET. Ground the Drain, and connect the gate to the output of T1. Find the high-impedance winding of the 10.7 MHz IF can (make sure you don't have the discriminator can!) and locate the centertap. Connect the source of the MPF-102 to the centertap of that winding through a 330 ohm resistor, connect one end of the winding to the +10volt regulator supply with a bypass cap to ground (0.01 uf or so) and the other end to the input side of Y2. Most of these 10.7 MHz IF cans have built-in capacitors, but you might want to make sure. I soldered this circuit to the side of T1. The 330 ohm resistor is a stability measure. It kills the tendancy of this whole circuit to self-oscillate. In the end, this circuit still has gain.

Now, peak the signal adjusting T1. Sweeping the system and monitoring the passband shape (looking at the emitter voltage of Q4 with a 'scope will give a useable indication of signal input) adjust alternatively the transformer you added, and T2 (touching up T3, too) for a nice, flat passband. You will get a ruler-flat passband through the 1st IF at the filter's "natural" bandwidth, but you can push it 1-2 KHz wider if you don't mind a bit of ripple (1 db is perfectly acceptable, 2db is liveable...) and get the BW wide enough.

When I was doing this, I noted the ability to tune the 1st IF xtal filter to a few KHz either side of some point and form a passband. You will want to make sure you pick the "correct" one (the upper one, I think) so that the passband of the 1st IF and the 2nd IF occur in the same frequency range after the 2nd mixer. Also you might want to check the 2nd LO and see that it is on-frequency.

When I was done, the receiver had a sensitivity of 0.5uv w/20db quieting. Its bandwidth was wider than before (obviously) and if you have adjacent channels, you probably won't get away with doing this modification. We don't, so its OK.

Keep in mind that you'd want to take the RX from the junction of R37 and R38 and run it through a unity-gain OP-AMP stage (i.e. "-" input tied to output, input on the "+" side through a 1uf cap, input biased at mid-supply through a 1 meg resistor) since the output impedance of the discriminator is very high.

Also, the PTT circuit is not properly driven by the TAPR modem: You will either have to reduce that 100 ohm resistor in series with the MOSFET on the TAPR board, or build an outboard PTT that has more gusto.

It was a pain to get this radio to go at 9600 baud but now that I've done it... It works quite well and is pretty fast in its turnaround. Note that on the TX, you lose most of your temperature compensation with the

modification and I made no attempt to restore it (a well-placed thermistor would go a long way...) since it is sitting in a temperature-controlled shack that is always between 60 and 80 degrees F...

I put the radio on our local frequency of 431.75. I had to add 1/3 turn to 2 of the helicals in the post-preamp filter, and I used high-side injection for the LO. I also had to re-tune Z105, the "Harmonic Filter". In the end, it gave me over 15 watts when cranked up, but I set it for 10...

Again, this 'mod is a pain, but it *is* possible... Anyway, if you have some Mocom 35's for sale, cheap, let me know:-)

<Clint>
Internet: clint@uugate.aim.utah.edu
Amprnet: ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org
MSYS: ka7oei@wb7esh

1099. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 19:34:51 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2omq8r$cah@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49494

Bill Hays (billh@ins.infonet.net) wrote:

: It would be good to "publish" the Text of the ARRL numbered radiograms
: together with the exp[lanation of its use on the PBBS systems. It shud be
: done periodically, say twice a year, or at least annually.
: 73, Bill W0OMV

What might even be nicer, and maybe some boards do have it, would be a
'lookup' feature, where you could sent 'ARL FIFTY' (for example) to
the board, and it would return the text.

Mike, K0TER

1100. Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 21:10:55 UTC
From: HarrisR@yvax.byu.edu
Message-ID: <HarrisR-150494141055@harrisr.byu.edu>
Source record: 49495

I recently (one month ago) passed the 5 written exams and 5 WPM code and am patiently waiting for the FCC. I guess I will have to wait about 2 more months or so. In the mean time I feel that I am ready to pass 13 WPM and would like to get my shack setup for Packet using a Macintosh computer (Quadra 700 &/or PowerMac 8100).

I would appreciate hearing from anyone out there using Packet on a Macintosh and get recommendations for a TNC to use with the Mac and for communication software or other nice software that would be of use to me in getting setup so I can monitor while I wait for the FCC. Any and all help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks and 73,

Richard Harris

1101. Re: G-TOR and PBBS Support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 21:15:34 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr15.211534.22170@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49496

Gary L. Johnson (gjohnson@indirect.com) wrote:
:
: Not sure why you would have problems with the KAM host
: mode, when I bought my KAM a year it included the full
: documentation on the Kantronics Host Mode. I am not sure
: if they are still doing this with the KAM Plus though.
:
: The host that is used is a modified KISS protocol
: with each frame starting with a FEND character and ending in
: FEND character. ETC ETC.
:
: When I have questions on the protocol I give Kantronics a call
: and they have been more than willing to help me out getting
: the information that I need. Not sure what the problem is?
:
:
: The Information is out there!!
:
: 73 Gary KF7XP

Hi ....
Neither my two KAMs nor a number of friend's KAMs were provided with
Hostmaster programming character information. When an inquiry was made
at Dayton one year, they stated that the programming information was
proprietary and would not be released.
Perhaps it is due to having the older KAMs.
Can anyone with this Host mode programming information provide a
copy?
73,
Steve
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

1102. PoorMan's Packet- Serial Interface?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 22:35:06 UTC
From: conklic9391@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr15.163506.26103@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 49497

After runing the Poor-Man's Packet for several months, several others have shown interest (locally) in doing likewise. At the same time, we are setting up a packet station in our local Civil Defense office. Seeing no donations of a TNC in our future, we turn towards the PMP.
The problem: the 73 article interfaces via LPT, which is fine for 20+/- feet, but the CD office is configured so that our radio cubbie hole (and the coax lines to the roof) is 50+ feet from where we can put the computer. (our cubbie hole is filled with HF and VHF voice already). This seems TOO long for reliable parallel communications. Also people would like to dedicate a printer to LPT1 (there are no expansion slots in our donated computer).
The solution:(?) I heard/seen(?) discussion on interfacing the PMP to a RS232 standard port, and then reconfiguring the PMP software or using Baycomm or the alike. Does anyone have a documented mod available for FTP, or has anyone else traveled down this road before who is willing to save me some grief ;-).
Any responses to the group or by email, on the hardware or software are greatly appreciated.

Tnx, 73 de N0PAV

IN: ConkliC9391@uni.edu
APR: n0pav@wa0rgv.ia.usa

Chris Conklin
Public Policy Student: University of Northern Iowa

1103. Re: Look for info on TINY-2 or TNC-2 '4' a friend.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 22:55:49 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2on61l$hbt@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49498

In article <2oi3r2$bq8@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>, k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
|>
|> In a previous article, da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (David Toste) says:
|>
|> >... Ideally, I would like source for a TINY-2, but
|> >a copy fo the code for real TAPR-2s would be OK. Any other TNC would
|> >...
|>
|> Hey - there is an easy solution. Just call up PacComm and ask them for
|> the source listing. I'm certain they will provide an appropriate
|> response. I know I would...
|>
|> 73, Drew

And when you get that TINY-2 source, would you also pick up the G8BPQ
switch source, KPC3 source, CLOVER source, PACTOR source ...

Us software developers could sure make use of that stuff.

(David, you *were* kidding, weren't you?)

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1104. DOOM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-15 23:11:52 UTC
From: slc@envirolaw.win.net
Message-ID: <205@envirolaw.win.net>
Source record: 49499

Could you play DOOM over packet? It would be really cool if you
could!

_____
/`-._ Stephen L. Castner slc@envirolaw.win.net |
{ }/ 1650 Ninth Avenue, P.O. Box 164 |
\ ./ Grafton, Wisconsin 53024-0164 |
|___| Voice: (414) 377-9377 Fax: (414) 377-5002 |

1105. RE: Wyse 50 and TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 00:00:41 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <766454532-0-20938@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49500

You probably need the TNC to keep up the DSR signal... Most things don't care, but a lot of terminals actually follow some of those data signals that are often ignored on PCs, etc... you'll prolly need to change DSR, maybe DTR, CTS and RTS, and if your TNC is capable maybe turn on XON/XOFF. I don't know how... I'd love to get into packet but haven't found a TNC, this advice is all from using modems and getting them to work, so don't ask for specific commands or anything... 8-)
Good luck.

1106. XHS for OS2 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 01:23:34 UTC
From: t96@clark.edu
Message-ID: <2onemm$ck7@cis.clark.edu>
Source record: 49501

Can anyone tell me where to find XHS for OS2 ? I have a AEA (PK-232) and I have used version 4.0 and it is super. I now have PACTOR and it does not support it... Also, I am looking for a good terminal program made for the KAM that is ran under OS2. Any Help ??
Thanks
John AA7RF @ W0RLI or
John t96@clark.edu
thanks and 73

C YA

1107. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 02:40:16 UTC
From: wy1z@groucho.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94Apr15224016@groucho.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 49502

In article <HarrisR-150494141055@harrisr.byu.edu> HarrisR@yvax.byu.edu (Richard Harris) writes:

Path: chaos.dac.neu.edu!grapevine.lcs.mit.edu!uhog.mit.edu!news.kei.com!news.byu.edu!yvax.byu.edu!harrisr.byu.edu!user
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
From: HarrisR@yvax.byu.edu (Richard Harris)
Date: Fri, 15 Apr 1994 14:10:55 -0700
Followup-To: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Distribution: world
Organization: Brigham Young University
Nntp-Posting-Host: harrisr.byu.edu
Lines: 15

I recently (one month ago) passed the 5 written exams and 5 WPM code and am patiently waiting for the FCC. I guess I will have to wait about 2 more months or so. In the mean time I feel that I am ready to pass 13 WPM and would like to get my shack setup for Packet using a Macintosh computer (Quadra 700 &/or PowerMac 8100).

I would appreciate hearing from anyone out there using Packet on a Macintosh and get recommendations for a TNC to use with the Mac and for communication software or other nice software that would be of use to me in getting setup so I can monitor while I wait for the FCC. Any and all help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks and 73,

Richard Harris

There is a good varity of Mac software on oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio/mac

If you have any questions, please ask!

73,

Scott, WY1Z

--
```
================================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
| Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - ftp.std.com pub/hamradio |
```

1108. Re: G-TOR and PBBS Support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 03:00:46 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr16.030046.3633@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49503

AH!

The net was indeed a help. We have located a version 5.0 manual that
does have the Host mode information and ack the change to the nondisclosure.
Now, to the code writing.
73,
Steve
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

1109. Packet uses? and Modem recomm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 04:04:55 UTC
From: un107332@wvnvms.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr16.000455.10257@wvnvms.wvnet.edu>
Source record: 49504

Hi! :)

I don't currently have a license, but i plan to get one soon, and
had some questions about packet. I think I understand te basics, but the
specific usages of it are an unknown to me. I've heard there are packet BBS's,
but can you access the Internet through packet? What do you need to do it?
Also, I know I need a packet modem, so I was wondering if anyone can
recommend any? Are there different types of packet modems?

Thanks,

Laurent -(*)-

Please post on the newsgroup, since I think others might be interested

1110. Re: G-TOR and PBBS Support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 05:22:32 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <2onsmo$3gj@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 49505

In article <1994Apr16.030046.3633@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) says:
>
>AH!
>
>The net was indeed a help. We have located a version 5.0 manual that
>does have the Host mode information and ack the change to the nondisclosure.
>Now, to the code writing.

Hi Steve,

Glad to here that you found the information on the KAM. Sorry
I did not get back to the net earlier, I would have gladly copied
the four or five pages on the Host Mode for you.

Drop me a note if I can be of assistance. And when I bought my KAM
it came with the version 5 manuals, that explains why I had the
information here.

73 Gary KF7XP

1111. Re: WA8DED (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 06:18:22 UTC
From: mcduffie@hannibal.wncc.cc.ne.us
Message-ID: <2onvve$sj@docman.doc.state.ne.us>
Source record: 49506

Alan P. Biddle (BIDDLEAP@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu) wrote:

: My only complaint is that there is/was no version with KISS in it.

We are pulling up ancient history here, so don't expect me to remember the exact command...however, DED does have kiss mode in it. I too was surprised to find this out several years ago from a third party. I used it in kiss mode for some project for a short time.

Gary

1112. Re: WA8DED (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 07:03:48 UTC
From: hilbigva@rzsun2.RZ.Uni-Augsburg.DE
Message-ID: <CoCBMC.1K4@Yuri.CC.Uni-Augsburg.DE>
Source record: 49507

In article <1994Apr15.020124.27624@news.vanderbilt.edu>, BIDDLEAP@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu (Alan P. Biddle) writes:
|> In <2ojll8$43l@spitfire.navo.navy.mil> Richard writes:
|> > I'm am looking fro the Hex code and documention for WA8DED eprom for
[snip]
|> > N5TRJ
[snip]
|> No, it is a different code. You can get an EPROM with the latest
|> code, and the docs of course, from TAPR. I used it some time ago,

Why pay for it, when it is free on the internet?

|> and it works just fine. Of course the interface is designed to be
|> computer rather than human friendly, and I have always been strange.:)

I think, you think of the wrong eprom. There are following TNC2 'operating' systems around:
- TAPR A commandline driven firmware controlled by several Controlcodes. The only computer controlled mode is KISS.
- TheFirmware Based on WA8DED. I think it is more user friendly than TAPR, because you need not remember so many command words. Usually this software has one mode in it which is called Hostmode (entered with ESC JHOST) which many packet programs use. The lack of this mode is, that only level 2 links are possible, so you cannot cross-digipeat or run TCP/IP on it. In Germany usually KISS mode is available under TheFirmware, too, and it is entered with something like ESC @K (but I'm not sure about this). I cannot speak for other countries, but I think it is true for whole Europe.
- TheNet A complete NetRom compatible Digipeater which is based - no wonder - on the same basic code like TheFirmware (but extended by NetRom Level 3 and 4). This Digipeater only supports HDLC mode on the serial port, so it can only be linked with other TNCs.
- KISS-ROM There is a 2K KISS Eprom around, mainly in use with WAMPES (Unix on Amateur Radio), and which can only be driven by computers.

|> My only complaint is that there is/was no version with KISS in it.

So you are both, right and wrong. There is no KISS in original WA8DED, but there is KISS in the more modern TheFirmware which is based on WA8DED.

PS: I looked at the sourcecode of the last 3 'operating' Systems, and they share common parts. But I never heared about the sourcecode of TAPR Firmware ...
--
Sincerely yours, \ | | /nick Tino hilbig@uni-augsburg.de
Mit freundlichen Gr"u"sen, \ |-| finger hilbigva@ftp.uni-augsburg.de

Valentin Hilbig \| | Packet Radio dg8mgv @ db0sao.deu.eu
GCS 1.0.1: d? p- c+++ l++ u++ e+@ m+ s !n h+(*) f- g+ w+++ t++ r- !y
It's not a trick, it's a feature ...

1113. packet freqs in Florida

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 11:02:09 UTC
From: tony@Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <CoCMnM.MCv@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 49508

I'll be traveling in the St. Augustine area of Florida at the end of this month and am considering taking my packet gear with me. Can anybody tell me what the packet activity is like there and what frequencies are in use?

--
Antonio Querubin
tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu / ah6bw@uhm.ampr.org / querubin@hawaii.bitnet

1114. Packet with an Atari ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 11:52:50 UTC
From: elendir@enst.fr
Message-ID: <2oojii$ic3@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 49509

Hello,

as you may know (I repeat it every time :)) I am a new ham, and not
yet QRV on packet. Since I have only an Atari Falcon 030, I'd like to
know if it's possible to use packet with that computer. I plan to buy
a TNC-2 modem.

Thanks and 73 from France !

Vince.

--
PSG --- Paris SG football club. | Ham radio call : F1RCS

ENST - Ecole Nationale Superieure des Telecommunications, Paris, France

1115. Re: Packet with an Atari ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 17:13:27 UTC
From: wy1z@bach.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94Apr16131327@bach.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 49510

In article <2oojii$ic3@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr> elendir@enst.fr (Elendir) writes:

Path: chaos.dac.neu.edu!grapevine.lcs.mit.edu!olivea!sgigate.sgi.com!sgiblab!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!zaphod.crihan.fr!jussieu.fr!univ-lyon1.fr!elendir
From: elendir@enst.fr (Elendir)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 16 Apr 1994 11:52:50 GMT
Organization: ENST - Sup Telecom Paris
Lines: 15
NNTP-Posting-Host: julia.enst.fr
X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.2 PL2]

Hello,

as you may know (I repeat it every time :)) I am a new ham, and not
yet QRV on packet. Since I have only an Atari Falcon 030, I'd like to
know if it's possible to use packet with that computer. I plan to buy
a TNC-2 modem.

Thanks and 73 from France !

Vince.

--
PSG --- Paris SG football club. | Ham radio call : F1RCS

ENST - Ecole Nationale Superieure des Telecommunications, Paris, France

You may want to check the archives on oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio/atari

Let me know how it works out.

73,
Scott

--

| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
| Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na |
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - ftp.std.com pub/hamradio |

1116. On-Air Encryption?..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 17:39:58 UTC
From: rwhittak@docwhitehoorse.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Apr16.173958.2447@clark.dgim.doc.ca>
Source record: 49511

Greetings from Whitehorse!..

I've been working with the DOC on a project to use digital radio in disaster situations to connect with the Internet via RF links to router stations with satellite dishes scattered around the territory. We've demonstrated the effectiveness of this system to "the powers that be", although they raised the question of security of the data stream between the remote site (the on-scene packet station), and the dish. This link would be made on pre-determined "commercial" frequencies, so the question arose as to what encryption schemes there were to bolster security of information passing over the air... Does any such scheme currently exist, and if so, where would one find it and how good is it?.. Any information would be of great assistance...

Thanks in advance..

Cheers,
Rich W.
--
Richard Whittaker: Snailmail: 1102 Pine St, Whitehorse YT Y1A 4E8
Internet E-Mail: rwhittak@orion.docwhitehorse.doc.ca
Geographic Coords: 60 Deg., 45', 53" N., 135 Deg., 7', 17" W.
Amateur Radio: VY1RW, VY1RW@VY1DX, VY1RW@VY1BBS, 145.010 MHz

1117. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 19:07:58 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2opd2e$7bh@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 49512

In article <HarrisR-150494141055@harrisr.byu.edu>
HarrisR@yvax.byu.edu (Richard Harris) writes:

> I would appreciate hearing from anyone out there using Packet on a
> Macintosh and get recommendations for a TNC to use with the Mac and for
> communication software or other nice software that would be of use to me in
> getting setup so I can monitor while I wait for the FCC. Any and all help
> would be greatly appreciated.

I use a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC with Hayes' Smartcom II for the Mac on a
Quadra 660AV. I have also heard that the Savant comm software is nice.

==
Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet Radio
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-5716 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==
(PGP Public Key now available on request)

1118. help with KPC-3 TNC.. PLEASE..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 19:29:46 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr16.152946.5563@muvms6>
Source record: 49513

Hi everyone:

I bought KPC-3 TNC and tried to install set it up. I could get TNC to talk to PC and vice versa and it keys transmitter. But the problem I am having is monitoring the calls. The LED light of receive lights up but I dont see anything on monitor. I tried all possible setting given in manual but I could not get to work.

If anyone is using KPC-3 TNC, will you please help me with this problem.UD*,j

g⇵/*K5j
Thanks a lot.

73
Dinakar
kb8phz

1119. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 19:39:02 UTC
From: david@djwhome.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <766550342snx@djwhome.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49514

In article <2od0cl$hqk@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
>>RSA & PGP would be OK, except they might be interpreted as illegal encryption.
^^^
>
>If you just want to make sure the message isn't forged, sign an MD5
^^^
>checksum of the message with your RSA private key. Since no information
^^^
>is hidden in such, it's clear that it isn't an illegal encryption.

This is exactly how PGP signatures work (I think they also include an
identifier for the key used). They use MD5 and RSA. (Note that RSA
is subject to software patents in the USA and is not exportable.)

(Actually DES is allowed to be exported in its use in authenticating Unix
passwords, although the encryption and decryption functions are disabled
in export versions. A PGP which only supported signatures, would probably
be exportable from the US.)
--
David Woolley, London, England david@djwhome.demon.co.uk

1120. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 23:44:02 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <2opt82$9p2@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49515

In article <HarrisR-150494141055@harrisr.byu.edu>, HarrisR@yvax.byu.edu (Richard Harris) writes:

Richard... as other have suggested... you can get on packet with a Mac with just a plain old communications program. There are some specialized communications programs of which Savant is one that work especially well with the Mac on packet.

If you are savy enough to get on the "networking" version of packet... you might want to try NET/Mac. There are a number of us that have converted soley to that mode over the ax.25 PBBS side!

You can find a demo version of Savant on the net as well as full up working NET/Mac and accompanying software tools to get on with it.

73 for now.... c u on the shortwaves
Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host
Ham Radio Software for the Mac List Maintainer
Internet: tstader@aol.com (files <28K) or
p00489@psilink.com (files >28K)
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NOAM
ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82] Mac
ka8scp-1@ka8scp-1.ampr.org [44.56.4.120] DOS Clone
(they're BOTH pc's!)

1121. TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-16 23:56:43 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CoDMIK.3Bs@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49516

Has anybody done anything with TI's $99 320C26 Evaluation Kit?

-Jim wa2zkd

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1122. KAM vs. PK-232 vs. ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 00:05:33 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CoDMxA.3EC@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49517

Looking for your thoughts on which is the best HF TNC
I'm not talking about features.... I mean raw quality
of the FSK Modem performance type issues....

My own experience is that the PK232's fixed freq filters
tie your hands a bit but seem to pretty good. I heard
a rumor that AEA said at one point that the 232 was better
for HF than the their DSP stuff... but that was the first
DSP units.

This will undoubtedly stir things up but let's see what
you guys think!

-Jim wa2zkd

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1123. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 01:13:03 UTC
From: Kevin Krueger <krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu>
Message-ID: <CoDpxL.A6x@news.cis.umn.edu>
Source record: 49518

Kantronics has excellent packet software for the Macintosh (I wrote it). It's called HostMaster for the Macintosh and should be available from most ham radio outlets or directly from Kantronics. You may also order it directly from me for $69.95, including shipping. Feel free to contact me for further info.

Please note: HostMaster for the Macintosh is for Kantronics tncs only (KAM, KPC-3, DE, etc). It does not work with AEA, MFJ, or other tncs (sorry).

73,
Kevin Krueger, N0IOS

1124. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 01:23:52 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <2oq338$oq0@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 49519

In article <2omq8r$cah@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>Bill Hays (billh@ins.infonet.net) wrote:
>
>
>: It would be good to "publish" the Text of the ARRL numbered radiograms
>: together with the exp[lanation of its use on the PBBS systems. It shud be
>: done periodically, say twice a year, or at least annually.
>: 73, Bill W0OMV
>
>What might even be nicer, and maybe some boards do have it, would be a
>'lookup' feature, where you could sent 'ARL FIFTY' (for example) to
>the board, and it would return the text.
>
>Mike, K0TER
>

Or just set it up to type,"d arl50" and hv it return the text from the regular
database area of the usual BBS system. Extra work for the SYSOPS I'll agree...

1125. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 01:31:40 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <2oq3hs$oq0@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 49520

In article <HarrisR-150494141055@harrisr.byu.edu>, HarrisR@yvax.byu.edu (Richard Harris) writes:
>I recently (one month ago) passed the 5 written exams and 5 WPM code and am
>patiently waiting for the FCC. I guess I will have to wait about 2 more
>months or so. In the mean time I feel that I am ready to pass 13 WPM and
>would like to get my shack setup for Packet using a Macintosh computer
>(Quadra 700 &/or PowerMac 8100).
>
>I would appreciate hearing from anyone out there using Packet on a
>Macintosh and get recommendations for a TNC to use with the Mac and for
>communication software or other nice software that would be of use to me in
>getting setup so I can monitor while I wait for the FCC. Any and all help
>would be greatly appreciated.
>
>Thanks and 73,
>
>Richard Harris

From the abv it appears you hv sufficient funds available ort are now bankrupt almost. Hi Hi
So, U might start with the PK-96. I know it'll do 9600 out of the box and I believe also 1200 baud. Then you need a radio to handle the 9600. I bought a TEKK 70 cm unit, they wrk FB. I use an Alinco DR-1200 for 1200 baud. I hv not tried to modify the Alinco for xmit (my eyesight and lack of guts hinder it after I opened the box and modified the rcv input for 9600) However, the rcv wrks FB! at 9600 baud.
I use NETNac tcpip software almost exclusively (FREEWARE-courtesy of PA2AGA et al) a Macintosh adaptation of Phil Karn's earlier code. I like it vy much!
I use a PK-232MBX but am looking for a discrete 1200/9600 unit.
I'm using a Mac IIvx.
73, Bill W0OMV

1126. Re: WA8DED (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 02:03:23 UTC
From: ab5sm@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ab5smCoDsDn.8HD@netcom.com>
Source record: 49521

RichardSmith@nrlssc.navy.mil wrote:
: I'm am looking fro the Hex code and documention for WA8DED eprom for
: a TNC2 . I have found the code for TNC1. Is it the same ? HAs any one
: tried this. TNX. 73s
: de
: N5TRJ
: nnnnnnnn

i have placed the tnc-2 code that i have in one of my ftp directories so
you can get it and see if it is what you are looking for.

ftp.netcom.com /pub/ab5sm/hampack
DED23.ROM - V2.3 for TNC-2
DEDPATCH.ZIP - Patch to V2.6 firmware w/1278 TNC

i looked through my directories and dont find V2.6 anywhere .. maybe someone
else can help us locate it .. in the meantime hope this helps .. please
leave me e-mail after you ftp the files so i can remove them from the
directory.. thanks

lee - ab5sm

--
--

lee - ab5sm Ham Distribution Net ab5sm@netcom.com
P.O. Box 50003 ab5sm@uscourts.gov
Dallas, Tx 75250-0003

Ham Distribution Net BBS - (214) 226-1183 - Login: Guest;guest

--

1127. Re: 486cpu RFI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 13:37:50 UTC
From: jdc3538@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr17.133750.9738@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 49522

In article <2975456864.6.p00123@psilink.com> p00123@psilink.com writes:
>Probably the biggest factor is to have a computer that is FCC type B
>approved for RFI. Type B is the more stringent standard.
>
>Type A is not approved for use in the home or for sale for home use.
>
>-Seth

A FCC type approval sticker is meaningless. I purchased a mailorder 486 DX2/66 PC, which emitted gobs of RFI from its unshielded plastic case, keyboard and monitor. I complained to the local FCC field office, who directed me to the FCC BBS. (Don't have the number handy, call your local field office.)

The registration number was 2 or 3 years old, for a 25 mhz 386 machine. It didn't specify the type of cabinet, keyboard or monitor.

Your options are:
- Purchase reputable brand names. Look for a decent quality cabinet. The plastic front piece should have a metal coating on the inside. Also look for spring contacts to ground that metal coating to the rest of the case.

- Complain to the FCC. They probably can't help, but remaining silent means you accept the situation as it is.

- Fix the PC yourself. You have to do this anyway if you're into digital modes that require the PC and radio to be in close proximity.

73...Jim
N2VNO

1128. Re: Packet uses? and Modem recomm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 14:09:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Apr17.140925.2233@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49523

In article <1994Apr16.000455.10257@wvnvms.wvnet.edu> un107332@wvnvms.wvnet.edu writes:
>Hi! :)
>
> I don't currently have a license, but i plan to get one soon, and
>had some questions about packet. I think I understand te basics, but the
>specific usages of it are an unknown to me. I've heard there are packet BBS's,
>but can you access the Internet through packet? What do you need to do it?

There are gateways, and all you need is ordinary packet equipment to access them, but the catch is that there has to be a gateway near enough to you so that you can access it. That's a local question you'll have to ask. There's almost certain to be a BBS within reach, and Email can be forwarded to a gateway station via the BBS network. The whole internet-packet arena is strewn with minefields, however, because of content concerns and third party traffic concerns.

> Also, I know I need a packet modem, so I was wondering if anyone can
>recommend any? Are there different types of packet modems?

There are three basic ways to go. The most common method is called a TNC or Terminal Node Controller. This is a box with a modem, a PAD, or Packet Assembler Disassembler, and channel access control firmware. The latter two functions implement the AX25 level 2 protocol. You have a RS232 port on the TNC that you connect to a computer or terminal, and audio in/out and PTT that connect to the radio. No special software beyond a simple communications program is needed on the computer, though there are packet specific programs available with nice features tailored to packet operation. There are many different TNCs on the market, varying mainly in the degree of sophistication of their internal modems (DSP, filter, or PLL), or in being able to do different protocols, such as RTTY and AMTOR, as well as AX25 packet.

The second method is to use a simple audio decoder board, like the Baycom unit, attached to a parallel or serial port status bit. The computer then runs "bit-bang" software to encode/decode the data stream. The program also functions as PAD and channel access control. This is a cheap, if you have a spare computer to dedicate to packet, but fairly low performance way to get into packet. The "modem" board is very rudimentary and won't perform very well in the presence of noise. And speed is generally limited to 1200 baud or less. It's generally "good enough" for the typical 2 meter FM 1200 baud activity.

The third method uses a plugin card for your computer that acts as a high speed HDLC channel, often with full two way DMA capability. Like the Baycom method, special software is required in the computer, but unlike Baycom, no bit-banging is required since the HDLC is done

in hardware. Typically a high performance external modem, either high speed, 9600, 19.2kb, or 56kb, or a sophisticated modem for HF at up to 300 baud will be attached. Typical cards are the Ottawa PI card, or the Gracillis card. This sort of setup is the most flexible and powerful, often used at high speed switch sites.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1129. Re: Packet with an Atari ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 14:11:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Apr17.141113.2316@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49524

In article <2oojii$ic3@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr> elendir@enst.fr (Elendir) writes:
> Hello,
>
> as you may know (I repeat it every time :)) I am a new ham, and not
>yet QRV on packet. Since I have only an Atari Falcon 030, I'd like to
>know if it's possible to use packet with that computer. I plan to buy
>a TNC-2 modem.

Sure, the TNC-2 will work with a dumb terminal, so any simple communications
software you have for the Atari, or any other RS232 port equipped computer,
will work.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1130. Re: KAM vs. PK-232 vs. ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 14:25:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Apr17.142518.2464@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49525

In article <CoDMxA.3EC@vectorbd.com> jpll@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill) writes:
>Looking for your thoughts on which is the best HF TNC
>I'm not talking about features.... I mean raw quality
>of the FSK Modem performance type issues....
>
>My own experience is that the PK232's fixed freq filters
>tie your hands a bit but seem to pretty good. I heard
>a rumor that AEA said at one point that the 232 was better
>for HF than the their DSP stuff... but that was the first
>DSP units.

Filter demodulators generally work better at HF than PLL types,
though that's implementation dependent. They handle the selective
fading and adjacent channel interference issues better than PLLs,
especially if the firmware will allow copy using mark only or space
only in case the other channel is clobbered. DSP filter demodulators
should be better than typical hardware filters, but that hasn't been
the case in early implementations. Dynamic range limits, and simple
coding models have restricted the potential of DSP.

The filters in the PK232 aren't great. Their noise floor is high and
shape isn't optimum. An external demodulator, which the PK232 design
allows, can work better. Something like a ST-6 or one of the newer HAL
products works well as a external demodulator.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1131. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 21:46:36 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199404172158.OAA08405@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49526

>: It would be good to "publish" the Text of the ARRL numbered radiograms
>: together with the exp[lanation of its use on the PBBS systems. It shud be
>: done periodically, say twice a year, or at least annually.
>: 73, Bill W0OMV
>What might even be nicer, and maybe some boards do have it, would be a
>'lookup' feature, where you could sent 'ARL FIFTY' (for example) to
>the board, and it would return the text.
>Mike, K0TER

ick. maybe it's time to consider doing away with numbered radiograms. just type in the darn message and number it (something the system could do) and away we go.

even better...someone could write an NTS composer program that would allow the not well versed traffic generator set everything up at home w/o even getting on the air and then his messages would get sent in batch form to the BBS system - maybe even using some compression to keep the transmit time short.

the nts composer program would ask for all those things people leave out today. could have a mailing list in it (yeah, i can see another onslaught of those messages sent to everyone in the QCWA directory (or whatever it was) by a W1 that didn't have anything else to do...). overriding something would be doable, but not until the program protested about leaving out the phone number and state might result in an undeliverable message...

heck, it could even send the stuff out as CW if you must. (special option lets you pick from ARL lists and correctly generates a check number and gets a message number from the originator.)

the trick is to not spend time cluttering up the air with repeated requests for information (you could get that ARL list once and keep it so you don't have to look everything up on line EVERY time...) or with a BBS ports connected to someone doing manual typing of commands.

something that might look like Aladdin or TapCIS might be the ticket.

bill wb9ivr

1132. Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 21:57:34 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199404172207.PAA09081@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49527

>would like to get my shack setup for Packet using a Macintosh computer
>(Quadra 700 &/or PowerMac 8100).

[homer simpson] ohhhhhhh 8100/80 uhhhhhhhhh drool.....

>Macintosh and get recommendations for a TNC to use with the Mac and for
>communication software or other nice software that would be of use to me in
>getting setup so I can monitor while I wait for the FCC. Any and all help
>would be greatly appreciated.
>Thanks and 73,
>Richard Harris

when i last looked, Macs come with serial ports. you need a cable to get from the computer to a standard modem (that's what the TNC will look like to the mac) and a dumb terminal program (bet you have one of those for free in the box-o-software that comes with the average computer these days).

there are fancy "packet programs" but if you have a looks-like-a-modem TNC and a terminal program, you can make do just fine. you'll have to set the terminal program to think it's hardwired to a port and not a "Hayes compatible" or whatever so you don't send stuff to the TNC that it can't understand.

usually the "packet programs" seems to be an exercise in clashing colors and noise making with keystrokes that make DOS WordPerfect a model of standardization. they aren't without their benefits, but they suffer from not being organized very well and can be insurmountable if you aren't technically up to speed on the computer side and are doggedly persistant.

i suspect that's changing, but i get along with the dumb terminal type stuff just ever so fine that i don't see a need to pay for frustration.

bill wb9ivr

1133. Binary...Intel Hex

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 22:07:43 UTC
From: dfajardo@netcom.com
Message-ID: <dfajardoCoFC4w.HF9@netcom.com>
Source record: 49528

I am looking for either (1) A utility to convert from a 'binary' format (ie: no formating) to the 'intel hex' format for feeding to my EPROM burning program or (2) A discription of the aformentioned 'intel hex' format which would allow me to write such a utility myself.

I have partially deduced the 'intel hex' format, but if I could find a complete description somewhere...

Thanks In Advance.

Doug Fajardo
dfajardo@netcom.com
--

Doug Fajardo Sysop, LABBS (CA0199@CAWG.PAR)
dfajardo@netcom.com Asst. CAWG Packet Cord. (South)
Eagle 249 (CAP) Squadron 35 Com Officer (Pacoima, CA)
WB6KNY (HAM) chief Cook and bottle washer, too!
CA0249@CA0199.PACR.CAWG(Packet) Phone(Voice): (818) 985-841

1134. Packet with an Atari?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-17 22:08:15 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199404172210.PAA09485@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49529

>yet QRV on packet. Since I have only an Atari Falcon 030, I'd like to
>know if it's possible to use packet with that computer. I plan to buy
>a TNC-2 modem.

should work if the atari has an RS-232 serial port on it. the TNC looks like
a modem to the computer (you have to set up the comm software to not treat it
as a smart modem but as a hard wire connection or other to prevent sending
smartmodem setup strings out on the air...8)...)

bill wb9ivr

1135. Re: JNOS from a 720K floppy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 01:01:02 UTC
From: tome206990@aol.com
Message-ID: <2osm4e$rff@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49530

<...is it possible to run Jnos from a 720 k floppy...?

I tried to get a minimal functioning version of Jnos for a old 386 w/ no hard drive that I use for my NOS box. Jnos was just over 700k, but pa0gri fit in 430. Dont forget you need to have your FTPUSERS file, a resionable autoexec.nos, the program executables, and a directory structure set up for /spool/mail /spool/mqueue, etc. And you want to have some room for received mail. I decided on PA0GRI because I wanted to have some reasonable mail-handeling capability.

Good luck and 73 de n9pli, Tom Eckels
{44.72.20.102}

1136. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 06:23:54 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <2ot91q$fbb@apple.com>
Source record: 49531

In article <2opt82$9p2@search01.news.aol.com>, TSTADER <tstader@aol.com> wrote:
>
>If you are savy enough to get on the "networking" version of packet... you
>might want to try NET/Mac. There are a number of us that have converted soley
>to that mode over the ax.25 PBBS side!

Just my usual reminder that NET/Mac permits AX.25 and NETROM connections
in addition to TCP/IP sessions. (All simultaneously, if different
protocols are allowed on the channel you're using.) This is true of
the versions of KA9Q's software for other computers, too.

I keep running into people who think that NET and NOS only do TCP/IP,
so I like to make it clear that they're all-in-one programs.

Patty

--
============================== Patty Winter ==============================
Apple contractor Internet: winter@apple.com
Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.4.44
"What about truth? What about reality?"
"What about the way the old ending tested in Canoga Park?"
================================= N6BIS =================================

1137. Re: Packet with an Atari ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 08:38:23 UTC
From: elendir@enst.fr
Message-ID: <2otgtv$974@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 49532

: You may want to check the archives on oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio/atari

: Let me know how it works out.

Scott,
got something called 'digipoint'. I'm gonna have a look on it tonight.
Thanks for the info !

73 and nice traffic :)

Vince.

--
PSG --- Paris SG football club. | Ham radio call : F1RCS

ENST - Ecole Nationale Superieure des Telecommunications, Paris, France

1138. Re: WA8DED (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 10:05:21 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <MIKEC.94Apr18110521@cantor.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 49533

In article <1994Apr15.020124.27624@news.vanderbilt.edu> BIDDLEAP@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu (Alan P. Biddle) writes:

Alan> In <2ojll8$43l@spitfire.navo.navy.mil> Richard writes:
>> I'm am looking fro the Hex code and documention for WA8DED eprom for a
>> TNC2 . I have found the code for TNC1. Is it the same ? HAs any one
>> tried this. TNX. 73s de N5TRJ nnnnnnnn

Alan> No, it is a different code. You can get an EPROM with the latest
Alan> code, and the docs of course, from TAPR. I used it some time ago,
Alan> and it works just fine. Of course the interface is designed to be
Alan> computer rather than human friendly, and I have always been
Alan> strange.:) My only complaint is that there is/was no version with
Alan> KISS in it.

Get NORD><LINK's The Firmware. It's a clone of WA8DED, has many improvements for AX.25 work, includes code for DAMA and has the most stable KISS mode I've found in any TNC firmware.

73, Mike (G6DHU)

1139. Re: PoorMan's Packet- Serial Interface?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 13:03:31 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <2ou0f3$3ek@acorn.acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 49534

In article <1994Apr15.163506.26103@cobra.uni.edu> conklic9391@cobra.uni.edu writes:
> The problem: the 73 article interfaces via LPT, which is fine for
>20+/- feet, but the CD office is configured so that our radio cubbie hole (and
>the coax lines to the roof) is 50+ feet from where we can put the computer.
>(our cubbie hole is filled with HF and VHF voice already). This seems TOO long
>for reliable parallel communications. Also people would like to dedicate a
>printer to LPT1 (there are no expansion slots in our donated computer).

Can't you extend the audio wiring (using transformers or line drivers
if necessary) instead of the parallel port wiring ?

-adrian

1140. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 14:22:53 UTC
From: G.POLDER@CPRO.AGRO.NL
Message-ID: <9404181422.AA07414@ganges.cpro.agro.nl.agro.nl>
Source record: 49535

>Has anybody done anything with TI's $99 320C26 Evaluation Kit?

Yes there are a lot of things done with the TI DSK.
PCTOR AMTOR and RTTY by KC7WW.
port of W9GR filters by KC7WW.
loader for macintosh by PA3BYA.

look at oak.oakland.edu for software.

Gerrit.

1141. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 15:06:02 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <2ou7kq$pqa@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 49536

In article <2ot91q$fbb@apple.com>, winter@apple.com (Patty Winter) writes:
>In article <2opt82$9p2@search01.news.aol.com>, TSTADER <tstader@aol.com> wrote:
>>
>>If you are savy enough to get on the "networking" version of packet... you
>>might want to try NET/Mac. There are a number of us that have converted soley
>>to that mode over the ax.25 PBBS side!
>
>
>Just my usual reminder that NET/Mac permits AX.25 and NETROM connections
>in addition to TCP/IP sessions. (All simultaneously, if different
>protocols are allowed on the channel you're using.) This is true of
>the versions of KA9Q's software for other computers, too.
>
>I keep running into people who think that NET and NOS only do TCP/IP,
>so I like to make it clear that they're all-in-one programs.
>
>
>Patty
>
>--
>============================== Patty Winter ==============================
> Apple contractor Internet: winter@apple.com
> Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.4.44
> "What about truth? What about reality?"
> "What about the way the old ending tested in Canoga Park?"
>================================== N6BIS ==================================
>

Great point, Patty! I'll have to remember that when I talk with people about
tcpip over ham radio.
73, Bill W0OMV

1142. Re: Wyse 50 and TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 15:27:58 UTC
From: taggartr@nic.ddn.mil
Message-ID: <9404181527.AA15482@nic.ddn.mil>
Source record: 49537

> From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!news-feed-2.peachnet.edu!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!apollo1.cacd.rockwell.com!newsrelay.iastate.edu!hobbes.physics.uiowa.edu!news.uiowa.@ihnp4.ucsd.edu writes:
>
> You probably need the TNC to keep up the DSR signal... Most things don't
> care, but a lot of terminals actually follow some of those data signals that
> are often ignored on PCs, etc... you'll prolly need to change DSR, maybe DTR,
> CTS and RTS, and if your TNC is capable maybe turn on XON/XOFF. I don't know
> from using modems and getting them to work, so don't ask for specific commands
> or anything... 8-)
> Good luck.
>

Appreciate all the help and suggestions. The final solution turned
out to be just a matter of using a breakout box to block all of the cable
conductors except 2, 3 and 7. Then turned echo on and activated XON/XOFF
handshaking. Works great now. Should be fun trying it out on field day.
Now I just have to make up a new cable and return the breakout box.
73 to all and thanks again for the help.

Bob Taggart (K8RYA/3)
8^*)
rtaggart@cap.gwu.edu
taggartr@nic.ddn.mil
k8rya@wb3v.md.usa.na

1143. Wanted PACTERM program for MAC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 16:48:04 UTC
From: szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <CoGs04.9J5@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 49538

I am looking for the program PACTERM for the MAC..I have a Kantromics KPC-3 which came with PACTERM for a PC..I am looking for the same program for the MAC..Hope someone can help..73es..Jeff

1144. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 18:31:20 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2oujlo$36a@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49539

In article <2om1ki$pkb@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:

|> Tell me what needs to be done to stop doubling, tripling, or even more
|> of messages. Tell me what needs to be done to get the time in transit
|> of messages sent via packet down from 5 to 10 days to something
|> reasonable. Don't tell me the above statements are not true. I'm
|> keeping track of the header information on the messages I deliver
|> that travelled by packet and the 5 to 10 days is the norm/.

Ok, I'll tell you what to do to solve these problems.

This is what we do in our part of the network whenever problems such
as you describe occur. Once located, the problem is usually quickly fixed.

With respect to these 5-10 day delays you claim to see:

1. Track the messages to find out where the delays occur.
2. Send this information to SYSOP@USA (or to the appropriate sysops
directly) so everyone involved knows where the problems occur,
and can work to fix them.
3. Create better routings so the delays do not occur.

If the above is not clear, then simply post a few messages to SYSOP @ USA
including the headers from these delayed messages. We can't fix anything
until we know where the problem occurs. You have not given us that
information yet.

With respect to the duplicates you claim to see:

1. Track the messages to find out where the duplicates occur.
2. Send this information to SYSOP@USA (or to the appropriate sysops
directly) so everyone involved knows where the problems occur,
and can work to fix them.
3. Adjust your forwarding or connect parameters so the duplicates
no longer occur.

If the above is not clear, then simply post a few messages to SYSOP @ USA
including the headers from these duplicated messages. We can't fix anything
until we know where the problem occurs. You have not given us that
information.

The above is simply common sense: it is how we manage the network so it
will meet reasonable requirements on delay times, etc.

Do we see delays and duplicates like this in the Pacific NW?
Yes, of course we do.
Do we allow them to continue?
No, we do not.

We manage the network to locate and repair problems like this.
They are usually simple problems that yield to simple solutions.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1145. Re: Packet uses? and Modem recomm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 18:52:07 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <2ouksn$o3c@slinky.cs.nyu.edu>
Source record: 49440

In article <1994Apr17.140925.2233@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

|> You have
|> a RS232 port on the TNC that you connect to a computer or terminal,
|> and audio in/out and PTT that connect to the radio. No special software
|> beyond a simple communications program is needed on the computer, though
|> there are packet specific programs available with nice features tailored
|> to packet operation.

Hi Gary,
This is precisely the type of description of what you need for packet that
I have been looking for for quite some time.. thank you. :)

Now, my question is, can I run audio line out from my scanner to a TNC and
just reconstruct packets from nearby machines? I know that the TNC won't
be able to request retransmission of bad packets so there will be an error
rate, but what kind of results can I expect from that setup? I'm interested
in packet, but the license is down the road and I'd really like to get a peek
at it before I dive in.

I have a PRO-2006 with an extended duck.. discone probably soon.

|> Gary
|> --
|> Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
|> Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
|> 534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
|> Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

--
Steven Jackson New York University
Assistant to the Chair of Comp Sci Courant Inst. of Mathematical Sciences
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster 251 Mercer St, Room 411,NY 10012
"Not in my head.. so I don't have to think.." -- Nik Fiend

1146. AX.25 spec sheet? (not in FAQ??)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-18 19:51:26 UTC
From: dlakelan@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <dlakelan.766698686@du248-05.cc.iastate.edu>
Source record: 49441

I've read through the FAQ and it mentions a specification for AX.25 but it doesn't say where it can be gotten.

Is it in a digital format for ready FTP'ing or do I have to get it in (GOD FORBID!) hard copy format??

Post or email fine...

--
==========
| Daniel Lakeland. Mathematics Major. Iowa State University |
| dlakelan@iastate.edu; N6VYF coming soon to a packet site near you. |
==========

1147. Re: 486cpu RFI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 04:26:29 UTC
From: "Seth M. Dworken" <p00123@psilink.com>
Message-ID: <2975804326.6.p00123@psilink.com>
Source record: 49442

>DATE: Sun, 17 Apr 1994 13:37:50 GMT
>FROM: J.D. Cronin <jdc3538@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
>
>In article <2975456864.6.p00123@psilink.com> p00123@psilink.com writes:
>>Probably the biggest factor is to have a computer that is FCC type B
>>approved for RFI. Type B is the more stringent standard.
>>
>>Type A is not approved for use in the home or for sale for home use.
>>
>>-Seth
>
>A FCC type approval sticker is meaningless. I purchased a mailorder
>486 DX2/66 PC, which emitted gobs of RFI from its unshielded
>plastic case, keyboard and monitor. I complained to the local FCC
>field office, who directed me to the FCC BBS. (Don't have the
>number handy, call your local field office.)
>
>The registration number was 2 or 3 years old, for a 25 mhz 386
>machine. It didn't specify the type of cabinet, keyboard or monitor.
>
>Your options are:
>- Purchase reputable brand names. Look for a decent quality cabinet.
>The plastic front piece should have a metal coating on the inside.
>Also look for spring contacts to ground that metal coating to the rest
>of the case.
>
>- Complain to the FCC. They probably can't help, but remaining silent
>means you accept the situation as it is.
>
>- Fix the PC yourself. You have to do this anyway if you're into
>digital modes that require the PC and radio to be in close proximity.
>
>73...Jim
>N2VNO

I bought a mail-order 486DX2/50, but I checked first when I ordered it about not only the Type-B rating, but the metal case. From what I could determine over the phone, it sounded good. It was good. I have the PC literally right next to the radios (HF and VHF) and have no problems, even on the digital modes. I did not have to do anything to chase RFI. I do have things grounded.

I don't know why anyone would keep a machine that is such a problem, unless you have the time and inclination to go through all that... If it's too noisy, send it back. After all, it's a big investment and

you're gonna have to live with it.

-Seth

1148. Packet IP coordinator for Norther Calif?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 05:52:24 UTC
From: rbauer@ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <2ovrioINN60v@charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu>
Source record: 49443

Hello,

I'm trying to locate the person coordinating ip address assignments
in Northern California. I have a very old list, which I don't have
much faith in.

Thanks,

Robert
N7TFZ

1149. Re: AX.25 spec sheet? (not in FAQ??)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 07:34:13 UTC
From: ukkt@rzstud1.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de
Message-ID: <2p01hl$hrn@nz12.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de>
Source record: 49444

Daniel L Lakeland (dlakelan@iastate.edu) wrote:
: I've read through the FAQ and it mentions a specification
: for AX.25 but it doesn't say where it can be gotten.
mail bounced, so here you go:
you can get the ax25 specs by mail from arrl or tapr.
send a msg with no subject and lines
HELP
INDEX
to info@arrl.org
or to file-request@tapr.org
a msg with no subject and the following lines:
HELP
that should you get some infos on how to use the mail-servers
and an index of files for the arrl. they both have the ax25
specs somewhere
jochen
- --
########## Jochen Topf email: ukkt @ rz.uni-karlsruhe.de
Schlehenweg 20 ax25 : DH0GAG @ DB0GE.#SAR.DEU.EU
76149 Karlsruhe
0721-756508
<A HREF=http://rzstud1.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de/jt.html>W3-Link</A>

------------------------------ End of forwarded message 1

--
########## Jochen Topf email: ukkt @ rz.uni-karlsruhe.de
Schlehenweg 20 ax25 : DH0GAG @ DB0GE.#SAR.DEU.EU
76149 Karlsruhe
0721-756508
<A HREF=http://rzstud1.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de/jt.html>W3-Link</A>

1150. Re: WA8DED (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 09:07:27 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Apr19.110727.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 49445

In article <MIKEC.94Apr18110521@cantor.praxis.co.uk>, mikec@praxis.co.uk (Mike Chace) writes:
> Get NORD><LINK's The Firmware. It's a clone of WA8DED, has many
> improvements for AX.25 work, includes code for DAMA and has the
> most stable KISS mode I've found in any TNC firmware.
>
> 73, Mike (G6DHU)
>

Where can you get this from ???

By the way, is there a Hostmode eprom which can also do KISS ?

73s de Daniel

--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

1151. Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 12:59:26 UTC
From: marcbg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <marcbgCoIC32.8x0@netcom.com>
Source record: 49446
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Well, I searched news.answers here and couldn't find anything, so ...

Does anyone have a list of Internet > Packet gateways? I use N0ARY, but
would like to find others closer to some other geographic locations.

Thanks in advance and best 73.
--
Marc Grant Voice Mail: 214-246-1150
home: marcbg@netcom.com work: marcbg@esy.com Amateur Radio N5MEI

1152. Internet <-> packet gateway?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 13:02:00 UTC
From: ansaldo@fstop.hw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2p0ko8$cjt@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 49447

I seem to remember seeing something here about an internet connected machine that will forward email via packet radio. I tried looking back, but the article(s) must have expired. Please e-mail me directly with any info you might have. Thanks.

'73 - Rob N1GMJ

--
Robert Ansaldo If I happened to have ansaldo@fstop.hw.stratus.com
Stratus Computer Inc. expressed an opinion...
Marlboro, MA it's mine, not my employers.

1153. Re: AMSAT HF PBBS MOVE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 13:20:28 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-190494092029@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 49448
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <$arts-094.1994@ampr.org>, BJARTS@stthomas.edu (B J Arts) wrote:

> SB PBBS@AMSAT $ARTS-094
> AMSAT PBBS MOVE
>
> The AMSAT PBBS will be changing frequency and modes starting April
> 15th at 1600 UTC. The AMSAT PBBS will be on a Mark frequency of 14.079,
> that's (14.181.1 AFSK LSB), using the mode Pactor with the callsign WT0N.
?
NO, actually it should read 14.081.1 (minor typing error), and if you are
running a Kenwood you will want to center-tune at 14.081.2 instead. This
will put mark at the requested frequency with space 200 hz down from there.

If you have trouble copying, remember to also check your TNC's TxRev and
RxRev settings when running inverted like this.

> The new schedule will be as follows: Monday THRU Saturday from 1600 UTC
> until 2300 UTC on a Mark freqeuncy of 14.079. From 2330 UTC until 0400 UTC
> on a Mark freqeuncy of 7.073.5 that's (7.075.6 AFSK LSB), using the Mode
> Pactor. These changes have been made to better serve AMSAT users with better
> coverage and use of a mode that many of the users have expressed an interest
> in. If anyone would like to use the Mode G-TOR, please let me know and I
> can see about setting up a schedule for G-TOR users. Please send any
> comments or suggestions to one of the following:
> INTERNET: BJARTS@STTHOMAS.EDU
> PACKET: WT0N@WB0GDB.#STP.MN.USA.NOAM
> PACTOR: WT0N
>
> The AMSAT PBBS will have updated Keps and AMSAT BULLETINS, along with
> SpaceNews and other satellite related items.
>
> 73 AND THANKS FOR YOUR TIME AND INTEREST THE AMATEUR SATELLTIE PROGRAM
> de BJ ARTS WT0N
>
> /EX

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Motorola paid a marketing firm a huge sum of money to get their opinions;
they have made it clear that they do not wish to share those of employees.

Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

1154. Re: On-Air Encryption?..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 13:26:59 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-190494092700@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 49449

In article <1994Apr16.173958.2447@clark.dgim.doc.ca>,
rwhittak@docwhitehoorse.doc.ca (Richard Whittaker) wrote:

> Greetings from Whitehorse!..
>
> I've been working with the DOC on a project to use digital radio in disaster
> situations to connect with the Internet via RF links to router stations with
> satellite dishes scattered around the territory. We've demonstrated the
> effectiveness of this system to "the powers that be", although they raised
> the question of security of the data stream between the remote site (the
> on-scene packet station), and the dish. This link would be made on
> pre-determined "commercial" frequencies, so the question arose as to what
> encryption schemes there were to bolster security of information passing
> over the air... Does any such scheme currently exist, and if so, where would
> one find it and how good is it?.. Any information would be of great
> assistance...
>
> Thanks in advance..
>
> Cheers,
> Rich W.
> --
> Richard Whittaker: Snailmail: 1102 Pine St, Whitehorse YT Y1A 4E8
> Internet E-Mail: rwhittak@orion.docwhitehorse.doc.ca
> Geographic Coords: 60 Deg., 45', 53" N., 135 Deg., 7', 17" W.
> Amateur Radio: VY1RW, VY1RW@VY1DX, VY1RW@VY1BBS, 145.010 MHz

Once we get beyond the old adage "Never answer a question with another
question," the first question I ask is the working definition of "security"

in line 5 of your query. Are you/they trying only to guarantee message
integrity (that what is received is what was sent), are they concerned with
authentication (that the entire message was not sent by or received by
other than the named parties), are they worried about some casual listener
eavesdropping and disclosure to the public, or are they planning to occupy
Internet/UseNet with militarily classified or secret messaging? The answer
to this question will at least define the starting point and weed out
methods
which may be inadequate for the task at hand.

The integrity issue is easily handled by using robust error-checking data
protocols over the RF channels. This is quite common over commercial HF,
but don't expect any great throughput on HF, especially with band
conditions
like they were for the last week! The authentication issue probably should

involve a PGP system. Casual eavesdropping is as much a problem on Internet

as it is on HF radio, since anyone can watch all the packets go by if they choose. The military security issue and serious encryption of the message contents can easily be handled using products and techniques currently available to those agencies through their normal procurement channels, albeit at rather high price tags for the mission you have described.

FLAME ON! - The public and private sources who fund the various national relief organizations and their regular operations charter them to deliver assistance to affected areas in times of need. Relief agencies who are more

worried about the encryption of their operational data than getting emergency
relief into the field during natural disasters are not providing the services
to those who need them, but to themselves instead by diverting funds from the intended use.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc. Motorola paid a marketing firm a huge sum of money to get their opinions; they have made it clear that they do not wish to share those of employees.

Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

1155. Yaesu FT-5100 and KPC-3 Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 13:45:34 UTC
From: mmjjmm@post.its.mcw.edu
Message-ID: <2p0n9u$eau@post.its.mcw.edu>
Source record: 49450

I am trying to get my FT-5100 and the KPC-3 to work togeather from the data jack. After building a cable the system receives alright but when transmitting seems to be putting out a very weak signal at 50 watts. Seems to be low audio. Anyone using this configuration who could provide suggestions would be most welcome.

--

Michael J. Malloy Amateur Radio N9WJV
Medical College of Wisconsin Compuserve 70334,3563
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Internet mmjjmm@post.its.mcw.edu

1156. TAPR NetSig Mailing List Subscription Problem Solved

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 13:57:24 UTC
From: jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
Message-ID: <jra.103.0008F533@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com>
Source record: 49451

If you tried to subscribe to the TAPR "netsig" mailing list and got a bounce message, try again. The configuration problem has (hopefully) been solved.

The mailing list is devoted to discussions of regional packet radio networking issues.

To subscribe, send mail to listserv@tapr.org with "join netsig" as the text.

To send postings to the list, address to netsig@tapr.org.

John Ackermann AG9V, moderator
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

1157. Re: Packet uses? and Modem recomm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 14:09:02 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2p0olv$5p4@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 49452

Steven Jackson (jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu) wrote:
: In article <1994Apr17.140925.2233@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

: Now, my question is, can I run audio line out from my scanner to a TNC and
: just reconstruct packets from nearby machines? I know that the TNC won't
: be able to request retransmission of bad packets so there will be an error
: rate, but what kind of results can I expect from that setup? I'm interested
: in packet, but the license is down the road and I'd really like to get a peek
: at it before I dive in.

Yes, you can. Just use the monitor mode of the TNC. You're correct that
you will miss some packets but you should see plenty of activity!

Mike, K0TER

1158. **BYTE Magazine** features DSP, May 1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 14:38:24 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr19.143824.18972@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49453
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

F.Y.I.

There are two excellent articles about DSP in the new May 1994 issue of BYTE Magazine.

The first on pp22,23 carries the title "The Engines to Make Multimedia Mainstream". This two pager covers the Microsoft DSP API and a nice half-page on the TI TMS 32OC80. The article has a pie chart that indicates a trememdous growth (728$mill to 2,493$Mil) in DSP sales from 1993 to 1997.

The second article is on pp 81-86 and has the title "Desktop Data Conferencing". There is an excellent chart showing various picture formats and the corresponding required bandwidth for uncompressed and compressed transmission. DSP is highlighted as the solution to bringing Teleconferencing to our bandwidith limited telecommunication channels. Page 84 has a 2/3 page special inset on "DSP's and the PC Mainstream" that clarifies the DSP API and the AT&T VCOS, IBM MWAVE, and SPOX. The various "DSP Operating Systems" are displayed in a brief figure on the same page. Page 86 has a table depicting 15 different alforithms (CLEP...G.711...V.32...) and their bit stream speeds and DSP requirements.

Good articles with more than introductory information.

____
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o _/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |__________|

1159. Re: Internet <-> packet gateway?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 15:39:13 UTC
From: pat@Tandem.com
Message-ID: <ColJHE.2un@cpd.tandem.com>
Source record: 49454

In article cjt@transfer.stratus.com, ansaldo@fstop.hw.stratus.com (Robert Ansaldo) writes:
>I seem to remember seeing something here about an internet connected machine
>that will forward email via packet radio. I tried looking back, but the
>article(s) must have expired.

N6QMY/BBS Internet Gateway Operating Instructions
April 11, 1993

LOCAL USERS:

Local users are those that log into the bbs via the bbs's telephone modem
port (510-795-xxxx) or via one of the 4 tnc ports (145.09, 145.79, 223.62,
or 441.50). Each local user has a bbs account that is used to customize
how the bbs interacts with the user.

Local users can set their account up so that all incoming mail addressed
to their call will be forwarded via a gateway to internet and on to
other networks (mcimail, compuserve, etc). All the user needs to do is
enter his email address and turn the feature on.

EMAIL bob@hal.com
EMAIL ON

When the EMAIL feature is turned on the packet message will be deleted
at the time of forwarding through the gateway. So care should be taken
that the paths are correct prior to turning the feature on, for instance
enable it, send a test message, and disable it. After a successful
transfer re-enable the feature. To disable the auto forwarding feature
simply type:

EMAIL OFF

Messages can be sent by packet users to the internet users via the gateway.
This applies to users at N6QMY as well as users at other bbs's. Begin by
sending a message to IPGATE@N6QMY with the first line of the message being
the letters "To:" followed by the internet address of the recipient.

KB6UCZ de N6QMY >
sp ipgate@n6qmy
Enter your subject:
Meeting?
Enter your message body:
To: bob@hal.com
Are you planning to attend the club meeting on Thursday? Give me
a call. 73, Theresa
^Z

NOTE: That the recipient cannot respond to the message unless they
are a ham and registered with the gateway. He/she becomes registered by
sending a message from his internet host to gateway-request@lbc.com.

REMOTE USERS:

Remote users are those that do not log into N6QMY directly but merely
appear from the packet world to use it as home. If a packet user checks
the "White Pages" for a remote user the entry comes back as @N6QMY.
The packet user then address his message to YOURCALL@N6QMY and the
bbs will do the translation and forwarding to internet.

It is not necessary for a person to know your actual internet address
nor use the SP IPGATE method described above. From the packet network
it appears that you are just another user at N6QMY.

WHITE PAGES:

The "White Pages" is a distributed database of all the bbs users. Most
bbs users in the US are represented in the database as well as many from
other countries. When a user chooses a home bbs, that bbs generates
an update that is sent to the regional servers and then distributed to
all the other bbs's. An entry consists of; call, home bbs, first name,
zip, city and state. When a user wishes to send another packet user
a message he/she consults the white pages (WP) for the home bbs.

REGISTERING:

Before a user, both local and remote, can send a message from internet
into the bbs system he/she must register with the gateway. This is done
by sending a message from the host that he/she intends to use to
gateway-request@lbc.com with the following information:

CALL:
FIRST NAME:
CITY & ST:
ZIP:

HOME BBS:

When a request is received the "From" field is copied directly into
a file with the requesters call. Whenever the gateway receives a message
bound for packet it scans this file comparing on the "From" field. When a
match is found the gateway uses the associated call from then on. If
there is no match the mailer bounces the message with a one-liner
indicating the the user must register.

If you currently use another bbs as home this needs to be stated
in the request. Otherwise you will be assigned N6QMY as your home.
If you choose not to use N6QMY as your home you must make sure
people know to send your message to YOURCALL@N6QMY to pass through
the gate. Your WP entry will be wrong.

EXECUTING BBS COMMANDS REMOTELY:

Many of the commands available to local users is also available to remote users by sending a message to the bbs. Here is a subset of the commands currently available.

LIST listing messages
LOOKUP look up calls in the on-line callbook
WHO call dump a users account information
READ read messages and files
USERS n display the last n users to connect to the bbs
INFO display manual pages of various topics
CD change directories in the file system
LS/DIR display the contents of a directory
WP call look a user up in the "White Pages"
HELP get help on how to use a command

Not all commands available to local users can be accessed via the gate. All interactive commands are disabled as well as commands that modify the users account.

The command parser for the bbs is very powerful and the user can form very complex requests. For instance the following command is valid on the bbs:

LIST LAST 20 BULLETINS FROM N6QMY
LIST ALL BULLETINS ABOUT KENWOOD

The ABOUT keyword is used to search the subjects of messages for a given pattern, in this case KENWOOD. It can appear anywhere in the subject line.

This is an example of how complex all the commands can become. They can also be abbreviated down to the level understood my most other bbs programs. Any of the following will give the same results.

L< N6ZFJ
LIST FROM N6ZFJ
LIS < N6ZFJ
L FR N6ZFJ

In most cases a minimum number of unique characters is needed to distinguish a command.

You can get a list of commands and a translation chart from the W0RLI BBS command set to the N0ARY BBS command set by typing the following commands:

INFO COMMANDS
INFO W0RLI

Other commands that you may wish to execute are:

INFO MANUAL
HELP HELP

HELP LIST

Now that you know what some of the commands are this is how you go
about executing them. You send a message to cmd@bbs.lbc.com
with your commands entered one per line or separated by semicolons.
For example if you want to know if three of your buddies are in
the white pages and if the bbs has any messages about the ICOM W2A.

Send to:
cmd@bbs.lbc.com

Subject: you can put anything here
wp n0ary n6zfj n6une
list all about w2a
.

The bbs will execute the commands and respond to you via return mail.

SENDING MAIL TO PACKET:

Once registered the user is free to begin using the gateway to send
messages from his host through the gateway into the packet world.
How much you have to specify of a users address depends on how much
the bbs already knows about the user.

If the bbs knows the home bbs of the user and his home bbs is know to
the N6QMY bbs, which many of them are, you simply need to supply
the call of the user.

n6oim@bbs.lbc.com

If the N6QMY bbs doesn't know of the user but does know where his
home bbs is, then you need to supply just the home bbs call in
addition to the users.

n6oim%n6iiu@bbs.lbc.com

Notice that the call and home bbs are separated by a percent sign '%'
rather then the '@' which is used in the packet domain. This is because
the '@' has a meaning in the internet address.

If the N6QMY bbs has no knowledge of either the user or his home bbs,
then you probably have the wrong home bbs or it is a new bbs. In which
case you will have to supply the full address so the bbs will know
how to route the message.

n6oim%n6iiu.#nocal.ca.usa.na@bbs.lbc.com

This level of addressing is hardly ever needed and normally means that
the home bbs is in error.

Bulletins can be sent in a similar fashion. The address is made up
of a keyword, which can be any six character word and a distribution.
Distributions are local to an area. For instance SBAY is valid in
northern CA, it probably has no meaning at all in Topeka, KS.

Valid distributions are:
ALLUS please avoid this one
ALLUSW all western US
ALLCA all California, any 2 letter state should work

So if you trying to find a cw filter for a Kenwood TS440.

Send to:
want%allca@bbs.lbc.com

Subject: Kenwood TS440, CW filter
If you have one of these you are willing to part with please
give me a call or leave message, thanks.
73, KB6UCZ@N6QMY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
.

Be descriptive, brief, and always include your full return address in
the message. Also please try to limit your distributions to small
regions. Using the ALLUS distribution really slows down the flow of
messages.

INFO ON THE N6QMY BBS:

The bbs came into being in April of 1993 and was the second one anywhere
to run the N0ARY BBS code (the first being N0ARY himself). The bbs has
4 rf ports, 1 phone port, the internet port, and is working on a voice synthesizer port.
The latter would allow users to check for messages
via DTMF from their handhelds.

The bbs itself runs on a Sun workstation under Unix. The code was
written by Bob Arasmith (N0ARY) to focus on the user. Great care was
taken to make the bbs very forgiving to the novice user but very flexible
and powerful for the old-timer. The bbs can be configured to interact
with each user differently. Some examples are:

* List messages in either descending or ascending order.

* Specify a list of keywords that the user wishes not to see displayed
when a list is performed, similar to a kill file.

* .signature and .vacation files.

* Specify how many lines the users terminal is capable of displaying
before scrolling, the bbs will feed info this many lines and pause
allowing the user to catch up and continue or abort the operation.
Similar to more.

* Users can put commonly executed commands in keystroke macros that
are accessible via a single keystroke.

A manual is currently available describing the commands and their
permutations. This manual will be available later this year as a
postscript file. Run the command INFO MANUAL to learn how to get
one via the post office. It is not available in an ascii format.

If you have any questions about the internet gateway or the bbs
in general please drop me a message.

73, -pat
n6qmy@n6qmy.#nocal.ca.usa.na
pat@lbc.com

1160. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 15:51:02 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CoIK13.8zA@world.std.com>
Source record: 49455

In article <2om9kt$qtl@insosf1.infonet.net> billh@ins.infonet.net writes:
>In article <2okn8t$c74@hpbab.mentorg.com>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
>>In article <2oh1qh$q5n@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>>|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
>>|> : In article <2oblv6$bme@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>>|> : |> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
>>|> : |> : In article <CnFLr1.Hu8@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, ostroy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (Dan
Ostroy) writes:
>>|> : |>
>>|> : |> : The days of handling traffic on 80M CW are pretty much gone now, just
>>|> : |> ^^^^^^
>>|> : |> **** WRONG!!! *** Just because YOU don't do it, don't assume it's
>>|> : |> gone. I handle a LOT of traffic on 80M (and 40M) CW and so do a
>>|> : |> lot of others!
>>|> : |>
>>|> : |> Mike, K0TER
>>|> : |>
>>|>
>>|> : I'm certainly sorry to hear that.
>>|>
>>|> : Sounds terribly inefficient and error prone, when there are
>>|> : better ways to do it.
>>|>
>>|> : --
>>|>
>>|> : Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>>|> : Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>>|> : Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
>>|>
>>|> I guess you are just not interested in trying to help. Use your
>>|> system or none at all, right? End of discussion.
>>
>>*** Flame mode on:
>>
>>So what should I do to try and help? Spell it out and stop whining.
>>
>>I guess differently than you do: I am trying to help by working to create
>>a network that will gaurantee error free movement of messages
>>anyplace in the world.
>>
>>Did I say "none at all"? No I did not.
>>Please pay attention and read what was written (it's right up there ..).
>>I said that 80M CW sounds terribly inefficient and error prone.
>>

>>Your response is what I hear from the majority of hams presently involved
>>in NTS: "Oh my, Oh my, Run Away! - the Computers are coming, and we are
>>afraid they will replace us!"
>>
>>In what way would you like me to help? By getting on 80M CW?
>>No thanks, I've done that, and know perfectly well that it is error
>>prone, slow, and can handle only a tiny amount of traffic.
>>
>>What I have been saying is that NTS fails to make use of all
>>resources available to it, and in particular appears to be stuck in
>>the dark ages of message handling.
>>
>>"End of discussion" sounds a lot like "I refuse to hear what you have
>>to say, and will continue to refuse to hear it."
>>
>>*** Flame mode off:
>>
>>
>>Indeed, not all NTS participants are like Mike.
>>
>>Some appear to understand what *could* be done, and would like to move
>>NTS forward. However from my experience they are in the minority, and
>>the "Mikes of the world" are in the majority.
>>
>> ... Hank
>>
>>--
>>
>>Speaking only for myself (but you knew that, didn't you)
>>
>>Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>>Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>>Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
>If CW/VOICE is so efficient, why does NTS highly suggest that msgs be limited
>to 20 or 25 words or less. Compare that to length of many msgs/bulls on pkt.
>bill Hays, W0OMV

I guess you don't deliver much traffic. Some of us who do, prefer not to
spend our whole lives at it. Remeber that there IS a human doing the delivery
at the other end, and that NTS traffic is often send by and received by
NON-hams.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1161. Re: NTS traffic on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 15:57:38 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CoIKC3.B2u@world.std.com>
Source record: 49461

In article <2oujlo$36a@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>In article <2om1ki$pkb@hp-col.col.hp.com>, jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>
>|> Tell me what needs to be done to stop doubling, tripling, or even more
>|> of messages. Tell me what needs to be done to get the time in transit
>|> of messages sent via packet down from 5 to 10 days to something
>|> reasonable. Don't tell me the above statements are not true. I'm
>|> keeping track of the header information on the messages I deliver
>|> that travelled by packet and the 5 to 10 days is the norm/.
>
>Ok, I'll tell you what to do to solve these problems.
>
>This is what we do in our part of the network whenever problems such
>as you describe occur. Once located, the problem is usually quickly fixed.
>
>With respect to these 5-10 day delays you claim to see:
>
>1. Track the messages to find out where the delays occur.
>2. Send this information to SYSOP@USA (or to the appropriate sysops
> directly) so everyone involved knows where the problems occur,
> and can work to fix them.
>3. Create better routings so the delays do not occur.

These are all excellent suggestions. The problem is, the folks who handle
NTS traffic are not necessarily interested in the WAY that the tool (packet)
works, just that it does work. I don't see anything wrong with that approach
to packet at all. I, for one, do network stuff for a living, and like to do
something OTHER than debugging networks when I get home.

Perhaps the packet network systems should have some sort of routine test
messages that get spread over the various paths and analyzed? There is no
real reason to rely on end users to report problems of this sort.

>
>If the above is not clear, then simply post a few messages to SYSOP @ USA
>including the headers from these delayed messages. We can't fix anything
>until we know where the problem occurs. You have not given us that
>information yet.
>
>With respect to the duplicates you claim to see:
>
>1. Track the messages to find out where the duplicates occur.
>2. Send this information to SYSOP@USA (or to the appropriate sysops
> directly) so everyone involved knows where the problems occur,
> and can work to fix them.

>3. Adjust your forwarding or connect parameters so the duplicates
> no longer occur.
>
>If the above is not clear, then simply post a few messages to SYSOP @ USA
>including the headers from these duplicated messages. We can't fix anything
>until we know where the problem occurs. You have not given us that
>information.
>
>The above is simply common sense: it is how we manage the network so it
>will meet reasonable requirements on delay times, etc.
>
>Do we see delays and duplicates like this in the Pacific NW?
>Yes, of course we do.
>Do we allow them to continue?
>No, we do not.
>We manage the network to locate and repair problems like this.
>They are usually simple problems that yield to simple solutions.

Now if the network were as well managed everywhere, we'd be all set. It
takes people who WANT to spend their ham radio time doing this. I'm sure there
are such people all over, but they are not necessarily the ones handling NTS
traffic.

>
> ... Hank
>
>--
>
>Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
>Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
>Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1162. FAQ - please mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 17:05:56 UTC
From: rohan@nutmeg.ntu.edu.au
Message-ID: <2p131k$3lc@pellew.ntu.edu.au>
Source record: 49456

Can someone please mail me the FAQ for this group ?

Rohan

1163. Re: Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 17:42:56 UTC
From: ez045506@dale.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <Colp7K.D9x@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 49457
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Marc B. Grant (marcbg@netcom.com) wrote:

: Well, I searched news.answers here and couldn't find anything, so ...
: Does anyone have a list of Internet > Packet gateways? I use N0ARY, but
: would like to find others closer to some other geographic locations.
: Thanks in advance and best 73.
: --
: Marc Grant Voice Mail: 214-246-1150
: home: marcbg@netcom.com work: marcbg@esy.com Amateur Radio N5MEI

Info is available via ftp from oak.oakland.edu
pub/hamradio/docs/packet-internet

Have fun!

Timothy McNulty N6HFS tjmcnulty@ucdavis.edu

1164. Re: Packet uses? and Modem recomm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 20:04:01 UTC
From: murphy@dsc70
Message-ID: <1994Apr19.200401.6014@gdc.com>
Source record: 49458

In article <1994Apr16.000455.10257@wvnvms.wvnet.edu> un107332@wvnvms.wvnet.edu writes:
>Hi! :)
>
> I don't currently have a license, but i plan to get one soon, and
>had some questions about packet. I think I understand te basics, but the
>specific usages of it are an unknown to me. I've heard there are packet BBS's,
>but can you access the Internet through packet? What do you need to do it?
> Also, I know I need a packet modem, so I was wondering if anyone can
>recommend any? Are there different types of packet modems?
>
>Thanks,
>
>Laurent -(*)-
>
>Please post on the newsgroup, since I think others might be interested

1165. Re: Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 20:10:06 UTC
From: garym@alsys.com
Message-ID: <Colw0u.2KJ@alsys.com>
Source record: 49459
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In <marcbgCoIC32.8x0@netcom.com> marcbg@netcom.com (Marc B. Grant) writes:
>Does anyone have a list of Internet > Packet gateways? I use N0ARY, but
>would like to find others closer to some other geographic locations.

Here is the short list of I have. It's probably not complete and some of
the older ones may no longer be operating. I haven't verified any of these
except N0ARY which the one I use.

Does anyone know of any we can add to the list? Especially any in
Southern California?
--GaryM

Internet Email / Amateur Packet Gateways

Location BBS Contact Address Date of Info
-------------- ------- ---------------------- ------------
Sunnyvale, CA N0ARY gateway_info@arasmith.com 94-04
Fremont, CA N6QMY gateway_info@lbc.com 94-02
Arizona WB7TPY david@stat.com 93-05
New Jersey KA2QHD johnd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com 92-05
Pittsburg W2XO durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us 92-05

1166. Re: Packet uses? and Modem recomm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 20:29:13 UTC
From: murphy@dsc70
Message-ID: <1994Apr19.202913.6948@gdc.com>
Source record: 49460

In article <1994Apr16.000455.10257@wvnvms.wvnet.edu> un107332@wvnvms.wvnet.edu writes:
>Hi! :)
>
> I don't currently have a license, but i plan to get one soon, and
>had some questions about packet. I think I understand te basics, but the
>specific usages of it are an unknown to me. I've heard there are packet BBS's,
>but can you access the Internet through packet? What do you need to do it?
> Also, I know I need a packet modem, so I was wondering if anyone can
>recommend any? Are there different types of packet modems?
>
>Thanks,
>
>Laurent -(*)-
>
>Please post on the newsgroup, since I think others might be interested

1167. How to build FH xmitter/rcvr pair?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 22:24:52 UTC
From: hull@how.csl.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <2p1lnkINNmob@roundup.crhc.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 49462

I am interested in building a low power, low frequency
Frequency Hopped transmitter/receiver pair for experimentation.
Is there a good source of information on constructing such a
device?

Any and all help is appreciated.

Thanks!

Andy Hull
Univ. Illinois
hull@what.csl.uiuc.edu
(217) 333 6444

1168. WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 22:44:00 UTC
From: William.Boan@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <02a_9404191944@blkcat.fidonet.org>
Source record: 49463

I have heard of people using their HF receivers, to receive the
WEFAX signal from Spacenet3 T17. Is anyone out their doing this, or
could tell me how it is done? It's the service that is provided
by Alden Electronics and is FREE as long as it is not used for personal
gain or profit.
.
Thanks, William.

***
* SLMR 2.1a * hAS ANYONE SEEN MY cAPSLOCK KEY?
--
|Fidonet: William Boan 1:109/239
|Internet: William.Boan@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1169. Re: Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-19 23:45:04 UTC
From: parker@netcom.com
Message-ID: <parkerCoJ5z5.67A@netcom.com>
Source record: 49464
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

You can try telnetting into 44.16.0.61. That's the JPL Internet link in Pasadena. They might still have the direct conference link which is a 3600 port number, so just add 3600 at the end of the telnet address. As far as I know, there is no password required. Good luck.

--

| Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | parker@netcom.com |
|---
| This signature is extra lean. It will not contain more than 15% fat.|

1170. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 02:53:59 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCoJEpz.2xw@netcom.com>
Source record: 49465

Jim Lill (jpll@vectorbd.com) wrote:
: Has anybody done anything with TI's $99 320C26 Evaluation Kit?

: -Jim wa2zkd

: --
: -
: -Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
: jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
: wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

who has the kits? anybody have an 800 number where they can be obtained???

mitch
fmitch@netcom.com

--
---
fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR in Mobile, Alabama USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

1171. ftp mail server source for ax.25 for LINUX operating system?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 03:46:04 UTC
From: tome206990@aol.com
Message-ID: <2p28hs$4b8@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49466

Hello All:

I am looking for a ftp mail server which might have the ax.25 source code and/or executables for the Linux clone for unix. I am working on getting a public access linux station available for the chicagoland area, and the ax.25 protocol for linux would be very handy. I know it exists, but my only internet access is through a service which does not yet provide ftp. If any of you reading this happends to have the code, but not know of such a ftp mail site, I would appreciate Email, so we can work out how I re-imberse you for a copy!!!

Thanks, and best 73

Tom Eckels
N9PLI
[44.72.20.102] amper net (chicagoland 145.59mhz)
TomE206990@aol.com (internet Email)
708-882-8224 Home Phone
708-677-7660 x1500 work phone

1172. Re: Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 04:30:48 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <22c3kc8w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 49467
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

marcbg@netcom.com (Marc B. Grant) writes:

> Does anyone have a list of Internet > Packet gateways? I use N0ARY, but
> would like to find others closer to some other geographic locations.

How to Use the WB7TPY
Packet <-> Internet Gateway

First, some brief operational notes:

(1) Messages must not contain any foul language, or commercial purpose.
(2) Messages can only be sent to countries that the United States has
a third-party agreement. All others will be destroyed.
(3) Messages from the internet should be less then 5K in length.
No files should be sent.
(4) If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me either on
packet radio: WB7TPY@WB7TPY.AZ.USA.NA -or-
Internet : david@stat.com

(5) Have fun. Use the gateway as much as you like. That is what it is
there for.

From Internet to Packet

Send mail to the internet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.ampr.org

The first line of text must contain a full packet address, preceded with the
word "Packet:"

For example, mail to my packet address, would have the first line of text;

Packet: wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

** NOTE: this line MUST be left justified.

From Packet to Internet

Send as private mail (never a bulletin) to the packet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

The first line of text must contain a full domained internet address,
proceeded with the word "Internet:"

For example, mail to my internet address, would have the first line of text;

Internet: david@stat.com

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

1173. Packet Activities at Dayton

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 08:33:27 UTC
From: greg@ponder.csci.unt.edu
Message-ID: <2p2pcn$7ju@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 49468

SB NEWS @ TAPR $TAPR415.001
Packet Activities at Dayton

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio April 15th, 1994

PACKET ACTIVITIES AT DAYTON '94

There is a lot going on at Dayton again this year, but here
is information on the packet forum and TAPR activities during
Dayton '94. If you are attending Dayton, we hope you can take
sometime to attend some or all of the activites. If you are a TAPR
member we look forward to you coming by the booth and saying hello.

====== Schedule ======

Friday, April 29th, 1994

12noon - 6:00pm Visit the TAPR Booth and enjoy the show!

1:00pm - 4:45pm Packet Forum, Room 4
Bob Neben, K9BL, Moderator
Speakers:
Packet Radio for the Beginner, Greg Jones, WD5IVD
Packet Parallel Connection, Paul Newland, AD7I
TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 Project, Bob Stricklin, N5BRG
TAPR BBS SIG Update, Dave Wolf, WO5H
Interfacing WX Data to Packet, Mel Whitten, K0PFX
WX Station Interface, John Bennett, N4XI
TAPR Regional Network SIG, John Ackerman, AG9V
FCC Regulatory Issues, Dewayne Hendricks, WA8DZP
Other speakers as assigned.

7:00pm - 11:00pm TAPR Hospitality Suite
Premier Room, SE Corner of Radisson Inn,
2401 Needmore & I-75
Food, Packet, DSP-93, and More

7:30pm TAPR National BBS SIG Meeting
Premier Room, Radisson Inn

Saturday, April 30th, 1994

8:00am - 5:00pm Visit the TAPR Booth and enjoy the show!

6:15pm (about) Packet Dinner at McNasty's
Maps available at the TAPR Booth
Come have BBQ with the digital crowd

8:00pm - 11:00pm TAPR Hospitality Suite
Premier Room, Radisson Inn

8:15pm (about) TAPR Regional Networking SIG
Premier Room, Radisson Inn

Sunday, May 1st, 1994

8:00am - 12noon Last chance to visit the TAPR Booth
and enjoy the show!
Why 12noon ? We typically finish up early.

TAPR Special Interest Groups
==========
At its March board meeting, TAPR created three Special Interest Groups (SIG) to help exchange information among packet radio users. These are devoted to BBS issues (BBS SIG), to information about building, maintaining, and extending packet radio networks (NET SIG), and to FCC Regulatory Issues (FCC SIG). All amateurs, TAPR members or not, are welcome to all SIG meetings. The SIG meetings will occur at the Radisson Inn, in the Premier Room Saturday and Sunday evenings.

TAPR National BBS SIG Meeting

The BBS SIG held its first meeting on Saturday evening, March 5, 1994, in conjunction with the TAPR annual meeting. This meeting will be the second of three scheduled this year.

The BBS SIG is currently considering these issues:
o hierarchical addressing
o education of users to get the most from the local bulletin boards
o education of sysops to get the most from their software
o establishing a library of case studies so we're all not constantly 'reinventing the wheel' when we set up or upgrade a BBS
o establishing a list of standard 'TO' and '@' fields

The Friday evening session will discuss these and look at what other issues the BBS SIG should begin to exam. Please come join this meeting of the minds.

Dave Wolf, WO5H, BBS SIG chairperson

TAPR Regional Networking SIG

The NET SIG held its first meeting on Friday evening, March 4, 1994, in conjunction with the TAPR annual meeting. Below is the

list of current issues.

1. Establish a collection of networking case studies for the
benefit of those implementing networks.

2. Establish a database of people interested in networking.

3. Get discussion going on how we're going to interconnect
regional networks.

4. Discuss the role of packet <--> internet gateways in
the network scheme.

The NET SIG will meet at the Radisson Inn in Dayton on Saturday
evening, April 30, after the McNasty's packet dinner. Come to the
Saturday evening session and LET'S HEAR WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT THESE ISSUES!!

John Ackermann, AG9V, NETSIG chairperson

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * (817) 383-0000

1174. ka9q nos help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 13:35:24 UTC
From: flynn@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9404201335.AA05080@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 49469

Hello,
I am looking for an ibm xt version of ka9q nos. I have ftped
the ucsd.edu directory /hamradio/packet/tcpip and downloaded the file
FAQ-1292 and it has alot of good info but not alot on the NOS files in
that directory. Does anyone have a discription of the files in
/hamradio/packet/tcpip?
In addition, there is a nos.exe file in that directory. Is that
compiled for an xt?

Finally, can anyone point me to systems other than ucsd.edu
that contain tcpip code and info.

Thanks in advance!

Dan Flynn WW3N
Flynn@nadc.nadc.navy.mil

1175. DSP-2232 WEFAX PROGRAM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 14:30:46 UTC
From: BIDDLEAP@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr20.143046.27588@news.vanderbilt.edu>
Source record: 49474

Hi,

I was wondering if anyone knows a DOS WEFAX program which works
with the AEA DSP-2232?

Alan

Recommended
four
line
signature.

1176. Re: Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 15:05:25 UTC
From: pineapp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <pineappCoKCL1.L6F@netcom.com>
Source record: 49470
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
In article <parkerCoJ5z5.67A@netcom.com> parker@netcom.com (Andrew Parker) writes:
>You can try telnetting into 44.16.0.61. That's the JPL Internet link in
>Pasadena. They might still have the direct conference link which is a
>3600 port number, so just add 3600 at the end of the telnet address. As
>far as I know, there is no password required. Good luck.
>
>--
>-------------------------------------------------------------------------
>| Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | parker@netcom.com |
>|-----------------------------------------------------------------------
>| This signature is extra lean. It will not contain more than 15% fat.|
>-------------------------------------------------------------------------
>
>
repeater% telnet 44.16.0.61 3600
Trying 44.16.0.61 ...
Connected to 44.16.0.61.
Escape character is '^]'.

pse login with '/n <call>'

wb6stw
/n wb6stw

Here is what you get. How ever it freezes.

Any Ideas??

>

--
.---------------------------------------------+--------------------------.
| INTERNET: pineapp@netcom.com (DC436) | Daniel Curry WB6STW |
| AMPRNET : dan@wb6stw.ampr.org [44.4.20.144] | E-:-) Ham Radio Operator |
| AX.25 : wb6stw@n0ary.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA | Redwood City, CA USA |
'---------------------------------------------+--------------------------'
```

1177. Packet radio info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 15:55:34 UTC
From: ron@argus.lpl.Arizona.EDU
Message-ID: <2p3j9m$764@auggie.CCIT.Arizona.EDU>
Source record: 49471

I would like to get some basic information about packet radio. I was told
that packet radio would allow one to make a connection between a unix based
host and a internet network. That's about all I know.

I would like to find out what kind of hardware is required, what software?
How fast is the connection? Right now I use a modem, is the speed of packet
radio listed in baud similar to modems? What would be the cost of a system
to connect me from my unix box at home to the internet at work? Is packet
radio similar to slip in that you establish a duplex connection and transmit
ethernet packets? Is a IP address required? How much power is required for the
transmitter and how much range can be expected. Is lline of sight required?
Is the radio connection stable or subject to noise and re-transmission of
packets?

Please respond to watkins@ssvs.gsfc.nasa.gov
Thanks,
Ron Watkins
--
Ron Watkins [ron@argus.lpl.arizona.edu] / /~~~~) /
931 Gould-Simpson / /____/ /
University of Arizona / / /
Tucson AZ. 85721 -- (602) 621-8606 (____ unar & / lanetary (____ ab.

1178. Syntors, Syntor_X

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 16:09:33 UTC
From: ELLSWORTH%BRAVO@utrcgw.utc.COM
Message-ID: <01HBEAYON00I000KKD@utrcgw.utc.com>
Source record: 49472

Gary writes:
> I had always had the impression that the Syntor was a
> programmable synthesized radio.
>
> Can anyone explain the features of the Syntor? Were there some
> early crystal controlled units with later synthesized units?
> Or is my impression of these being programmable at all
> wrong? What about Syntor X ?
> TNX es 73,
> Gary

I'm no Motorola expert, but i thought all the syntors where synthesized. (otherwise, wouldn't they have called them Crytors?:) The plain vanilla Syntor, is available in several different models for high band, low band, UHF, and 800. There are probably more. I've used both VHF and UHF models successfully on the ham bands, with no conversion other than reprogramming and retuning. (be a little careful, for each band, there are several different ranges of synthesizers, not all the ranges will work in the ham bands)

As for setting up the prom information on the radio, it's pretty simple, once you figure out all the pin-shift stuff, and frequency data for the synthesizer dividers. I'll bet the info is motorola proprietary, so there is no way I can give you any of the data or prom information, but any dealer should be able to get 90% of the data correct from the factory programer. The pin-shifts on the factory programer will probably be incorrect for amateur use, but you can fix those manually. (providing you have a way to edit the prom data)

I recently picked up a low band syntor X. Reverse engineering the programming codes on that radio is a tad more tricky. It has MANY more features than the plain syntor. All the PL and DPL codes are programmable, as are a timeout timer, pin-shifts, priority and non-priority scan lists, noise blanker, and squelch modes. It's a nice radio and covers 10 meters thru 6 meters! I'm using mine for 29.6Mhz, state police and fire scanning, and 6 meters, all without doing any hardware conversion! About all i have to do is change the antenna on the car when i switch from 6 to 10.

Sorry i can't supply you with detailed data for setting up the radio, but if you just need some info on the pin shifts or synthesizer ranges, i may be able to help you out. FYI the pin shift info and SOME of the programing information is available in

the Motorola service manual. Again, the internal specifics of the prom data is probably owned by Motorola, so check with a dealer if you don't have a GOOD logic analyzer and a lot of patience ! Maybe in another 10 years or so, the prom information will be public domain! (or at least Motorola won't care if it is handed around)

73 de brian e.

1179. Re: ftp mail server source for ax.25 for LINUX operating system?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 16:12:47 UTC
From: n4hy@runner.ccr-p.ida.org
Message-ID: <N4HY.94Apr20161247@runner.ccr-p.ida.org>
Source record: 49478

The GW4PTS AX.25 Package is available via anonymous ftp on sunacm.swan.ac.uk
in the /pub/Linux/Radio directory.

Bob
--
Robert W. McGwier | n4hy@ccr-p.ida.org Interests: ham radio,
Center for Communications Research | scouts, astronomy, golf (o yea, & math!)
Princeton, N.J. 08520 | ASM Troop 5700, ACM Pack 53 Hightstown
(609)-279-6240(v) (609)-924-3061(f)| I used to be a Buffalo . . . NE III-120

1180. Re: On-Air Encryption?..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 18:32:59 UTC
From: dfajardo@netcom.com
Message-ID: <dfajardoCoKM6z.687@netcom.com>
Source record: 49473

Richard Whittaker (rwhittak@docwhitehoorse.doc.ca) wrote:
: Greetings from Whitehorse!..

: I've been working with the DOC on a project to use digital radio in disaster
: situations to connect with the Internet via RF links...
<text deleted>
:.... although they raised
: the question of security of the data stream between the remote site (the
: on-scene packet station), and the dish. This link would be made on
: pre-determined "commercial" frequencies, so the question arose as to what
: encryption schemes there were to bolster security of information passing
: over the air... Does any such scheme currently exist, and if so, where would
: one find it and how good is it?.. Any information would be of great
: assistance...
There is a serious question of what is being protected, and what level
of protection is desired. If you simply dont want the media or the casual
public listening in on city operations, you could use something like
PGP to encrypt each message (I don't know where it is currently archived,
but you could find it easily with GOPHER). A LOT of people on the internet
use it. This would require the originator of the mesage encoding the
message before sending it.

If your reasons for needing security go beyond this level, then I suspect
the answer is no, and it probably can't be done in a secure fashion
without getting some kind of crypto gear. (Beware of the DES trap; DES
can't be implemented in software and still be in compliance with the
spec - software implementationsof DES are dis-allowed!).

Because Amateur radio is not allowed to use encryption, no development
of hardware for this purpose has been done to the best of my knowledge.

Good Luck!

Doug Fajardo Sysop, LABBS (CA0199@CAWG.PAR)
dfajardo@netcom.com Asst. CAWG Packet Cord. (South)
Eagle 249 (CAP) Squadron 35 Com Officer (Pacoima, CA)
WB6KNY (HAM) chief Cook and bottle washer, too!
CA0249@CA0199.PACR.CAWG(Packet) Phone(Voice): (818) 985-841

--

Doug Fajardo Sysop, LABBS (CA0199@CAWG.PAR)
dfajardo@netcom.com Asst. CAWG Packet Cord. (South)
Eagle 249 (CAP) Squadron 35 Com Officer (Pacoima, CA)
WB6KNY (HAM) chief Cook and bottle washer, too!
CA0249@CA0199.PACR.CAWG(Packet) Phone(Voice): (818) 985-841

1181. Ottawa PI and PI2 driver for Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 18:51:55 UTC
From: dp@hydra.CARLETON.CA
Message-ID: <CoKn2K.Gqy@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 49475

Announcing the Ottawa PI and PI2 card driver for Linux

This driver was designed for use with the AX.25 kernel support from
Alan Cox (version ALPHA 017). It works with kernels supporting NET3
(1.1.5 and higher). This is the first generally available ALPHA release,
and there are some restrictions, explained in the README.

If you are unfamiliar with the Ottawa PI2 synchronous interface card
for amateur radio, send mail with any subject/body to:

pi-info@hydra.carleton.ca

The latest driver versions (currently at 0.5 ALPHA) are available
for anonymous ftp from from hydra.carleton.ca, in

/pub/hamradio/packet/tcpip/linux

Dave
va3dp

--
Dave Perry | Any opinions stated here are mine
dp@hydra.carleton.ca | and have nothing to do with Carleton University
va3dp@ve3jf.#eon.on.noam |

1182. Re: Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 21:30:31 UTC
From: parker@netcom.com
Message-ID: <parkerCoKuEw.2n2@netcom.com>
Source record: 49476
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I don't have any idea why it is freezing up. I tried it, and it did the same for me. The only other thing that I can think of is going through the front door and giving the command to go into conference mode. I don't know how to do that on that particular system though. If it's that important try leaving a message to the operator to see what's wrong with it.

--
```
-------------------------------------------------------------------
| Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | parker@netcom.com |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------
| This signature is extra lean. It will not contain more than 15% fat.|
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1183. Re: TAPR Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-20 22:22:18 UTC
From: hansen@jane.cs.fredonia.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr20.222218.17201@penny.cs.fredonia.edu>
Source record: 49477

Bruce Langos (blangos@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM) wrote:
: In 1989 the TAPR folks showed a prototype of a 25 watt Radio with
: integrated packet(TNC). This was shown at the Dayton Hamfest. Was it
: every brought to market? I have been out of packet for many years
: and want to get active again.

No, the project was dropped.

1184. Re: Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 03:55:03 UTC
From: topolski@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <2p4ten$aun@kaiwan.kaiwan.com>
Source record: 49479
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Andrew Parker (parker@netcom.com) wrote:
> I don't have any idea why it is freezing up. I tried it, and it did the same
> for me. The only other thing that I can think of is going through the front
> door and giving the command to go into conference mode. I don't know how to
> do that on that particular system though. If it's that important try leaving
> a message to the operator to see what's wrong with it.

> --
> --
> | Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | parker@netcom.com |
> |--
> | This signature is extra lean. It will not contain more than 15% fat.|
> --

Do you know any more of these?

--
____[Robb Topolski]___[San Clemente, CA]___[topolski@kaiwan.com]____
"It's not enough to live and let live. You must chant their mantra as
well; you must repent, renounce your own values, and pronouce those of the
radical left as superior..." --Rush Limbaugh, SEE I TOLD YOU SO, Page 84

1185. Re: APRS v 4.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 05:01:33 UTC
From: msolinas@netcom.com
Message-ID: <msolinasCoLFAM.3y7@netcom.com>
Source record: 49480

Scott R. Weis KB2EAR (kb2ear@kb2ear.overleaf.com) wrote:
: I have uploaded APRS 4.04 to ucsd.edu:/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.

If anyone has some experience with APRS and the KAM, please contact me. I get an I/O error - the computer doesn't seem to be contacting the TNC.

--
"1935 will go down in history. For the first time, a civilized nation has full gun registration. Our streets will be safer, our police more efficient, and the world will follow our lead into the future." - Adolf Hitler

1186. Re: Internet > Packet gateways??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 08:46:22 UTC
From: parker@netcom.com
Message-ID: <parkerCoLppB.7Az@netcom.com>
Source record: 49481
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I don't have a list of other gateways, but you should probably be able to find a list of them from an ftp site. Try ftp oak.oakland.edu. The only other one that I use is n8fow (Detroit). That's 44.102.48.2. Good luck.

--

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | parker@netcom.com |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------
| This signature is extra lean. It will not contain more than 15% fat.|
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1187. Who is ordering GPS receivers from Motorola?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 13:05:13 UTC
From: PODNIESINSKI@SC3101.MED.BUFFALO.EDU
Message-ID: <940421080614.cb0@SC3101.MED.BUFFALO.EDU>
Source record: 49482

Greetings all:

A fellow Amateur Radio colleague (W8RIK) asked me to post this request for him .

He heard over the Internet that another ham is making a large purchase of GPS receivers (for GPS/APRRS experiments) from Motorola. Does anyone know this Hams name or how to contact him?

He would like to combine the orders for possible savings.
If you have information please contact:

Podniesinski@SC3101.Med.Buffalo.Edu

Thanks!
N2JRQ

1188. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 14:21:02 UTC
From: G.POLDER@CPRO.AGRO.NL
Message-ID: <9404211421.AA12577@ganges.cpro.agro.nl.agro.nl>
Source record: 49483

I found a distributor called "Wily" who has more than 100 left over
stock of DSK. You may refer anyone (like me) interested in DSK to
1-800-414-4144 (Wily in Saly Lake City, USA).

J. Hun Park <parkx015@maroon.tc.umn.edu>

1189. Re: WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 15:30:46 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Apr21.153046.13959@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 49484

dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
> I have heard of people using their HF receivers, to receive the
> WEFAX signal from Spacenet3 T17. Is anyone out their doing this, or
> could tell me how it is done?

The way this is done is by feeding the baseband video output from
the satellite receiver into the HF receiver. Note that the HF rcvr
must be set for FM mode. By tuning across the video signal in the HF
range you will find all kinds of specialty narrowband signals, including
RTTY and WEFAX. I'm not sure of the exact frequency on Spacenet3 but
perhaps someone else out there does. Try all the transponders, though.
You'd be amazed at what you might come up with.

John Boudreau
ve8ev@inukshuk.gov.nt.ca

1190. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 16:29:43 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CoMB5J.5Aq@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49485

Felton Mitchell (fmitch@netcom.com) wrote:
: Jim Lill (jpll@vectorbd.com) wrote:
: : Has anybody done anything with TI's $99 320C26 Evaluation Kit?

: who has the kits? anybody have an 800 number where they can be obtained???

most electronic distributors: Arrow, Marshall, etc.

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1191. Internet <=> Packet mailbox needed??? Help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 18:13:07 UTC
From: zcapl34@ucl.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Apr21.181307.52030@ucl.ac.uk>
Source record: 49486

Thanx for taking the time to read this post... The problem I have is that I want to keep in touch with my local Ham society. I do not have packet equipment here in college but I do have internet access.

So... Is it possible that someone could forward my mail onto a mailbox, and vice-versa. Is there a server that can do that??? I know there isn't in the UK as internet connections are not allowed due to third party traffic laws. Would/Could it be possible for me to get on a US mailbox???

IE: GW0TJO @ WD????? etc??? I am a complete newbie to this packet<=>Internet gateway so if anyone canm answer my question It would be appreciated. Thanx again.

Redvers.Davies@ucl.ac.uk GW0TJO

--
-----=======SMILE PEOPLE=======------

This mail is sent to you by zcapl34@ucl.ac.uk, all World Rights Reserved... No part of this mail may be re-transmitted (that means re-mailed dolt) or

1192. Re: On-Air Encryption?..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 18:16:17 UTC
From: Pj_Butts@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca
Message-ID: <Pj_Butts.4xbo@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca>
Source record: 49487

In a message dated Sat 16 Apr 94 22:54, Rwhittak@docwhitehoorse.doc.ca (ric
wrote:

R> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
R> Path: dres.dnd.ca!netfs.dnd.ca!dgbt!clark.dgim.doc.ca!news
R> From: rwhittak@docwhitehoorse.doc.ca (Richard Whittaker)
R> Subject: On-Air Encryption?..
R> Message-ID: <1994Apr16.173958.2447@clark.dgim.doc.ca>
R> Sender: news@clark.dgim.doc.ca (#Usenet News)
R> Organization: Square Hole BBS/UX - Whitehorse Yukon Territory
R> X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.2 PL2]
R> Date: Sat, 16 Apr 94 17:39:58 GMT
R> Lines: 24

R> Greetings from Whitehorse!..

R> I've been working with the DOC on a project to use digital radio in
R> disaster
R> situations to connect with the Internet via RF links to router
R> stations with
R> satellite dishes scattered around the territory. We've demonstrated
R> the
R> effectiveness of this system to "the powers that be", although they
R> raised
R> the question of security of the data stream between the remote site
R> (the
R> on-scene packet station), and the dish. This link would be made on
R> pre-determined "commercial" frequencies, so the question arose as to
R> what
R> encryption schemes there were to bolster security of information
R> passing
R> over the air... Does any such scheme currently exist, and if so, where
R> would
R> one find it and how good is it?.. Any information would be of great
R> assistance...

R> Thanks in advance..

R> Cheers,
R> Rich W.
R> --
R> Richard Whittaker: Snailmail: 1102 Pine St, Whitehorse YT Y1A 4E8
R> Internet E-Mail: rwhittak@orion.docwhitehorse.doc.ca
R> Geographic Coords: 60 Deg., 45', 53" N., 135 Deg., 7', 17" W.
R> Amateur Radio: VY1RW, VY1RW@VY1DX, VY1RW@VY1BBS, 145.010 MHz
R>

TRY USING A DATARADIO UNIT.IT HAS AN INTERNAL RF SCRAMBLER.YOU CAN ALSO USE
ONE OF THE AFTER-MARKET SCRAMBLER OVERLAY SOFTWARE PACKAGES.
I USE THEM IN COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS NOW AND HAVE HAD NO PROBLEMS.

-- Via DLG Pro v1.0

Preferred: Pj_Butts@LHaven.UUmh.AB.CA
Alternate: Pj.Butts@f3002.n134.z1.fidonet.org

1193. Latest NOS PA0GRI Version 301?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 21:21:15 UTC
From: csjdr1@news.cts.eiu.edu
Message-ID: <CoMonF.GpD@news.cts.eiu.edu>
Source record: 49488

Is there a newer version of NOS by PA0GRI version 301? If so, please tell me where it is available

Dave KD9AC

1194. Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 21:22:01 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <n1445180799.88133@gateway1>
Source record: 49489

Subject: Time:2:10 PM
OFFICE MEMO Spread Spectrum Date:4/21/94

>Andy Hull writes:
>
>I am interested in building a low power, low frequency
>Frequency Hopped transmitter/receiver pair for experimentation.
>Is there a good source of information on constructing such a
>device?

See the ARRL "Spread Spectrum Handbook" at your local radio store. I'd also snoop around to see what's available in IC's these days, given the great interest in SS for consumer products. If you have $$, take a look at the Unisys EB-100 programmable SS evaluation system (board), e.g., as shown in Signal, Vol. 48, No. 7, March 1994, p.26. You may also want to touch bases with Bob Buaas, K6KGS, who is the PI for an STA for SS experimentation (fax 714-968-6781). Good luck. And please post you findings here. Thanks.

73/Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

1195. Moving digital image data from mobile van to hospital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-21 21:22:31 UTC
From: dtucker@Erebus.rad.uab.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr21.212231.22003@cis.uab.edu>
Source record: 49390

Several months ago the radiologists in my department started providing a mobile radiography service. The service is provided in conjunction with another company that obtains the images, and the docs here read the films for a fee. To date, the way this works is a portable radiography unit is transported to the site (nursing home, outpatient clinic, etc) where an image receptor (called an IP) of a Computed Radiography (CR) system is exposed. The IP is returned to our institution where it is processed using dedicated equipment in a conventional manner. The film is then interpreted by a radiologist.

I was approached with the following question: can the device which is used to extract the information from the exposed IP (a CR reader) be placed into some type of vehicle and be used in a mobile environment. In this setting, the CR reader and the radiographic equipment would be transported to the site. At the site, the IP would be exposed and processed by the CR reader, with the resulting digital image data set saved on a associated computer system. The data would then be transmitted back to the department for processing. The hope is to reduce delays, etc, etc.

The question that I have for this group is, provided all of the other issues are worked out, how to get the data from the van back to the department in an efficient and cost effective manner? What options are available? I have read several of the posting in this newsgroup, and am wondering if "packet" would be appropriate. For this application, each image will be approx 8MByte, with 3-5 images / hour.

Thank you for your help.

Doug Tucker

--
Douglas M. Tucker, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Department of Radiology
UAB Hospital and Clinics
619 S. 19th Street
Birmingham, AL 35213

E-Mail: dtucker@rad.uab.edu
Phone: (205) 934-1905 FAX: (205) 975-4679

--
Douglas M. Tucker, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Department of Radiology
UAB Hospital and Clinics
619 S. 19th Street
Birmingham, AL 35213

E-Mail: dtucker@rad.uab.edu
Phone: (205) 934-1905 FAX: (205) 975-4679

1196. Digital signal info sources?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 00:45:32 UTC
From: fsdpr@aurora.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr21.164532.1@aurora.alaska.edu>
Source record: 49391

Hello. I'm looking for information on analog to digital conversion,
vice-versa, and digital signal processing (methods and algorithms).
If anyone knows of an FTP site or a good gopher source, that'd hit
the spot.

Thanks de N1OSN
Dave Riesz
fspdr@aurora.alaska.edu

1197. Need Poor Man's Packet Article!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 01:54:15 UTC
From: pea@wri.com
Message-ID: <Con1AF.MAr@wri.com>
Source record: 49392

Does anyone have a copy of the August 1991 73 Magazine
Poor Man's Packet article that ran on pages 8-14?? If
you do, would you please consider faxing me a copy??

I have the pmp11 program that I've been tinkering with,
but evidently there is some info in this article I need
to get the program up and running. And, unfortunately,
none of my local libraries have the back issue any longer.

My fax number is: 217-359-1761

Thank you for your help!

Bruce

1198. Running Pactor and GTOR on the Same BBS Port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 02:25:49 UTC
From: ag807@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2p7cjd$ah9@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 49393

SB HF @ WW < NO8M $62887_NO8M
Both Pactor/GTOR On BBS Port (1/2)
R:940420/1604z 62887@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

RUNNING KAM PACTOR AND GTOR ON THE SAME BBS PORT

Real time observations have shown that GTOR is twice as fast as Pactor on a 80 meter path. Although we have not been able to check the performance from different locations (but will from many locations soon), it is apparent that GTOR will be superior to Pactor.

The availability and popularity of Kantronics TNCs is quite limited outside of the United States. BBS support of both Pactor and GTOR would be an advantage. In fact, until some further support of GTOR is made by equipment suppliers shipping outside of the United States, Pactor has to be supported.(1)(2)

(NOTE 1: Not all people have Internet or a good VHF support network. I have many DX stations who use the BBS who do not have access to the Internet. Contrary to what some people (those who are opposed to HF forwarding) would like you to believe, transferring information to South America via VHF nodes is not quite possible yet.)

(NOTE 2: It appears that a number of BBS software packages will offer support for GTOR. None have been released yet although one is obviously in beta.)

Two KAMs were run in parallel by running the radio port lines in parallel. Running these to a Kenwood TS-450 showed that dual porting will not work in the FSK mode. The KAM uses a simple transistor switch to hold the FSK line low unless a toggle is required. Rather than reverse engineer that, a change to AFSK was made.(3)

(NOTE 3: Two virtually identical HF MSYS BBS systems were tested over a long period of time from many locations under many conditions. One system was operated with FSK and the other with AFSK. If there was a difference between FSK and AFSK, it was so slight that it was not measurable. AFSK is fine.)

Once the radio was run to the two KAMs, an immediate problem surfaced. Pactor operation on 3632.1 Mhz. (which is 3630 mark to a FSK radio) worked fine. A switch to Pactor showed the radios were not tuned to the same frequency.

/EX
SB HF @ WW < NO8M $62888_NO8M
Both Pactor/GTOR On BBS Port (2/2)
R:940420/1604z 62888@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

After a bit of experimentation and calculation, we came up with the
following two setup files for the TNCs.

For the GTOR KAM: For the Pactor KAM:

<control-c>x <control-c>x
<control-c>d <control-c>d
<control-c>d <control-c>d
pbbs 0 pbbs 0
intf term intf term
xflow off xflow off
flow off flow off
crsup off crsup off
prekey 0 prekey 0
pthuff on pthuff on
pmode gtor pmode pactor
delete 0 delete 0
echo off echo off
gterrs 80 space 2295
space 2295 mark 2095
mark 2095 shift modem
shift modem pactor
gtor

Now either KAM can seize the radio and respond.

THE IDEAL NEXT STEP:

It seems like all the pieces are in the KAM to allow it to
recognize a connect from any HF mode. Whether it has the
horsepower to do that kind of operation may be the problem. Using
the GSCAN function, an external program could be written to monitor
the port, determine what flavor of connect is coming in, and set
the TNC to that flavor. It could then assemble packets and feed a
BBS program some sort of Host or KISS mode information.

With XT systems going for $100, it may be possible to dedicate such
a box to doing this function. Use the XT to do the external
codework that the KAM, now used only as a modem, is feeding it.
The XT would then feed the BBS the resultant frames.

Finding someone dedicated to writing such a function is the only
remaining obstacle.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

/EX
--
73,
Steve
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

1199. Msys and mfj w/2.1.9 firmware

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 05:01:42 UTC
From: stu@ash.lab.r1.fws.gov
Message-ID: <2p7lnm$5rh@ash.lab.r1.fws.gov>
Source record: 49394

We have an interesting problem that I wonder if anybody else has noticed or solved. First, we have a 1270B with a 2.1.9 firmware ROM and as a normal tnc, it works fine. We can connect to other stations, etc.

But when we load msys and execute it, the tnc won't connect. Msys puts the tnc in KISS mode and sometimes a monitoring station (JNOS) can decode the packets. Sometimes it can't...

If we swap out the ROM with a KISS EPROM, all works fine. Is there something wrong with the KISS firmware in the 2.1.9 code?

Thanks

--
Stu Mitchell
USFWS Forensic Lab
stu@ash.lab.r1.fws.gov - or - mitchellstu@fws.gov
I speak for myself, not the US Government!

1200. Wefax software, or wefax specs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 06:34:26 UTC
From: bnowak@unixg.ubc.ca
Message-ID: <bnowak.766996466@unixg.ubc.ca>
Source record: 49395

I have a Kantronics KPC-3 tnc and would like to recieve wefax.
Is there any software on the net that can help me ?.
I would also like some info on wefax format so that i could write
some software to display it wefax .

--
73
de VE7QBN

Brad Nowak

1201. Building a Satellite. Need Advice.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 06:44:19 UTC
From: rbatra@leland.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <2p7ro3$iok@nntp2.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 49424
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hi All,

I'm a Stanford graduate student in the Aeronautics program and
am building a satellite that will be launched hopefully sometime next year.
I plan on using a TNC for telemetry data. Since the majority of the
satellites use PSK, I plan on using a rad hard version of a paccom tiny 2.
I hear they use low power (CMOS) and are easy to hook up to a transceiver
(as opposed to 9600). First, are my decisions sound?
The satellite will be in LEO, and we do plan on downloading jpeg pics
(about 20K each). 8 - 15 minute windows.
Second, what can I do about data integrity? I hear there is a
protocol called pacsat that the uosat's use- is this an easily configured
code (we plan on launching a 68332), and if so where is it available.
If there is a better/easier protocol available let me know. My major concern
is to resume a download if the window is not long enough to retrieve a
picture.
Third, using a store bought TNC 1200 baud, will I have any problems
uploading. Will Doppler's effect be a problem?

Thanks in advance,

Rajesh Batra
rbatra@leland.stanford.edu

1202. Re: 486cpu RFI Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 07:45:53 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <ConHKI.E74@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 49396

Seth M. Dworken (p00123@psilink.com) wrote:
: >DATE: Sun, 17 Apr 1994 13:37:50 GMT
: >FROM: J.D. Cronin <jdc3538@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
: >
: >In article <2975456864.6.p00123@psilink.com> p00123@psilink.com writes:
: >>Probably the biggest factor is to have a computer that is FCC type B
: >>approved for RFI. Type B is the more stringent standard.
: >>
: >>Type A is not approved for use in the home or for sale for home use.
: >>
: >>-Seth
: >
: >A FCC type approval sticker is meaningless. I purchased a mailorder
: >486 DX2/66 PC, which emitted gobs of RFI from its unshielded
: >plastic case, keyboard and monitor. I complained to the local FCC
: >field office, who directed me to the FCC BBS. (Don't have the
: >number handy, call your local field office.)
More deleted...

FCC type approval is even more meaningless in the UK!!

However It should be noted that Just about everything in my house throws out rf noise. Even my Psion organiser.

I used a friends ICR1 to trace mains cabling in my house because I

accidently discovered that my mains radiates noise on about 120MHz!!!

Acually in all honesty I think that the ICR1 was capacitively coupling into the mains and using it as an aerial. Thus rasing the received noise floor. Who knows?

As to my 486. Well I just try and keep my aerials as far away as possible.

Have fun.

John B

1203. Re: WA8DED (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 12:05:12 UTC
From: hilbigva@rzsun2.RZ.Uni-Augsburg.DE
Message-ID: <ContKo.GBH@Yuri.CC.Uni-Augsburg.DE>
Source record: 49397

In article <1994Apr19.110727.1@ugun2a>, pfund@uni2a.unige.ch writes:
|> In article <MIKEC.94Apr18110521@cantor.praxis.co.uk>, mikec@praxis.co.uk (Mike Chace)
writes:
|> > Get NORD><LINK's The Firmware. It's a clone of WA8DED, has many
|> > improvements for AX.25 work, includes code for DAMA and has the
|> > most stable KISS mode I've found in any TNC firmware.
[snip]
|> Where can you get this from ???
|>
|> By the way, is there a Hostmode eprom which can also do KISS ?

According what I wrote to richard_smith@nrl7350.nrlssc.navy.mil (richard smith)

----------8<----------
richard smith writes:
> Hi There.. Tnx for the information. I tried ucsd.edu and found the

OK, I tried 'archie'. After looking around a quarter or so, I found following:

Host ftp.funet.fi (128.214.248.6)
Last updated 04:32 8 Apr 1994

Location: /pub/ham/packet/eproms
FILE -rw-rw-r-- 15742 bytes 03:00 28 Nov 1992 tf23pk88.zip

Location: /pub/ham/packet/misc
FILE -rw-r--r-- 20874 bytes 03:00 19 Oct 1991 tf23.lzh
FILE -rw-r--r-- 128680 bytes 09:51 4 Oct 1993 tf23src.zip
FILE -rw-r--r-- 30998 bytes 09:50 4 Oct 1993 tf24a.zip
FILE -rw-r--r-- 30956 bytes 09:50 4 Oct 1993 tf24c27.zip
FILE -rw-r--r-- 16256 bytes 13:07 27 Dec 1993 tf26_10.lzh

I ftp'ed tf24c27.zip, and it looks like this contains documentation
along with eprom code. However, it is packed by pkzip 2.0 so that my
(public) unzip decode under unix cannot unpack it.

tf23src.zip looks like a source code - but I don't think that the
compiler and assembler are part of this archive.

[snip]

If you cannot fetch tf2*.zip from ftp.funet.fi or whereever, give me a note
and I mail it to you. Just do the same if it happens, that this isn't the
right eprom (but I don't think that any TNC1's are supported in 1993)
and you need the eproms I use at home.

----------8<----------

If it dosen't help you, I can fetch my configuration at home and make
it available via public ftp. But I only do it by request.

Note that I have the complete source code of
Nord><Link TheFirmware and Nord><Link TheNet, too.

However, TheNet is not up to date and does not contain DAMA.
TheFirmware contains DAMA and those tree modes:
WA8DED, HostMode and KISS/SMACK. SMACK is the KISS mode with
Checksum-Extension mainly used for WAMPES nowadays.

I also run TOP (The Other Packet), which is written in Turbo Pascal
and contains many features like:
Macros
RUN-Directory
AutoBin
AutoBoxBin (for DieBox)
TFPCR/TFPCX support

On request I can put it in public FTP, too.

But please request by e-mail what you want!
I don't want to fill the FTP server with unneccesary data.
--
Sincerely yours, \ | | /nick Tino hilbig@uni-augsburg.de
Mit freundlichen Gr"u"sen, \ |-| finger hilbigva@ftp.uni-augsburg.de
Valentin Hilbig \| | Packet Radio dg8mgv @ db0sao.deu.eu
GCS 1.0.1: d? p- c+++ l++ u++ e+@ m+ s !n h+(*) f- g+ w+++ t++ r- !y
Nobody is perfect. I am too.

1204. Re: DOOM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 12:09:37 UTC
From: hilbigva@rzsun2.RZ.Uni-Augsburg.DE
Message-ID: <Conts2.GFH@Yuri.CC.Uni-Augsburg.DE>
Source record: 49398

In article <205@envirolaw.win.net>, slc@envirolaw.win.net (Stephen L. Castner) writes:
|> Could you play DOOM over packet? It would be really cool if you
|> could!

I don't know exactly, what DOOM is (say: I never played it), but I
think you need a high speed packet interface then and a free QRG :)

PS: Just kidding like you.
-
Sincerely yours, \ | | /nick Tino hilbig@uni-augsburg.de
Mit freundlichen Gr"u"sen, \ |-| finger hilbigva@ftp.uni-augsburg.de
Valentin Hilbig \| | Packet Radio dg8mgv @ db0sao.deu.eu
GCS 1.0.1: d? p- c+++ l++ u++ e+@ m+ s !n h+(*) f- g+ w+++ t++ r- !y
Nobody is perfect. I am too.

1205. Full Internet access from '94 Dayton Hamvention

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 12:10:48 UTC
From: apontej@dmapub.dma.org
Message-ID: <Contu2.7vt@dmapub.dma.org>
Source record: 49399

Distribution: world

As a courtesy to visiting hams at the Dayton Hamvention.
There is a posibility I may provide some internet access from the Hamvention
floor. I plan to request the partial use of a phone that can connect to a full
internet node. you will need your site IP # if you wish to telnet to your node
to check your email or check on the family. This site is part of the
DMA is another non-profit organization not quite aas the sponsor of Hamvention that
has a ComputerFest in the fall the weekend before the Labor day weekend. It takes tthe
whole Hara Arena.. since we are not quite as Hamvention yet the parking lot is
used for parking not a flea market. anyone interested in that please call the
DMA information line (513) 848-6DMA or email to kwaterb@dmapub.dma.org o
or myself for further information. If I can get the ok from the Forums Chairperson
Ron Moorfield a terminal with modem may be available for some limited use.

I plan to be working the show at the Speakers & Forums table... last year that
was near the conferrence rooms area. For those interested in doing a
CQ WPX MultiOperator SIngle Transmitter COntest Station with a contest QSO rate
of 300 per hour max that could be sustain over a 48 hour contest period
if there were enough WPX to keep it busy that would be a total of 14.4 qso
contacts.. the premise is to win by sheer volume of 14,400 as a goal.
You can then use the multitplier on lets say 60% of the 8,640 will give you a
decent score. So anyone interested in particiapting in am impromtu meeting
contact me via email, at the forums speaker table or call me at 643-2724 (513)

hope to see you at the Hamvention
73's de KP4UY.... Jose'

1206. Re: On-Air Encryption?..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 12:25:50 UTC
From: hilbigva@rzsun2.RZ.Uni-Augsburg.DE
Message-ID: <ConuJ2.Gt6@Yuri.CC.Uni-Augsburg.DE>
Source record: 49400

In article <dfajardoCoKM6z.687@netcom.com>, dfajardo@netcom.com (Douglas Fajardo) writes:
|> Richard Whittaker (rwhittak@docwhitehoorse.doc.ca) wrote:
[snip]
|> : I've been working with the DOC on a project to use digital radio in disaster
|> : situations to connect with the Internet via RF links...
|> <text deleted>
|> :.... although they raised
|> : the question of security of the data stream between the remote site (the
|> : on-scene packet station), and the dish. This link would be made on
|> : pre-determined "commercial" frequencies, so the question arose as to what
|> : encryption schemes there were to bolster security of information passing
|> : over the air... Does any such scheme currently exist, and if so, where would
|> : one find it and how good is it?.. Any information would be of great
|> : assistance...
|> There is a serious question of what is being protected, and what level
|> of protection is desired. If you simply dont want the media or the casual
[snip]
|> use it. This would require the originator of the mesage encoding the
|> message before sending it.
|>
|> If your reasons for needing security go beyond this level, then I suspect
|> the answer is no, and it probably can't be done in a secure fashion

Definitively not. Check out KERBEROS, the Berkeley TCP/ip extension found in
BSD compatible Unix(tm) systems like BSDI etc.

However, KERBEROS is protected by american law and the supporting DES
hardware is under export restriction.
But DES is freely available here in Europe and in the rest of the
world, because algorithms can only be patented in US.
Running KERBEROS without DES hardware would be a bottleneck and slow
down the machine too much, because KERBEROS is designed to work in
Ethernet speed ... So KERBEROS is very interesting, but I don't know
any place where it is used.

|> without getting some kind of crypto gear. (Beware of the DES trap; DES
|> can't be implemented in software and still be in compliance with the
|> spec - software implementationsof DES are dis-allowed!).
|>
|> Because Amateur radio is not allowed to use encryption, no development
|> of hardware for this purpose has been done to the best of my knowledge.

There is no HAM implementation AFAIK. But there is no problem to
interconnect two Systems protected by KERBEROS over two Packet Gateways.
Richard wrote about "commercial" frequencies, so crypted signals should

be no legal problem.
--
Sincerely yours, \ | | /nick Tino hilbig@uni-augsburg.de
Mit freundlichen Gr"u"sen, \ |-| finger hilbigva@ftp.uni-augsburg.de
Valentin Hilbig \| | Packet Radio dg8mgv @ db0sao.deu.eu
GCS 1.0.1: d? p- c+++ l++ u++ e+@ m+ s !n h+(*) f- g+ w+++ t++ r- !y
Nobody is perfect. I am too.

1207. Unsubscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 13:15:10 UTC
From: Burchfie@BBN.COM
Message-ID: <199404221412.HAA01499@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49401

```
Unsubscribe
```

1208. Re: help with KPC-3 TNC.. PLEASE..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 16:51:04 UTC
From: wolfman@p-cove.UUCP
Message-ID: <TN17kc1w165w@p-cove.UUCP>
Source record: 49415

desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu writes:

> Hi everyone:
>
> I bought KPC-3 TNC and tried to install set it up. I could get TNC to
> talk to PC and vice versa and it keys transmitter. But the problem I am
> having is monitoring the calls. The LED light of receive lights up but
> I dont see anything on monitor. I tried all possible setting given in
> manual but I could not get to work.
>
> If anyone is using KPC-3 TNC, will you please help me with this problem.UD*,j
>
> g#/*K5j
> Thanks a lot.
>
> 73
> Dinakar
> kb8phz
>

Make sure you have MONITOR ON. It is possible that you can't quite
recieve the stations that are transmitting.

See ya.

73 de Aaron
KB8PFZ

---

wolfman@p-cove.uucp (Aaron Smith)
Amateur radio station KB8PFZ

1209. Doom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 18:51:04 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <767040761-0-16944@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49402

You theoretically *could* play Doom over ham radio, but I believe it
likes to have around 10K/second to run... 1K/sec bare minimum. Not gonna
happen on packet 8-), especially if you are talking any signifcant distance.

1210. homemade PACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 19:48:56 UTC
From: parker@Everest.Tandem.COM
Message-ID: <CooF1K.Cz6@dsg.tandem.com>
Source record: 49403

I am wanting to build a packet system from scratch.
I need information on the following:

packet modem ic's
packet schematics
packet protocol
packet etc. software for PC

I am presently going to experiment with the AMD 7910 Modem ic.
I would like to know about some newer modem chips, especially
useful for packet radio.

I am also interested in getting setup for direct satelite communication.
I need info. on that, and tracking software.

If anyone can help me, I would appreciate it.

thanks,

Parker

1211. Re: Who is ordering GPS receivers from Motorola?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 21:00:09 UTC
From: pavelow3@aol.com
Message-ID: <2p9dsp$lq2@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49404

In article <940421080614.cb0@SC3101.MED.BUFFALO.EDU>,
PODNIESINSKI@SC3101.MED.BUFFALO.EDU writes:

I heard about the group purchase as well but can't find any details.. If you
find out please forward me a copy. (I'll do same). Thanks

ND0C/4
Al White
Pavelow3@aol.com

1212. Baycom Version?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-22 22:25:08 UTC
From: jbm@albert.stu.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <2p9is4$4mm@usenet.rpi.edu>
Source record: 49418

What is the newest baycom version?

JB Murdico
jbm@albert.stu.rpi.edu

1213. Re: Moving digital image data from mobile van to hospital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-23 11:58:42 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <JsH9kc4w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 49405

dtucker@Erebus.rad.uab.edu (Douglas M. Tucker) writes:

> The question that I have for this group is, provided all of the other
> issues are worked out, how to get the data from the van back to the
> department in an efficient and cost effective manner? What options are
> available? I have read several of the posting in this newsgroup, and
> am wondering if "packet" would be appropriate. For this application,
> each image will be approx 8MByte, with 3-5 images / hour.

We were presented with a similar problem several years ago. It involved remote clinics in northern Canada transmitting x-ray images to two hospitals in Montreal and Toronto. At the time, it was determined that the images could be compressed to 3 MBytes, but even at that we needed a T1 line to the sites. At 40 Mbytes/hour, it sounds like you would still need the same thing, unless you could do it via microwave. I'm not up-to-date on commercial uses of packet, but here even 9600 baud tends to be a stretch, and that wouldn't be nearly fast enough.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

1214. Re: On-Air Encryption?..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-23 15:32:58 UTC
From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
Message-ID: <NPR9kc1w165w@ham.almanac.bc.ca>
Source record: 49406

CSLE87@email.mot.com (Karl Beckman) writes:

> In article <1994Apr16.173958.2447@clark.dgim.doc.ca>,
> rwhittak@docwhitehoorse.doc.ca (Richard Whittaker) wrote:
>
> > Greetings from Whitehorse!..
> >
> > I've been working with the DOC on a project to use digital radio in disaste
> > situations to connect with the Internet via RF links to router stations wit
> > satellite dishes scattered around the territory. We've demonstrated the
> > effectiveness of this system to "the powers that be", although they raised
> > the question of security of the data stream between the remote site (the
> > on-scene packet station), and the dish. This link would be made on
> > pre-determined "commercial" frequencies, so the question arose as to what
> > encryption schemes there were to bolster security of information passing
> > over the air... Does any such scheme currently exist, and if so, where woul
> > one find it and how good is it?.. Any information would be of great
> > assistance...
> >
> > Thanks in advance..
> >
> > Cheers,
> > Rich W.
> > --
> > Richard Whittaker: Snailmail: 1102 Pine St, Whitehorse YT Y1A 4E8
> > Internet E-Mail: rwhittak@orion.docwhitehorse.doc.ca
> > Geographic Coords: 60 Deg., 45', 53" N., 135 Deg., 7', 17" W.
> > Amateur Radio: VY1RW, VY1RW@VY1DX, VY1RW@VY1BBS, 145.010 MHz
>
> Once we get beyond the old adage "Never answer a question with another
> question," the first question I ask is the working definition of "security"
>
> in line 5 of your query. Are you/they trying only to guarantee message
> integrity (that what is received is what was sent), are they concerned with
> authentication (that the entire message was not sent by or received by
> other than the named parties), are they worried about some casual listener
> eavesdropping and disclosure to the public, or are they planning to occupy
> Internet/UseNet with militarily classified or secret messaging? The answer
> to this question will at least define the starting point and weed out
> methods
> which may be inadequate for the task at hand.
>
> The integrity issue is easily handled by using robust error-checking data
> protocols over the RF channels. This is quite common over commercial HF,

> but don't expect any great throughput on HF, especially with band
> conditions
> like they were for the last week! The authentication issue probably should
> involve a PGP system. Casual eavesdropping is as much a problem on Internet
>
> as it is on HF radio, since anyone can watch all the packets go by if they
> choose. The military security issue and serious encryption of the message
> contents can easily be handled using products and techniques currently
> available to those agencies through their normal procurement channels,
> albeit at rather high price tags for the mission you have described.
>

I've tried to email you, Richard, but it bounced. If you're simply going
to use packet style tncs and radios to carry the info on commercial
frequencies, AEA had a commercial version of the PK-87 that encrypted the
traffic. That sounds more like what you had in mind.

73, Bob.

Robert Smits There is *no* idiotproof filter.
VE7EMD Idiots are proof against anything!
Ladysmith B.C. - Richard Chycoski, VE7CVS
e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca

1215. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-23 15:39:48 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Copy6C.KEK@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49407

G.POLDER@CPRO.AGRO.NL wrote:
: I found a distributor called "Wily" who has more than 100 left over
: stock of DSK. You may refer anyone (like me) interested in DSK to
: 1-800-414-4144 (Wily in Saly Lake City, USA).

: J. Hun Park <parkx015@maroon.tc.umn.edu>

Does "left over" perhaps imply a better price?

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1216. NEWS: TAPR Internet Access

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-23 17:59:48 UTC
From: greg@ponder.csci.unt.edu
Message-ID: <2pbnmk$827@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 49408

```
SB TAPR @ TAPR $TAPR421.001
NEWS: TAPR Internet Access

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio April 21st, 1994
------------------------------------------------------------------------

TAPR INTERNET INFORMATION

------------------------------------------------------------------------

The TAPR Internet server has been getting more and more activity as of
recently. TAPR has also instigated mail list for three of its groups.
These are BBSSIG, NETSIG, and TAPR-BB.

o BBSSIG is the mail group for the BBS Special Interest Group
o NETSIG is the mail group for the Network Special Interest Group
o TAPR-BB is the mail group for TAPR bulletins.

To subscribe to these lists, simply send mail to 'listserv@tapr.org',
include in the message body the command:

join groupname

Example:
join bbssig
join netsig
join tapr-bb

When you get tired of one of these groups the command to remove yourself is:

unjoin groupname

Example:
unjoin bbssig

-----

'listserv@tapr.org' can also be used to access TAPR's file system.
The electronic issue of the PSR (Packet Status Regiester) is now being made
available via the server as a file. If your club editor is looking
for packet articles and information to republish, this is a great source.
To get more information, send Internet mail to 'listserv@tapr.org' and
include in the message of the body the command 'help'.

-----

The TAPR Software Library is now available via anonymous FTP. You can
access the library by ftp access to 'ftp.hereford.ampr.org' in the directory
pub/hamradio/tapr. Login in as 'anonymous', with a password of
```

'your_account@internet_address'.

Thanks to Bill Beech, NJ7P, and company for providing this space and service.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

/EX

1217. Baycom mail list/help??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-23 22:30:36 UTC
From: pea@wri.com
Message-ID: <CoqH71.Kqq@wri.com>
Source record: 49409

Can anyone tell me if there is a mailing list for Baycom? Also, anyone know of some place I can get english versions of the docs??

Thanks -

Bruce,N9WKE

1218. Re: **BYTE Magazine** features DSP, May 1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-23 22:56:38 UTC
From: eac@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CoqIEE.AvC@world.std.com>
Source record: 49413
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <1994Apr19.143824.18972@midway.uchicago.edu> khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) writes:

>timedia Mainstream". This two pager covers the Microsoft DSP API

Is microsoft going to try to have an API for everything? Next it will
be MSDOS for DSP.

Or perhaps a ham receiver control API? Hummm, maybe not a bad idea!

73 Eric eac@world.std.com

1219. AX.25 Library Available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-23 23:13:48 UTC
From: rbatra@leland.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <2pca3c$iun@nntp2.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 49410

Hi All,

Is there an AX.25 library available? I would like to send down my
data through a library which would create an AX.25 packet and then either
return this information to me so I can pipe it through the serial port or
have it do that for me. I would like the source for the 68000 series
or in C.

Thanks in advance,

Rajesh Batra
rbatra@leland.stanford.edu

1220. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-24 02:55:00 UTC
From: CALAVIAN@delphi.COM
Message-ID: <01HBJ51HVK6A9PQ2AG@delphi.com>
Source record: 49414

unsubscribe

1221. Packet<==>Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-24 10:06:39 UTC
From: zcapl34@ucl.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Apr22.142707.40777@ucl.ac.uk>
Source record: 49417

Hi there, thanks for taking the time to read this.

I am a student in London who wants to send packets (as in mail) to my friends at home. Does anyone know anybody who can forward my mail on and off the packet net. IE: I packet BBS which I can use through internet. If anyone can help it would be most appreciated. The BBS can be anywhere in the world, EMail address'? Telnet address'???

Any help will be much appreciated.

GW0TJO a.k.a. redvers.davies@ucl.ac.uk

P.S. I will mail copies of my licence to anyone who needs it to prove I am licienced.. Thanks again.

--
----------=======SMILE PEOPLE=======------

This mail is sent to you by zcapl34@ucl.ac.uk, all World Rights Reserved...
No part of this mail may be re-transmitted (that means re-mailed dolt) or

1222. Starting in packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-24 10:55:09 UTC
From: uad1123@tdc.dircon.co.uk
Message-ID: <uad1123.767184717@tdc>
Source record: 49411

I'm intrigued by packet radio and would like to experiment -
but I suppose I need to be a licenced radio amateur? I'm in
the UK. Is there a specialised form of licence for those wanting
to stick to packet, or do you have to learn morse etc? What
is the packet scene like in the UK - active, or what?

Graeme Lyall
uad1123@dircon.co.uk

1223. Info On Modem Chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-24 13:24:51 UTC
From: ag807@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2pdrv3$pod@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 49412

SB MODEM @ ALLUS < NO8M $2504_NO8M
Info On Modem Chips?
R:940423/1513z 2504@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

I am searching for reference materials on modem ICs such as the
TCM-3105 and the AMD-7910. I would also like to find a data
sheet and supplier for the AMD-7910. I am specifically looking
for a modem chip that could be utilized for HF applications.
Any information would be apprciated.
73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

/EX
--
73,
Steve
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

1224. Re: On-Air Encryption?..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-24 17:19:51 UTC
From: hamilton@BIX.com
Message-ID: <hamilton.767207991@BIX.com>
Source record: 49416

dfajardo@netcom.com (Douglas Fajardo) writes:

>... (Beware of the DES trap; DES
>can't be implemented in software and still be in compliance with the
>spec - software implementationsof DES are dis-allowed!).

Pay no attention to the hardware-only requirement of the spec unless
you're trying to sell to U.S. government. No one else cares. For
anyone else, the issue is simply this: if I put in clear text, do
I get cipher text out that matches what DES specifies I should get?
If you do, it's DES.

Anyway, even if you sell to the government, the hardware-only issue
gets pretty silly when some vendors simply "black box" a micro or
bit-slice processor with a software (or microcode) implementation of
DES in ROM and call it hardware.

Regards,
Doug Hamilton KD1UJ hamilton@bix.com Ph 508-358-5715
Hamilton Laboratories, 13 Old Farm Road, Wayland, MA 01778-3117, USA

1225. Re: Info On Modem Chip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-24 19:34:38 UTC
From: seymour@netcom.com
Message-ID: <seymourCos3pr.AKv@netcom.com>
Source record: 49419

In article <2pdrv3$pod@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>,
Steve Wolf <ag807@cleveland.Freenet.Edu> wrote:
>
>SB MODEM @ ALLUS < NO8M $2504_NO8M
>Info On Modem Chips?
>R:940423/1513z 2504@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
>
>I am searching for reference materials on modem ICs such as the
>TCM-3105 and the AMD-7910. I would also like to find a data
>sheet and supplier for the AMD-7910. I am specifically looking
>for a modem chip that could be utilized for HF applications.
>Any information would be apprciated.

You might just call AMD. I did and received a "Modem Technical Manual"
and a 40 page data sheet both for the AM7910/AM7911 just for asking.

>73,
>Steve
>NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
>
>/EX
>--
>73,
>Steve
> ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
> NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

Ken Seymour
seymour@ast.saic.com
KN6QC
--
Ken Seymour
seymour@ast.saic.com

1226. Re: Baycom mail list/help??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-24 22:01:19 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Apr24170119@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 49340

```
As for the docs, they were included on the disks for versions up
through 1.4, but the ver 1.5 is being handled differently.
You have to buy the manual from a dealer authorized by the German
authors. The only one I know is PacComm. They sell a nice package
(modem, manual, disk), but I haven't heard of anyone else
selling ver 1.5 docs. -pat
--
*------------------------------------------------------------*
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *
```

1227. Linux and TCP/IP packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 08:32:29 UTC
From: tedwards@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <2pfv6t$7p5@mojo.eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 49420

What is the best way for a Linux system already on the internet via
a ethernet Lan to also be on AX.25 TCP/IP via a TNC hooked into a
serial port?

Do I want Jnos or the GW4PTS AX.25 Package?

-Thomas
N3HAU

1228. KAM/KPC4-to-ICW2A Connection - HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 12:51:02 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Apr25.125102.22377@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 49428

Hello.

Thank you for reading this posting.

I need help in getting a KAM (or KPC4) connected to my Icom W2A
dual-band handheld.

I have a cable already made up that allows me to transmit but I am having
tremendous difficulty finding a configuration that will allow me to receive.
The problem only exists when I try to use the KAM-W2A combo on 2m. The
system seems to work OK on 440 because the PTT line goes to jack SP1, while
the audio is taken from jack SP2. (This is not possible on 2m, though.)

Although specific instructions are desired, any general advice is also
welcomed. Please respond by internet e-mail to RUMBALJ@GOV.ON.CA.

Thanks, in advance, for your help.

John Rumball, VA3BUS

--
: : John E. Rumball
: ... :.. :.. Sudbury, ON
:.: :.: : : : : rumbalj@gov.on.ca
=============== va3bus@ve3wnm.#ne.on.ca.noam

1229. KA9Q NOS - Support for KAM/KPC4???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 13:46:11 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Apr25.134611.8277@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 49429

Hello. Thank you for reading this posting.

I have just begun to play with the "901130" version of KA9Q's NOS and I am wondering if it supports the use of dual-port tncs like the KAM and KPC4??

If so, how can I get NOS to recognize and use both tnc ports at the same time??

If you have any advice for me, please send internet e-mail to me at RUMBALJ@GOV.ON.CA.

Thank you.

John Rumball, VA3BUS

--
: : John E. Rumball
: ... :.. :.. Sudbury, ON
:.: :.: : : : : rumbalj@gov.on.ca
=============== va3bus@ve3wnm.#ne.on.ca.noam

1230. need popular HF packet freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 13:59:16 UTC
From: dino@cam.org
Message-ID: <dino-250494085916@dino.hip.cam.org>
Source record: 49422

Hi. A friend of mine has just purchased a Paccom 1278 TNC and he's looking for the places on the HF bands where he might find some packet activity. He doesn't know what it should sound like so with the freqs at least it'll make it easier to spot them.

Any info would be helpful. I have a setup on VHF, but I never operated HF packet so I can't really advise him myself on this.

TIA, & 73 de dino

--
"""""""""""""""""""""
| Dino Moriello """""""""""""""""""""""
| PO BOX 105 Internet: dino@CAM.ORG """""""""""""""""""""
| Radisson,Quebec Compuserve: 76120,1472 Tel.: 514-974-0773 |
| CANADA J0Y 2X0 Packet: VE2DM@VE2FKB 819-638-8281 |
"""

Please E-mail replies since I can't always read the USENET postings.

1231. Internet Radio - Dominican Repulbic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 14:42:19 UTC
From: agray@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <2pgksb$2cg@senator-bedfellow.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 49423

Can anyone tell me how feasable it would be to use packet radio?? What would I have to do? I imiagine that I would need to radio to Miami or something, would this be only weather permitting. What kind of software would I need, what kind of hardware, and what kind of licenses???

Your help on this will be greatly appreciated,

ABG

Please send personal responses to: 4781agall@umbsky.cc.umb.edu

1232. Re: Linux and TCP/IP packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 16:04:53 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2pgpn5$pnl@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49421

Thomas Grant Edwards (tedwards@eng.umd.edu) wrote:
: What is the best way for a Linux system already on the internet via
: a ethernet Lan to also be on AX.25 TCP/IP via a TNC hooked into a
: serial port?

: Do I want Jnos or the GW4PTS AX.25 Package?

GW4PTS ax25017 and kernel 1.1.8 or better.

: -Thomas
: N3HAU

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF

Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

1233. A soft spot in the Pactor protocol???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 16:33:40 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCotq05.DEy@netcom.com>
Source record: 49425

I'm fairly new to Pactor, but in observing the behavior of the
mode on 80M, I've observed something which is kind of interesting.

Occasionally on my own and on monitored QSOs, something disrupts
the connection (which I understand is precisely what Pactor is
supposed to get around, that is unreliable links).

Then what seems to happen is that the two stations continue to transmit
blindly, and the 'sending' station eventually times out, causing the
need for a re-connect.

Basically what *seems* to be happening is a total loss of synchronization,
with neither station shutting up long enough for the link to get back on
track. After a re-connect, things proceed smoothly.

Another anecdotal observation (which may be entirely a factor of the
sample being skewed): it seems most often to occur between two PK232
controllers.

Is there any 'link recovery' protocol built into Pactor which should resolve
this, or perhaps a tnc parameter setting that has been undocumented or
overlooked? It strikes me that what sometimes happen is rather analagous
to the packet collision problem, and might be avoided in the same way.

Or is this a 'hole' in the protocol?

Greg

1234. Re: need popular HF packet freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 17:14:01 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Apr25.171401.8031@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 49426

In an article, dino@cam.org (Dino Moriello) writes:
>Hi. A friend of mine has just purchased a Paccom 1278 TNC and he's looking
>for the places on the HF bands where he might find some packet activity. He
>doesn't know what it should sound like so with the freqs at least it'll
>make it easier to spot them.

Dino, tell your friend to listen between 14.094 and 14.110 Mhz. Most
of these stations are closed BBS stations handling traffic but 14.103
is used for calling and QSO's. Also look around 7.095 to 7.110 and
21.095 to 21.110.

73
John
==========
John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA
==========

1235. Re: Who is ordering GPS receivers from Motorola?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 17:48:32 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-250494134833@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 49435

In article <940421080614.cb0@SC3101.MED.BUFFALO.EDU>,
PODNIESINSKI@SC3101.MED.BUFFALO.EDU wrote:

> Greetings all:
>
> A fellow Amateur Radio colleague (W8RIK) asked me to post this request for
> him .
>
> He heard over the Internet that another ham is making a large
> purchase of GPS receivers (for GPS/APRRS experiments) from
> Motorola. Does anyone know this Hams name or how to contact him?
>
> He would like to combine the orders for possible savings.
> If you have information please contact:
>
> Podniesinski@SC3101.Med.Buffalo.Edu
>
> Thanks!
> N2JRQ

The gentleman whose name you seek can be found over on
sci.geo.satellite-nav. That new newsgroup was formed right after
the idea got started in the rec.radio.amateur.space newsgroup.
Sorry I don't have his name or call, but I can at least point you
to the proper waypoint.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Motorola paid a marketing firm a huge sum of money to get their opinions;
they have made it clear that they do not wish to share those of employees.

Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

1236. Re: Internet Radio - Dominican Repulbic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 18:59:39 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr25.185939.12350@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49427

Allan D Gray (agray@ATHENA.MIT.EDU) wrote:
: Can anyone tell me how feasable it would be to use packet radio?? What
: would I have to do? I imiagine that I would need to radio to Miami or something, would this be only weather permitting. What kind of software would I need, what kind of hardware, and what kind of licenses???
:
: Your help on this will be greatly appreciated,
:
: ABG
:
: Please send personal responses to: 4781agall@umbsky.cc.umb.edu

Contact HH2PK@HH2PK. Patrick has been extremely active on networking Haiti. Between the lack of gasoline (due to embargo) and other attendant problems, I have lost track of his current progress. It is hoped that a KAM+ and some GTOR may be in their future.

From the U.S., a general class license, HF radio and fairly simple antenna will get you into the area 12 hours a day digitally.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.@NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
above address works much better than a reply.

1237. Re: Binary...Intel Hex

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 22:02:59 UTC
From: dfajardo@netcom.com
Message-ID: <dfajardoCou590.3KF@netcom.com>
Source record: 49438

Douglas Fajardo (dfajardo@netcom.com) wrote:

: I am looking for either (1) A utility to convert from a 'binary' format
: (ie: no formating) to the 'intel hex' format for feeding to my EPROM
: burning program or (2) A discription of the aformentioned 'intel hex'
: format which would allow me to write such a utility myself.
: --
To all who wrote me responses, THANKS! Just to recap, the most
common response was to use the Binary - to - Intel Hex utility provided
in the X1J release of TheNet. Just one note - that utility created
hex codes using lower case a-z, which my Eprom programer didn't
like. I Simply converted the letters to upper case with a text editor,
and it all was well.
--
: Doug Fajardo Sysop, LABBS (CA0199@CAWG.PAR)
: dfajardo@netcom.com Asst. CAWG Packet Cord. (South)
: Eagle 249 (CAP) Squadron 35 Com Officer (Pacoima, CA)
: WB6KNY (HAM) chief Cook and bottle washer, too!
: CA0249@CA0199.PACR.CAWG(Packet) Phone(Voice): (818) 985-841
--

Doug Fajardo Sysop, LABBS (CA0199@CAWG.PAR)
dfajardo@netcom.com Asst. CAWG Packet Cord. (South)
Eagle 249 (CAP) Squadron 35 Com Officer (Pacoima, CA)
WB6KNY (HAM) chief Cook and bottle washer, too!
CA0249@CA0199.PACR.CAWG(Packet) Phone(Voice): (818) 985-841

1238. HELP MFJ-1274 & Icom 2-SAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-25 22:21:47 UTC
From: au919@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <2phfpr$m0u@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 49434

I am having a problem getting my new MFJ-1274c to work with my
Icom IC-2SAT handheld. It seems to receive OK, and it will key
the mike and send a carrier, but doesn't transmit the modulated
packet signal. With a speaker connected to the TNC I can hear
the TNC generate 'packet racket', but on a separate receiver I
don't hear this 'racket', just the mike being keyed. I have
'jump L' installed but am thinking I want to put the capacitor and
resistor in the cable instead. Should I use the same value
capacitor as is on the MFJ board? Or is this the source of my
problem (i.e. I need to use a different (smaller) resistor)? Or
do I have a defective unit?

Any suggestions or opinions would be appreciated.

--
****
*Bill Lindberg *
au919@yfn.ysu.edu*am257@freenet.hsc.colorado.edu***KC5FKN***
****

1239. Re: A soft spot in the Pactor protocol???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 00:00:04 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr26.000004.23739@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49436

Greg Bullough (greg@netcom.com) wrote:
:
: Another anecdotal observation (which may be entirely a factor of the
: sample being skewed): it seems most often to occur between two PK232
: controllers.
:
Nothing like this has been observed in fairly extensive use of Pactor
on 80 and 20 meters using enhanced KAMs.
73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

1240. 1200 baud PSK modems for sale.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 01:25:06 UTC
From: BIDDLEAP@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr26.012506.13696@news.vanderbilt.edu>
Source record: 49437

Cleaning up the shack. I have two PSK modems for sale, as I
have switched to a DSP-2232.

....
PacComm PSK-1 modem.

Interfaces to a TNC-2 modem disconnect header, and to many
other TNCs with a bit of work.

Suports 1200 baud PSK, as used on AO-16, WO-18, LO-19, FO-20,
and IO-26.

Decodes 400 baud PSK as used by AO-13 telemetry.

Includes all original cables, connectors, manual, and separate
RS-232 cable used for 400 baud telemetry. No power supply, but
uses a standard wall unit. Excellent condition.
$75 firm, including shipping.
....
TAPR PSK modem.

Interfaces to a TNC-2 modem disconnect header, and to many
other TNCs with a bit of work.

Suports 1200 baud PSK, as used on AO-16, WO-18, LO-19, FO-20,
and IO-26.

Includes all original cables, connecors, manual, TNC header
disconnect, assembled in a Radio Shack box. Works perfectly,
but in this case, beauty is in the eye of the beholded.

$50 firm, including shipping.

Alan
WA4SCA

Recommended
four
line
signature.

1241. T-Net X1J Release 2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 04:37:52 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94042523394430@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 49355

TheNet X1J Release number 2 is now available...

It solves some minor bugs and has more support for Dev. Meter...

It is available for Download from the F6FBB SUPPORT BBS

+1-602-912-0225 Up to 14.4 Kb v.32 v.42 Bis Modes/MNP

The file is located in the TheNet Directory

1242. Help ASCII Display Receiver . . .

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 12:53:14 UTC
From: mwreed@wsuhub.uc.twsu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr26.075138.1@wsuhub.uc.twsu.edu>
Source record: 49369

I'm working on a project to getting some receivers put together
that will have a small display on them (plan ASCII). The purpose
of the receiver is to allow a person that is hard of hearing or
deaf to be able to receive weather bulletins off the weather info
system. The system will be working at 300 baud using the standard
landline modem format. The receiver itself (the rf side) is the
easy part (just modify a regular weather alert radio to the frequency
that will be used). The problem that I'm having is building the display.

It will need to have a storage buffer of some kind in order for the
information won't just scroll away to quickly, and maybe have a scroll
back feature.

Any help and suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

Marlen
mwreed@wsuhub.uc.twsu.edu
eprtseop@aol.com

n0pco@n0pco.#scks.ks.usa.noam

Anyone online familiar with CASA AREWIDS please respond . . .
Anyone else that has ideas on this project too

1243. PK-96

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 14:16:42 UTC
From: vaughan@well.sf.ca.us
Message-ID: <2pj7oa$j6c@nkosi.well.com>
Source record: 49433

I was wondering if anyone has seen or used a PK-96 TNC. I was thinking of moving up to 9600 baud on packet and I am shopping for a TNC. Thanks, Tom KD4EGL

1244. Re: A soft spot in the Pactor protocol???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 15:11:37 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr26.151137.6512@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49432

I operate BMKMULTY software PacTOR emulation and have observed exactly the same conditions. It seems to happen to me when I am connected to a PK232 station. Band doesn't matter, happens on 15 and 20 and 40 fer sure. Most often I loose the connection due to severe QSB where the sig simply disappears. I hoped that the addition of a good DSP based filter might help (?) BMKMULTY has a time-out parm that is set to a few seconds. If the link is lost I get a prompt disconnect and simply try again with F1 (connect).

I thought it was my BMKMULTY setup :-) and was about to invest in a PK232 or KAM. Any suggestions welcomed.


```
___________
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o \_/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |___________|
```

1245. WEFAX on the Macintosh ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 15:49:00 UTC
From: UJM1@ibm3090.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de
Message-ID: <19940426154926UJM1@ibm3090.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de>
Source record: 49430

I`m looking for technical equipment, which permits the reception
of weather facsimile (WEFAX) on a Macintosh LC computer.
I would appreciate any information about usefull radio recievers,
modems and software for this purpose.

Thanks a lot

Ulrich ``Caesar`` Luethen

Karlsruhe, Germany

1246. Configuration file to Ltalknet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 16:40:00 UTC
From: emillar@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0pvoJf-000F2IC@lautaro>
Source record: 49431

Hello: I am interesring to run the Ltalknet (version to NOS for Localtalk, Antonio Querubin). If you have a example of configuration files, could you send me a copy?

Eduardo Millar C.
email:emillar@enlaces.ufro.cl

1247. Re: FCC Packet Message Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 19:20:01 UTC
From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <WAF.94Apr26152001@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>
Source record: 49343

Alan Anderson (WB9RUF, anderson@kosepc01.delcoelect.com) writes:
> Oops! If you use the public key in the message to authenticate the message,
> you can be fooled easily. You will know that the message was signed by the
> private key corresponding to that public key. You won't know that the keys
> belong to anybody in particular.

That's true. Anyone interested in *authenticating* the
message must have a securly obtained mapping between originator and
public key. My purpose in suggesting the inclusion of the public key
in the message (in the clear) is to allow monitoring by those who
haven't hooked up with a key server. The idea is to take away any
arguement that the encryption may serve to intentionally obscure the
meaning.
--
Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

1248. TNC emulator for ATARI portfolio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 19:26:06 UTC
From: durocher@CIM.McGill.CA
Message-ID: <2pjpse$69h@Ice.McRCIM.McGill.EDU>
Source record: 49367

Does anyone have a small tnc emulator (baycom?) that would fit into
a 128 kb ram card of an atari portfolio and run within 256kb of RAM?

I am building a small baycom modem for AX.25 packet on 2m and would like
to use my Atari Portfolio with a serial interface to create my first
and portable packet station.

P.S. The Atari Portfolio uses a derived version of msdos 2 or 3.XX
I would require a compiled version if possible.

Thanks in advance!

73 VE2-SQL

1249. Re: Linux and TCP/IP packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 20:18:01 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Covv22.9q@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49350

Thomas Grant Edwards (tedwards@eng.umd.edu) wrote:
: What is the best way for a Linux system already on the internet via
: a ethernet Lan to also be on AX.25 TCP/IP via a TNC hooked into a
: serial port?

: Do I want Jnos or the GW4PTS AX.25 Package?

: -Thomas
: N3HAU

I'd say it depends a lot on whether you make the service public or not. When you use the AX25 drivers in the kernel, as I understand it, you have no ability to set controls on what services or ip addresses pass from one port to the other. JNOS implements TCP and IP access controls. I've not tinkered with area yet, as my linux box is on a local ethernet with a jnos box handling the radios. However, for license preservation, look carefully at how much control you may need to exercise over non-amateurs attempting to use services or access stations on the air. The FCC is not in favor of unlicensed operations!

73

Bob, KD7NM

1250. Re: Running Pactor and GTOR on the Same BBS Port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 20:29:58 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CovvLz.r4@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49351

Steve Wolf (ag807@cleveland.Freenet.Edu) wrote:

: SB HF @ WW < NO8M $62887_NO8M
: Both Pactor/GTOR On BBS Port (1/2)
: R:940420/1604z 62887@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
:
:
: RUNNING KAM PACTOR AND GTOR ON THE SAME BBS PORT
:
: Two KAMs were run in parallel by running the radio port lines in
: parallel. Running these to a Kenwood TS-450 showed that dual
: porting will not work in the FSK mode. The KAM uses a simple
: transistor switch to hold the FSK line low unless a toggle is
: required. Rather than reverse engineer that, a change to AFSK was
: made.(3)
:
It is possible with a few transistors and diodes (or horrors >relays<) to
make a switching circuit that only passes FSK data from the TNC that
activates its PTT output. This does require routing both PTT and FSK
signals from both TNCs through the circuit, with outputs consisting of a
switched FSK signal and a PTT signal for the radio. I ginned one of these
up on a super-strip about a year ago to verify the functionality, so yes, it
does work.
: (NOTE 3: Two virtually identical HF MSYS BBS systems were
: tested over a long period of time from many locations under
: many conditions. One system was operated with FSK and the
: other with AFSK. If there was a difference between FSK and
: AFSK, it was so slight that it was not measurable. AFSK is
: fine.)
:
Also, with the Kenwood TS-450 and TS-850 and AFSK operations frequently
seems to result in RF feedback - completly avoided when switching to FSK.

73

Bob, KD7NM
kd7nm@kd7nm.ampr.org
rdonnell@eskimo.com

1251. PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 21:04:53 UTC
From: ipb@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2pjvll$7l5@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 49344

Is there anybody out there hwo has experience with setting up a Linux
Packetradio server using a Bycom modem? i need info desperately!

1252. HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 21:20:48 UTC
From: forrerj@frl.orst.edu
Message-ID: <forrerj.29.0@frl.orst.edu>
Source record: 49439

Hi DSK users,

I have been playing with Tom Sailer's (HB9JNX) RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR programs for the past few weeks and its really a lot of fun. It uses a DSK for implementing HF DSP modems and is a self-contained package for PC compatibles. The DSK does demodulation and also generates AFSK tones for any tone/shift pair you like - the PC does most of the bit assembly and user interface. The program includes an on-screen tuning display in addition to an extensive built-in modem control program that shows real-time FFT of the receive passband, cursors to identify the tones, and options to let you select your own tones/shifts - actually, lets you design your modem. And it really works very well.

I also have beta code that Tom provided me that does 2DPSK and 4DPSK for HF digital as well as an experimental HF mode he calls "JNXTOR" - it uses n-ary PSK and convolutional code (much along the lines of PacTOR II). Shows what is possible in DSP.

I have uploaded (with Tom's permission), the FSK version for RTTY/AMTOR/ PacTOR to UCSD.EDU in/pub/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming/dskjnx1.exe (+ dskjnx1.txt). This is freeware - thanks to Tom for sharing his work.

Enjoy,

Johan Forrer
KC7WW

1253. HTX202 <-> KPC-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 22:15:47 UTC
From: Greg <laborde@elm.jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <2pk3qj$efu@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 49348

I'm posting this for the second time in my life, and I don't even _own_ an HTX-202. But another friend has a KPC-3 and an HTX-202 and I lost the original response on the interface cable between them. I recall that the 202's audio input is different than the Icom it is the virtual clone of. Could someone please send me the instructions/schematic for the cable?

Thanks,
Greg
laborde@oak.jpl.nasa.gov

1254. AEA's new 9600bd TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-26 22:19:18 UTC
From: Greg <laborde@elm.jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <2pk416$cgq@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 49349

The May QST has an AEA ad right inside the cover featuring a new 96oobd
TNC. Anyone know anything about it?

-Greg
laborde@oak.jpl.nasa.gov

1255. TheNet X-1J Release 2 is out!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 00:12:59 UTC
From: Neville@swfmc1.sinet.slb.com
Message-ID: <2pji8h$p0e@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 49345
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,aus.radio.packet

```
TheNet X1J Release 2 packet Node software.
==========================================

I have just uploaded the latest release of TheNet X-1J Release 2
to :-

oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio/incoming

Dave (G8KBB) and myself (G0JVU) have been beta testing it for a
few weeks with a selected few sites around the world.

This release includes several new gadgets for X1J node operators
and users.

The node now supports four Analogue input ports:-

Port 1 is for the previously announced Deviation meter
Port 2 is for the new Signal strength meter addition
Ports 3 & 4 are general purpose input ports.

I have used port 3 for a temperature sensor and port 4 for a psu
voltage monitor in my local test nodes. I have included a document
(in MS WORD format) called HOTNCOLD.DOC for anybody who wishes to
attempt to add the temperature sensor to the node.

I would be happy to hear of any other uses these ports get used for
around the world.

There will be no PCB this time! Especially as ports 3 & 4 are user
defined!

Best of luck with the product.

73 Neville

My email is "neville@felixstowe.em.slb.com" if needed.
```

1256. Internet -> packet gateway legality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 01:55:09 UTC
From: jka@ece.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <JKA.94Apr26215510@mustang.ece.cmu.edu>
Source record: 49341

I posted a question to rec.radio.amateur.policy about the legality of internet->packet gateways and got a few replies. Anyone here have an opinion?

Recently, I asked:
> A local amateur radio operator recently complained about my use of an
> internet to packet gateway, asserting that such a gateway constitutes
> use of the amateur packet network by non-amateurs. I am a licensed
> amateur, but that's not the point. I assume that someone has worked
> out all the legal technicalities of these gateways. What should I
> tell this guy to make him leave me alone?

Thanks for the email and posted replies so far. A few points:

> Tell him two things:
>
> 1. It is just like any other third party traffic; and

One of his complaints, and the reason he brought it up in the first place, was that the originator of the message was GATE instead of a valid callsign.

> 2. It is really none of his business.

Well, that's never stopped ham radio operators before. Anyway, it's his business to the extent that packet mail from this gateway gets routed through his node.

> His complaint is with the owner of the gateway, not you. I assume he
> doesn't own the gateway himself. It is also the gateway owner's
> responsibility to see that it is used legally, so if the owner lives
> up to the legal requirements, the complainer has no complaint.

Understood, but I was hoping to resolve this without troubling the gateway owner-- after all, he's doing me a favor by running the gateway.

- Jay

1257. T-Net X1J Release 2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 06:30:56 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <9404262331231@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 49365

TheNet X1J Release number 2 is now available...

It solves some minor bugs and has more support for Dev. Meter...

It is available for Download from the F6FBB SUPPORT BBS

+1-602-912-0225 Up to 14.4 Kb v.32 v.42 Bis Modes/MNP

The file is located in the TheNet Directory

73 de Dan daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com

1258. an open standard for short wave communication

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 12:25:52 UTC
From: claude@bauv.unibw-muenchen.de
Message-ID: <claude.767449552@bauv106>
Source record: 49380

In message <2oauhc$22p@elna.ethz.ch> dated 11 Apr 1994 07:34:04 GMT
Rolf Sommerhalder (HB9CWP) <rolf.sommerhalder@ife.ee.ethz.ch> writes:

> My feeling is that only those systems have a chance to win the favour of the
> HAM-community which completely disclose the protocol- and modulation-formats
> to the public domain (permitting experimentation, avoiding hassle with
> licensing, etc.).

My proposal is to start to define such an standard here and now.

> By current Swiss regulation, the use of non-disclosed
> proprietary systems by the amateur service is not permitted anyway.

IMHO, this applies to the regulations of most of the other countries too.
--
Claude F. (claude@bauv106.bauv.unibw-muenchen.de)

This message may contain opinions which are not shared by my employer.
The facts can speak for themselves.

1259. TEK RADIO.....where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 14:10:15 UTC
From: cmdorat@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <Cox8pD.EGD@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 49342
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Hi, I have heard about a small dedicated data radio called the
"TEK" radio. It supposidly supports 9600 baud packet. I would
like to get my mits on one unfortunately, every one I ask just says
that "they are advertized in QST, look in there."

OK, I admit defeat, I just scanned the latest issue of QST and
cannot find an add for one. If you know the page number of the
add, please let me know. Better if you actually have a phone
number, but the page number will suffice.

Thanks in advance
Richard Kowalsky (N7RAY)

PS: They are Xtal controlled 440Mhz radios ~ $89.00

```
--
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Richard Kowalsky ___ ____________ |
| Fluke Corporation __--/ \--__ {____________} |
| cmdorat@tc.fluke.com <---Internet < NCC1701 > / / |
| algedi!n7ray@data-io.com<---Hamnet ----_____---- / / |
| 206-356-6279 <---Audionet _\ \___/_/___ |
| 6920 Seaway Blvd <---Ancientnet }< \ |
| Everett, Wa. 98206 \_____________/ |
| _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _|
| Standard Discalimer: |
| Any opinions or ideas or feats of mental prestidigitation are mine. |
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1260. Re: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 15:15:15 UTC
From: henrys@netcom.com
Message-ID: <henrysCoxBpG.GJB@netcom.com>
Source record: 49346

Johan Forrer (forrerj@frl.orst.edu) wrote:
: Hi DSK users,

: I have been playing with Tom Sailer's (HB9JNX) RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR
: programs for the past few weeks and its really a lot of fun. It
: ...etc...
: I have uploaded (with Tom's permission), the FSK version for RTTY/AMTOR/
: PacTOR to UCSD.EDU in/pub/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming/dskjnx1.exe
: (+ dskjnx1.txt). This is freeware - thanks to Tom for sharing his work.

: Enjoy,

: Johan Forrer
: KC7WW

Thanks Johan,

I just got my DSK yesterday and I loaded your programs from
nic.funet.fi:/pub/ham/dsp.

I am very anxious to try them out.

Are there any other DSK programs around?

Thanks again

Smitty, NA5K

--

| Henry B. Smith - NA5K henrys@netcom.com |
| Dallas, Texas |
| |
| "I'm not sure I understand everything that I know" |

1261. Re: A soft spot in the Pactor protocol???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 16:37:53 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCoxFJ5.9yu@netcom.com>
Source record: 49383

In article <1994Apr26.151137.6512@midway.uchicago.edu> khopper@midway.uchicago.edu writes:
>I operate BMKMULTY software PacTOR emulation and have observed
>exactly the same conditions. It seems to happen to me when I am
>connected to a PK232 station. Band doesn't matter, happens on 15
>and 20 and 40 fer sure. Most often I loose the connection due to
>severe QSB where the sig simply disappears.

In looking into this a litlle more, I find that unlike AMTOR, PACTOR
has no reconnection protocol. So the link has to effectively fail completely
in order to be re-established. This can be hastened if both stations listen
to the traffic, and drop carrier when it becomes clear that no more data
is passing over the link. The link also takes on an 'out of sync' sound
that is hard to describe, but quite distinctive.

It would seem that some protocol enhancment which defines what to do when
the link gets shaky would be a real boon to PACTOR. One suggestion might
be to slow down and try to re-establish syncronization through an
effective re-connect, and via remembered status, continue the contact.

It's almost as though the 'packet collision' problem has been brought
to what is in many ways, and AMTOR, link, with no provision to deal with
such collisions caused by the two stations themselves.

Greg

1262. Re: PK232MBX & PAKRATT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 16:41:31 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCoxFp7.Auu@netcom.com>
Source record: 49385

In article <9404272106.AA29176@GRSEQ1.gr.oracle.com> jcaradim@gr.oracle.com writes:
>
>Hi everyone,
>
>I own a AEA PK232MBX, bought about a year ago from Germany. The device is
>working OK, but it doesn't have PACTOR. Some friends told me that all PK232MBX
>can be upgraded to cover PACTOR, by swapping the two EPROMs, in them with some
>new ones that AEA has.

So far so good. It should cost you about $85.00... ...highway robbery,
but then again, it's AEA.

>I send a letter to AEA, asking for info. The AEA folks, very kindly answered,
>but their solution was to buy a daughterboard from them, which costs about
>110US$ and adds PACTOR (plus some other functionality relating to the mailbox)
>to the unit.

This seems incorrect. It is my understanding that the PK232MBX units
do not require the daughterboard (which is to effectively convert
a PK232 to a PK232MBX). Did you specify your model and serial number
in your correspondence with AEA?

If so, is it possible that either you or they have misunderstood what
is required?

Greg

1263. Are TNC schematics/kits available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 16:49:39 UTC
From: riyadth@boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <CoxG2r.IJ8@boi.hp.com>
Source record: 49347

Hello,

I've been wanting to try packet radio for some time now, but I haven't got around to actually buying a TNC yet. I know that there are other alternatives (BayCom-type modems, for example), but since I run an Amiga, and hope to use a Unix-based system in the near future, I would like to use a 'standard' TNC. Speed is not as important as actually getting started.

Rummaging through my junk-box, I think I have enough parts to get a good start on a TNC. At least the digital portion. What I would like to know is the availability of TNC schematics, kits, or (preferrably) bare circuit boards. Having seen various types of firmware available (plug and play for TNC-2 compatibles), I feel that the specs for the TNC-2 hardware must be available other than through reverse engineering.

Any help would be greatly appreciated. Thanks very much.

--
{ Riyadth Al-Kazily KB7YWE DoD #295 '83 BMW R65 '77 Volvo 242DL }
{ riyadth@boi.hp.com | When am i going to have time to use all this }
{ (208) 396-4987 | stuff I'm collecting? More important, how can }
{ Boise, Idaho | I get more stuff? Amiga 500+ (+ stuff, that is) }

1264. PK232MBX & PAKRATT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 21:06:37 UTC
From: jcaradim@gr.oracle.COM
Message-ID: <9404272106.AA29176@GRSEQ1.gr.oracle.com>
Source record: 49379

Hi everyone,

I own a AEA PK232MBX, bought about a year ago from Germany. The device is working OK, but it doesn't have PACTOR. Some friends told me that all PK232MBX can be upgraded to cover PACTOR, by swapping the two EPROMs, in them with some new ones that AEA has.

I send a letter to AEA, asking for info. The AEA folks, very kindly answered, but their solution was to buy a daughterboard from them, which costs about 110US$ and adds PACTOR (plus some other functionality relating to the mailbox) to the unit. Now, considering that I bought the device for 420$ (street price, not anything special), I think that this is too much. If I was to pay this money, I could as well sell my PK232, add the 100$ and get the new PK900 from AEA, which has more functionality (and is newer and glows beautifully in the dark).

Can someone tell me, if the first solution I heard, is possible? If it is, does anyone have the part numbers for the EPROMs?

Many thanks

Best 73 de SV1CEC

John Caradimas


```
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| John Caradimas (SV1CEC) Greek Radio Amateur Station |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| AX-25 Address : SV1CEC@SV1UY.ATH.GRC.EU |
| TCP/IP Address : sv1cec@sv1cec.ampr.org |
| Internet Address : sv1cec@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr (home) |
| jcaradim@gr.oracle.com (office) |
| Mail Address : P.O. Box 31689, 10035, Athens, GREECE |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| CQ Zone : 20 Locator : KM17UX ITU Zone : 28 |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| DISCLAIMER : The opinions expressed above, are strictly of |
| my own, not representing anybody else. |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
```

1265. Re: AEA's new 9600bd TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 21:47:05 UTC
From: mead@hamal.usc.edu
Message-ID: <2pmmgp$3me@hamal.usc.edu>
Source record: 49352

I have a couple of the new AEA PK-96 1200/9600 TNC's. While I haven't done any exhaustive study, I can offer a little info based on my use.
The PK-96 is a smaller box than the MFJ 1270. The radio interface is a single 5-pin DIN, with separate TX level adjustment controls on the rear apron. I notice less interference from these TNC's than I experienced with MFJ-1270's. The firmware is much like the current PK-232, with EXpert mode. In fact the book seems to have been a re-write of the PK-232, as some info relates to that box, not the PK-96. So far my only complaint is DCDConn does not seem to work in KISS mode as advertised. That is, the DCD pin-8 signal to the computer does not seem to follow the DCD on the front. I have asked AEA about this but no answer yet.
I have interfaced the box to a Kenwood TM-221A and TM-421A 2Mtr and 440 rig. I made direct connects to the MOD and DISC points for FSK use with 9600 baud, and find 1200 works just fine also. Drive level seems quite adequate, an internal jumper sets High or Low range, and is common to both 1200 and 9600.
All-in-all, I am happy with the box. Oh, baud rate is changed by the HBAUD command, but you then have to adjust any other settings such as TXD, as all settings are also common.
Ah yes, also true DCD state-machine, for open-squelch operation.

SK

Dick WB6NGC

--
Richard Mead, Computer Services Engineer (213) 740-2957
University Computing Services, University of Southern California
NET: mead@usc.edu, AmericaOnline: DICKMEAD, Hamradio: WB6NGC@K6VE

1266. E-mail friend wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 21:47:56 UTC
From: syoshida@quapaw.astate.edu
Message-ID: <syoshida.767482505@quapaw.astate.edu>
Source record: 49356

Hi, How are you?
My name is Satoshi. I'm student from Japan. I'm studying English and American culture. I used to be an amateur packetter in Japan, and my call is JQ1TIV.
If somebody interest, please send me an E-mail and talk about amateur radio.

Satoshi Yoshida
syoshida@quapaw.astate.edu

Thanks for reading and I'm waiting mails......

1267. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 21:53:53 UTC
From: cleveland@gvg47.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <cleveland.1117871273E@gold>
Source record: 49353

In Article <199404172207.PAA09081@ucsd.edu>,
William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM wrote:
>usually the "packet programs" seems to be an exercise in clashing colors and
>noise making with keystrokes that make DOS WordPerfect a model of
>standardization. they aren't without their benefits, but they suffer from not
>being organized very well and can be insurmountable if you aren't technically
>up to speed on the computer side and are doggedly persistant.

I just ran across a program on Compuserve that is not-so-humbly billed as
the best packet program ever. It is called "PAKET" and it is very, very good.
Since it is shareware, give it a look.

****
* Grover Cleveland WT6P@KE6LW.#NOCAL.CA *
* Instructional Designer v(916) 478-3153 *
* The Grass Valley Group Inc. - A Tektronix Company f(916) 478-3831 *
* Grass Valley, California DoD 7388 *
****

1268. Re: Help with Packet on a Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-27 21:55:04 UTC
From: cleveland@gvg47.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <cleveland.1117871344F@gold>
Source record: 49354

Ooops - disregard my last post. I just saw the word "mac."
What a dummy I can be when I try.

****
* Grover Cleveland WT6P@KE6LW.#NOCAL.CA *
* Instructional Designer v(916) 478-3153 *
* The Grass Valley Group Inc. - A Tektronix Company f(916) 478-3831 *
* Grass Valley, California DoD 7388 *
****

1269. what freq to receive weather fax ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 02:23:09 UTC
From: SYJERRY@duq3.cc.duq.edu
Message-ID: <2pn6md$cem@godot.cc.duq.edu>
Source record: 49375
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

what frequency can I receive weather fax ?

please email responses if possible.

thanks

jerry
N3RKD

1270. HELP - baycom driver for ka9q?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 04:42:22 UTC
From: medin@manta.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Apr28.044222.20086@nosc.mil>
Source record: 49357

Seems someone posted an ans to the baycom driver for ka9q but i seem to have lost it. Would like a baycom driver for ka9q software. Thanks in advance.
73, ted
n6trf

1271. Re: Linux and TCP/IP packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 08:48:15 UTC
From: jhl14@cus.cam.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2pnt8f$e8l@lyra.csx.cam.ac.uk>
Source record: 49366

In article <Covv22.9q@eskimo.com>, Bob Donnell <rdonnell@eskimo.com> wrote:

>: What is the best way for a Linux system already on the internet via
>: a ethernet Lan to also be on AX.25 TCP/IP via a TNC hooked into a
>: serial port?
>[...]
>I'd say it depends a lot on whether you make the service public or not. When
>you use the AX25 drivers in the kernel, as I understand it, you have no
>ability to set controls on what services or ip addresses pass from one port
>to the other.

Maybe tcp wrappers will do the trick ?

- John, jhl14@cus.cam.ac.uk

1272. Re: WEFAX on the Macintosh ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 12:27:04 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <2poa2o$1d6@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49361

In article <19940426154926UJM1@ibm3090.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de>,
UJM1@ibm3090.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de (Ulrich Luethen) writes:

I know that the PK232 has the required hardward/software interface to be able
to accomodate the HF WEFAX broadcasts.

Or are you looking for the satellite data on the VHF bands directly from the
birds?

73 for now.... c u on the shortwaves
Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host
Macintosh Amateur Radio Software List Maintainer
Internet: tstader@aol.com (e-mail) or
p00489@psilink.com (binaries/files >28K)
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NOAM
ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82] Mac
[44.56.4.120] DOS Clone
(they're BOTH pc's!)

1273. Re: TEK RADIO.....where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 12:29:51 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Apr28.142951.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 49358

```
In article <Cox8pD.EGD@tc.fluke.COM>, cmdorat@tc.fluke.COM (Richard Kowalsky) writes:
> Hi, I have heard about a small dedicated data radio called the
> "TEK" radio. It supposidly supports 9600 baud packet. I would
> like to get my mits on one unfortunately, every one I ask just says
> that "they are advertized in QST, look in there."
>
> OK, I admit defeat, I just scanned the latest issue of QST and
> cannot find an add for one. If you know the page number of the
> add, please let me know. Better if you actually have a phone
> number, but the page number will suffice.
>
> Thanks in advance
> Richard Kowalsky (N7RAY)
>
>
> PS: They are Xtal controlled 440Mhz radios ~ $89.00

Could you please give us some infos on these radios ? e.g. do they
have shift frequency possibility for full duplex repeaters ?
Are the quartz factory installed, are they standard, can YOU change
them ???

Thanks for the info!

Daniel

>
> --
> ----------------------------------------------------------------------------
> | Richard Kowalsky ___ ____________ |
> | Fluke Corporation __--/ \--__ {____________} |
> | cmdorat@tc.fluke.com <---Internet < NCC1701 > / / |
> | algedi!n7ray@data-io.com<---Hamnet ----_____---- / / |
> | 206-356-6279 <---Audionet _\ \___/_/___ |
> | 6920 Seaway Blvd <---Ancientnet }< \ |
> | Everett, Wa. 98206 \_____________/ |
> | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _|
> | Standard Discalimer: |
> | Any opinions or ideas or feats of mental prestidigitation are mine. |
> ----------------------------------------------------------------------------
--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur
```

1274. Re: HELP - baycom driver for ka9q?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 12:51:26 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2pobge$om8@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 49359

What do u need.?? The driver or how to set it up??

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|
```

1275. GRINOS Documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 13:13:08 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <2pocp4$qdt@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 49363

I am trying to generate a PS copy of the manual for GRINOS using
groff. Can someone tell me what macros need to be used?? I tried
-ms but the formating came out bad. Any help would be appreciated.

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1276. wanted KPC-4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 13:31:36 UTC
From: gwood@robins.af.mil
Message-ID: <2podro$oi2@wrdis02.robins.af.mil>
Source record: 49362

Wanted KPC-4 so i can put up a 6mtr gateway in central Ga.
please let me know you price i'm sure we can work things out
73's KC4YBL

GREG WOOD
AC-130U GUNSHIP

1277. Re: what freq to receive weather fax ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 14:51:00 UTC
From: UJM1@ibm3090.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de
Message-ID: <19940428145131UJM1@ibm3090.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de>
Source record: 49360
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <2pn6md$cem@godot.cc.duq.edu>,
SYJERRY@duq3.cc.duq.edu (Sy Jerry) writes:

>what frequency can I receive weather fax ?
>
>please email responses if possible.
>
You `ll find a complete list of WEFAX stations all over the world
in "Guide to Facsimile Stations" written by Klingenfuss Publications,
Tuebingen, Germany.
hope, this will help you

Uli "caesar" Luethen

1278. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 16:35:01 UTC
From: kjv@exuco1.exucom.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr28.163501.4238@exuco1.exucom.com>
Source record: 49373

Brian Kantor (brian@nothing.ucsd.edu) wrote:

: Frankly, I do not believe that the existing e-mail addresses used on the
: AX.25 BBS network will ever change. I do believe that a parallel
: network of internet-compatable ham radio mail servers will spring up
: and, over time, obsolete the AX.25 BBS systems.

You are correct. We're doing it in Buffalo, and in
Pittsburgh... This system for example allows for messages to go from
ampr.org to Internet. In time it will also be a wormhole... But I
need to replace the dreaded UUCP Internet link with something
substantial.

: The issue, for the moment, is how to make the two systems (the Internet
: and the existing AX.25 BBSs) interoperate as best they can.
: - Brian

Simple... RSO... Get rid of DOS, run Linux, and get on with
life. Sorry to sound so incencitive, but that's what works... And
it's the only thing that works 100% of the time. Rather than having
KA9Q or it's variants emulate the functionality of TCP/IP (dare I say
UNIX) networking, let Linux do it... It's inherent in the OS... No
patches, no band-aids. And it's wicked fast as well.

Heck, if everyone ran Linux we could (albeit it would be like
sucking the great lakes through a straw) run graphical applications
via radio. Something like X-Trek, or something else similar.

Some say it'll never happen. I say it will happen if people
wise up. DOS is now about 14 - 15 years old. It was meant for an 8
bit processor, 1 task, and that's it! I like to say DOS is like a
bicycle, and UNIX is like an 18 wheeler.

The 18 wheeler makes the most out of it's horsepower, and
payload, and it has air conditioning, power windows, power brakes.

They've taken the bicycle, and added a 500 horse power motor,
3 gear ratios (Windows(tm) Standard Mode, 286 Mode, and 386 Mode), air
conditioning, power windows, and power brakes, maybe even power
steearing.

The analogy is it's still a bicycle frame. Let's look at what
was added on to DOS.

o Memory Management (640K barrier still exists)
o Networking (Still quite limiting as you can't do much gatewaying)
o Graphical Applications (Windows)

o Multi-Tasking

I'm sure there is more. But the backwards compatibility
nipped them in the end.

I'd rather go with Platform Independence than backwards
compatibility. Just re-compile the applications! Done deal!

When I migrated from Xenix(tm) to Linux I just re-compiled,
and it was done! How hard is it to type "make install" in the source
directory?

In short, your chain is as strong as your weakest link. And
what has been the main objection to people not getting UNIX?

o It's too expensive!

Now it's free! Get off your DOS rocker, and FTP to
sunsite.unc.edu and go get it! If you don't, and you still suffer
from DOS woes, I have no sympathy...

Why do you need to run DOS?

o Spreadsheet? It's in Linux
o Database? It's in Linux
o WYSIWIG Editor? It's in Linux
o Fax modem? It's in Linux
o Novell(tm) compatible? Have them run Linux, and not a
band-aid.
o Multi-Tasking? It's in Linux
o Multi-User? (Oh, wait, DOS doesn't even know about that)
o QEMM-386(tm) (Gee, I'm losing myself here...)
o Windows Environment? It's in Linux... Pick 1,
there is 3 or 4 kinds of
interfaces.
o DOS Compatibility? It's in Linux... DOS emulator.

Now, go get it, and sell tell your broker to sell your stock
in Excedrin.

uptime:

12:33pm up 96 days, 12:52, 2 users, load average: 0.16, 0.05, 0.01

96 days without a re-boot... Not one hiccup! What are you
waiting for?

--
-----------------------+---
.signature Beta 0.25-4 | Karl J. Vesterling - N2VQM
Patents Pending | kjv@exucom.com - Internet
(C) 1993 | n2vqm@n2vqm.ampr.org - MailDrop

1279. Re: AEA's new 9600bd TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 19:06:26 UTC
From: Greg <laborde@elm.jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <2pp1fi$p60@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 49368

Thank you Dick, for your response. Along the same lines, would anyone have a review of DRSI's 9600bd TNC? I have written to DRSI several times requesting information, even enclosing a SASE, and they have not responded. What's the secret?

-Greg

1280. Re: Are TNC schematics/kits available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 20:00:16 UTC
From: montp@vortex.eng.sc.rolm.com
Message-ID: <2pp4kg$f0h@vortex.eng.sc.rolm.com>
Source record: 49371

In article <CoxG2r.IJ8@boi.hp.com>,
Riyadth Al-Kazily <riyadth@boi.hp.com> wrote:
>
>alternatives (BayCom-type modems, for example), but since I run an Amiga,

Ugh. I looked into how those were designed. The baycom takes outgoing
data 8 bits at a time, but incoming data must be processed by the
computer 1 bit at a time. It's processing time is very critical.

> What I would like to
>know is the availability of TNC schematics, kits, or (preferrably) bare
>circuit boards. Having seen various types of firmware available (plug

The TAPR organization, the originators of the TNC and TNC2, have a mail
server at file-request@tapr.org. Send "help" as the message body and it
will send you instructions. Send "index" or "dir" as the message body
and it will send you a directory of all their files.

The do not sell tnc kits anymore, but they do still sale blank tnc
pc-boards. They also have all kinds of specifications.

TAPR is a non-profit organization.

73,
km6wt

1281. BAYCOM type modem on a Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 20:45:56 UTC
From: peterson@physc1.byu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Apr28.144557.1609@physc1.byu.edu>
Source record: 49372

A friend recently built one of the packet modems like the BAYCOM or Poor Man's Packet (he described it as a BAYCOM, I haven't seen it) and it works like a charm on an XT. However, he has a Macintosh and would like to use it on that computer. Is the software for this type of modem available for the MAC?

Also, he is having trouble hooking the modem up to his Kenwood TH-78 HT and would appreciate any pointers on getting that to work correctly.

(This friend [Brian Havlerson, KB7WMM] doesn't have internet access. Please reply to me and I will pass it on to him.)

Bryan Peterson, ki7td
ki7td@byu.edu
peterson@physc1.byu.edu

1282. Re: Internet -> packet gateway legality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-28 21:16:07 UTC
From: Neville@swfmc1.sinet.slb.com
Message-ID: <2pohcm$l6a@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 49364

>
> I posted a question to rec.radio.amateur.policy about the legality of
> internet->packet gateways and got a few replies. Anyone here have an
> opinion?
>

In operating two BBS's (GB7MXM: AX25-NTS[me], & GB7TXM: TCP/IP[my wife]) I believe that our NOVs allows us to handle 3rd party messages. It does not say anything in BR68 (UK licence text) that I must exclude non-amateur traffic if the traffic has originated from something other than radio modes. Therefore running a TCP/IP telephone slip link into say demon.co.uk from our tcp/ip bbs allows us in theory to route internet traffic into the amateur network and vice-versa!

Practically the phone costs prohibit this activity, along with having to pursuade demon.co.uk to route 44.131.nnn.nnn etc to our account.

Also my licence is at risk as the 'gateway' operator. If I pass traffic that is deemed to have gone out of the scope of BR68 then I face the consequences not the originator....

Anyhow, there is nothing in theory that should stop it happening legally at present. However, who has ever known licences to keep pace with developments?

73 Neville, G0JVU

1283. WANTED: RADIO HEALTH PROGRAMMING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 00:21:51 UTC
From: cameron@netcom.com
Message-ID: <cameronCozvoG.9tA@netcom.com>
Source record: 49370

WANTED: RADIO HEALTH PROGRAMS

Does anyone know where I can find a library of radio or audio health programming? We are looking for radio talk shows or audio documentaries that discuss subjects regarding mental and physical health. Any programming about heart disease, cancer, physical fitness, diet, meditation, relaxation, phobias, etc. is of interest.

This programming will be provided to univerisity and municipal libaries to expand the public's awareness of important health issues.

Thanks in advance for your help. cameron@netcom.com
--
cameron@netcom.com

1284. Wanted PD-Software for JRC NRD525

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 08:01:06 UTC
From: wenger@iam.unibe.ch
Message-ID: <1994Apr29.080106.1107@aragorn.unibe.ch>
Source record: 49374

Hello all together!

I have a shortwave receiver JRC NRD 525 with a built in Serial RS232 Interface.
But at this moment i do not have any software to control it from my IBM compatible
computer.

So what i am looking for is all kind of software for IBM and NRD525
or
ftp-adresses, where i may get the desired stuff.

Thank you very much and all the best from Switzerland
Tom

1285. Re: BAYCOM type modem on a Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 12:43:06 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <2pqvcq$ict@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49376

In article <1994Apr28.144557.1609@physc1.byu.edu>, peterson@physc1.byu.edu writes:

The BAYCOM modem is supported in NET/Mac and I am pretty sure it is supported in Savant? Maybe Jim can add to the Savant status.

What he probably need is:

<SoftKiss 1.8>
Control panel device that emulates a TNC running in KISS mode. For use with packet-radio modems such as the Baycom kit and PacketMac Modem. Version 1.8 July 9 1993 update since 1.6. KD6PAG found a bug in quoting recieved escape and end characters is sofktiss 1.6. The bug and the fix and patch are all correct, thanks for some great detective work. Lots of doc files and drawings included in this archive! Requires the Serial Tool from Apple's Communications Toolbox! Available on the HAMNET forum of Compuserve, America Online and via anonymous FTP from akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g).
System 7

Under a seperate message, I'll send you a list of Mac software he may find interesting.

73 for now.... c u on the shortwaves
Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host
Macintosh Amateur Radio Software List Maintainer
Internet: tstader@aol.com (e-mail) or
p00489@psilink.com (binaries/files >28K)
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NOAM
ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82] Mac
[44.56.4.120] DOS Clone
(they're BOTH pc's!)

1286. packet sftware for unix?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 15:57:40 UTC
From: kenb@qatrix.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <1994Apr29.155740.22211@qatrix.lonestar.org>
Source record: 49331

there's a lot of sofisticated interface software for dos/windows, i.e. packet-gold, the aea windows software, etc., that provide an enhancement over the standard tnc command set.

is there anything similar floating around for unix or unix/X? i know i can fork an xterm to talk directly to the tnc but i'm looking for something with a bit more utility.

thanks!

ken brookner, n5lpi
kenb@qatrix.lonestar.org
kenb@cscns.com

1287. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 16:09:36 UTC
From: kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Apr29.160936.17182@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 49378

In article <1994Apr28.163501.4238@exuco1.exucom.com> kjv@exuco1.exucom.com (Karl J. Vesterling N2VQM) writes:
> I like to say DOS is like a bicycle, and UNIX is like an 18 wheeler.
>
> The 18 wheeler makes the most out of it's horsepower, and
>payload, and it has air conditioning, power windows, power brakes.

Unfortunately, it is loaded down with both halves of a mobile home (stacked), a 40 foot sailing yacht, 4 cars, a truck, household goods too numerous to mention, a couple of jet-skis and a travel trailer.

Of course, this could just be a religious war....

-dave, not a dos user either.

1288. Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 16:22:57 UTC
From: mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil
Message-ID: <C90NB9ZT@math.fu-berlin.de>
Source record: 49377

Hi:

I can imagine this would be excruciatingly slow but - does anyone have any amateur or business experience with using HF for WAN connectivity? I'd like to put an HF transceiver at our hub location and provide mobile users the opportunity to at least upload and download files if not interactively log into their home accounts. Any comments would be appreciated.

73,
KJ4QF

Kevin der Kinderen mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil 703-756-1971
Opinions voiced are my own, not my employer's.

1289. DRSI DPK9600...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 17:08:24 UTC
From: wb9mjn@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <74533@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 49381

Hi, i ve been using the DRSI DPK9600 tnc here to set up a radio for 9600 baud. It works with my upstairs station (IC471a/G3RUH modem/MFJ1270B) just fine , thru the new radio. It uses a z80, and some custom chips, and the MXCOM MX489 single chip .5GFSK modem. That s techno speak for K9NG modulation or what the 2 way radio advertiseing people now call DGFSK or is it DGMSK? So, altogether, this TNC only has 10 chips! Pretty slick. Radio baud rate it simple, u select 4800/9600/19k2 with jumpers in side the TNC. It has audio input, and output level controls. The input level control was useful this time around. That is, these controls are internal multi turn pots.

Im not sure if its a 10 Mhz Z80 or not. Usually for 19k2, 10 Mhz Z80 would be a minimun for proper operation. It is also using the same Z80 SIO as the TNC 2, so maybe, and this is a BIG MAYBE, its TNC 2 code compatible. And NO it does not send the tx audio continuously, during rx. It turns this audio off and on successfully.

Pretty nice unit, on the whole. Probably what one version of the original TNC 2 should have been.

73, Don. wb9mjn%wb9mjn.ampr.org@wb9uus.bradley.edu

1290. Re: On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 17:09:43 UTC
From: jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com
Message-ID: <w7ZJLc2w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>
Source record: 49388

kjv@exuco1.exucom.com (Karl J. Vesterling N2VQM) writes:

> Simple... RSO... Get rid of DOS, run Linux, and get on with

I've been convinced for a long time, but a friend tells me that
without a CD-ROM, the diskspace Linux takes is prohibitive. He
says 100 megs. On my 200 meg drive, that's a lot.

/--\
| Jim Grubs, W8GRT Voxbox Enterprises Tel.: 419/882-2697 |
| jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com 6817 Maplewood Ave. |
| Fido: 1:234/1.0 Sylvania, Ohio 43560 |
\-+--/

1291. On email addresses and host names

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 18:27:13 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199404291839.LAA13062@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49384

> 96 days without a re-boot... Not one hiccup! What are you
>waiting for?

someone to write the step-by-step procedures needed to blackstart such a beastie w/o having the time to go back to school to become a unix gooroo.

spec ALL the parts used and where to get them. "make install"? i didn't get a "make" with my copy of DOS (or a C compiler for that matter..). include workarounds for things that may not go right. be available to help guide folks into and out of things that may be bad/good with the program.

73 would probably buy it. last time i did something for them it was like $50/page. could be the seminal work for this idea...especially if you can show how to do things like dual boot to other systems including ol' DOS and OS/2. maybe it'll even be a monthly column...

probable target system:

386sx16 with 4 Mb ram and a 40 Mb disk. VGA display. a couple of com ports (1 with mickeysoft mouse), etc.

bill wb9ivr

1292. KPC-3 Posting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 19:09:12 UTC
From: blangos@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <2897@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM>
Source record: 49389

A few days ago there was a posting for someone getting rid of two Kantronics KPC-3's. There was a phone number listed I believe in the 404 area code. i was not able to write it down would like to contact the person who did the posting. Did anyone keep the number?

--

Bruce Langos
Workstation Products Division
Bruce.Langos@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
...!uunet!ncrcom!ciss!wtcp!blangos

1293. TI Insight Series 10

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 19:44:25 UTC
From: plaws@comp.uark.edu
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9404291449.A1897-0100000@comp>
Source record: 49382
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Anyone have manuals (or set-up info) for the above mentioned terminal?
Please reply to me <plaws@comp.uark.edu> or Dan <danp@comp.uark.edu>.

TIA ES 73

Peter Laws <plaws@comp.uark.edu> |>> University of Arkansas <<
n5uwy@ka5bml.#nwar.ar.usa.noam |>> Home of the NCAA Champion Razorbacks <<

1294. Re: BAYCOM type modem on a Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 19:44:53 UTC
From: jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jvp.767648693@tools1.ee.iastate.edu>
Source record: 49387

In <1994Apr28.144557.1609@physc1.byu.edu> peterson@physc1.byu.edu writes:

>A friend recently built one of the packet modems like the BAYCOM or Poor Man's
>Packet (he described it as a BAYCOM, I haven't seen it) and it works like a
>charm on an XT. However, he has a Macintosh and would like to use it on that
>computer. Is the software for this type of modem available for the MAC?

Yep, as Terry mentioned, SoftKiss will drive packet modems. And my
program (Savant) will speak with SoftKiss (or any TNC in KISS mode)
and provide a nice Macintosh interface for packet radio. You can get
SoftKiss as well as a demo copy of Savant via anonymous ftp from:
cpre1.ee.iastate.edu:/pub/ke0ph/

>Also, he is having trouble hooking the modem up to his Kenwood TH-78 HT and
>would appreciate any pointers on getting that to work correctly.

Kenwood's use a different PTT method than others. As I recall you
have to connect between the sheilds of the input audio and earphone
jacks. You can try it with a screwdriver to be sure. Then it just
takes a slight modification of the modem to tie those two points
together through the output transistor, rather than the 3.3K ohm
resistor.

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Candidate (Ham Radio -> KE0PH) |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 : (515) 294-8339 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

1295. RTTY ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-29 19:45:36 UTC
From: jlin@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <2pro50$dc8@kaiwan.kaiwan.com>
Source record: 49386

I am looking for a low cost decoder and software to run on PC to read in RTTY on HF radio, and store them as file. Can anyone advise if there is public domain software on the net ? and where to ftp from ?

--
Johnny C.Lin Tel: 310-9263682
P.O.Box 536 Fax: 310-9269526
Artesia, CA 90702
U.S.A. Internet: jlin@kaiwan.com

1296. Wisconsin Packet Radio Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-04-30 09:40:07 UTC
From: landmann@facstaff.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <landmann.1.0009AB71@facstaff.wisc.edu>
Source record: 49290

```
-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-
W i s c o n s i n P a c k e t
-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-
```

Thank you for inquiring about the wi_packet mailing list.
A list devoted to the discussion, development and promotion of packet radio in the Wisconsin area. Discussion not limited to traditional "packet", but is welcome on any of the digital modes available to radio amateurs. You do not have to reside in Wisconsin to subscribe or post to the list.

Archives available via sending a message to "listserver@relay.adp.wisc.edu" with the following text in the body of the message:
"index wipacket" - To get an index of the archive
"search wipacket _keyword_" - To search archive for _keyword_
"get wipacket _filename_" - To retrieve a file from the archive

You may join by sending a message to "listserver@relay.adp.wisc.edu" with the following test in the body of the message:
"subscribe wi_packet _your name_"
Please give your given name in place of "_your name_".

Please direct questions to:
Tom Landmann <landmann@facstaff.wisc.edu>

73, Tom N9UDL

1297. Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-01 03:00:07 UTC
From: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-welcome_767761206@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 49291
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.info,news.answers,rec.answers

```
Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome
Last-modified: $Date: 1994/01/02 22:00 $
Version: $Revision: 1.06 $

*** Welcome to rec.radio.info! ***

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source
of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and
to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which
explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions.
The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to
read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next
" -- " string. The sections available are:
- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
- What type of material is considered inappropriate?
- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to
rec.radio.info?
- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to
speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

-- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with
a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit
chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles
only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further
discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it
was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

-- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered
presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with
```

a unique Message-ID, is propogated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic) doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:
/Newsgroups:.*[,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:
rec.radio.info:!s/:^
in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:
sequence
rec.radio.info
rec.radio.
at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the `Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for disussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:
rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.

2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.

3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I

reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

listserv@ucsd.edu

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:
- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotalampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl
rec.radio.broadcasting moderator Bill Pfeiffer wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU pschleck@unomaha.edu
Ian Kluft, KD6EUI ikluft@uts.amdahl.com

--
Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info
Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
* Requests for information do *not* belong in rec.radio.info *

1298. HF PBBS where and who?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-01 03:06:00 UTC
From: ed.lang@pplace.com
Message-ID: <5c.1461.21.0N17BCC9@pplace.com>
Source record: 49332

I am looking for a PBBS running F6FBB software and on that I can work on
HF from Central Virginia. If you can suggest a frequency and call, or
if you run a PBBS, please let me know!

PS I hold an Advanced ticket.

 SLMR 2.1a KC4YLX DX-CLUSTER, Troy Va (145.09) ed.lang@pplace.com

1299. TEKK RADIOS, WHERE - HERE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-01 09:16:06 UTC
From: doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us
Message-ID: <9405010916.A1821wk@exchange.tlh.fl.us>
Source record: 49293

NE|Several of you have asked about the Tekk radios. Their ad appeared in
NE|the February 1994 issue of QST on page 18 (between the Kantronics ad on
NE|pages 16 & 17 and the Standard ad on page 19).

Too bad they don't have a VHF version of that little radio.

...DOUG

* OLX 2.2 * |

1300. GTOR for PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-01 11:40:21 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCp4GF9.xJ@netcom.com>
Source record: 49292

Anyone have any knowledge of when or if AEA will be offering GTOR for the PK232 PK900 or DSP2232?

Want GTOR, but don't wanna have to go out and buy a new TNC!!!

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1301. Re: GTOR for PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-01 18:06:23 UTC
From: pineapp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <pineappCp4yAo.5Ft@netcom.com>
Source record: 49294

In article <rogjdCp4GF9.xJ@netcom.com> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:
>Anyone have any knowledge of when or if AEA will be offering GTOR for the
>PK232 PK900 or DSP2232?
>
>Want GTOR, but don't wanna have to go out and buy a new TNC!!!
>
>
>--
> rogjd@netcom.com
> Glendale, CA
> AB6WR
I had asked AEA about the GOTOR. THey had mentioned that they
are in works. No time scedule. During the same conversation
with them. They also had mentioned that they have no plans
on supporting CLOVER>

--
.--+--------------------------.
INTERNET: pineapp@netcom.com (DC436)	Daniel Curry WB6STW
AMPRNET : dan@wb6stw.ampr.org [44.4.20.144]	E-:-) Ham Radio Operator
AX.25 : wb6stw@n0ary.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA	Redwood City, CA USA
'--+--------------------------'

1302. Re: GTOR for PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-01 18:34:06 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCp4zKu.J8K@netcom.com>
Source record: 49295

Not hard to see why. GTOR, if it is all it is cracked up to be, should
pretty much consign CLOVER to the ash can.
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1303. Re:GTOR/AEA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-01 23:28:29 UTC
From: n7ryw@teleport.com
Message-ID: <n7ryw.15.00177A37@teleport.com>
Source record: 49301

I seriously doubt that AEA or any TNC manufacturer other than Kantronics will ever include G-TOR. It is my understanding that G-TOR is proprietary to Kantronics, and therefore anyone wanting to include it would have to pay for it, if that option was even available, which I very much doubt, as their whole prpose in introducing something proprietory is to make themselves the only source for it. Apple did the same thing with the Mac (and others) while IBM left theirs essentially open. If Apple had done differently, the Mac would have easily taken over from the PC...

Sorry for the bad news, but Pactor ia also very good, and keyboard-to-keyboard, you would never know the difference anyway.

See-Ya-Bye
Bill
n7ryw@teleport.com

1304. ax.25 error checking

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 02:29:26 UTC
From: dlakelan@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <dlakelan.767845766@eng1.iastate.edu>
Source record: 49298

Other than trying to get the ISO standards publication, which probably costs an arm and a leg, how can I find out how to calculate the CRC or whatever it is that ax.25 uses for error checking?

thanks

--
==
| Daniel Lakeland. Mathematics Major. Iowa State University |
| dlakelan@iastate.edu; N6VYF coming soon to a packet site near you. |
==

1305. Re: APRS v 4.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 03:17:41 UTC
From: Larry Griffin <largri@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <JI1skAt.largri@delphi.com>
Source record: 49296

Michael Solinas <msolinas@netcom.com> writes:

>If anyone has some experience with APRS and the KAM, please contact me. I
>get an I/O error - the computer doesn't seem to be contacting the TNC.

I've been using a KAM with APRS 4.03, 4.04 and 4.05a with minimal difficulty.
I use the TAPR option when starting APRS. It is a little tricky to make sure
you're on the right stream and using the right alias. I set MYALIAS
ECHO/RELAY. Also be sure to set your UNPROTO path for each port. These have
to be set using CTRL-T so you c
an enter the commands directly to the TNC. As to why you get the I/O error, I
don't really know. If you've been using a program such as KaGOLD or
Hostmaster, make sure they put the TNC back into command mode before they exit.

1306. Re: KAM/KPC4-to-ICW2A Connection - HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 03:30:50 UTC
From: Larry Griffin <largri@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <BI2vsui.largri@delphi.com>
Source record: 49297

John Rumball <rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca> writes:

> I have a cable already made up that allows me to transmit but I am having
>tremendous difficulty finding a configuration that will allow me to receive.
>The problem only exists when I try to use the KAM-W2A combo on 2m. The
>system seems to work OK on 440 because the PTT line goes to jack SP1, while
>the audio is taken from jack SP2. (This is not possible on 2m, though.)

Use a STEREO submini (1/8") plug in MIC/SP1. Worked fine for me.

1307. Re: TEK RADIO.....where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 03:45:41 UTC
From: Larry Griffin <largri@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <JMwvEKl.largri@delphi.com>
Source record: 49299

Richard Kowalsky <cmdorat@tc.fluke.COM> writes:

>Hi, I have heard about a small dedicated data radio called the
>"TEK" radio. It supposidly supports 9600 baud packet. I would

Richard, the TEKK radios work great for 9600 bd UHF. I have two of them.
One is used on a TexNet node, one here at home. I know of at least 3 others
that are being used at node sites around north TX and OK. The radio is only
2 watts but works quite well with an amp. Here's the scoop on TEKK Inc.
TEKK INC.
226 N.W. Parkway
Kansas City, MO 64150
(800) 521-TEKK
(816) 746-1093 fax

I don't work for them or have any connection with TEKK.
Oh, when you order the radios, be sure to ask for spec sheet and schematics.
Mine came without either.

1308. Re: TheNet X-1J Release 2 is out!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 04:25:55 UTC
From: Larry Griffin <largri@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <Bs9ukij.largri@delphi.com>
Source record: 49300

<Neville@swfmc1.sinet.slb.com> writes:

>I have just uploaded the latest release of TheNet X-1J Release 2
>to :-
>
>oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio/incoming

I just tried to FTP it but the incoming directory seems to be empty!

1309. Re: TheNet X-1J Release 2 is out!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 06:55:20 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2q284o$eik@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 49302

Larry Griffin <largri@delphi.com> writes:

><Neville@swfmc1.sinet.slb.com> writes:
>
>>I have just uploaded the latest release of TheNet X-1J Release 2
>>to :-
>>
>>oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio/incoming
>
>I just tried to FTP it but the incoming directory seems to be empty!

It's located in: /pub/hamradio/pc/digital/ax25/x1j/tn-x1jr2.zip

Gary

1310. IM_Mac1.0b27z.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 09:26:53 UTC
From: adam@gg.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9405020926.AA25559@iggcis1.igg.tno.nl>
Source record: 49303

```
=20
Release Notes - IM/Mac 1.0=A727z

=A5 An address like 'WD1V @ KB4N.NH.USA.NA%on6ar@on7ko.ampr.org' past=
ed in the
special address dialog did crash IM/Mac. This could occur when copy/p=
asting an
address.

=A5 The temporary file 'Archive.sit' was not removed when unstuff is =
cancelled.

=A5 On small screen Macintoshes: a window that was in its zoomed out =
state when
used last time moved off screen when zoomed again next time.

=A5 Added color resources to several dialogs that didn't got them bef=
ore.

=A5 The 'smtp' and 'mqueue' paths in the 'bm.rc' file can now have an=
alias to the
actual folders. Since such an alias is a file and not a folder such a=
path
should not end in a colon. For example:

smtp :hd:projects:im/mac:spool:mail alias
mqueue :hd:projects:im/mac:spool:mqueue alias

=A5 Keywords in the 'bm.rc' file may contain upper case characters.

=A5 The 'record' path in the 'bm.rc' file can now have an alias to th=
e actual
folder. For example:

record :hd:projects:im/mac:record alias:archive

=A5 IM/Mac can not run on write-protected volumes (e.g., CD-ROM). An =
alert will
show instead of a system error.

=A5 Give more room for text in alert 21.

Saturday, April 30, 1994 - 14:08:32 UTC

Best 73's, es cuagn de Ivo, ON1XK @ ON6AR.#AN.BEL.EU [44.144.8.5]
Saturday, April 30, 1994 - 14:09:49 +0000 UTC

PS (by PA2AGA)
```

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-immac in the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new IM/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to ftp.std.com, to the directory pub/hamradio/incoming, and to ucsd.edu, to the directory /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. If it's not there (anymore), then look at /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

1311. signoff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 10:08:00 UTC
From: GREG@PLSZUS11.BITNET
Message-ID: <199405020937.CAA28224@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49304

```
signoff
```

1312. Re: TheNet X-1J Release 2 is out!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 10:46:36 UTC
From: wy1z@bach.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94May2064636@bach.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 49305

In article <Bs9ukij.largri@delphi.com> Larry Griffin <largri@delphi.com> writes:

Path: chaos.dac.neu.edu!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!usenet
From: Larry Griffin <largri@delphi.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: Sun, 1 May 94 23:25:55 -0500
Organization: Delphi (info@delphi.com email, 800-695-4005 voice)
Lines: 8
References: <2pji8h$p0e@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: bos1d.delphi.com
X-To: <Neville@swfmc1.sinet.slb.com>

<Neville@swfmc1.sinet.slb.com> writes:

>I have just uploaded the latest release of TheNet X-1J Release 2
>to :-
>
>oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio/incoming

I just tried to FTP it but the incoming directory seems to be empty!

If you can't find a file in a particular location, please feel free to
search the 00-Index.txt file in /pub/hamradio. Just perform a search on the
file, and the search will show you where in the directory structure the file
lives.

I try to keep the Index file as up-to-date as possible.

Hope this helps.

--
```
================================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
| Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| the World - ftp.std.com pub/hamradio |
================================================================================
```

1313. Re: Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 11:58:14 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <RR6oLc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 49306

mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil (Kevin der Kinderen) writes:

> Hi:
>
> I can imagine this would be excruciatingly slow but - does anyone
> have any amateur or business experience with using HF for WAN
> connectivity? I'd like to put an HF transceiver at our hub location
> and provide mobile users the opportunity to at least upload and download
> files if not interactively log into their home accounts. Any comments
> would be appreciated.

Yes, it would be excrutiatingly slow, even assuming that you could get a
license to do it. Why not do it via cellular telephony? It would be faster,
also provide a substantial second benefit, and would avoid the licensing and
equipment hassles.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

1314. Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 14:38:55 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <89680@mt.arrl.org>
Source record: 49307
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.info

Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

The services that the ARRL provides via the internet include the
Email Information Server and the Technical Information Service.
The Information Server is an automated mail server that gives you
access to many of information files relating to various facets of
Amateur Radio. You can retrieve any or all of these files by
sending an email message to info@arrl.org here at ARRL HQ.
Each file you request is then mailed to you automatically.

To use it, mail messages to:

info@arrl.org

Each line of the message body should contain a command as shown below.
The subject of your message is not processed and may be omitted. You
may place as many commands in a message as you want. The files you
request will be sent to you in separate messages. Only ASCII text
files are supported.

Valid INFO commands:

reply <address> (may be needed - see below for explanation)
help
index
send FILENAME (example: send prospect.txt)
quit

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of
instructions for info, "index" retrieves a list of available files
and "send prospect.txt" retrieves a text file containing information
on becoming a radio amateur.

Note to users with FTP capability: All of these files are also
available by anonymous ftp to oak.oakland.edu in the
pub/hamradio/arrl/infoserver area. Retrieve the file index.txt
in the /league sub-directory for a complete listing of available
files.

If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a
separate line for each "send filename" request.

Your From: field or Reply-to: field in your header should contain a
valid Internet address, including full domain name. If your From:
field does not contain a valid Internet address, the answer will not
reach you. If this is the case, then use the reply command as shown

above. When needed, this command should always be the first command in your message.

IMPORTANT: Please use the quit command in your message. This will prevent processing errors from message signatures.

PLEASE NOTE!: This is an automated system not capable of handling written requests. Any questions on the info-server or the content of any of its files should be directed to mtracy@arrl.org.

ALSO NOTE!: Do *NOT* reply to messages sent from info@arrl.org - the reply address is redirected to keep bounced messages from endlessly looping. Write a new message to info@arrl.org instead.

The Technical Information Service gives League members on the internet better access to the knowledgeable technical staff here at ARRL HQ. Questions relating to Amateur Radio and related technical topics are welcome. To use this service, send a normal e-mail message to tis@arrl.org with your question spelled out in plain english. For best service, be as specific as possible and keep your line length in messages to a maximum of 80 characters. Due to personnel limitations, priority will be given to questions from League members.

Best Regards,

Michael Tracy, KC1SX, ARRL Technical Information Services Coordinator
(e-mail mtracy@arrl.org)

Sample of files available from INFO: (There are lots more!)

Note - If you are not yet an Amateur Radio operator retrieve the file prospect (send prospect) for information on how to easily get started in this fun hobby.

FILENAME SIZE DATE DESCRIPTION
--- --- --- ---
PROSPECT.TXT 2k 930514 How to get your Amateur Radio license
EXAMS.TXT 52k 930629 Current exam schedule info - updated bi-weekly
EXAMINFO.TXT 9k 921020 Examinations - what to bring - requirements
USERS.TXT 6k 930119 List of HQ Email addresses
ARRLCAT.TXT 39k 930709 Catalog of ARRL Publications - commercial content
JOIN.TXT 2k 930621 How become an ARRL member
SERVICES.TXT 5k 930621 A condensed list of ARRL membership services
TOUR.TXT 28k 930621 An electronic tour of ARRL Headquarters
DIR.HQ 5k 930310 Visiting ARRL HQ - diretions and tour information
HFBANDS 7k 921203 Breakdown of users of HF spectrum
Q-SIGS 1k 921203 ARRL list of Amateur Radio Q-signals
W1AW.SKD 2k 930120 W1AW schedule of transmissions and operation
PRODREV1.TXT 12k 930227 Which rig is best? Part 1 - QST Lab Notes
PRODREV2.TXT 22k 930227 Which rig is best? Part 2 - QST Lab Notes
!LIST.TXT 6k 931120 QST Bibliographies List
RFIGEN.TXT 37k 930120 How to solve an EMI/RFI problem - QST Lab Notes

RFISOURC.TXT 13k 930607 Where to buy filters - EMI-proof telephones etc.
ADDRESS.TXT 16k 930318 Lots and lots of ham/electonic company addresses
KITS.TXT 6k 930430 List of companies that sell kits
BBS.TXT 12k 930601 List of ham-radio land-line bulletin boards
FAQ1.TXT 25k 930707 Introduction to the FAQ and Amateur Radio
FAQ2.TXT 45k 930707 Amateur Radio Orgs, Services and Info Sources
FAQ3.TXT 32k 930707 Amateur Radio Advanced and Technical Questions

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American Radio Relay League, Inc. Tel: 1-203-666-1541
225 Main Street Fax: 1-203-665-7531
Newington, CT 06111 Email: mtracy@arrl.org

1315. Dayton digital report PLEASE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 15:02:55 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994May2.150255.624@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49308

Would some kind person who was able to attend the Dayton Hamvention please SUMMARIZE for the rest of us.

What was shown ? what was announced at the RTTY dinner ? is PacTOR-II alive and well ? what is the story on the licensing of G-TOR ? did Kantronics open it up ? What is the story on DSP HF modems ? What new goodies did you see ? etc ...

TNX, de Ken N9VV

1316. * HELP - COMMUNICATE TWO COMPUTERS *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 15:26:47 UTC
From: bahram@ccr.jussieu.fr
Message-ID: <1994May2.172334@ccr.jussieu.fr>
Source record: 49309

Hello.

I'm new to this group.
I've some questions. Perhaps you will consider them stupid, but i don't think.

You can respond to me, if you have the answers. I thank you very much.

I'm originaire from a country 'X', I live in the country 'Y' .
I've two computers (DX.2 488-66) in home country 'X' and also 'Y'.
Those two computers runs under UNIX and Dos/Windows.
To communicate the two computers (between country 'X' and 'Y'),
for example sending fax to
my family, mail, doing rlogin..., the cost of telephone between countries
is very high and i can't support it.

My idea is to buy two talk-radio, and connect every radio to
my two computers.

First-Question) Can I do this. If yes, can you give me the kind of
radio that i should buy. The preference a digital radio.
What's the limitation ?

Second-Question) Should I buy an interface card to connect the talk-radio
to my computer. What is his name (a modem card ?).

Probably, some programms and software will be needed to communicate
my computers.

Third-Question) What I need as software. (TCP/IP ?, mail ? ...).

Forth-Question) More information needed.

Thank you very much.

==========
To reply, please send mail to : bahram@ccr.jussieu.fr

==========

1317. Need help with 450SAT/PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 17:09:56 UTC
From: armyrman@vms4.sci.csupomona.edu
Message-ID: <1994May2.100956.1@clstcs>
Source record: 49312

--
Hi,

I'm working with a Kenwood 450SAT and a PK232 and trying to send
stuff with it, CW, Baudot etc etc.. I've made the cable from the PK232
to the 450 using the info from the 450 manual but I'm not sure of the
pinouts. Any body hooked this combo up before?
What pin/color wire arrangement did you use?

The pk232 is receiving data ok and displaying but when I transmit it
will key the transmitter but I'm not sure if any data is being sent.
ie I can't hear anything but a carrier on a seperate receiver.

Any help would be appreciated. Thanks!!

Alex R. Myrman - KC6TMB - armyrman@vms4.sci.csupomona.edu
College of Science Computational Systems - (909) 869-4226
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA. USA

1318. Re: Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 18:23:03 UTC
From: mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil
Message-ID: <ONDOBN1R@math.fu-berlin.de>
Source record: 49311

In article <RR6oLc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) says:

>Yes, it would be excrutiatingly slow, even assuming that you could get a
>license to do it. Why not do it via cellular telephony? It would be faster,
>also provide a substantial second benefit, and would avoid the licensing and
>equipment hassles.

Larry:

I should have mentioned on the original post. This is a contingency application we are investigating in support of operations in areas where no other communications methods initially exist - usually overseas. I also should have mentioned that I work for an army organization. Its sole use (I belived) would be when no other method of communications exist. Almost anything else is faster. I was asked to look into the possibilities because I'm the resident ham in the IM plans division.

73,
Kevin
mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil

Kevin der Kinderen mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil 703-756-1971
Opinions voiced are my own, not my employer's.

1319. Re: Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 19:38:42 UTC
From: ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <Cp6x8I.Hqu@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 49310

In a previous article, mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil (Kevin der Kinderen) says:

>Hi:
>
>I can imagine this would be excruciatingly slow but - does anyone
>have any amateur or business experience with using HF for WAN
>connectivity? I'd like to put an HF transceiver at our hub location
>and provide mobile users the opportunity to at least upload and download
>files if not interactively log into their home accounts. Any comments
>would be appreciated.
>
>73,
>KJ4QF
>
I assume that either mil-std parallel or serial tone modems are available
to your organization. Don't a few US government agencies use either an
X.25 variant or even TCP/IP over HF using these types of modem?
Add ALE to increase the link reliability, and it might work fairly well!

just a thought.

de va3rr/aa8lu
--

1320. Re: KAM/KPC4-to-ICW2A Connection - HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-02 22:34:10 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cp75Cz.E34@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49319

John Rumball (rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca) wrote:
: Hello.

: Thank you for reading this posting.

: I need help in getting a KAM (or KPC4) connected to my Icom W2A
: dual-band handheld.

: I have a cable already made up that allows me to transmit but I am having
: tremendous difficulty finding a configuration that will allow me to receive.
: The problem only exists when I try to use the KAM-W2A combo on 2m. The
: system seems to work OK on 440 because the PTT line goes to jack SP1, while
: the audio is taken from jack SP2. (This is not possible on 2m, though.)

: Although specific instructions are desired, any general advice is also
: welcomed. Please respond by internet e-mail to RUMBALJ@GOV.ON.CA.

To use 2M on a W2A you need a 'stereo' mini-phone plug. The third
connection is the receive audio. If you give Icom customer service a call,
they can FAX you a diagram. Also, if you desire to operate both bands (one
at a time, of course) you could extend the receive audio line out the back
of the TX connector, and put an in-line mini phone jack in the wire. Then
you can either 1) plug directly into the radio for 440, or 2) un-plug from
the radio and plug into the in-line jack for 144.

: Thanks, in advance, for your help.

: John Rumball, VA3BUS

: --
: : : John E. Rumball
: : ... :.. :.. Sudbury, ON
: :.: :.: : : : : rumbalj@gov.on.ca
: ============== va3bus@ve3wnm.#ne.on.ca.noam

Sure thing John! 73

Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com

1321. Re: Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 00:25:29 UTC
From: jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com
Message-ID: <7c5PLc6w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>
Source record: 49313

rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:

> mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil (Kevin der Kinderen) writes:
>
> > Hi:
> >
> > I can imagine this would be excruciatingly slow but - does anyone
> > have any amateur or business experience with using HF for WAN
> > connectivity? I'd like to put an HF transceiver at our hub location
> > and provide mobile users the opportunity to at least upload and download
> > files if not interactively log into their home accounts. Any comments
> > would be appreciated.
>
> Yes, it would be excrutiatingly slow, even assuming that you could get a
> license to do it. Why not do it via cellular telephony? It would be faster,
> also provide a substantial second benefit, and would avoid the licensing and
> equipment hassles.

Correct me if I'm wrong, but isn't HF illegal under ITU
Conventions for intranational land mobile use?

/--\
| Jim Grubs, W8GRT Voxbox Enterprises Tel.: 419/882-2697 |
| jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com 6817 Maplewood Ave. |
| Fido: 1:234/1.0 Sylvania, Ohio 43560 |
\-+--/

1322. Re: Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 00:29:20 UTC
From: jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com
Message-ID: <LJ5PLc7w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>
Source record: 49314

mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil (Kevin der Kinderen) writes:

> In article <RR6oLc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) says:
>
> >Yes, it would be excrutiatingly slow, even assuming that you could get a
> >license to do it. Why not do it via cellular telephony? It would be faster
> >also provide a substantial second benefit, and would avoid the licensing and
> >equipment hassles.
>
>
> Larry:
>
> I should have mentioned on the original post. This is a contingency
> application we are investigating in support of operations in areas
> where no other communications methods initially exist - usually
> overseas. I also should have mentioned that I work for an army
> organization.

Ah, new problem. Will e-mail.

/--\
| Jim Grubs, W8GRT Voxbox Enterprises Tel.: 419/882-2697 |
| jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com 6817 Maplewood Ave. |
| Fido: 1:234/1.0 Sylvania, Ohio 43560 |
\-+--/

1323. NET_Mac2.3.40.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 07:13:38 UTC
From: adam@gg.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9405030713.AA01673@iggcis1.igg.tno.nl>
Source record: 49315

```
The Netherlands, May 3, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.40.sea.hqx...

For those who don't know NET/Mac... NET/Mac is the application that
supports TCP/IP over packet-radio, which means, that hamradio operators
can use NET/Mac for their wireless TCP/IP network...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- Added 'chat' command
- Enhance syntax-checking for 'IP-number'-style parameters
- Make sure the mailaddress looks like: ...%...%...%...%...@...
- Improved the generation of From addresses for hop-to-hop

This release also includes a new NET/Mac Syntax DA.

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/net/radio-netmac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to:
1) ucsd.edu, to the directory hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
If it's not there then look at hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

It may have also been uploaded to:
oak.oakland.edu, to the directory pub/hamradio/mac/digital

Kind regards,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@gg.tno.nl )
( or: pa2aga@gg.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)
```

1324. NET/ROM NRS specification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 08:37:18 UTC
From: sv1xv@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr
Message-ID: <3797.sv1xv@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr>
Source record: 49316

I need the specification of NRS (Net/Rom transmission over serial
lines). Is it available anywhere?

Thanks,

Costas

+---+
| Costas Krallis - SV1XV - Athens Greece (LOC: KM18UA) |
| Packet Radio: sv1xv@sv1uy.ath.grc.eu |
| Internet: sv1xv@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr |
| S-Mail: P.O.Box 3066, GR-10210 Athens, GREECE |
| PGP Public Key 0x9E2905 available from all public keyservers. |
+---+

1325. Re: A soft spot in the Pactor protocol???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 12:41:27 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCp88L3.Dxn@netcom.com>
Source record: 49317

Anyone know if GTOR has a reconnect protocol? Or is it similar to Pactor
in this regards?

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1326. Re: GTOR/AEA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 12:47:52 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCp88vs.E6I@netcom.com>
Source record: 49318

Anyone hear at Dayton whether or not the rumors that AEA will unveil
G-tor for the PK232/900 are correct? :)

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1327. Re: Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 13:37:51 UTC
From: mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil
Message-ID: <RJEOBD1M@math.fu-berlin.de>
Source record: 49327

In article <7c5PLc6w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>, jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) says:
>
>Correct me if I'm wrong, but isn't HF illegal under ITU
>Conventions for intranational land mobile use?

Don't know, is it? This could be a problem! I'll talk with our frequency coordinator and see what he can tell me. Would it be in an FCC reg, the Communications Acts of 19xx, or some other reference?

Kevin der Kinderen mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil 703-756-1971
Opinions voiced are my own, not my employer's.

1328. New FCC rules on forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 15:37:28 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <66@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 49320

The FCC has finally released the text of the Part 97 changes relative to message forwarding. According to an article in the April 26 ARRL Letter, the new rules are:

97.3 Definitions.

(7) Auxiliary stations. An amateur station, other than in a message forwarding system, that is transmitting communications point-to-point within a system of cooperating amateur stations.

(28) Message forwarding system. A group of amateur stations participating in a voluntary, cooperative, interactive arrangement where communications are sent from the control operator of an originating station to the control operator of one or more destination stations by one or more forwarding stations.

(36) Repeater. An amateur station that simultaneously retransmits the transmission of another amateur station on a different channel or channels.

97.109 Station control.

(e) No station may be automatically controlled while transmitting third party communications, except a station participating as a forwarding station in a message forwarding system.

97.205 Repeater station.

(g) The control operator of a repeater that retransmits inadvertently communications that violate the rules in this Part is not accountable for the violative communications.

97.219 Message forwarding system.
[Section 97.216 is redesignated Section 97.217]

(a) Any amateur station may participate in a message forwarding system, subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held.

(b) For stations participating in a message forwarding sytem, the control operator of the station originating a message is primarily accountable for any violation of the rules in this Part contained in the message.

(c) Except as noted in paragraph (d) of this section, for stations participating in a message forwarding system, the control operators of forwarding stations that retransmit inadvertently

communications that violate the rules in this Part are not accountable for the violative communications. They are, however, responsible for discontinuing such communications once they become aware of their presence.

(d) For stations participating in a mesage forwarding system, the control operator of the first forwarding station must:
(1) Authenticate the identity of the station from which it accepts communications on behalf of the system: or
(2) Accept accountablility for any violation of the rules in this Part contained in messages it retransmits to the system.

These rules will take effect June 1, 1994.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ AMPRnet: w6swe@w6swe.ampr.org
[44.124.12.16] AX.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

1329. Need location of RIGMGR20.ZIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 15:44:43 UTC
From: P06288@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994May3.154443.25506@schbbs.mot.com>
Source record: 49321
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Can someone please direct me to where I can locate RIGMGR20.ZIP on the net so I can FTP a copy?

Thanks

Jim

1330. Packet radio FTP sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 18:14:52 UTC
From: mrb3@ukc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <6118@raven.ukc.ac.uk>
Source record: 49322

HI all,

I was wondering if anyone has a list of the best ftp sites around
that contain amateur radio / packet related programs.

Many thanks

Matthew

Packet G7KSG@GB7ZAA

--

```
__ __ _ _
| \/ |__ _| |_| |_
| |\/| / _` | _| _|
|_| |_\__,_|\__|\__|.........
```

1331. Idea, 10-10 members....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 19:10:20 UTC
From: wb9omc@constellation.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.767992220@constellation.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 49323
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radi.amateur.space

I'd like to gauge the interest among members of 10-10 International who
are on the Internet for a group, possibly called:

rec.radio.amateur.1010

The purpose of the group would be multiple:

1) to help disseminate information of general interest to 10-10 members
who have access to Internet.

2) to help 10-10 members set up skeds, nets and other communications events.

3) to help develop interest in not only 10-10 International but to maintain
interest in 10 meters in *spite* of the current lull in the band.

4) to help develop computer operating aids for 10-10 contests and
paperchasing.

5) to serve as one focal point for 10-10 members to discuss the organization,
contest rules, awards rules, etc.

6) other future purposes realted to Amateur Radio and 10-10.

****

I think that emailing me would probably be preferred to clogging up
a number of newsgroups with "me too!" kinds of mail.

If you are interested or have a *brief* thought on the subject, please
email:

wb9omc@harbor.ecn.purdue.edu

flames and/or mail bombs will be ignored, deleted, /dev/null'ed, etc. :-)

If interest seems positive enough, I will make some contacts with the
officers of 10-10 to find out in what ways, if at all, they would
like to make contact and maintain contact with such a newsgroup.

73

Duane, WB9OMC

1332. still looking for project ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 20:24:07 UTC
From: acc_mwb@exodus.valpo.edu
Message-ID: <1994May3.152407.1@exodus.valpo.edu>
Source record: 49325

I am currently finishing my junior year in electrical engineering. Next year, I will be working on a "senior project" with at least one other student. Taking a look ahead, we're trying to figure out some options for projects that we could do.

We'd like it to be in the are of electronics. Audio applications, signal processing, waveform modification, signal generation, filtering, etc. I don't know what else... so many different things, we hardly know where to start.

Other options that we'd like to consider are those in the communication electronics area. We'll be having communic. theory and electronics classes next year, so right now, we don't have much to go on in that area. I am an amateur radio operator. Something dealing with that would be really great!

Other areas of interest that might generate a good project would me some digital / electronics combination, applications dealing w/ transistors as switching (not in a power situation, but rather small things).

This project lasts two semesters. In the fall we finalize our project. Write up some designs, present the project, make a "project request" or something like that. Then, by Dec., have it ready to put together. Starting in Jan., we build a prototype, fix it, get it to work (ie. re-design and re-design and..). Finally, we'll end the semester by writing final reports, documentation and doing more presentations.

We'd like any ideas for projects that you think would be interesting, obtainable, and fit the idea of this "senior project."

___PLEASE____ if you've got any ideas, send some email to me. Just give us a couple of ideas that you might have. I'll post a summery to the list if I get some responses.

--

___
Mike (o o)
---------m-^-m----------

1333. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 21:04:34 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2q6e92$kbk@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49326

irene burlingame (ipb@unlinfo.unl.edu) wrote:
: Is there anybody out there hwo has experience with setting up a Linux
: Packetradio server using a Bycom modem? i need info desperately!

Unfortunately, Linux will never be able to support Baycomm. The Baycomm
modem requires that the processor be 100% devoted to the modem while
packets are coming in and out, and that's just not possible under
a multitasking OS. Even if you could do it, it's really not desireable,
it would bring the whole machine to a halt!

73 de Jeff / VE3DJF
Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
VE3DJF@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.org

1334. help with KaGold software..!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 21:11:32 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994May3.171132.6054@muvms6>
Source record: 49334

HI Everyone:

I am new to packet radio and I was wondering, is KaGold software available
in public domain so that I can download it from some ftp site.

Please let me know either by email or post it to this net.

Thanks a lot.

73,
Dinakar kb8phz
kb8phz@ka4ros.ky.usa.noam

1335. unsubscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 22:55:17 UTC
From: KIRCHHTA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU
Message-ID: <01HBWRDUOLSY98AJSJ@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU>
Source record: 49324

```
unsubscribe
help
```

1336. Re: Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 23:33:18 UTC
From: jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com
Message-ID: <8LwRLc3w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>
Source record: 49330

mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil (Kevin der Kinderen) writes:

> In article <7c5PLc6w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>, jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com (Jim
> >
> >Correct me if I'm wrong, but isn't HF illegal under ITU
> >Conventions for intranational land mobile use?
>
> Don't know, is it? This could be a problem! I'll talk with our frequency
> coordinator and see what he can tell me. Would it be in an FCC reg, the
> Communications Acts of 19xx, or some other reference?

We were told in USAF MARS in 1981 to discontinue operating HF
mobile on MARS (i.e., Air Training Command) frequencies because
of some unidentified section in the final report of the ITU
WARC-79.

/--\
| Jim Grubs, W8GRT Voxbox Enterprises Tel.: 419/882-2697 |
| jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com 6817 Maplewood Ave. |
| Fido: 1:234/1.0 Sylvania, Ohio 43560 |
\-+--/

1337. Re: still looking for project ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-03 23:39:56 UTC
From: kolstad@cae.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <2q6ncc$77c@news.doit.wisc.edu>
Source record: 49328
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,sci.engr.control,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994May3.152521.1@exodus.valpo.edu> acc_mwb@exodus.valpo.edu (Mike Barton) writes:
>
>We'd like it to be in the are of electronics. Audio applications, signal
>processing, waveform modification, signal generation, filtering, etc. I don't
>know what else... so many different things, we hardly know where to start.

I'd be impressed if you got a 1Gb/s fiber optic link going. :-)

I take an opto-electronics course once that had a student made fiber optics demonstrator box that cranked out a whole 100 kbps!! Oooh, wow!

(Sorry... most of the labs here at the U of W have really crappy equipment... there's a reason they call this a "Research University.")

---Joel Kolstad

1338. HAPN2 Info ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-04 00:10:15 UTC
From: mayfield@itd.adelaide.edu.au
Message-ID: <2q6p57$ao9@kauri.itd.adelaide.edu.au>
Source record: 49329

Any pointers to some specs, pricing and ordering info on HAPN2 would be appreciated !

Thanks ..... Rob
vk5xxx
--

1339. Telnet from KA9Q-NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-04 08:30:57 UTC
From: lmraanm@maxwell.ctech.ac.za
Message-ID: <lmraanm.1.2DC75D41@maxwell.ctech.ac.za>
Source record: 49339

Hi All,

I am currently running KA9Q NOS version 930507 compiled for 386/486
copyright 1992. I think I pulled it of oak.oakland.edu .

When you telnet into the system you get the mailbox with various facilities
like telnet.

So when you use this telnet function to telnet to another host on the
internet network, it get as far as the intro messages before the login
prompt and just before you get the login prompt, the remote system
disconnects you.....help!

But if you telnet to a mail port (port 25) it connects fine and let you send
mail manually.

Please can anybody perhaps help?

Send all replies to jakes@maxwell.ctech.ac.za and I will then post it back
into this newsgroup.

Thanks

JAKES

J. du Toit ///	E-mail: jakes@maxwell.ctech.ac.za
Electrical Engineering 00	HAM: ZR1ADG
Cape Technikon (	Tel: +27 21 4603083 (w)
Cape Town -	Fax: +27 21 451698
South-Africa	

1340. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-04 10:01:55 UTC
From: jalocha@dxcern.cern.ch
Message-ID: <1994May4.100155.15200@dxcern.cern.ch>
Source record: 49333

In <2q6e92$kbk@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:

>Unfortunately, Linux will never be able to support Baycomm. The Baycomm
>modem requires that the processor be 100% devoted to the modem while
>packets are coming in and out, and that's just not possible under
>a multitasking OS. Even if you could do it, it's really not desireable,
>it would bring the whole machine to a halt!

Not 100% true :-) For receiving packets the processor only reacts
to modem output transitions and it is done via an interrupt.
The key point is that the CPU has to measure the time when the interrupt
occured with a precision better than the time taken by a single bit
(3.3 ms for 300 bps, 0.833 ms for 1200 bps). A precision of about
0.1 ms is good enough for 1200 bps.
The trouble comes if the processor runs with interrupts disabled
for the time which is longer than the precision needed...
I can not say whether the LINUX system does so.

The approach I described above is applied in the BAYCOM program
and the AX.25 driver for the NOS written by me. The TFPCX driver
takes a different approach by speeding up the system timer
and sampling the modem's output at three times the bit rate
frequency.

Bottom line: if the LINUX operating system doesn't "blind" the CPU
to interrupts for longer than about 0.1 ms one could (in principle)
write a driver for the BAYCOM modem running at 1200 bps.

Pawel, SP9VRC

1341. Mini-Pack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-04 12:00:06 UTC
From: murdo@hpqtdma.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <CpA1C7.8xC@hpqmoea.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 49335

I recently bought a BayComm Mini-Pack (the 25 way D connector version with 5 pin radio lead),but I'm having trouble connecting it to my HT (a Kenwood TH-21E).I've heard that the Mini-pack needs a mod when used with Kenwood HT's,but I don't have the details.

Does anyone know about this mod,or any other info that might help?

Cheers,
Murdo GM7JFE

1342. Re: GTOR for PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-04 14:28:40 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2q8beo$pu1@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 49336

In a previous article, rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) says:

>Not hard to see why. GTOR, if it is all it is cracked up to be, should
>pretty much consign CLOVER to the ash can.
>--

I don't know that I would be that quick to discount Clover. GTOR is still an FSK mode running at 100, 200, or 300 bps. Packet has shown that 300 bps on HF can be tough, although it does not include the error correction capability of GTOR.

As explained at Dayton, GTOR sends the interleaved data frame with CRC first, then the parity frame if the data frame is corrupted. There are three ways to recover the original data: 1-decode the data frame, 2-decode the parity frame, or 3-combine data and parity to correct up to 3 bits out of every 24. In the best case, GTOR has a 230 bps basic data rate.

Clover, on the other hand, is a phase shift mode with longer signal element times. It will do better in fading or noisy conditions. But when the path is good (as 15 meters was a year ago) Clover will run flat out with a base rate of 750 bps or about 60 bytes per second.

73, Drew
--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

1343. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-04 15:26:44 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2q8erk$qdc@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49337

Pawel Jalocha (jalocha@dxcern.cern.ch) wrote:
: In <2q6e92$kbk@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:

: >Unfortunately, Linux will never be able to support Baycomm. The Baycomm
: >modem requires that the processor be 100% devoted to the modem while
: >packets are coming in and out, and that's just not possible under
: >a multitasking OS. Even if you could do it, it's really not desireable,
: >it would bring the whole machine to a halt!

: Not 100% true :-) For receiving packets the processor only reacts
: to modem output transitions and it is done via an interrupt.
: The key point is that the CPU has to measure the time when the interrupt
: occured with a precision better than the time taken by a single bit
: (3.3 ms for 300 bps, 0.833 ms for 1200 bps). A precision of about
: 0.1 ms is good enough for 1200 bps.
: The trouble comes if the processor runs with interrupts disabled
: for the time which is longer than the precision needed...
: I can not say whether the LINUX system does so.

: The approach I described above is applied in the BAYCOM program
: and the AX.25 driver for the NOS written by me. The TFPCX driver
: takes a different approach by speeding up the system timer
: and sampling the modem's output at three times the bit rate
: frequency.

: Bottom line: if the LINUX operating system doesn't "blind" the CPU
: to interrupts for longer than about 0.1 ms one could (in principle)
: write a driver for the BAYCOM modem running at 1200 bps.

There is no way to tell exactly how long the kernel will disable interupts
for, it depends on what is happening... and since ANYTHING could be, one
has to assume that there probabily will not be that kind of accuracy. Having
said that, however, there is a driver for Linux that does audio over the
pc speaker using a timer and some sort of PWM, and it works unless the
machine is busy with disk I/O or the like..... If you don't mind packet
loss when the machine is busy, and the machine comming to a halt when
packet is going on (as it does with the pc speaker), then perhaps I'm
wrong and it's worth a try.

: Pawel, SP9VRC
Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

1344. [Need clue] Internet via packet radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-04 15:41:53 UTC
From: ramos@engr.latech.edu
Message-ID: <2q8fo1$foo@aurora.engr.latech.edu>
Source record: 49338

I have a Linux machine which I would like to connect to the Internet
via packet radio. If you have any information on this or know which
newsgroup would be more appropriate, please let me know.

Thanks!

--
Alex Ramos (ramos@engr.latech.edu) * This message is copyrighted material!
Louisiana Tech University BSEE/Sr * All rights reserved. No warranty, etc

http://info.latech.edu/~ramos/

1345. HAM-server oops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-04 18:15:16 UTC
From: harding@nas.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <CpAIpG.6HG@cnn.nas.nasa.gov>
Source record: 49192
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

I placed a larger HD online to handle requests from HAM-server. In partitioning, I accidently placed the database pointers off in limbo. So...for the past few days, those of you ordering files have received nothing. My apologies.

Well...it's fixed now (I hope), so if you have ordered and received nothing, try it again.

73 de KA6ETB
--
harding@orygun.nas.nasa.gov steveh@grafex.sbay.org
Send email to HAM-server@GRAFex.sbay.org with HELP as text for amateur radio related info.
I'm a card carrying S.N.O.B. and proud of it!

1346. Re: still looking for project ideas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 00:00:17 UTC
From: kepley@photon.phys.unca.edu
Message-ID: <2q9cuh$ij5@balsam.unca.edu>
Source record: 49190
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,sci.engr.control,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994May3.152521.1@exodus.valpo.edu> acc_mwb@exodus.valpo.edu (Mike Barton) writes:
>
>I am currently finishing my junior year in electrical engineering. Next year,
>I will be working on a "senior project" with at least one other student.
>Taking a look ahead, we're trying to figure out some options for projects that
>we could do.
>
One thing that I dorked around with was a phase shift detector using
a couple of op amps as zero-cross detectors and a micro-controller.
Phase shift meters are ridiculously expensive. I would think it would
be relatively simple to get one going with a micro and a couple of
op amps, capacitors and diodes etc. Might even be able to sell it.
You need to be able to meter current and voltage phases for a
commercially attractive project.

--
--
| "The natural progress of things is for government |
| to gain ground and for liberty to yield" |
| Thomas Jefferson |
| Brad Kepley kepley@photon.phys.unca.edu |

1347. Re: GTOR for PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 03:21:32 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCpB7zw.C2p@netcom.com>
Source record: 49191

Thanks for the info Drew; was very interesting. The main thing that seems to characterize a comparison between the two modes is the apparent fact that G-TOR doesn't require a significant upgrading of hardware, whereas Clover by nature of being a four-tone AFSK mode, does. If GTOR is within shouting distance of Clover with respect to performance, , it may be that many amateurs will prefer to go that rout. Time will tell, of course.

Thanks again for the interesting info.

73
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1348. TNC-RNET Interfacing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 07:35:24 UTC
From: wordy@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <wordy-040594233055@ece1mac26.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49194

HI....

I am working on the Microship (the aquatic successor to BEHEMOTH,
the computer-laden recumbent bicycle, mobile hamshack, etc...) and
have been away from packet-hacking long enough that re-entry to the
field is quite dizzying. Amazing progress, and I feel like
a beginner again! <sigh>

The immediate project is to establish a business-band (itinerant
frequency) data link between my backpack and the ship, not only
for file transfers but also to allow a clone of the boat's GUI
software to run on the laptop, linked via RF to the on-board control
network of multitasking FORTH 68HC11s on a multidrop network.
I have chosen the Motorola RNET 9600-baud transceivers for this, and
have the units on hand.

The task now, which *should* be trivial, is to interface these with
the modem-disconnect ports on a couple of TNC's. To avoid
wheel-reinvention, I thought I'd first query this forum for comments or
experiences with this process. I have a couple of PacComm units
(Micropower-2 and Handi-Packet) and an MFJ-1278; I have not yet
chosen the TNCs that will be integrated into the ship. At the moment,
I'm working with a team of 18 UCSD engineering students, and we
want to get the system working at the breadboard level.

Thanks for any thoughts and suggestions! Email response is best;
I'll follow-up post anything that appears to be of general interest.

73!
Steven K. Roberts
N4RVE
Nomadic Research Labs
wordy@ucsd.edu

1349. Standard C5718DA mod to allow 431.75 transmit, needed for 9600bps packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 07:36:50 UTC
From: kb7eec@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <75543@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 49195

Hi. Does anyone have a Standard C5718DA (VHF/UHF mobile 9600bps packet ready) radio? I just hooked mine up to my TNC, and I found out that the radio won't transmit below 438.00 MHz. Does anyone know what I can do to allow transmit at 431.75 MHz? I would also just like to know if there are other people out there with this radio. I was considering the Yaesu FT-5100, but I like how the Standard C5718DA is 9600bps G3RUH packet ready without modifications. I now found out that Yaesu will modify the 5100 for 9600bps packet for its customers, but anyway the C5718DA seems like a great radio.

I also posted this query to tcp-group -- I probably should have posted it to this ham-digital group only. Well anyway, thanks for any info.

Gary

1350. Re: wanted KPC-4

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 10:52:11 UTC
From: chapekg@delphi.com
Message-ID: <Ri8NkFD.chapekg@delphi.com>
Source record: 49196

Greg Wood <gwood@robins.af.mil> writes:

>
>Wanted KPC-4 so i can put up a 6mtr gateway in central Ga.
>please let me know you price i'm sure we can work things out
>73's KC4YBL
>

I have a KPC-4 for sale. Asking $200, its new in the box.

1351. [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 14:26:24 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994May5.142624.19500@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49193
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I saved a few $$. Currently using a Ten Tec Omni-V and looking
for an upgrade to a new rig. {I don't hear anything about a new
OMNI-7 ?? did anyone pick up on any rumors at Dayton ?}

What do you recommend for HF PacTOR ? something that will grow
with new PacTOR modes (PSK ?), run 300 baud G-TOR and have sufficient
audio bandpass,filters selection etc ?.

I see that only the Yaesu has a "RTTY" and "Packet" connector on
the back of the rig. But since most of PacTOR is/will be LSB and
not use the FSK capabilities of the rig - is there an advantage ?

Any suggestions welcomed.

TNX,


```
___________
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o \_/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |___________|
```

1352. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 16:37:09 UTC
From: jalocha@dxcern.cern.ch
Message-ID: <1994May5.163709.18976@dxcern.cern.ch>
Source record: 49197

In <2q8erk$qdc@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:

>Pawel Jalocha (jalocha@dxcern.cern.ch) wrote:
>: Bottom line: if the LINUX operating system doesn't "blind" the CPU
>: to interrupts for longer than about 0.1 ms one could (in principle)
>: write a driver for the BAYCOM modem running at 1200 bps.

>There is no way to tell exactly how long the kernel will disable interupts
>for, it depends on what is happening... and since ANYTHING could be, one
>has to assume that there probabily will not be that kind of accuracy. Having
>said that, however, there is a driver for Linux that does audio over the
>pc speaker using a timer and some sort of PWM, and it works unless the
>machine is busy with disk I/O or the like..... If you don't mind packet
>loss when the machine is busy, and the machine comming to a halt when
>packet is going on (as it does with the pc speaker), then perhaps I'm
>wrong and it's worth a try.

Just find someone having experience with the above driver and ask him
how it goes in real life. Then write a driver for the BAYCOM modem
and expect improvements:
1. On receiving the BAYCOM driver should be about 4-5 times more "reliable".
This is because the "speaker" driver probably takes the audio directly
into the COM port which I can estimate needs 4-5 times better timing
precision.
2. On transmiting the BAYCOM driver would not halt the machine. It would
just interrupt it 1200 times per second to make every outgoing bit.
By the way, the "speaker" driver is for 300 or 1200 bps packet ?

Anyway, the excercise of writing the BAYCOM driver would be an interesting
one. Even if you cannot make it to work on 1200 bps it may work on 300 bps.
If not, then go down to 100 bps. Slow link is better than no link :-)

Pawel

1353. TM-733A & AEA DSP-2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 16:58:16 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <2qb8j8$4d9$1@rosebud.ncd.com>
Source record: 49199

I just got a Kenwood TM-733A and have had a AEA DSP-2232 for some time. I connected them up last night and it seems to work!

Questions:
1) I measured the deviation (with a service monitor) and it is 1KHz max. What is the recommended deviation for 9600 baud packet?

2) If it is more than 1KHz, how can I increase the gain of the DSP-2232? I have already adjusted the one pot that is available.

3) How low of a TXDelay is possible with this combination?

Thanks!

Phil

phil@ncd.com

1354. Re: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 17:46:04 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994May5.174604.13745@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49201

Kenneth C Hopper (khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu) wrote:
: I see that only the Yaesu has a "RTTY" and "Packet" connector on
: the back of the rig. But since most of PacTOR is/will be LSB and
: not use the FSK capabilities of the rig - is there an advantage ?
:

A power supply in my Yaesu 980 was no where near what is required for
Pactor. To replace it, I ordered a Kenwood 450. Never having had a
Kenwood HF radio, I was still able to be up and talking on Pactor in
.. get this ... 15 minutes (but I already had a hot iron). It has so
many obvious features that lend itself to digital work that I went out
and replaced another Yaesu with a Kenwood 690.

Get the 500 hertz filter and ignore people who say not to use it with
GTOR. It works great.

I ran extensive tests (while away from home using the 690 to the 450)
with both FSK and AFSK. FSK showed NO indication of being superior.
I changed to AFSK so that I could parallel two KAMs and run Pactor and
GTOR on the same radio. By using AFSK, there are no frequency problems,
the frequency for Pactor is the same as the one for GTOR. You will find
that GTOR works great in a great band but you can't even connect in a
crummy situation. By having both the GTOR and Pactor you can take advantage
of the GTOR speed (especially above 40 meters) and still have Pactor for
crummy conditions and noisy 80 meter attempts (the 450 scans).

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
use this for internet replies

1355. JNOS 1.10C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 19:41:47 UTC
From: gjhurlbut@electrical.watstar.uwaterloo.ca
Message-ID: <gjhurlbut.215.2DC94BFB@electrical.watstar.uwaterloo.ca>
Source record: 49198

I just ftp'd JNOS 1.10C from ucsd.edu, but there are CRC errors in the Zip file, and the zip structure was destroyed (had to run a PKZIPFIX). I subsequently tried to search for the file with ARCHIE, but archie.sura.net (the server I generally use) is down, and none of the other servers can find jnos110c.

Does anyone here know of another FTP site where I can find JNOS 1.10C? The filename is jnos110c.zip if anyone else wants to give archie a try...

Thanks in advance

==
Gavin Hurlbut | A die hard fan of:
gjhurlbu@electrical.uwaterloo.ca | Sleep, InterNet use,
gavin.hurlbut@f210.n221.z1.fidonet.org | VGA Planets (what a way to
ad129@freenet.carleton.ca | waste time), procrastination,
ghurlbut@lotds.uucp | and other such useless hobbies

1356. Re: JNOS 1.10C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-05 21:37:57 UTC
From: glenne@sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <CpCMrA.wL@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 49200

Gavin Hurlbut (gjhurlbut@electrical.watstar.uwaterloo.ca) wrote:
: I just ftp'd JNOS 1.10C from ucsd.edu, but there are CRC errors in the Zip
: file, and the zip structure was destroyed (had to run a PKZIPFIX). I

: Does anyone here know of another FTP site where I can find JNOS 1.10C? The

I had a similar problem with this file. I found a good version
(the same length, as I remember) on ftp.ece.orst.edu

Glenn Elmore n6gn

amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

1357. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 04:36:28 UTC
From: tgoodin@delphi.com
Message-ID: <xgxM09E.tgoodin@delphi.com>
Source record: 49202

I have asked the same question except for my 3B2 UNIX box and EVERYONE says It can't be done or it could be done but would be slow and require precise timing and an integral knowledge of each function call in DOS and the equivelent call in UNIX. I've given up on the idea...But it's still one of those things that will always be on my wishlist (I have 8 serial ports imagine all the possibilities for this old 3B2).

I was wondering if I could run the Baycom TNC on my DOS machine
and my regular PK-88 thru my UNIX box and network the two
together some way using a slip connection???
Any ideas would be appreciated.
Tim Kd4OFO
TGOODIN@DELPHI.COM

1358. Need info on 7910 WORLD-CHIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 06:57:23 UTC
From: david@pitvax.xx.rmit.edu.au
Message-ID: <2qcpn7$kau@goanna.cs.rmit.oz.au>
Source record: 49270

Hi Packet fans!

I'm trying to assemble equipment to get started on this mode. I've come across an old modem that has a 'AM7910DC WORLD-CHIP' in it. I've heard that some TNC's use the 7910 chip, so am wondering if this is the same?

I will need circuit and pin strapping info for it as well - the original modem offered 1200/75 operation only. Looking in the packet directories of several ham archives (uscd, funet, buffalo) has yielded nothing on basic 1200b modems. I heard of a modem cct. in the 1992 ARRL handbook, does this use a 7910?

While I'm asking questions... can anyone tell me if 1200b packet (Bell 202) uses straight FSK and what the audio frequencies are? I can't find this info anywhere :-(

Thanks in advance

David
vk3kdt
Melbourne Australia

1359. Re: Telnet from KA9Q-NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 10:12:13 UTC
From: Jakes@maxwell.ctech.ac.za
Message-ID: <Jakes.3.2DCA17FD@maxwell.ctech.ac.za>
Source record: 49203

In article <Imraanm.1.2DC75D41@maxwell.ctech.ac.za> Imraanm@maxwell.ctech.ac.za (jakes) writes:
>Subject: Telnet from KA9Q-NOS
>From: Imraanm@maxwell.ctech.ac.za (jakes)
>Date: Wed, 4 May 1994 08:30:57 GMT
>Keywords: ka9q nos net
>Summary: Help with KA9Q-NOS

>Hi All,

>I am currently running KA9Q NOS version 930507 compiled for 386/486
>copyright 1992. I think I pulled it of oak.oakland.edu .

>When you telnet into the system you get the mailbox with various facilities
>like telnet.

>So when you use this telnet function to telnet to another host on the
>internet network, it get as far as the intro messages before the login
>prompt and just before you get the login prompt, the remote system
>disconnects you.....help!

>But if you telnet to a mail port (port 25) it connects fine and let you send
>mail manually.

>Please can anybody perhaps help?

>Send all replies to jakes@maxwell.ctech.ac.za and I will then post it back
>into this newsgroup.

>Thanks

>JAKES
>---
>| J. du Toit /// | E-mail: jakes@maxwell.ctech.ac.za |
>| Electrical Engineering 00 | HAM: ZR1ADG |
>| Cape Technikon (| Tel: +27 21 4603083 (w) |
>| Cape Town - | Fax: +27 21 451698 |
>| South-Africa | |
>---

Well after many hours and late nights, I figured it out.....
It was my KA9Q-NOS station's escape character that caused all the disconnects from the telnet services. The default was control-X so I 've changed it to control-[. Anyway my system is now up and running.....

Thanks to everybody who has read this article.

JAKES

1360. HAPN 4800 Baud Modem HAPN 4800 Baud Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 10:26:08 UTC
From: ssharp@VNET.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <19940506.032629.769@almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 49204

I recently got a HAPN 4800 baud modem kit that I plan to install into
a DRSI DPK-2 tnc. DRSI tech support does not have any info on doing this.
I have been told that the address in the doc's I have for the 4800 baud
modem is old. Does any one have either the address and phone number of
HAPN. Or have any info on installing the modem into a DRSI TNC.

Any info would be appreciated.

Stephen sharp
IBM, Micro Electronics Div.
Burlington, VT Internet ID: ssharp@vnet.ibm.com

1361. Re: JNOS 1.10C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 15:35:33 UTC
From: gjhurlbu@electrical.uwaterloo.ca
Message-ID: <gjhurlbu.218.2DCA63C5@electrical.uwaterloo.ca>
Source record: 49205

In article <CpCMrA.wL@srgenprp.sr.hp.com> glenne@sad.hp.com (Glenn Elmore) writes:
>: Does anyone here know of another FTP site where I can find JNOS 1.10C? The

>I had a similar problem with this file. I found a good version
>(the same length, as I remember) on ftp.ece.orst.edu

Thanks... I knew there was another site, but I had forgotten where it was,
and as I said, ARCHIE totally failed me...

==
Gavin Hurlbut | A die hard fan of:
gjhurlbu@electrical.uwaterloo.ca | Sleep, InterNet use,
gavin.hurlbut@f210.n221.z1.fidonet.org | VGA Planets (what a way to
ad129@freenet.carleton.ca | waste time), procrastination,
ghurlbut@lotds.uucp | and other such useless hobbies

1362. High Speed Packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 15:35:49 UTC
From: jmb@dcs.ed.ac.uk
Message-ID: <CpE0nr.DnE@dcs.ed.ac.uk>
Source record: 49206

Hi,

I'm interested in learning about the various options available for high speed packet radio. I know about the G3RUH 9600 baud modem and have heard of the AEA DSP based device but what else is there ? Is there anything faster than 9600 baud - what modulation techniques are used ?

Thanks,

Justin.

1363. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 15:48:32 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2qdosg$qap@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49209

Pawel Jalocha (jalocha@dxcern.cern.ch) wrote:
: In <2q8erk$qdc@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:

: >Pawel Jalocha (jalocha@dxcern.cern.ch) wrote:
: >: Bottom line: if the LINUX operating system doesn't "blind" the CPU
: >: to interrupts for longer than about 0.1 ms one could (in principle)
: >: write a driver for the BAYCOM modem running at 1200 bps.

: >There is no way to tell exactly how long the kernel will disable interupts
: >for, it depends on what is happening... and since ANYTHING could be, one
: >has to assume that there probabily will not be that kind of accuracy. Having
: >said that, however, there is a driver for Linux that does audio over the
: >pc speaker using a timer and some sort of PWM, and it works unless the
: >machine is busy with disk I/O or the like..... If you don't mind packet
: >loss when the machine is busy, and the machine comming to a halt when
: >packet is going on (as it does with the pc speaker), then perhaps I'm
: >wrong and it's worth a try.

: Just find someone having experience with the above driver and ask him
: how it goes in real life. Then write a driver for the BAYCOM modem
: and expect improvements:
: 1. On receiving the BAYCOM driver should be about 4-5 times more "reliable".
: This is because the "speaker" driver probably takes the audio directly
: into the COM port which I can estimate needs 4-5 times better timing
: precision.

No, no I'm sorry, I mislead you. The speaker driver just simulates the
SPARC /dev/audio soundcard device for playback only of sounds. It does
not do packet of any sort.

: 2. On transmiting the BAYCOM driver would not halt the machine. It would
: just interrupt it 1200 times per second to make every outgoing bit.
: By the way, the "speaker" driver is for 300 or 1200 bps packet ?

: Anyway, the excercise of writing the BAYCOM driver would be an interesting
: one. Even if you cannot make it to work on 1200 bps it may work on 300 bps.
: If not, then go down to 100 bps. Slow link is better than no link :-)

: Pawel
Well, the speaker driver interrupts the cpu at >18kHz, so I guess that's
not a problem. The only thing is that during disk I/O and the like,
interrupts are off, causing noticable disruptions. Can you point me at some
relevant source code? I'll see if I can merge the two.

Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

1364. More Software for Baycom?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 16:46:27 UTC
From: davids@truevision.com
Message-ID: <2qds93$23q@epic.truevision.com>
Source record: 49207

I purchased a Baycom modem at Dayton. I'm looking for more software that runs on the Baycom modems. Any pointers would be appreciated.

-David N9PGH
davids@truevision.com

1365. Re: help with KaGold software..!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 17:29:57 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <2qduql$aib@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 49208

In article 6054@muvms6, desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu () writes:
-->HI Everyone:
-->
-->I am new to packet radio and I was wondering, is KaGold software available
-->in public domain so that I can download it from some ftp site.
-->
-->Please let me know either by email or post it to this net.
-->
-->Thanks a lot.
-->
-->73,
-->Dinakar kb8phz
-->kb8phz@ka4ros.ky.usa.noam
-->

KaGold is commercial software, but there is a demo version
available on many ham BBS's. Sorry but I cant point you
to an FTP site. If you can't locate it, call Interflex
at (714)496-6639 or you can probably D/L it from their
phone BBS (714)497-5860.

I use PkGold (the AEA equipment version) and I think
it is superior to all other TNC software interface
programs, by far.

Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599

1366. Help for PK232 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 19:02:10 UTC
From: as779@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <2qe47i$qi@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 49210

Help!...Need assist with PK-232 problem.

Have suddenly partially lost ability to communicate with my
PK232. Using Mac LC, and both ZTerm and AEA MacRatt comm software,
the TNC refuses to recognize commands from keyboard. With MacRatt
trying to startup in "Host Packet VHF" mode,the message
"Host Mode cannot be turned on, check cable and baud rate" appears.
Resetting TNC settings from dialog box (Host Mode ON, CTS flow,
9600b Port speed) does not kick it back on.
In MacRatt "dumb terminal" mode, and also with ZTerm (another
terminal emulator), I can copy received packets, and with a CTL-C
get a returned "cmd:" prompt. However, no further input from
keyboard is recognized or acted upon, other than "cmd:" at CTL-C.

The cable is ok and have triesd a substitute.
The computer and comm port is ok, and I use terminal programs
with phone modem and same cables with no problems.
Supply voltage to PK232 is 12V or better.
The four LED's at leftlight at powerup, PKT mode LED lit, CMD LED lit.
Cold power up of PK232 yields the normal startup message on screen.

Is there another diagnostic for PK 232 or suggestions for
solution of this problem? Please reply to my email address.
(Packet reply just won't work for now :-))

Thanks in advance.

Chuck Reti Detroit,MI WV8A
Internet: aa010@detroit.freenet.org
packet: wv8a@wb8zpn.#semi.mi.usa.na

1367. Re: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 20:32:27 UTC
From: uri@watson.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2qe9gr$mu4@watnews1.watson.ibm.com>
Source record: 49229

In article <1994May5.174604.13745@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
> A power supply in my Yaesu 980 was no where near what is required for
> Pactor. To replace it, I ordered a Kenwood 450. Never having had a
> Kenwood HF radio, I was still able to be up and talking on Pactor in
> .. get this ... 15 minutes (but I already had a hot iron). It has so
> many obvious features that lend itself to digital work that I went out
> and replaced another Yaesu with a Kenwood 690.

Well, I've used Yaesu-990 for PacTOR (and AMTOR and you name it),
and on PacTOR the rig hardly got warm... Full power, 110W. Maybe
it was 980-specific problem?

[Setting Yaesu for PacTOR took me less than 1 minute, BTW! :-]

Regards,
Uri.

<Disclaimer>

1368. Re: Yaesu FT-5100 and KPC-3 Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 22:18:05 UTC
From: biekert@aol.com
Message-ID: <2qefmt$37s@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49212

In article <2p0n9u$eau@post.its.mcw.edu>, mmjjmm@post.its.mcw.edu (Michael Malloy) writes:

Hi , I have the same problem, but to an AEA PK232... I cut a resistor in the PK232 and that helped, but still very weak audio.. good idea on Yaesu's part, but somehow lost in translation I think.

You are not alone!

73 de Bob KA5GLX Houston TX

1369. Re: help with KaGold software..!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-06 22:32:25 UTC
From: Greg <laborde@elm.jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <2qeghp$n2i@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 49211

In article <2qduql$aib@jericho.mc.com> Bob Levine, levine@mc.com writes:

>KaGold is commercial software, but there is a demo version
>available on many ham BBS's. Sorry but I cant point you

I have the KaGOLD version 9.01 and I think it is the best thing going for vanilla AX.25 packet. One word of caution (OK several): That KaGOLD test drive SUCKS!!! I think that it is probably keeping them from getting rich off the real software. It works, but after you have decided that you like it and need to go back to your old software while you wait for KaGOLD to arrive, you will find that "TESTDRIVE" as it is called does not revert your TNC's settings to their former useful state. This causes no end of frustration.

KaGOLD TESTDRIVE is also representative of the software from about two generations ago, and many of the new features that make it so nice are not present.

Buy it direct from Interflex, the vendor. It costs the same, and I know too many people whose disks from HRO have been unusable. Also, you get the very latest version and they usually throw in a disk of goodies. KaGOLD is key-locked to prevent unauthorized use. When you get it, even if from HRO, you have to call the company anyway. They give you an 11-digit "registration number" which, when combined with your callsign, unlocks the software. If you call them to order it, they will ship it 2-day Express Mail and will give you your registration number so that if you have a modem you can call up their BBS and download the software for immediate use.

-Greg

"Not a stockholder, just a very satisfied customer."

1370. Radio pagers, CAP, POCSAG question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-07 12:19:59 UTC
From: an22190@anon.penet.fi
Message-ID: <122311Z07051994@anon.penet.fi>
Source record: 49213

Hi,
I have been told that the CAP number of a pager is different to the actual
number broadcast by the pager company. Is there any way to convert the number
that is transmitted to the CAP code?
Please E-mail if you can help. Thanks in advance.

To find out more about the anon service, send mail to help@anon.penet.fi.
Due to the double-blind, any mail replies to this message will be anonymized,
and an anonymous id will be allocated automatically. You have been warned.
Please report any problems, inappropriate use etc. to admin@anon.penet.fi.

1371. Re: High Speed Packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-07 14:46:44 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Message-ID: <barry.768322004@marvin.dgbt.doc.ca>
Source record: 49214

In <CpE0nr.DnE@dcs.ed.ac.uk> jmb@dcs.ed.ac.uk (Justin Brickwood) writes:

>I'm interested in learning about the various options available for high
>speed packet radio. I know about the G3RUH 9600 baud modem and have heard
>of the AEA DSP based device but what else is there ? Is there anything faster
>than 9600 baud - what modulation techniques are used ?

Grab the file hispeed.005 from pub/hamradio/packet on hydra.carleton.ca.
It's a list of equipment options rather than a 'howto', but it will give
you some of the info you're looking for. I've got some post-Dayton updates
to do, so there should be a hispeed.006 along soon...

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon VE3JF/VA3TCP | Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Communications Research Center | AMPRnet: barry@va3tcp.ampr.org
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada | FreeNet: aa187@freenet.carleton.ca

1372. Yaesu DVS-3 Voice Recorder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-07 21:47:02 UTC
From: wilsonsatx@aol.com
Message-ID: <2qh28m$jvt@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49215

Anyone familiar with this unit? Would it's 8k bit/sec mode be suitable for SSTV pictures? any comments appreciated....de WB5NBQ

1373. internet via packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-08 04:44:31 UTC
From: jbhertzb@unix.amherst.edu
Message-ID: <2qhqnf$4cr@amhux3.amherst.edu>
Source record: 49216

I have heard of hams who have connected their packet systems to internet and allow e-mail to be sent in both directions through the link. Is there a list of such sites, especially those on the east coast, with instructions on how to use them? Could someone post it for everyone's benefit?

Thanks & 73
Jared Hertzberg N2YES
jbhertzb@amhux3.amherst.edu

1374. TAPR News: TAPR507.001-003

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-08 04:48:48 UTC
From: greg@ponder.csci.unt.edu
Message-ID: <2qhqvg$k8v@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 49217

SB NETSIG @ TAPR $TAPR507.001
NEWS: TAPR NET SIG @ Dayton

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio May 7th, 1994

TAPR Regional Network Speical Interest Group -- Dayton Report
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Nearly 40 hams attended the NETSIG meeting held on Saturday, April 30, in beautiful, warm, and sunny Dayton, Ohio.

After an initial -- and very interesting -- trip around the room to let everyone describe their network status and problems, the discussion moved away from the four specific NETSIG goals and into a more general discussion of packet networking. Some of the provocative ideas put forward were:

1) Can we <really> build a nationwide RF network in the forseeable future? The concensus was that we probably can't, at least until we have geostationary satellites.

2) As network builders, what are our goals? Vic, K1LT, raised this issue and hopefully he'll be expanding on it in another message. The point is that the network we build has to be based on what we want to do, and that's never been well articulated.

3) How do we get user involvement? First the BBS, and now PacketCluster, could be considered "heavy apps" for packet. But is there another big app lurking that will make packet networking <really> take off? It's clear from the discussion that services like "convers" will lure users into exploring --- and loading -- the network. Several folks thought that the internet gateways may be it. Jay, WB8TKL, called for a challenge to provide gateway access on every local network.

4) Following on from that point, the group agreed that training -- both on using the network, and using the apps -- is critical.

5) And, many felt that the gateways would play a critical role in linking our networks.

Lots of other issues came up, but these were the major ones (at least, they were the ones that showed up in the notes!).

Let's keep this discussion going, via the netsig mailing list. What do <you> think about these issues? To Join, send Internet e-mail to 'listserv@tapr.org' and put in the message body 'join netsig'.

****

The next meeting of NETSIG will be at the ARRL CNC in Minnesota in August.

73,
John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
AG9V@N8ACV.#DAY.OH.USA

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8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

/EX

SB BBSSIG @ TAPR $TAPR507.002
NEWS: TAPR BBS SIG @ Dayton

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio May 7th, 1994

TAPR BBS Special Interest Group -- Dayton Report

Over 40 people participated in the Dayton meeting of the TAPR BBS Special Interest Group. Those who attended ranged in experience from the just plain curious to the very dedicated. People started gathering prior to the 6:30 PM published meeting time and were eager to begin discussion. One of the co-developers of the hierarchical address method used by packet BBS software, Dave Toth, participated. A member of the ARRL Digital Committee, Bo McLean, also attended. Their input to was greatly appreciated by all.

One of the purposes of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for a free discussion of ideas. While a bit chaotic, this unstructured exchange was useful. It permited sysops to hear, first-hand, what issues were important to sysops in other regions of the country. At Dayton, we were fortunate to have input from amateurs in Canada and Great Britain, as well as from most parts of the US.

Before discussion got too far along, an exercise was conducted in which the active BBS sysops were asked to list the five most important concerns they had as sysops. This helped to define some issues which needed to be discussed in more detail in order for those participating to feel their time at the meeting was well spent.

Message content was the most frequently mentioned concern to sysops. Fear over losing one's license for being tied to a message whose content violated Part 97 was the number one issue with those attending. Also mentioned very frequently were accountablility (a close cousin to fear of losing one's license), the desire for the indentification of a series of standard '@' fields, and the growing amount of what was termed 'junk mail' which might be displacing P-type messages on the

busier parts of the forwarding network.

Overall, the top-five list exercise and the open discussion indicated that the issues on the mind of most sysops are content-related. Only later in the meeting, with a little steering in that direction, did the focus turn to how TAPR and the BBS SIG might first concentrate on making the mechanics of BBS operation more efficient. While the BBS SIG can't directly impact message content, it is important that participating sysops be given plenty of time to share what they're thinking about. Only at a national gathering such as this would sysops have a chance to find out what sysops across the country are thinking about.

Sysops from all over generally agreed that what started out as a means to send personal messages to individuals has increasingly become a forum for the promotion of ideas and 'for sale' messages. Many stated that they were somewhat disillusioned over this metamorphosis. It was further agreed that there probably isn't enough awareness among users that the systems to forward messages have physical limits. It will be worth a try for the sysops to better educate users on this, starting on a one-to-one basis. Sysops of urban boards were especially concerned that the networks for forwarding were going to grind to a halt. No one wanted to inhibit the growth of packet radio, overly restrict users, turn being a sysop into a full-time profession, or go broke, keeping up with increasing traffic amounts.

Eventually, discussion turned to how the TAPR BBS SIG could begin to help improve the efficiency of BBS operation. Several of the points made during the Packet Forum presentation on the

BBS SIG were among those mentioned during our meeting:

@ operational issues (rather than content) are good starting points;

@ all of the problems associated with message forwarding can't be solved at once;

@ a library of hints and kinks collected and maintained by TAPR would be very helpful. This library could be available as an on-line service and published as a pamphlet or book;

@ BBS software writers should be made to feel comfortable to participate in the SIG. It could be a good opportunity for constructive exchange. We depend upon each other (sysops and software writers) to keep doing what we are doing in our hobby. We won't learn anything new and continue to have fun if we don't communicate with each other;

@ an (inter)national organization, such as TAPR, is well-suited to transcend regional tendencies to reject ideas not invented

locally;

Several resolutions were made. One was that the group that met was to reaffirm the use of the two-letter continental designators until the matter could be studied in depth. The group also resolved that TAPR study and issue a list of most-frequently-used 'TO' and '@' fields. Yet another resolution by the group was for TAPR to recommend a common flood bulletin structure.

A meeting by a smaller group of sysops on took place on Saturday evening while the NET SIG meeting was held. This smaller group reviewed the discussions of the previous evening. It was agreed that a Request for Comment be prepared and issued. Incorporated into this RFC would be solicitation of input for a proposed set of setup tips for the most popular BBS software in use today. More information on this will be published on the BBSSIG Internet forum as it is prepared. It is expected that the collection of setup tips will be completed in time for the ARRL Digital Conference being held in Minneapolis in August.

The next in-person meeting of the TAPR BBS SIG will be held at the Digital Conference. As always, you are encouraged to use the Internet forum established by TAPR to exchange ideas and request help from other sysops.

To Join the TAPR BBS SIG, send Internet e-mail to 'listserv@tapr.org' and put in the message body 'join bbssig'.

73 de Dave Wolf WO5H @ WO5H.#DFW.TX.USA.NA (or NOAM)
Internet: dwolf@tcet.unt.edu
CompuServe: 73427,2246

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/EX

SB TAPR @ TAPR $TAPR507.003
NEWS: TAPR Dayton Report

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio May 7th, 1994

TAPR at Dayton

Dayton, 1994

Dayton this year for TAPR was great. Mel Whitten, K0PFX, Dave Wolf, WO5H, Dorothy Jones, KA5DWR, John Bennett, N4XI, John Ackerman, AG9V, Fred Treasure, KE5CI, Bob Stricklin, N5BRG, Shelton McAnelly, KD5SL, and Adam Tate, AB5PO, made working the booth a lot of fun. If I missed anyone,

thanks for helping. We were short-handed a number of times, but were able to keep the booth manned with Dorothy and two others most of the time. Attendance at Dayton seemed to be about the same but the weather was awful! It rained the entire weekend and then got cold and rainy on Sunday (snow flurries were predicted!). This was good and bad. It kept the flea market folks inside looking at the exhibit stuff, but then made the in-door convention areas so crowded that it would take literally forever to move from booth to booth.

The Friday Packet Forum, moderated by Bob Neben, K9BL, saw a number of TAPR members making presentations. I presented the opening talk on Packet Radio for the Beginner, which saw a turnout with about 50% or a little less novice or potential new users. The TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 Project was presented by Bob Stricklin, N5BRG. Dave Wolf, WO5H, discussed current happenings in the TAPR BBS SIG. Mel Whitten, K0PFX, made a presentation on Interfacing WX Data to Packet, followed by John Bennett, N4XI, speaking on WX Station Interfaces. John Ackerman, AG9V, made a presentation on the TAPR Regional Network SIG and its current direction and efforts. Dewayne Hendricks, WA8DZP, discussed current FCC Regulatory Issues and the impact they might have on digital communications in the future. I hope I didn't miss anyone, but the forum as usual was well attended for the whole time. Another good job this year, Bob.

The Friday and Saturday night SIG meetings were a success although the room we had at the Radisson was almost as bad as the weather. The room was hot and stuffy both nights. Friday night the air conditioner was broken and on Saturday night they had it fixed, but turned on the heat since it was supposed to be down to 34 degrees that night -- couldn't win. We made do, but we definitely will want to fix this for next year. I will be working with John Ackerman, Bob Neben, and Robert (of the national packet round table) next year to think about ways we can organize the Friday and Saturday night activities. We have access to space at the Roadway Inn or we might be looking for some place else. Have a few months to get everything lined up. The Saturday evening meal at McNasty's was well attended, but a number of folks believe that a change here is due. If you have an opinion one way or the other please let us know at the office. I think we will look at having a packet forum Friday night along with the BBS SIG. More packet talks or something. Then on Saturday we will look at a possible change in dinner locations which will allow us to hold the NET SIG and different general discussion groups. I would like to still have a place at the Radisson since it is easy for the group to get to and it also allows a common place for people to stay up past midnight to chat. So, will have to think carefully about this. The NET SIG meeting on Saturday had folks up past midnight talking technical issues.

I think we can consider Dayton another success this year. If you didn't make it this year, you should plan to come next year. Dayton is a lot of fun and TAPR plans to do more packet activities next year. Till then!

If you wish to join the tapr-bb mail list, send Internet e-mail to 'listserv@tapr.org' and place in the message body 'join tapr-bb'. TAPR

sends out various bulletins via this mail group.

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/EX

1375. Need help with TPK v1.81!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-08 14:49:17 UTC
From: ddietz@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <2qiu5d$gd1@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 49218

Hello all.
I am trying to get TPK working with my local F6FBB pbbs, but I'm having a few problems. The most difficult problem is getting TPK to log the unproto message headers that are transmitted by the bbs to be logged to my hard drive. I am using MS-DOS v6.2. I have set a path to tpk in autoexec.bat as well as an environment variable. I'm also running Doublespace. Does anyone have any suggestions? I'd like to get this thing working properly.

Thanks,
Don, N3KFH

Internet: ddietz@rhi.hi.is
Packet: n3kfh@tf3bbs.isl.eu

1376. Re: Radio pagers, CAP, POCSAG question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-08 15:58:46 UTC
From: gjhurlbu@electrical.uwaterloo.ca
Message-ID: <gjhurlbu.219.2DCD0C36@electrical.uwaterloo.ca>
Source record: 49222

In article <122311Z07051994@anon.penet.fi> an22190@anon.penet.fi writes:

>Hi,
> I have been told that the CAP number of a pager is different to the actual
>number broadcast by the pager company. Is there any way to convert the number
>that is transmitted to the CAP code?

That is not the way I interpret the POCSAG standard. The code transmitted by a pager company is the CAP code for the appropriate pager. To do it any other way would be a bit assinine because that would force the software developers that work on pagers to include bulky decoding algorithms.

The full address of a pager is 24 (or is it 18) bits (if my memory is correct). The address being broadcast is only part of the complete address with the remainder of the address being which frame the message starts in. I do not remember if the first part of the address determines the frame or the last part - I think it is the first 3 bits.

Anyways, my memory is a bit faulty...

BTW... Why did you use an anonymous address to ask this question? It's not as if POCSAG is classified information... ANY good technical library will have reams on the subject.

Cheers.

==
Gavin Hurlbut | A die hard fan of:
gjhurlbu@electrical.uwaterloo.ca | Sleep, InterNet use,
gavin.hurlbut@f210.n221.z1.fidonet.org | VGA Planets (what a way to
ad129@freenet.carleton.ca | waste time), procrastination,
ghurlbut@lotds.uucp | and other such useless hobbies

1377. Re: internet via packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-08 16:18:55 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <9TL1Lc2w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 49221

jbhertzb@unix.amherst.edu (Jared Barney Hertzberg) writes:

> I have heard of hams who have connected their packet systems to internet and
> allow e-mail to be sent in both directions through the link. Is there a list
> of such sites, especially those on the east coast, with instructions on how
> to use them? Could someone post it for everyone's benefit?

How to Use the WB7TPY
Packet <-> Internet Gateway

First, some brief operational notes:

(1) Messages must not contain any foul language, or commercial purpose.
(2) Messages can only be sent to countries that the United States has
a third-party agreement. All others will be destroyed.
(3) Messages from the internet should be less then 5K in length.
No files should be sent.
(4) If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me either on
packet radio: WB7TPY@WB7TPY.AZ.USA.NA -or-
Internet : david@stat.com

(5) Have fun. Use the gateway as much as you like. That is what it is
there for.

From Internet to Packet

Send mail to the internet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.ampr.org

The first line of text must contain a full packet address, preceded with the
word "Packet:"

For example, mail to my packet address, would have the first line of text;

Packet: wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

** NOTE: this line MUST be left justified.

From Packet to Internet

Send as private mail (never a bulletin) to the packet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

The first line of text must contain a full domained internet address,
proceeded with the word "Internet:"

For example, mail to my internet address, would have the first line of text;

Internet: david@stat.com

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

1378. Re: Need help with TPK v1.81!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-08 17:41:39 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <BOHpjexGLbhE063yn@cris.com>
Source record: 49219

In article <2qiu5d$gd1@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>, Donald Lee Dietz wrote:
>I am trying to get TPK working with my local F6FBB pbbs, but I'm having a
>few problems. The most difficult problem is getting TPK to log the
>unproto message headers that are transmitted by the bbs to be logged to my
>hard drive.

>Don, N3KFH

Don, I run TPK here in Mobile, AL with our club BBS, W4IAX... It has been my experience that the weak link has always been in the analog part of the system... Do you get good connects and fast response from the BBS...??? i.e. not many retries on connecting and reading messages manually... If you are getting anything at all logged to the hard drive then your problem is in the TNC/RADIO/ANTENNA link... Without knowing any other particulars, I couldn't tell you much more... I have friends who are running TPK with DOS 6.2 with no trouble... (I am using 5.0 still -- solid) Hope this helps...

73... Marv...

--------------------------+-----------------------------------
Marvin J. Uphaus | 205-343-9256 Muphaus@cris.com
4031 Airport Blvd. #49 | CompuServe: 72122,1253
Mobile, AL 36608 | K4BVG @ W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA
--------------------------+-----------------------------------

1379. JNOS HELP FILES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-08 21:02:30 UTC
From: whitemp@hemp
Message-ID: <1994May8.150231.14665@cnsvax.uwec.edu>
Source record: 49220

I am looking for one of two things:
1) The help files for JNOS (the help that pops up when you do a ?
at the command line.)
OR
2) N0POY's Inet E-Mail address (not packet address - I am soon to
w/o a TNC!)

Thanks in Advance!

-Mike whitemp@cnsvax.uwec.edu

1380. How to broadcast voice on Packet Channel(voice beacon) ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 06:40:04 UTC
From: tjyang@cc.nsysu.edu.tw
Message-ID: <TJYANG.94May9144005@cc.nsysu.edu.tw>
Source record: 49223

Hi, netter,

How can I broadcast a voice on packet channel periodically.
My purpose is to advise the people not using packet channel for voice talk.

Any pointer is appreciated

--
Tyng-Jing Yang
#221 Sec. 2 Chin-Nein Rd.
Fong-Shang City 830,Taiwan
FAX/Phone: +886-7-7423118
tjyang@cc.nsysu.edu.tw
tjyang@cubic.entrance.com.tw(NeXTMail OK)

1381. Re: Integrate HF w/WAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 07:53:29 UTC
From: dbraun@ilx049.iil.intel.com
Message-ID: <2qkq5pINNm7l@ilx018.iil.intel.com>
Source record: 49224

In article <7c5PLc6w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>, jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com (Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:
|>
|> Correct me if I'm wrong, but isn't HF illegal under ITU
|> Conventions for intranational land mobile use?

The Israeli Army has apparently never heard of the ITU regulation (it it exists), since they have lots of jeeps and trucks with big HF whips on them. Handy for getting in touch with someone at the bottom of the next canyon.

Doug Braun Intel Israel, Ltd. M/S: IDC-42 (new mailstop!)
Tel: 011-972-4-655069 dbraun@inside.intel.com

1382. Panasonic 5-edit consumer protocol

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 10:33:48 UTC
From: ipb@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2ql3ic$jnh@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 49225

[No readable article body recovered]

1383. HF modem software on DSP sound card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 16:20:48 UTC
From: forrerj@frl.orst.edu
Message-ID: <forrerj.30.0@frl.orst.edu>
Source record: 49226

Hello fellow DSP experimentors,

After quite an effort, I now have a beta version ready for testing
my HF DSP modem software for a PC sound card. The sound card's DSP
runs the real-time modem code, while the host PC does bit-assembly
and the user interface. Presently only AMTOR is supported, but new
modes will be released in future.

Please note that this software will only work on PSA-based PC sound
cards, i.e. those using the Analog Devices PSA chipset that includes
an ADI 2115 DSP chip, i.e. Cardinal, Orchid... This is a minimal budget
alternative for a very useful DSP platform for PC's.

This is free software, available via anonymous ftp from:

UCSD.EDU /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming/psator.zip + psator.txt

Enjoy,

Johan Forrer
KC7WW

1384. Re: GTOR for PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 16:37:06 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2qlori$fdo@hpbab.wv.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49228

In article <2q8beo$pu1@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>, k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
|> In a previous article, rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) says:
|>
|> Clover, on the other hand, is a phase shift mode with longer signal element
|> times. It will do better in fading or noisy conditions. But when the path
|> is good (as 15 meters was a year ago) Clover will run flat out with a base
|> rate of 750 bps or about 60 bytes per second.

Just to back up Drew's comment: on my path with W5XO (Porltand, OR to
central Texas - an excellent one hop path) we often observed the link
on 15M running at full 750 baud data rate for many hours at a time.
This is with low power (50W) and avarage antennas (tribander/dipole).

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1385. Re: Packet radio FTP sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 17:24:59 UTC
From: mto@nic.funet.fi
Message-ID: <2qlrlb$ad3@news.funet.fi>
Source record: 49227

In <6118@raven.ukc.ac.uk> mrb3@ukc.ac.uk (M.R.Bailey) writes:

>I was wondering if anyone has a list of the best ftp sites around
>that contain amateur radio / packet related programs.

>Matthew

Try ftp.funet.fi and the /pub/ham directory tree.

73! Markku / OH2BQZ

1386. 9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 21:21:34 UTC
From: dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
Message-ID: <1994May9.162134.5746@vax1.mankato.msus.edu>
Source record: 49250

```
Path: vax1.mankato.msus.edu!dj1
From: dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu (SEAN R. STEPANEK)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: 9600 and Motorola Mitrek radios
Message-ID: <1994May8.021716.5676@vax1.mankato.msus.edu>
Date: 8 May 94 02:17:16 -0500
Organization: Mankato State University
Lines: 17

Hello all,

I have just aquired a G3RUH 9600 modem for my TNC. I am wondering if
anybody has interfaced this unti with a Motorola Mitrek 440 radio. This is
a crystal radio and was wondering if anybody has had success or failures with
this model, or if major mods are required.

This is my first attempt at 9600 and am hoping to show that there is
still life in packet, once you get past congested 1200 baud channels!

Thanks!

Sean Stepanek N0PBA @ N0PBA.#SCMN.MN.USA.NA
DJ1 @ VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU
```

1387. Software for KAM Plus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 22:11:00 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <2sw3Lc2w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 49246

I am looking for recommendations for software for the KAM Plus. My primary interest is HF communications modes, PACTOR/RTTY/AMTOR/GTOR.

I understand Kantronics makes something called Hostmaster II, plus I've heard mention of a package called KAMGold.

Feedback would be appreciated?

David WB7TPY

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

1388. Re: ICOM 281

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 22:28:46 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CpK3ry.FL0@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49238

doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us wrote:

: Anyone use the new ICOM 281 with the TNC port on the back? I have been
: looking at these but would like some input from someone with experience
: with it...

: ...DOUG

: * OLX 2.2 * |

--

I was working for a company that did some testing of that radio on packet at both 1200 and 9600 bauds. The 1200 baud operation is great, the 9600 baud operation is not as good as some other radios.

Most notibly, radios that modulate the PLL directly don't work as well as radios where a crystal oscillator is modulated. The problem is that the PLL tries to correct for the frequency error introduced by the applied modulation. The IC-281 is a radio who's PLL is modulated. The Alinco DR-1200TH and DR-1200TH2 also fall into this catagory. If you're looking for 9600 and top-notch performance, the IC-281 is close, but not optimum.

73,

Bob, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com

1389. Re: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 22:44:23 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CpK4Hz.7zz@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49235

Johan Forrer (forrerj@frl.orst.edu) wrote:

: I have been playing with Tom Sailer's (HB9JNX) RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR
: programs for the past few weeks and its really a lot of fun.

I've had my DSK for a week and the appearance of this code (I found it on ucsd before your post) got me excited enough to finally hooked it up at least for RX. It lite right off as far as DSKJNX talking to the 320C26 but I've yet to actually receive anything. Of course I've just had it hooked up for 1/2hr and dinner got in the way. The docs are a bit sparse so have been exploring the keyboard. Show's looks like it'll be real neat when I have it fully working!

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1390. Re: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 23:47:26 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CpK7F2.8Lr@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49236

Well after a little tinkering... I've got it receiving (haven't hooked
up TX yet). Did OK with all modes, RTTY/Amtor/Packet.

The thing I did have to do is to go into the ALLMODE.INI file
and change AICAuxIn line to F

This thing is quite a bargain... I got mine from Arrow Electronics

-Jim

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1391. Re: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-09 23:49:40 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CpK7It.8n6@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49237

It's been suggested to me that I alert News Users who may not have ftp access that the code is available from my own LLBBS. Call 716-544-1863 or 2645 (300-14400). It's in the DSP file area

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1392. Re: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 01:43:07 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994May10.014307.15488@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49231

Uri Blumenthal (uri@watson.ibm.com) wrote:
: In article <1994May5.174604.13745@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf)
writes:
: > A power supply in my Yaesu 980 was no where near what is required for
: > Pactor. To replace it, I ordered a Kenwood 450. Never having had a
:
: Well, I've used Yaesu-990 for PacTOR (and AMTOR and you name it),
: and on PacTOR the rig hardly got warm... Full power, 110W. Maybe
: it was 980-specific problem?
:
Put it on a BBS and read 30 or 40 messages from it. Let me know. Pactor
isn't too hard on a keyboarder or BBS user. To the BBS itself, it is heck.
Plus, my 980 was quite old. The total supply was in a box inside the radio
that was about six inches square, transformer and all!

You need a rig that can take a very, very high duty cycle.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

1393. Re: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 01:54:13 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCpKDAD.9x3@netcom.com>
Source record: 49230

Kenneth C Hopper (khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu) wrote:
: I saved a few $$. Currently using a Ten Tec Omni-V and looking
: for an upgrade to a new rig. {I don't hear anything about a new
: OMNI-7 ?? did anyone pick up on any rumors at Dayton ?}

: Any suggestions welcomed.

I use the Kenwood TS850/SAT and have found it to be wonderful for Pactor and Amtor. The dual 500 Hz filter option really lets you lock in the signals for good solid QSOs. The rig was designed with these modes clearly in mind, with neat options such as selectable FSK shift (200 Hz for Gtor and Pactor, or 170 for Amtor/RTTY/Packet and others for other modes not invented yet!), slow decay on the S-meter so you can give signal reports even on Amtor, and lots more.

The rig just loafs along in all these modes, cooling and power-supply wise.

My vote is for the 850 :-)

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1394. Re: Help for PK232 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 13:30:13 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-100594093014@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 49247

In article <2qe47i$qi@news.ysu.edu>, as779@yfn.ysu.edu (Chuck Reti) wrote:

>
> Help!...Need assist with PK-232 problem.
>
> Have suddenly partially lost ability to communicate with my
> PK232. Using Mac LC, and both ZTerm and AEA MacRatt comm software,
> the TNC refuses to recognize commands from keyboard. With MacRatt
> trying to startup in "Host Packet VHF" mode,the message
> "Host Mode cannot be turned on, check cable and baud rate" appears.
> Resetting TNC settings from dialog box (Host Mode ON, CTS flow,
> 9600b Port speed) does not kick it back on.
> In MacRatt "dumb terminal" mode, and also with ZTerm (another
> terminal emulator), I can copy received packets, and with a CTL-C
> get a returned "cmd:" prompt. However, no further input from
> keyboard is recognized or acted upon, other than "cmd:" at CTL-C.
>

Sounds like you have the "X-on/X-off" terminal data flow setting on. Try
turning it off and also set your computer for hardware flow control (aka
"RTS/CTS"). If all else fails, clear the memory in the PK232 by removing
power from the unit, then remove the battery jumper. Wait at least 60
seconds before you replace the jumper. If that does not cure the problem
and you are SURE that your cable is good, call AEA.

> The cable is ok and have tried a substitute.
> The computer and comm port is ok, and I use terminal programs
> with phone modem and same cables with no problems.
> Supply voltage to PK232 is 12V or better.
> The four LED's at leftlight at powerup, PKT mode LED lit, CMD LED lit.
> Cold power up of PK232 yields the normal startup message on screen.
>
> Is there another diagnostic for PK 232 or suggestions for
> solution of this problem? Please reply to my email address.
> (Packet reply just won't work for now :-))
>
> Thanks in advance.
> --------
> Chuck Reti Detroit,MI WV8A
> Internet: aa010@detroit.freenet.org
> packet: wv8a@wb8zpn.#semi.mi.usa.na
>

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < The difference between genius and stupidity >

Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < is that genius has its limits. -Unknown >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

1395. help with full service BBS..!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 14:22:19 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994May10.102219.6218@muvms6>
Source record: 49253

HI Everyone:

I have a kantronics KPC-3 TNC and 486 IBM computer and a 2 meter radio.
In our area we dont have full service BBS. I was thinking of setting up
a full service BBS so that people can read messages relatively easily.
I would like to get it started soon. I have access to internet ftp sites,
will anyone familiar with BBS point me out to how to setup BBS and which
software will be of happy with the above mentioned hardwares.

I would appreciate any help in setting up full service BBS.

Thanks a lot.

73, Dinakar kb8phz

1396. Software for KAMPlus ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 14:47:06 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <8w74Lc2w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 49258

I just purchased a KAM Plus ... I'm looking for feedback on the
different software packages out there, including KAM Gold and Hostmaster
II, or anything else?

David wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

1397. 70cm TEK Radio DB9 pinout?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 14:53:00 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1994May10.145300.29619@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 49234

Arrggggg, I lost my documentation for my 70cm TEK Data Radio, and have *no* idea about the pinout for the DB-9 connector used to set power, send and receive the bits from it. Could a kind soul please email me a transcription of the pins for me?

Thanks, Ciao -- 73 de VE6MGS/Mark mark@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca -sk-

1398. 9600 baud and radios (ht's)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 16:00:28 UTC
From: thooker@psl.nmsu.edu
Message-ID: <thooker.36.0010027A@psl.nmsu.edu>
Source record: 49239

Is anyone familur with running 9600 baud packet on Ht's? Which models can do it, if any? How about a dual band HT?

Thanks for the info

Tracy
T. Hooker email: Thooker@PSL.NMSU.EDU
KA5ECS

1399. PA0HZP scc card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 16:26:07 UTC
From: pevy@mobira.nmp.nokia.com
Message-ID: <2qociv$i86@noknic.nokia.com>
Source record: 49232

Hello
Does anybody know where I can get more info on the pa0hzp OPTOscc
card, or even better where I can get pcb's etc??.

Thanks in anticipation

Andy Pevy G4XYW

Email: pevy@nmpost.nmp.nokia.com
or: pevy@mobira.nmp.nokia.com

1400. Re: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 17:21:57 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CpLK8M.8Bz@world.std.com>
Source record: 49233

In article <1994May10.014307.15488@news.csuohio.edu> sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
>Uri Blumenthal (uri@watson.ibm.com) wrote:
>: In article <1994May5.174604.13745@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf)
writes:
>: > A power supply in my Yaesu 980 was no where near what is required for
>: > Pactor. To replace it, I ordered a Kenwood 450. Never having had a
>:
>: Well, I've used Yaesu-990 for PacTOR (and AMTOR and you name it),
>: and on PacTOR the rig hardly got warm... Full power, 110W. Maybe
>: it was 980-specific problem?
>:
>Put it on a BBS and read 30 or 40 messages from it. Let me know. Pactor
>isn't too hard on a keyboarder or BBS user. To the BBS itself, it is heck.
>Plus, my 980 was quite old. The total supply was in a box inside the radio
>that was about six inches square, transformer and all!
>
>You need a rig that can take a very, very high duty cycle.
>
>73,
>Steve
> NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
> ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
>

I run RTTY, AMTOR, and PACtor on my Yaesu 990, and have never had any
problems with the power supply or overheating. We've run 48 hour RTTY
contests (the fan runs plenty often during them) and held very long
ragchews on RTTY, which is 100% duty cycle.

On Amtor I've gone an hour or more in a qso, and similar on PACTOR. It
should not matter to the radio whether the PACTOR or AMTOR user is
a keyboarder or a BBS, I would not think. Since the protocol (AMTOR at
least, I haven't looked at PACTOR) is syncronous, it is necessary to
send characters even when the user is not typing. Perhaps you were
referring to the fact that the station pulling 30 or 40 messages from a
BBS would not reverse the connection and thus one end would have to
be sending longer packets than the ack/nak from the receiving end. Even
so, it just depends on the rig's ability. If the rig is rated at 100%
duty cycle, then it should handle it. The 990 is so rated.

One curious question: If one station is sending 30 or 40 messages before
turning the line around, when does the receving station get to ID? It
seems to me that more than 10 minutes may have passed...

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1401. GIF format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 19:31:43 UTC
From: bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu
Message-ID: <2qonevINN5l8@s850.mwc.edu>
Source record: 49244

I'm looking for software, DOS or Windows, to view GIF format images.
Is there an FTP site which might have this? I would also like to be
able to convert GIF to other formats.

Many thanks for your help.

Bob Grattan N4MRV
bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu
Mary Washington College Library
Fredericksburg, VA

1402. Permanent NOS Server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-10 19:51:51 UTC
From: jcaradim@gr.oracle.COM
Message-ID: <9405101951.AA15889@GRSEQ1.gr.oracle.com>
Source record: 49255

Hi everybody,

I am an avid user of NOS in the local TCP/IP .ampr.org network, but I face a tiny problem, so I decided to solicite some help from more experienced readers of this list. Here we go :

I have a 80386/33MHz PC running NOS and a PK-232 connected to an Icom IC-229 transceiver. Now, this setup works OK, exept that the poor PC (hihi) has developped a kind of fondness for the network and is always connected to it. As a result, I do not have a PC for my other occupations (unfortunately I am in computer business, so a PC has to be used in other cores also, except our hobby).

I thought of using a dedicated PC for that, and I am currently looking for one (OF COURSE for free, you don't pay for a PC in this business). However, I can not ask my supplier (or should I say "my beneficiary") for an expensive, top of the line machine. An 80386SX or DX with 1 MB of RAM and maybe a 40 MB disk, is all I can look forward to. Perhaps, this will be enough for plain vanilla operation, but I have also heard that you can use this PC as a server, and connect my normal PC to it, as a client via a null-modem cable and SLIP connection. That sounds like a very promising idea (remember : ignorance is the source of happiness), however I am a bit confused over the whole setup.

Could some helpful soul give me some hints? Like for example :

1. Besides the fact that by following this setup, I can live with a lesser machine, what other benefits will I have?

2. I presume that the two PCs will form a small network. Do I need an IP address (from my coordinator) for the client as well as the one for the server (I suppose that the IP address of my current PC will be given to the server PC), or is the client IP address used only internally, therefore I should not bother my IP coordinator?

3. What sort of client software can I use? I've heard that there are some Windows-based client programs. Any hints please? Comments?

4. I initially thought of using network cards between the two PCs, but the cost is high. Given that the radio is the bottleneck, how faster would it be, if cards are used instead of SLIP connection?

5. Have I understand it correctly, that I could then add a modem to that SLIP-using serial port and have access to my mail, when I am away from home thru a notebook (using the same client software)?

Needless to say, that any advice will be greatly appreciated.

By the way, if my questions seem silly for the list, I wouldn't mind personal answers at the addresses below (nor will I be offended).

Best 73 de SV1CEC

John Caradimas


```
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| John Caradimas (SV1CEC) Greek Radio Amateur Station |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| AX-25 Address : SV1CEC@SV1UY.ATH.GRC.EU |
| TCP/IP Address : sv1cec@sv1cec.ampr.org |
| Internet Address : sv1cec@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr (home) |
| jcaradim@gr.oracle.com (office) |
| Mail Address : P.O. Box 31689, 10035, Athens, GREECE |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| CQ Zone : 20 Locator : KM17UX ITU Zone : 28 |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
| DISCLAIMER : The opinions expressed above, are strictly of |
| my own, not representing anybody else. |
+-------------------------------------------------------------+
```

1403. PI2 and latest ka9q code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 00:15:04 UTC
From: cliffs@bauhaus.eng.sun.com
Message-ID: <2qp828$qrt@engnews2.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 49240

I'm wondering if anyone has ported the PI2 drivers to the latest ka9q. It does not seem hard, but I figure why do the work if someone else has already taken care of it. If anyone else is interested in this send me a message and I'll mail you the replies I get. If there are many, I'll post reponses.

Cliff

--
Cliff Skolnick | "It worked much better in a fantasy, imagination is
cliffs@sun.com | something that comes easy to me...While I pretend to
(415) 336-5820 | touch you, you pretend to feel. Passion is no ordinary
I think. I am. | word." -- Graham Parker

1404. Re: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 00:44:21 UTC
From: nick@vlsi.polymtl.ca
Message-ID: <1994May11.004421.20507@vlsi.polymtl.ca>
Source record: 49245

>Kenneth C Hopper (khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu) wrote:
>: I saved a few $$. Currently using a Ten Tec Omni-V and looking
>: for an upgrade to a new rig. {I don't hear anything about a new
>: OMNI-7 ?? did anyone pick up on any rumors at Dayton ?}
>reports even on Amtor, and lots more.

Ken:

I have an Icom 735. It's a great rig for AMTOR/packet. I have used it for
these modes for 5 years and it works fine. A friend also uses AMTOR alot nad
he has a Kenwood TS440S. This is also a fine radio for these modes. All you
need to make sure of is the radio tx/rx turn-around time is FAST...typically
under 10mS. This will ensure that your AMTOR contacts will be reliable.
Stay away from any radios that do not have solid-state switching.

Nick

****
* Nick Ciarallo *
* SR Telecom Inc. telephone: 514-335-2429 ex: 438 *
* Microwave Group facsimile: 514-334-7783 *
* 8150 Trans Canada Hwy internet : nick@vlsi.polymtl.ca *
* St. Laurent, Quebec hamradio : ve2hot@ve2fkb.pq.can.na *
* Canada H4S-1M5 *
****
* Accept no substitutes, *REAL* ham radio lives on 220 MHz! *
****

1405. na

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 02:13:40 UTC
From: n6ng@crl.com
Message-ID: <2qpf0k$hbj@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 49241

Here is the pinout information on the TEKK T-Net Micro 70 cm radio...

Pin # Function
------ ---------

1 Supply Voltage 7.5 V - 12.0V DC
(Nominal 9.6 V DC)
2 Ground
3 PTT (Low to Transmit)
4 Data In
5 Data Out
6-9 Not used

Hope that fills your request...

Dennis Jacobson N6NG
Internet: n6ng@crl.com
AX25: n6ng@wd6cmu#norcal.ca.na
TCPIP: dennis@ccwest.n6ng.ampr.org
--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

1406. TEKK Pinouts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 02:15:26 UTC
From: n6ng@crl.com
Message-ID: <2qpf3u$hhd@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 49242

Here is the pinout information on the TEKK T-Net Micro 70 cm radio...

```
Pin # Function
------ ---------

1 Supply Voltage 7.5 V - 12.0V DC
(Nominal 9.6 V DC)
2 Ground
3 PTT (Low to Transmit)
4 Data In
5 Data Out
6-9 Not used
```

Hope that fills your request...

Dennis Jacobson N6NG
Internet: n6ng@crl.com
AX25: n6ng@wd6cmu#norcal.ca.na
TCPIP: dennis@ccwest.n6ng.ampr.org
--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

1407. Re: Older MFJ-1270 and KISS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 05:05:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994May11.050519.12871@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49251

In article <2qpkcc$1mp@sundog.tiac.net> weldp@tiac.net writes:
>
>I bought an older MFJ-1270 (Release 1.1.2 12/30/85) at a flea market thinking I
>could use it with NOS. After reading the manual it seems like there is no
>command to put it in KISS mode. Is there a combination of commands I can use
>to put the TNC in KISS mode.
>
>If this is not possible I wonder if the ROM can be upgraded?

Yes the ROM can be upgraded, in several different ways. You can use
a new MFJ ROM, or the New TAPR TNC2 ROM, but you may also need to
upgrade the RAM to 32 Kb in order to use them. Or, you can use the
K3MC KISS_ONLY ROM. This code will work in any TNC2 clone and forces
the machine to always be in KISS mode. This is the preferred solution
for dedicated sites since there's no chance of the TNC dropping out
of KISS mode because of a power bump or other occurance. A hex image
file is available on ucsd.edu and TAPR can also supply the ROM.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1408. UPDATING 1270 ROMS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 06:24:28 UTC
From: n6ng@crl.com
Message-ID: <2qptms$rkb@crl2.crl.com>
Source record: 49248

I know of no combination of keys to accomplish KISS mode if it is not included in the ROM version in the 1270. However, I'm fairly sure you can still get a new ROM with the KISS command from MFJ.. I did about a year ago for the same reason. Give them a call and I think they can solve your problem..

Dennis N6NG
n6ng@crl.com
--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

1409. Older MFJ-1270 and KISS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 06:39:23 UTC
From: weldp@tiac.net
Message-ID: <2qpkcc$1mp@sundog.tiac.net>
Source record: 49243

I bought an older MFJ-1270 (Release 1.1.2 12/30/85) at a flea market thinking I could use it with NOS. After reading the manual it seems like there is no command to put it in KISS mode. Is there a combination of commands I can use to put the TNC in KISS mode.

If this is not possible I wonder if the ROM can be upgraded?

Chris Wysopal, n1obj

1410. Re: GIF format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 07:29:46 UTC
From: acollins@nitride.EECS.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <2qq1ha$fag@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 49249

In article <2qonevINN5l8@s850.mwc.edu>,
Bob Grattan <bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu> wrote:
>I'm looking for software, DOS or Windows, to view GIF format images.
>Is there an FTP site which might have this? I would also like to be
>able to convert GIF to other formats.
>

For DOS stuff, I would take a look at oak.oakland.edu, /pub/msdos. This
is one of the primary Simtel mirror sites, and has a lot of DOS stuff.

For Windows, try ftp.cica.indiana.edu. I don't know the directory
structure on this one, however.

Hope it helps...

Andy
--
//--
// Andy Collins -- KC6YEY acollins@eecs.berkeley.edu
// Proud owner and operator of OS/2 2.1
//--

1411. AEA DSP 2232 - SSTV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 08:19:25 UTC
From: rmohr@rmi.de
Message-ID: <2qq4edINNm2l@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 49254

```
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

Hello,
does anybody have a program for decoding SSTV with
the 2232? (Or have a pointer to a ftp'able program.)

73,
DL3NO

Rupert

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: 2.3a

iQBVAgUBLdCVCqExgwr2JIOdAQGnVgH/dDBOhi7eVsjuRZBnAm1whgePPjdYo2Uc
HRuPk/zOQ8WWwmTUtt9RU8IUEO90vm+LjkE0ZDwfREcCC1lIjsgBZQ==
=+IdN
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
```

1412. Re: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 11:00:49 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CpMx9E.JsE@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49260

a couple questions....

1- has any body tried one with a HP100LX ?

2- is it just me or does the Spectrum Analyzer(in JNX's TERM) has
a W31 DOS window big time ?

TIA

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1413. Re: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 11:10:35 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994May11.111035.12838@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49252

Daniel T Senie (dts@world.std.com) wrote:
:
: One curious question: If one station is sending 30 or 40 messages before
: turning the line around, when does the receving station get to ID? It
: seems to me that more than 10 minutes may have passed...
:

The IDs are sent as required. The duty cycle on the ack station is
considerably lower than the station sending the data frames.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

1414. new to packet help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 16:42:33 UTC
From: JBAACK31@MAINE.MAINE.EDU
Message-ID: <94131.124233JBAACK31@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 49259

I am a new Ham, and I am interested in packet, what TNC should I get, I am look
ing for a good beg. model, nothing to fancy?
Any Help?

Jason

1415. Re: 9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 17:42:46 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994May11.114246.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 49256

Sean states ....
> I have just aquired a G3RUH 9600 modem for my TNC. I am wondering if
> anybody has interfaced this unti with a Motorola Mitrek 440 radio. This is
> a crystal radio and was wondering if anybody has had success or failures with
> this model, or if major mods are required.
>
> Thanks!
>
> Sean Stepanek N0PBA @ N0PBA.#SCMN.MN.USA.NA
> DJ1 @ VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU
Sean -
We have a network on 430.xxx Mhz about 70 miles from you, called Metro-NET that
connects a number of VHF 1200 Baud user ports in strategic geographic areas
around the Minneapolis/St. Paul area. We have 7 in the network and all work
fine all at 9600 baud and mostly at 430.xxx. There were at least two
frequency bands Motorola manufactured for: 408-420 and 450-470 Mhz. The
408-420 Mhz units move fine to 430.xxx or 449.xxx but I have heard that
the 450-470 Mhz unit have a hard time moving to 430 ..... 449 is probably
ok. Some local folks have stayed on the Kantronics-provided frequency,
430.550 MHZ, which is reserved in Minnesota for general usedr use.
Modification is very straight forward and is described in several past issues
of TAPRs PSR. We bought all MITREK from C.W. Wolff in Montana and use them
with PacComm TINY-2 MKII TNC with their NB-96 internat G3RUH-styl modem.
73
Carl

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

1416. Re: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 18:11:16 UTC
From: kchen@apple.com
Message-ID: <2qr744$gs4@apple.com>
Source record: 49257

khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) writes:

>I see that only the Yaesu has a "RTTY" and "Packet" connector on
>the back of the rig. But since most of PacTOR is/will be LSB and
>not use the FSK capabilities of the rig - is there an advantage ?

I run (not simultaneously, of course :-) both a PK-900 and a KAM Plus
into the FSK connector of a Yaesu FT-990 both for PACTOR and straight
RTTY. No problem whatsoever.

The advantages of going this route, instead of injecting tones through
LSB are 1) the filters in the rig are properly centered, without
fiddling with passband tuning, to where the PACTOR controller wants
to see the signal, and 2) you won't accidentally have the speech
processor turned on and splatter whatever tiny RTTY subband we have.

Nothing wrong with your Omni V at all for PACTOR work. I also own
an Omni-V. Notice that the Omni performs FSK by frequency shifting
an RF oscillator, whereas a rig such as the FT-990 injects the output
from an internal AFSK oscillator into the LSB modulator. The religious
can dance on the head of a pin as to which scheme is superior :-).

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

1417. GE Master II Transciever for 9600 Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 21:16:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <433.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49269

Hi Everybody,

The East Atlanta LAN Group is putting up a 9600 bps packet user node for our LAN. I purchased a GE Master II transciever at Dayton for use as the RF side of our simplex digipeater on 441.0 MHZ. We plan to move to duplex operation as soon as we figure out how to set it all up.

Question: Does anyone have any experience using this transciever in this application? Got any experience you can share to make the task easier?

Tks much,
Steve Diggs KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

1418. DSP4 Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-11 23:08:39 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CpnuyG.EM@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49263

Dear friend,

Here is some information about the DSP Card4 project and how to get a board.

Background:

The DSP card project has been developed by Jarkko Vuori (oh2lns) and
Kaj Wiik (oh6eh) as a part of their studies and radio amateur / satellite
/dsp hobbies. There has been also dsp card1...3 before this. The history
is included in the documentation.

During Autumn -93 a batch of 100 boards was made (mainly to
hamradio community worldwide). The 'mass production' was arranged under
the name of local hamradio club RATS r.y. (OH2NXX).

Availability of the DSP Card 4

The circuit board is available via RATS r.y. At this moment there are some
rev 2.3 boards left. New boards will be made during summer -94.

RATS has ordered also a box of the dsp56001's, the confirmed delivery is in
August.

A group order of components was arranged by oh2nxx too.
There was following kits:

PCB: (240 FIM or 40 USD)
Kit1: DSP56001,CS4215, 27MHz XTAL, 24.576 MHz XTAL (800 FIM)
Kit2: All integrated circuits (14 pcs) + XTALs (1100 FIM)
Kit3: All parts to be mounted on the PCB (1700 FIM)

If there is enough interest, new order of components will be made also
later this year.

If you want to buy a board it may be worth of trying to send the money
in a letter, as otherwise you must add 40 FIM for us to purchase a cheque
or similar.

Where to find the latest stuff?

All the new software and the latest documentation is available via Internet
from ftp.funet.fi, directory /pub/ham/dsp/alefn/dsp4. They are also
available from jeeves.hut.fi, directory /alefnull.

There is also ongoing mailing list available where the myriads of DSP CARD 4
technology is discussed:

DSP4 related list: dsp4@lists.funet.fi
Subscribe/unsubscribe with:
To: mailserver@lists.funet.fi
Subject: (whatever, you will see it in server's reply)

SUBScribe DSP4 Your Personal Name
UNSUBscribe DSP4

("SUBS" is shortest form of the command, longer version can be
used too..Commands, and list names are case insensitive. More
info with `HELP' command)

Submission to the list shall be addressed to:
dsp4@lists.funet.fi

If you don't have possibilities mentioned above, limited support can be
obtained by sending a SASE (and diskettes, if needed) to
RATS r.y. PoBox 88, FIN-02151 ESPOO.

--
Timo Knuutila ! tel:+358 0 437 6554 ! P.O.Box 45
Nokia Research ! fax:+358 0 437 6227 ! FIN-00211 Helsinki

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1419. Re: Older MFJ-1270 and KISS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 00:00:34 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CpnxD6.J47@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49261

weldp@tiac.net wrote:

: I bought an older MFJ-1270 (Release 1.1.2 12/30/85) at a flea market thinking I
: could use it with NOS. After reading the manual it seems like there is no
: command to put it in KISS mode. Is there a combination of commands I can use
: to put the TNC in KISS mode.

: If this is not possible I wonder if the ROM can be upgraded?

: Chris Wysopal, n1obj

--

Nope, you're going to need newer firmware, and depending on the firmware you get, you may also have to upgrade the ram from 16k to 32k. A popular free replacement firmware with good solid KISS performance is a package called TheFirmware. It is an enhanced version of the WA8DED firmware, and I don't think it requires the upgraded ram. I'm not sure when the first versions of KISS were done, but it was probably about that time, and they had to be uploaded to the TNC each time it was powered up. That's a very early model of that TNC, and KISS wasn't stable enough in design or coding to have been committed to EPROM. You can also upgrade to newer versions of the traditional TNC-2 firmware - the MFJ was a licensed clone of the TAPR TNC-2, and at least up to a year ago or so new features were being added to it. They will require the ram upgrade tho.

Hope that helps! 73

Bob, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com

1420. Re: PA0HZP scc card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 00:05:19 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CpnxKy.JAC@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49262

Andy Pevy (pevy@mobira.nmp.nokia.com) wrote:
: Hello
: Does anybody know where I can get more info on the pa0hzp OPTOscc
: card, or even better where I can get pcb's etc??.

: Thanks in anticipation

: Andy Pevy G4XYW

: Email: pevy@nmpost.nmp.nokia.com
: or: pevy@mobira.nmp.nokia.com
:

--
I got mine at the ARRL Computer Networking Conference in San Jose, CA, but others in this area are interested in them too. My best guess is to contact Henk Peek, PA0HZP at his callbook address. The schematics, parts list, and parts layout were posted on 'ucsd.edu' at one time. A board mask was not among the included items. I hope someone comes up with firm information on price/availability/ordering instructions for the board.

Bob, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com

1421. Re: HF modem software on DSP sound card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 10:59:04 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CporuG.45G@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49280

for those w/o ftp access, the s/w is on my LLBBS, 716-544-1863/2645
in the new uploads (or dsp) file area
--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1422. Re: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 11:20:42 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CposuK.4C8@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49283

Here's a list of files I found concerned with the C26DSK. Does
anyone know of others?

dskmodem.zip modem for Hams using TI DSK 320C26 $100 kit
tor306.exe Terminal Program for use with DSP modems
dsptor.zip TI 320C26 DSK-based modem with pactor
dsp100.exe for TOR and DSK, RTTY/Amtor/Pactor/HF Packet modem
dspdsk3.zip KC7WW's port of W9GR's CW etc filter for TI DSK
dskjnx1.exe HB9JNX's program for Amtor/RTTY/Pactor with DSK
dsk_aa2x.exe C26 DSK Audio Analyzer
dsk_acad.exe ORCARD and PS for C26DSK schematics
dsk_cf26.exe 60 Hz comb filter for C26DSK
dsk_news.asc DSK news from 8/93
dsk_os2x.exe Oscilloscope for C26DSK
dsk_sa2x.exe Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
dsk_sfwr.exe tools for C26DSK Spect An
dskd_120.exe beta version of C26DSK info
dskl_app.exe Loader and Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
dskorcad.exe more orcard stuff for C26DSK

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1423. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List started

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 12:48:16 UTC
From: dl3no@rmi.de
Message-ID: <2qt8igINN9bc@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 49264

Hello,
due to lack of information on AEA's DSP2232 (e.g. SSTV) I started
a mailing list on this gear :-).

If you would like to subscribe write to:

dsp2232-request@rmi.de

with "subscribe" in the subject.

If you would like to contribute information, please write to

dsp2232@rmi.de

I hope, information (and users) will start soon.

Regards,
Rupert dl3no

--
Rupert Mohr | dl3no@rmi.de | Free space for future
RMI GmbH, D52016 Aachen | dl3no@dl3no.ampr.org | enhancements

1424. Re: Software for KAM Plus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 12:59:30 UTC
From: "Richard Smith"
Message-ID: <2qt97j$l46@spitfire.navo.navy.mil>
Source record: 49265

In article <2sw3Lc2w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) says:
>
>I am looking for recommendations for software for the KAM Plus. My
>primary interest is HF communications modes, PACTOR/RTTY/AMTOR/GTOR.
>
>I understand Kantronics makes something called Hostmaster II, plus I've
>heard mention of a package called KAMGold.
>
I have a friend who run's KaGold with a KAM+ and Likes it very much.
It supports PACTOR/RTTY/AMOTOR/ (GTOR I think) and PACKET !
I have used a version of it called TESTDRIVE for VHF PACKET and like it
But the TNC I use HAs some Limititions using Kagold.(KPC3).
I think that you KaGold is a good Choice.
73s.
de
N5TRJ

1425. Re: Software for KAM Plus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 15:05:41 UTC
From: aandh@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cpp39L.Aoo@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49268

Hi David Take a look at XPKAM you should be able to find it on most ham
bbs It very good
73 Jim K7UDG/UA4PDG

1426. Re: 9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 19:34:27 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <768796467snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49273

In article <1994May9.162134.5746@vax1.mankato.msus.edu> dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu (SEAN R. STEPANEK) writes:
>
>Hello all,
>
>I have just aquired a G3RUH 9600 modem for my TNC. I am wondering if
>anybody has interfaced this unti with a Motorola Mitrek 440 radio. This is
>a crystal radio and was wondering if anybody has had success or failures with
>this model, or if major mods are required.
>
Basic principle for all xtal rigs is as follows:

For the RX: find the discriminator output (before any audio filters) and take a feed from there

For the TX: put a varactor across the xtal with a bias circuit and inject the signal from the modem into it. I knocked up a simple circuit with a dual op-amp and a voltage reference to level-shift the signal to what I needed for the varactor.

Some TX may actually have the varactor in place, but most seem to use a phase modulator after the xtal oscillator so you will have to fit one. You will need to determine the varactor capacitance swing needed for your particular rig. Basically, you need to be able to pull the xtal far enough either side of centre to give a signal approx 20kHz wide at your transmit frequency.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

1427. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 21:17:00 UTC
From: 0006429120@mcimail.COM
Message-ID: <10940512211701.0006429120PK4EM@mcimail.com>
Source record: 49266

I need information on basic netrom chip burning. I have all the paperwork on TheNet X-1J Release 2 but they do not say how to burn basic EPROMS. I have sent my $15 to the North East Digital Assn, Manchester NH for their TheNet X-1J network guide but nothing received yet. I'm more than a little miffed at the lack of help by a certain SYSOP on the Northern Calif DX Packet network.

Any help on getting started will be greatly appreciated.

Ron/K6OZL
k6ozl@mcimail.com

1428. TEKK Radios query

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-12 23:51:03 UTC
From: nealb35819@aol.com
Message-ID: <2qufd7$m0v@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49267

One of the past messages stated that a certain TEKK radio would not be suitable for 9600baud operation....Was very curious as to what radio model that was and if it was a KS-960 (which I own)I need this radio for a 440backbone in northenr Wyoming....tnx in advance.....Neal KE7VS

1429. 9600 Baud and Mitrek radi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 05:52:19 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94051223361134@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 49271

```
-> From: dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu (SEAN R. STEPANEK)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: 9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...
-> Date: 9 May 94 16:21:34 -0500
-> Message-ID: <1994May9.162134.5746@vax1.mankato.msus.edu>
-> Organization: Mankato State University
->
-> Path: vax1.mankato.msus.edu!dj1
-> From: dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu (SEAN R. STEPANEK)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
-> Subject: 9600 and Motorola Mitrek radios
-> Message-ID: <1994May8.021716.5676@vax1.mankato.msus.edu>
-> Date: 8 May 94 02:17:16 -0500
-> Organization: Mankato State University
-> Lines: 17
->
->
->
-> Hello all,
->
-> I have just aquired a G3RUH 9600 modem for my TNC. I am wonderin
-> anybody has interfaced this unti with a Motorola Mitrek 440 radio. T
-> a crystal radio and was wondering if anybody has had success or failu
-> this model, or if major mods are required.
->
-> This is my first attempt at 9600 and am hoping to show that there
-> still life in packet, once you get past congested 1200 baud channels!
->
-> Thanks!
->
-> Sean Stepanek N0PBA @ N0PBA.#SCMN.MN.USA.NA
-> DJ1 @ VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU
->

It is actually a very EASY interface...E-mail me directly and I'll
provide you with the information that I have...

73 de Dan
```

1430. Micor 9600 Bd Mod Revised

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 06:33:45 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94051223361135@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 49272

This is the REVISED Modification for the MICOR UHF MOBILE for 9600 Baud Operation:

This is an updated text file containing the MICOR 9600 Baud operation modification. The only major changes are the X-TAL filter changes and t wiring of the first stage of the exciter board "hot." The changes are noted with a > in front of the text.

First, the MICOR was modified for "stand alone" operation (without a control head) - on P901 (the big connector in the front), pin 11 is jumpered to pin 1 (Gnd), pins 8,3 & 22 are connected together and to a 2amp fuse connected to the big A+ feedthru going into the PA. All these jumpers are done on the control(interconnect) board, except for mounting the fuse itself. Unless you want speaker audio to listen to, there is no need to install volume or squelch pots, and the audio amps are not used in this application.

Second, we did a couple mods that seem to help prevent problems before they arise: add a capacitor (at least 20 microfarads, I use 220 uf) across C903 on the control board (this is the tubular electrolytic located just to the rear of the 9.6v regulator transistor heatsink). Add a diode (1N4001 or better) from P901 pin 16 to any of the A+ pins (3,8,18), with the banded end to the A+ pin. (this is a "spike" suppression diode)

Third, one mod on the Audio/Squelch board: replace C203 with a 1-10uf electrolytic/tantalum- I recommend at least a 20v rating. This improves the low frequency end of discriminator audio.

If your radio has a CTCSS encode board plugged into the exciter, remove it. Install JU304, which is located immediatly adjacent to the encoder board connection on the exciter. Depending on which exciter you have, the encoder will have either 7 or 11 pins - in either case the pin you will use to inject transmit "audio" is the one adjacent to the big square hole, towards the outside edge of the radio (pin 6 for 7-pin, or pin 10 for 11-pin ones). Connect a shielded lead from this pin to an unused pin on P901 (I use pin 27). On the exciter, trace the land from the pin you just connected to and you will find an 82k resistor - replace it with a 10k resistor (1/4w) and a 10uf capacitor in series. (Some exciters already have a 6.8uf cap in series - if you are SURE yours has the cap, you don't need to add another!

> On the receiver RF/IF board, remove the SENCOND (2nd) and FOURTH (4t
> crystal filter "cans" that come after the IF amp, and replace them wit
> 1000pf disc caps (not critical). Note that the caps DO NOT connect to
> center ground pin! This mod is CRUCIAL to making the receiver work at

> 9600!
>
> The previous mod required the removing of the LAST TWO crystal filte
> and after about 6 months of operation, the receiver IF began to oscil
> badly and thus retries went through the ceiling. The data being
> received was quite jittery on a scope and thus not decodeable. The ab
> modification has been stable for the past year now, and there have bee
> absolutely NO problems since then.
>
>
> The next step is to wire the first stage of the exciter "hot." Find
> regulated continual 9.6v and apply it to the first stage of the excite
> The has allowed for a much quicker key up time. Before this modificat
> was necessary to have longer TXD's to be certain the data was decoded
> other end completely. You will find by completing this modification,
> can operate with a TXD of 8ms and I've even made it work at 5ms. This
> pretty amazing. On some of the longer paths like I have that contain
> fades etc. I have found that with the MICOR radios, that a TXD of 12
> is just right and I have continued to maintain a retry rate of 0-1% fo
> past 2 years now on all links that contain MICOR/MITREK mixes.

Thats ALL there is to it - naturally, you need to tune the radio up, but I figure you already knew that! Connect your transmit audio to whichever pin you connected the jumper to, receive audio (discriminator) is on pin 20, PTT is pin 16, and 12v goes to the two big pins in the middle (pins A and B).

I would advise obtaining a service manual for these radios if you plan on using them - it is Motorola part # 68P81015E70, and you should be able to order one through any Motorola service shop.

The original mod was written by Hartley J. Gardner, W1OQ@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA and implemented by Daniel J. Meredith, N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA

The revision to this mod has been worked on by both of the above mention parties and has been revised by Daniel J. Meredith, N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA

1431. Re: Software for KAMPlus ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 12:55:02 UTC
From: compwiz@panix.com
Message-ID: <2qvtb6$anh@panix.com>
Source record: 49274

David Dodell (david@stat.com) wrote:
: I just purchased a KAM Plus ... I'm looking for feedback on the
: different software packages out there, including KAM Gold and Hostmaster
: II, or anything else?

: David wb7tpy

: ---
: Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
: Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
: Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Get a Kagold Commercial version.
It just simply the best.
73's

John Silver.

--

|John Silver |
|compwiz@panix.com|

1432. Help with PACSAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 14:56:42 UTC
From: mmjjmm@post.its.mcw.edu
Message-ID: <2r04fa$ceq@post.its.mcw.edu>
Source record: 49275

I am seeking any files or assistance in getting started using the birds
to communicate via packet. If there are any ftp sites that have
information I would like direction.

--
Michael J. Malloy Amateur Radio N9WJV
Medical College of Wisconsin Compuserve 70334,3563
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Internet mmjjmm@post.its.mcw.edu

1433. Re: Software for KAM Plus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 15:24:30 UTC
From: markm@bigfoot.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994May13.152430.27539@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 49279

In article <Cpp39L.Aoo@eskimo.com> aandh@eskimo.com (Jim Hartwell) writes:
> Hi David Take a look at XPKAM you should be able to find it on most ham
> bbs It very good
> 73 Jim K7UDG/UA4PDG

Can you point us to any FTP sites that have it? I looked and can't find it.

Thanks & 73... Mark AA7TA

1434. C50 DSK Status

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 16:16:43 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cpr17w.BBn@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49281

Texas Inst. is now accpeting orders for the C50 version of the DSK.
It "hit the street" on 5/1. The price is $99.95, the same as the C26
version.

The code from a C26 will probably not run on a C50 version. The port
should be easy, so we can hope HB9JNX and KC7WW will have access to
a C50 and will provide us with new versions.

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1435. Help: Routing with X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 16:43:27 UTC
From: hardie@herald.usask.ca
Message-ID: <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>
Source record: 49277

The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
a 'ping'. If I ping the next node down the line then the local node takes it
and sends it on, the remote one generates an echo reply back to the local node
which then does nothing.
So the routing is mixed up somehow.
The local node address is 44.135.128.6 and there's a route entry for
44.135.128.0/24 Port 0 (AX.25)
Any 44.135.128.0/24 address is one that is local to the node (e.g. mine is
44.135.128.1). If the local node sees an ARP request for its address then it does
respond to that. But anything else that it ought to send gets lost somewhere.

What routing/arp entries are required to make the node spit out packets that
are for local users?
Pete
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca
--
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca

1436. Re: TEKK Radios query

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 17:29:05 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994May13.112905.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 49276

In article <2qufd7$m0v@search01.news.aol.com>, nealb35819@aol.com (NealB35819) writes:

> One of the past messages stated that a certain TEKK radio would not be suitable
> for 9600baud operation....Was very curious as to what radio model that was and
> if it was a KS-960 (which I own)I need this radio for a 440backbone in
> northenr Wyoming....tnx in advance.....Neal KE7VS

According to the TEKK people in Kansas City all KS-960 LOW-BAND radios shipped for the last 6 weeks have had a mod that allows 9600-baud operation. They will make the mod at no charge if the unit is within warranty. Also, a mod article on the TEKK radios has or will be published real soon by NEDA. I found a file on the WA6RDH landline BBS. The word is that the mods improve throughput by 40%.

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

1437. Re: Help with PACSAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 19:10:01 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994May13.191001.4832@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 49278

In article <2r04fa$ceq@post.its.mcw.edu> mmjjmm@post.its.mcw.edu (Michael Malloy) writes:
>I am seeking any files or assistance in getting started using the birds
>to communicate via packet. If there are any ftp sites that have
>information I would like direction.
>

-
>Michael J. Malloy Amateur Radio N9WJV
>Medical College of Wisconsin Compuserve 70334,3563
>Milwaukee, Wisconsin Internet mmjjmm@post.its.mcw.edu
>

Try ftp nic.funet.fi pub/hamradio/satellite. I think there is some
info files as well as the PB/PG software. Also, the PACSAT Beginner's
Guide from Amsat is highly recommended.
Good luck!

==========
John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA
==========

1438. Re: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-13 20:57:12 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CprE7D.CHM@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49282

I borrowed a HP100LX, tried it.... appears to be a no-go but perhaps
I don't know enough about the HP. I know it will do 19.2K zmodem from
pcplus so it's no slouch on data on that count.

-Jim

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1439. WA6RDH LLBBS Number

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 05:08:19 UTC
From: n6ng@crl.com
Message-ID: <2r1mc3$k09@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 49284

In a recent posting Carl said:

> Also, a mod article on the TEKK radios has or will be published real soon by
> NEDA. I found a file on the WA6RDH landline BBS. The word is that the
> mods improve throughput by 40%.

Only trouble is I don't know the number for the the WA6RDH LLBBS...
Could someone post the number or email it to me... I'd appreciate it...

Thanks...
Dennis N6NG

n6ng@crl.com

--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

1440. PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 05:23:21 UTC
From: steve@vigra.com
Message-ID: <STEVE.94May13222321@hobbes.vigra.com>
Source record: 49285
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

I went shopping for my first multimode TNC today, and pretty much narrowed it down to the MFJ-1278B and the AEA PK-232MBX. I'd love to hear from you net.hams about which you prefer and why. Here's my comparison based on what I know so far, which is pretty much from adverts and data sheets. If you have any pointers to reviews that might help, I'd like to look them up.

I've read the packet FAQ and some other literature, and decided that I will probably be using the TNC for more receiving than transmitting. I'd probably have it hooked up to a Unix workstation most of the time, maybe a DOS machine on occasion. I'd like to experiment with TCP/IP under FreeBSD as well. I'm also interested in receiving all the mystery digital broadcast tidbits on shortwave, especially wefax and other images.

The PK-232MBX claims the following:
$299 at HRO ($399 list)
Rx & Tx: Packet, Baudot and ASCII RTTY, ATOR / SITOR ARQ and FEC,
Morse code, WEFAX, PACTOR, and Gateway.
Rx: NAVTEX/AMTEX and TDM
18K (non-expandable??)
PakMail
17-pole "effective filtering"
SIAM ("for auto RTTY signal ID")
Host Mode

The MFJ-1278B looks like this:
~$299 at HRO ($299 list)
Modes: Color SSTV, Color Fax, "16 Gray Levels Modem", Packet, AMTOR, RTTY,
ASCII, CW, Fax, SST, Navtex
32K RAM (expandable to 128k, 512k)
Contest Memory Keyer
Free AC power supply
"random code generator" (?)

Both have KISS mode, which is important to me, since I like to hack protocols and TCP/IP stuff. I avoided 9600 baud TNCs, since they tended to have less modes, and I don't have a 9600-capable radio. Here are some questions I'm hoping to answer:

What is special about "PakMail(tm)"?
Is the PK-232 fax grayscale or 1-bit B&W?
Is the MFJ fax really full-color, or is it "color shading" instead of gray?
How common are SSTV transmissions?
How valuable is the new "Gateway" mode of the PK?

Do most people find 18k to be adequate RAM?
Are there any features that make one unit significantly better than the other?
Are there any glaring problems with either?

The salesman at the local HRO was *very* pro-PK. He strongly recommended it over the MFJ. His explanation was that it was a much better designed TNC, with a lot of support from AEA and amateurs. He claimed the filtering and reception on the PK-232 was superior to the MFJ. I don't have any reason not to believe him, but I'll take an unbiased group opinion from the net over HRO's anyday.

I'll be reading this group carefully, and will post a summary of any responses I get via e-mail. Thanks in advance!

-Steve

Steve Haehnichen Vigra, Inc. San Diego, CA
steve@vigra.com (619) 597-7080 x116 Fax: (619) 597-7094

1441. Re: Help: Routing with X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 08:01:33 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <768927693snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49286

In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca> hardie@herald.usask.ca (Peter Hardie) writes:
>
>The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
>a 'ping'. If I ping the next node down the line then the local node takes it
>and sends it on, the remote one generates an echo reply back to the local node
>which then does nothing.
>So the routing is mixed up somehow.
>The local node address is 44.135.128.6 and there's a route entry for
>44.135.128.0/24 Port 0 (AX.25)
>Any 44.135.128.0/24 address is one that is local to the node (e.g. mine is
>44.135.128.1). If the local node sees an ARP request for its address then it does
>respond to that. But anything else that it ought to send gets lost somewhere.
>
>What routing/arp entries are required to make the node spit out packets that
>are for local users?
>
On my local nodes I have explicit route and arp entries for all calls
accessible off the node. I don't think it can handle sending an arp
request to find your call to send you the ping response. Using the block
function as you show is OK for routeing, but not for the final hop to
many users.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

1442. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 16:15:00 UTC
From: plazaip@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0q2KUj-000F7DC@lautaro>
Source record: 49287

To: tcp-group
From: plazaip@enlaces.ufro.cl (Desarrollo de PLaza Windows)
Subject: I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package
Cc: ham-digital

Hi: I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package. For that, I would
like you tell that TCP/IP software for packet radio do you know. Also I would
like to do a catalog of diferent version of NET (KA9Q Phil Karn). If you
can help me, please send me a note.

Jorge Diaz V. email:plazaip@enlaces.ufro.cl
Eduardo Millar C.
"La Plaza Windows Developers"
Proyecto Enlaces
Universidad de la Frontera
Temuco - Chile

--

1443. I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 16:18:00 UTC
From: plazaip@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0q2KY4-000F7EC@lautaro>
Source record: 49288

Hi: I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package. For that, I would like you tell that TCP/IP software for packet radio do you know. Also I would like to do a catalog of diferent version of NET (KA9Q Phil Karn). If you can help me, please send me a note.

Jorge Diaz V. email:plazaip@enlaces.ufro.cl
Eduardo Millar C.
"La Plaza Windows Developers"
Proyecto Enlaces
Universidad de la Frontera
Temuco - Chile

--

1444. Re: 9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 16:18:41 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2r2tl1$kg5@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49289

The receive audio is available unfiltered but buffered on pin 11 of the front panel control connector.

The Mitrek *IS* a varactor-modulated radio. Just cut the lead feeding audio into the channel element (lift R505, as I recall), and shove the output of the modem into there.

You can feed the TX audio into the unused pin 18 (the blank fat one) for a seamless installation. I have about a dozen of these in service in precisely this way.
- Brian

1445. PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 18:23:48 UTC
From: denglet1@iia.org
Message-ID: <2r34vk$3lc@mary.iia.org>
Source record: 49140

ST>narrowed it down to the MFJ-1278B and the AEA PK-232MBX. I'd love to

I have the MFJ1278B. This is the only TNC I have had, so I can't really
compare.

ST> "random code generator" (?)
This random generator allows for practicing CW. I have never used it.

ST>Is the MFJ fax really full-color, or is it "color shading" instead of gray?
I think it depends on the transmission mode????

ST>How common are SSTV transmissions?
Common enough on 14.230, if you are looking foor SSTV you will
usually find some there.

ST>Do most people find 18k to be adequate RAM?
I assume this is on the mailbox? The minimal I got on the 1278B
is plenty enough for me. I think it is 16K? Thats 16K worth of
messages sent to your mailbox. Depends on how much mail you get
and how often you want to review/delete your old mail.

ST>Are there any features that make one unit significantly better than the othe
ST>Are there any glaring problems with either?
I have had some problems with the MFJ during Pactor, which is
my favorite mode. The tnc will occasionally lockup. I seem to have
more problems than others on the band during my links. So much of
this may be from problems in my station setup, RFI etc.
If I would have doled out the $59 for the MFJ program that supports
the tnc I might feel better. The reason I went with the mfj was for
sstv and not having the supporting program makes this almost
impossible. I am trying to write some software to display the
pictures myself, but it is slow going. If you get the mfj I would
strongly reccommend getting the supporting program. It is an extra
$59 but will allow you to receive sstv/fax with real-time display.
Reports on the rest of the mfj terminal program I have heard are not
too good. But you can use most other shareware type software for
packet/p[actor/rtty/etc. To date I have not seen any software that
supports the mfj sstv/fax modes. I have used LanLink for the other
modes, and it supports the mfj very well.
My packet reception on 2 meters is not as good as it should be. I only
receive packets if I get a full scale signal. My 2m reciever has 5
bars indicating signal strength, and I do not receive good packets if
only two bars are lit. I think this is more a problem with my tnc than
with mfj tnc's in general, since another ham I know, who has an
mfj1278 (no B) told me I should be recieving packets with that type of
signal strength.

I have talked with mfj tech support about 3 times. Once was on the lockup problem and they immediatly sent me a revised eprom, no questions asked except for my mailing address. I received the new eprom about 3-4 days later. I had to ask twice for specs on the sstv formats for writing my own p[rogram. I think the first request which I made at the same time as the eprom revision got lost. The second request was responded to promptly. I received a disk within a week. Overall I would rate the dealings I had with their tech support as excellent. It is hard to get through to them at first, (phone busy, 800 number always busy) but once I did, they took care of me.

ST>better designed TNC, with a lot of support from AEA and amateurs. He
ST>claimed the filtering and reception on the PK-232 was superior to the
ST>MFJ.
There are a lot of PK232 users out there I have linked with. Very few mfj users. I have linked with about 5 - 6 mfj 1278b hams. If I remeber right, they all reported the lockup problem in Pactor similiar to mine. This lockup is more frustrating than devasting. When it happens, I turn the tnc on/off, re-enter my callsign, and re-link. I don't know if the AEA has a similiar problem.

Didja look into the KAMS at all? Reports on the new GTOR mode sound really good. I dunno if MFJ or AEA are planning (or even can if they ant?) on adding this mode or not?

Tom Dengler - KE4IRV
internet: denglet1@iia.org

* SLMR 2.1a *

1446. A question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 18:25:00 UTC
From: plazaip@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0q2MWk-000F5pC@lautaro>
Source record: 49141

Hello: Does anyone could give any information about the next software:

Apple Macintosh:
- Macket
- MacPacket
- MacRATT
- MacTTY
- MFJ-1287

IBM PC:
- Aries-1 Packet Terminal Program
- arp TRM2 PAC PRO
- CompRtty Pacterm
- DIGIPAC I / DIGIPAC II Pak-Comm
- Ham-Com PC-Packet
- Hamcom PC-Pakratt
- Ham-Pak PK232Com
- Kanterm-PC RTP
- Lan-Link WB8COX
- MFJ-1284 WD6FPY
- YAPP

If you know one o more of these software, please give me a reference..

Eduardo Millar C.
email:plazaip@enlaces.ufro.cl

1447. Missed the beginning of the DSK thread

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 20:04:16 UTC
From: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <2r3as0$itu@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>
Source record: 49142

Can somebody please fill me in on what this TI DSK thing is? Somehow I
missed the beginning of the discussion.
--
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
haynes@cats.bitnet

"Ya can talk all ya wanna, but it's dif'rent than it was!"
"No it aint! But ya gotta know the territory!"
Meredith Willson: "The Music Man"

1448. Re: Help: Routing with X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-14 22:57:21 UTC
From: randyr@tyrell.net
Message-ID: <1bKrj4xQ5ee0055yn@tyrell.net>
Source record: 49143

In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie wrote:
>
> The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
> a 'ping'.

X1J will not respond to pings at all.

> If I ping the next node down the line then the local node takes it
> and sends it on, the remote one generates an echo reply back to the local
> node which then does nothing.
> So the routing is mixed up somehow.
> The local node address is 44.135.128.6 and there's a route entry for
> 44.135.128.0/24 Port 0 (AX.25)
> Any 44.135.128.0/24 address is one that is local to the node (e.g. mine is
> 44.135.128.1). If the local node sees an ARP request for its address then it does
> respond to that. But anything else that it ought to send gets lost somewhere.
>
> What routing/arp entries are required to make the node spit out packets that
> are for local users?

Not sure I really understand your question Pete. I was having some trouble
myself with some X1J stuff late last year. Turned out to be total cockpit
error.

A few you may want to add to your list is:
0.0.0.0/1 (to wherever your IP gate is)
128.0.0.0/1 (again, to wherever your IP gate is)

Keep in mind that the X1J is not a full implementation of NOS. It won't
ask for ARPs, nor can you ping it. There is just not enough room in the
ram for all the code.

If you are wanting something a bit more NOSish, try a Gracilis PacTen.
We have one on our network and it is truly an amazing device.

Randy

Randy Rathbun | randyr@tyrell.net | I never had a pet. I figure I have
NV0U@N0OEV.#NWMO.MO.USA.NA | enough stupid friends as it is.
Send email for PGP public key | - Quentin Crisp

1449. JV-Fax and Soundblaster Cards

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 01:49:37 UTC
From: David Rutter <darutter@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <hO8NVQp.darutter@delphi.com>
Source record: 49144

Has anyone had any experience in utilizing the Soundblaster 16 card with the current version of JV-Fax (6.0/6.2)? It apparently will work with other sound cards with little problem but so far we have not had any luck with the S.B. cards. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks and 73
Dave
N8CLF

1450. Re: Missed the beginning of the DSK thread

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 06:26:39 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <2r4fav$7jd@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 49145

James H. Haynes (haynes@cats.ucsc.edu) wrote:

: Can somebody please fill me in on what this TI DSK thing is? Somehow I
: missed the beginning of the discussion.
: --
: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
: haynes@cats.bitnet

: "Ya can talk all ya wanna, but it's dif'rent than it was!"
: "No it aint! But ya gotta know the territory!"
: Meredith Willson: "The Music Man"

The DSK is a TI Evaluation board for the TI TMS320C26 Digital Signal
Processor Chip.

The board is about 2 inch by 3 inch and is external to the PC. It has
2 rca jacks, one for input and one for output. There is a 9 pin
connector for a serial connection to a PC. It needs 9v AC at .5 amp
power supply (available from Radio Shack).

The kit comes with an assembler and a debugger.

There is some public domain software around that will make the
DSK be a Packet/Amtor, modem as well as a noise/cw filter.

You can load the software and play or you can learn to program a DSP.

Costs about $99.

Smitty, NA5K

--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

1451. Anybody use Mathcad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 06:32:56 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <2r4fmo$8sa@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 49146

Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft occasionally has discount offers but I am not on their mailing list so I dont have a coupon (or whatever they offer).

Thanks,

Smitty, NA5K

--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

1452. Re: Anybody use Mathcad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 06:40:29 UTC
From: schumann@crl.com
Message-ID: <2r4g4t$a11@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 49147

Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
[some deletion]
: Smitty, NA5K

: --
: Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

No, it is a little to expensive. But I do use a v.nice program called Xplore, that is shareware written by a member of the San Francisco State University faculty. V.fast, all the higher math functions, large number handling.

BTW, rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc? Oh, 'digital' like 'digits=fingers' right? ;)

--

James Schumann <KE6DMY>
schumann@crl.com

1453. Re: Anybody use Mathcad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 06:52:24 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <2r4gr8$beb@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 49148

James C. Schumann (schumann@crl.com) wrote:
: Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: : Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: [some deletion]
: : Smitty, NA5K

: : --
: : Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

: No, it is a little to expensive. But I do use a v.nice program called
: Xplore, that is shareware written by a member of the San Francisco State
: University faculty. V.fast, all the higher math functions, large number
: handling.

Thanks for the info..

: BTW, rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc? Oh, 'digital' like 'digits=fingers'
: right? ;)

No, 'digital' like 'digital signal processing' and 'filter coefficients,
etc. :-)

: --

: James Schumann <KE6DMY>
: schumann@crl.com

Thanks again

--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

1454. Re: Help: Routing with X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 08:41:01 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <769016461snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49149

In article <1bKrj4xQ5ee0055yn@tyrell.net> randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun) writes:
>In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie wrote:
>>
>> The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
>> a 'ping'.
>
>X1J will not respond to pings at all.
>
Oh yes it will. Or should I say all the X1G/H/J nodes in service around
here will all return pings. The G/H versions had some funnies with
'long' pings but AFAIK X1J sorted them all out.

If it won't return a ping then you have set it up wrong.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

1455. PACTOR vrs G-TOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 08:54:42 UTC
From: dfajardo@netcom.com
Message-ID: <dfajardoCpu636.98K@netcom.com>
Source record: 49150

Has anyone done an on-the-air comparison of the thruput of G-TOR vrs
PACTOR? If such a comparison has been published, where can I get a copy?

Thanks in advance.

Doug Fajardo
dfajardo@netcom.com

"All that is gold does not glitter..."(tolkien)
- - but then how do you know it really is gold?
--
Doug Fajardo
dfajardo@netcom.com

"All that is gold does not glitter..."(tolkien)
- - but then how do you know it really is gold?

1456. Re: Missed the beginning of the DSK thread

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 11:59:49 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CpuEnp.qw@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49151

James H. Haynes (haynes@cats.ucsc.edu) wrote:

: Can somebody please fill me in on what this TI DSK thing is? Somehow I
: missed the beginning of the discussion.
: --

It's a DSP Starter's Kit (thus DSK) from Texas Inst. It's s small PCB
all assembled with a C26 (and now C50), AIC and glue chips that combined
with available PD software gives you a RTTY Amtor Pactor system or a
audio filter. The kit comes with manuals and develeopment s/w. Get it
from Arrow for $99.95

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1457. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 13:45:32 UTC
From: pschleck@unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <radio/personal-intro-1-769009526@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 49155
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.info,rec.answers,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.2.1.2
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.5 12/18/93 14:15:53
Changes: new mailing lists, .packet rmgroup, and .policy updates

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info,
and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new
reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the
author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 September
1993 to add the mailing lists for the new rec.radio.amateur newsgroups, to
note the rmgroup of rec.radio.amateur.packet, and to officially retire some
(in)famous threads of discussion on rec.radio.amateur.policy.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list
for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions
were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had
signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we
now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio.
The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began
to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the
logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and
another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet
and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great
Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to
rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the
network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at
White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this
arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for
commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping
gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale
to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use
restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically
```

for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in rec.radio.amateur.misc. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (to replace .packet), .equipment, .homebrew, .antenna, and .space.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize

this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, rec.radio.amateur.packet, should be removed by September 21st, 1993. It is obsolete, and you should use .digital.misc instead (or the appropriate new mailing list, mentioned below). The group has .misc as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as .digital.tcp-ip.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially .equipment and .homebrew, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. Recent changes to the Amateur Radio Rules (FCC Part 97) have finally laid to rest the Great Usenet Pizza Autopatch Debate as well as complaints about now-preempted local scanner laws hostile to amateurs, but plenty of discussion about what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, as well as the neverending no-code debate, may still be found here.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar progagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquires and other administrivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas,

commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

Except for rec.radio.swap and rec.radio.cb, all of these newsgroups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting
===========================

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker
GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

1458. serial port tcpip OS/2 <--> DOS, please help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 14:13:50 UTC
From: dmd@panix.com
Message-ID: <2r5amu$54n@panix2.panix.com>
Source record: 49152
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Could someone please explain to me how to do this?
I have two machines, one running OS/2 and PMNOS, and
the other running DOS and (nothing yet).

I just want to be able to telnet, ftp, etc. from one to the
other.

They will be connected via the serial ports.

One of them is [44.68.24.33] n2sxx.ampr.org
The other is [44.68.24. 6] linkup.n2sxx.ampr.org

For a minimum of hassle, could someone please recommend
1) what NOS software I should run on the dos machine
2) would I be better off running qvt or some other windows tcp/ip
on the os/2 machine (PMNOS isn't very good)
3) please help with autoexec.nos settings to get SLIP or PPP up
and running.

Thanks very much.

--
Daniel N2SXX
dmd@panix.com

1459. TCP/IP Nets in Northern Delaware??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 14:23:54 UTC
From: scoggin@delmarva.com
Message-ID: <2r5b9qINN1jg@blackhole.delmarva.com>
Source record: 49153

I am a new Tech awaiting his paper from Gettysburg and am very interested
in running TCP/IP on 2m/70cm. Are there any active nets in the Northern DE/
Southeastern PA area running TCP/IP? At what speed?

Thanks.

+---+
| John K. Scoggin, Jr. Email: scoggin@delmarva.com |
| Supervisor, Network Operations scoggin@ee.udel.edu |
| Delmarva Power & Light Company Phone: (302) 451-5200 |
| 500 N. Wakefield Drive NOC: (800) 388-7076 |
| Newark, DE 19714-6066 Fax: (302) 451-5321 |
| Ham: N3??? (real soon now!) |
| The opinions expressed are not those of Delmarva Power, simply the |
| product of an over-active imagination... |
| Just a pothole-patcher on the Information Superhighway. |
+---+

1460. ICOM 27A for Packet HELP!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 14:37:10 UTC
From: tgoodin@delphi.com
Message-ID: <xY+tdAu.tgoodin@delphi.com>
Source record: 49154

Does anyone know the mic pinout's for an ICOM 27A. I picked one up at Dayton and would like to make a cable for my PK88 TNC. Any ideas??
Tim Goodin
KD4OFO
TGOODIN@DELPHI.COM

1461. Re: A question about programs, LAN-LINK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 15:25:33 UTC
From: ken@shore.net
Message-ID: <ken.10.000F6D25@shore.net>
Source record: 49158

In article <m0q2MWk-000F5pC@lautaro> plazaip@enlaces.ufro.CL writes:
>From: plazaip@enlaces.ufro.CL
>Subject: A question
>Date: 14 May 94 18:25:00 GMT

>Hello: Does anyone could give any information about the next software:

>- Lan-Link

I have been a registered LAN-LINK user for a few years now. It is a great program and automates many of the normal packet tasks, like getting your mail from a PBBS.

I wrote an article last year for our club newsletter that I can lookup for you if you would like. I could send it to you via e-mail.

Ken Smith AA1DR

ken@shore.net

1462. Re: JV-Fax and Soundblaster Cards

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 16:54:36 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CpusB0.2qF@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 49156

David Rutter (darutter@delphi.com) wrote:
: Has anyone had any experience in utilizing the Soundblaster 16 card with the
: current version of JV-Fax (6.0/6.2)? It apparently will work with other
: sound cards with little problem but so far we have not had any luck with the
: S.B. cards. Any help would be greatly appreciated.
:
I didn't see any reference to sound cards glancing thru 6.0 docs. I can't
find any 6.2 via archie orr on popular LLBBS's

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1463. 9600 and Mitrek radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 20:59:58 UTC
From: dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
Message-ID: <1994May15.155958.5972@vax1.mankato.msus.edu>
Source record: 49157

Hello...

The news link to my system hasn't been working properly this week. I saw from another system that somebody responded to my 9600 and Mitrek post with an offer to E-mail them, and they would tell me how easy the mods were.

Un fortunately, I don't have his/her E-mail address and the news system dunped all of the posts. Please E-mail mail if you were this individule as news on this end of the line isn't doing the job. THANKS!

Sean DJ1 @ VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU

1464. Re: what freq to receive weather fax ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-15 23:27:34 UTC
From: ep480@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2r6b56$8ii@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 49159
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

WeFax frequencies to try are as follows:
8682, 12730, 17151.2, 22528.9kHz. Hope this helps...

1465. subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 00:01:30 UTC
From: ronjack@wln.COM
Message-ID: <Pine.3.81.9405151630.B23043-5100000@rs6a.wln.com>
Source record: 49160

```
subscribe
ronjack@wln.com
```

1466. TCP/IP freqs in Bay Area

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 00:04:29 UTC
From: n1gak@netcom.com
Message-ID: <n1gakCpvC7H.I7w@netcom.com>
Source record: 49161

After a lengthy hiatus (brought about by moving my computer from the room near the radio) I'm back on the air.

In a word: 1200 bps == stupidest-idea-ever-conceived.

I have three questions:

1) Is there a 9600 bps channel in the bay area?

2) What do I need; this is actually a more generic question, perhaps a FAQ; what are the various 9600 bps formats used on the air, and what are their [in]compatibilities?

3) Is there a mailing list for bay area TCP/IP enthusiasts?

Scott

1467. Re: Help: Routing with X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 00:41:03 UTC
From: hardie@herald.usask.ca
Message-ID: <2r6fev$5pi@tribune.usask.ca>
Source record: 49162

randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun):
> In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie wrote:
>>
>> The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
>> a 'ping'.
>
> X1J will not respond to pings at all.

Actually Randy, I solved the problem yesterday afternoon and I can get a ping back from the X1J. But it isn't tidy. As I mentioned, the X1J node HAN-7 that is next in line from USR-7 (i.e. me <-> USR-7 <-> HAN-7) does respond to a ping and return an echo reply back to USR-7. But USR-7 wouldn't then send the ping to me. Problem is that there must be an ARP entry specifically for my call/address and a route that covers my address. So the following will make USR-7 respond to my ping:

```
ipr 44.135.128.0/24 + 0
arp 44.135.128.1 + p ax.25 ve5va dg
```

If the arp command isn't there then it won't reply to the ping.
I now have our nodes set up so that I can ping them all - even the back-to-back ones.

The implication of the above is that for every user who is local to USR-7 and who should receive IP packets from it, there must be an arp entry with their callsign and the iproute command to shove the packet out of port 0.

73 de Pete
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca
--
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca

1468. Re: PACTOR vrs G-TOR?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 01:44:07 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994May16.014407.25854@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49163

Douglas Fajardo (dfajardo@netcom.com) wrote:
: Has anyone done an on-the-air comparison of the thruput of G-TOR vrs
: PACTOR? If such a comparison has been published, where can I get a copy?
:

GTor has been shown to be VERY impressive when the band is in good condition. These tests were run over both 20 and 80 meter links from Puerto Rico to Ohio and from a 400 mile 80 meter path. However, under poor condions (as occurs when a line of storms are approaching) GTOR was lousy.

One answer to this is to utilize both GTOR and Pactor. When the band is good, utilize the speed of GTOR. When the band falls out, go back to Pactor. This requires two KAMs in parallel. A bit pricey when you need a third on the road. Another possibility is to connect via Pactor and reformat the port to GTOR. This is proving too much of a pain.

It was not unusual at all to not be able to even get in via GTOR but be able to hold a slow but steady Pactor connect. This was seen on about one in five days.

I need to get in so as it now sets, the port remains in Pactor. Maybe a future release will allow both Pactor and GTOR connects rather than one or the other. With the GSCAN command all the pieces parts for such a resolution are there. If both were available, a station could choose their link depending on band conditions.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.USA.NA
for direct replies use: ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

1469. TNC-1 upgrade?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 02:19:44 UTC
From: Mark.Atherton@launchpad.unc.edu
Message-ID: <2r6l80$soe@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 49164

```
--
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\ The above does not represent OIT, UNC-CH, laUNChpad, or its other users. /
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1470. Anyone know "7plus", for preparing binary files for packet posting?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 02:38:15 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCpvJBs.Dvp@netcom.com>
Source record: 49165

Recently, I posted some short PD IBM pc programs to the amateur radio packet BBS network. Used UUENCODE. Posted the ASCII version of UUDECODE earlier. Recieved a reply that, in Europe and elsewhere, people use "7plus" instead of UUENCODE and UUDECODE to prepare binaries for transport in an ASCII network. Where can I get this "7plus" program, for an IBM pc DOS machine? ftp site?

1471. Want to swap

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 05:50:49 UTC
From: n1gak@netcom.com
Message-ID: <n1gakCpvs8p.Ltv@netcom.com>
Source record: 49166
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have a pair of genuine MaCOM Gunnplexers, with the 17 dBi horns, that I will likely never use. It's one of those projects that I got really hot on for a while, but just don't seem to have the time to wrap up. *sigh*

I would be interested in swapping them for a pair of plug-n-play 9600 bd 70cm radios, or similar value.

Scott -- (415) 965-4160

1472. 9600 and Mitrek radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 07:28:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <489.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49170

```
-> Un fortunately, I don't have his/her E-mail address and the news
-> system dunped all of the posts. Please E-mail mail if you were this
-> individule as news on this end of the line isn't doing the job.
-> THANKS!

I wasn't the original requestor, but I'd like a copy too, Sean.

This is regarding the 9600 interface for Motorola Mitrex XCVRs.

Regards,
Steve Diggs
steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us

---
Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407
```

1473. Re: Anybody use Mathcad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 09:06:51 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cpw1BG.4Ez@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 49169

Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: occasionally has discount offers but I am not on their mailing list
: so I dont have a coupon (or whatever they offer).

: Thanks,

: Smitty, NA5K

: --
: Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

Yes. I use it on a PC. It's really useful.

john b
john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

1474. Re: Older MFJ-1270 and KISS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 11:11:11 UTC
From: 0060880@CCMAIL.EMIS.hac.COM
Message-ID: <CCMAIL.0060880.261916110094136FCCMAIL@EMIS.HAC.COM>
Source record: 49175

>I bought an older MFJ-1270 (Release 1.1.2 12/30/85) at a flea market
>thinking I could use it with NOS. After reading the manual it seems like
>there is no command to put it in KISS mode. Is there a combination of
>commands I can use to put the TNC in KISS mode.
>
>If this is not possible I wonder if the ROM can be upgraded?
>
>Chris Wysopal, n1obj

The firmware with built-in KISS came along a bit later than that, I think. You can get a firmware upgrade from MFJ or TAPR, but will also need to upgrade from 16K to 32K of RAM to use the newer firmware. If you only want to use KISS, you can get a KISS eprom from TAPR, which will work with 16K or 32K. MFJ and TAPR also have the RAM chips to do the memory upgrade. If you have the capatility to make your own EPROMs, TAPR has a disk with the rom images and a bunch of other stuff for $3.00.

73, Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
w6swe@tapr.org

1475. Re: Help: Routing with X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 11:29:29 UTC
From: randyr@tyrell.net
Message-ID: <9iqrj4xQ5CLG055yn@tyrell.net>
Source record: 49168

In article <769016461snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>, David Hough wrote:
> In article <1bKrj4xQ5ee0055yn@tyrell.net> randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun) writes:
> >In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie wrote:
> >>
> >> The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
> >> a 'ping'.
> >
> >X1J will not respond to pings at all.
> >
> Oh yes it will. Or should I say all the X1G/H/J nodes in service around
> here will all return pings. The G/H versions had some funnies with
> 'long' pings but AFAIK X1J sorted them all out.
>
> If it won't return a ping then you have set it up wrong.

Yeah Dave, I apparently did have it set wrong. N7OO sent me mail about this Saturday night. I looked at the instructions and redid one of the nodes yesterday. It did ping. I stand corrected.

Out of curiosity, what experience do you have with the X1J v2 code? We just got the code here in the KC area and are getting ready to blow new eproms this week.

Viva la X1J! Viva la Gracilis!

Randy

Randy Rathbun | randyr@tyrell.net | I never had a pet. I figure I have
NV0U@N0OEV.#NWMO.MO.USA.NA | enough stupid friends as it is.
Send email for PGP public key | - Quentin Crisp

1476. Mac IIci for test interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 15:39:44 UTC
From: (unknown)
Message-ID: <1994May16.153944.23589@news2.den.mmc.com>
Source record: 49173

I am doing some experimentation with interfacing a shortwave radio to my IIci. I want to sample signal strengths at a slow rate (1 sample/5 seconds) and record the voltages to a file for later usage (plotting). What's the cheapest and most direct route? Are any simple A/D converters out there or should I build one? Help would be appreciated.

-Al

1477. Yaesu FT-726R and 9600 baud

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 15:42:31 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <1994May16.154231.25083@nntpd2.cxo.dec.com>
Source record: 49171

Is there anyone using an FT-726R and 9600 baud modem? I'm trying to find the easiest and safest way to connect my G3RUH modem to my FT-726R. I've found the output of the demodulator for receive that is easy to access, but haven't found a similarly easy spot for injecting the xmit side into the modulator.

If anyone knows of the easiest (least impact on the FT-726R) way to connect up a high speed modem, I'd sure like to hear about it.

73 es tnx,
Todd
N9MWB

1478. Re: Missed the beginning of the DSK thread

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 16:16:37 UTC
From: jbate@rtp-nc.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <1994May16.161637.19369@news.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49172

In article qw@vectorbd.com, jpll@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill) writes:
> It's a DSP Starter's Kit (thus DSK) from Texas Inst. It's s small PCB
> all assembled with a C26 (and now C50), AIC and glue chips that combined
> with available PD software gives you a RTTY Amtor Pactor system or a
> audio filter. The kit comes with manuals and develeopment s/w. Get it
> from Arrow for $99.95

What's the difference between the C26 and C50? Speed?

john, ki7hs/4

1479. Re: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 16:21:42 UTC
From: jbate@rtp-nc.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <1994May16.162142.19472@news.mentorg.com>
Source record: 49174

```
In article 4C8@vectorbd.com, jpll@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill) writes:
> Here's a list of files I found concerned with the C26DSK. Does
> anyone know of others?
>
> dskmodem.zip modem for Hams using TI DSK 320C26 $100 kit
> tor306.exe Terminal Program for use with DSP modems
> dsptor.zip TI 320C26 DSK-based modem with pactor
> dsp100.exe for TOR and DSK, RTTY/Amtor/Pactor/HF Packet modem
> dspdsk3.zip KC7WW's port of W9GR's CW etc filter for TI DSK
> dskjnx1.exe HB9JNX's program for Amtor/RTTY/Pactor with DSK
> dsk_aa2x.exe C26 DSK Audio Analyzer
> dsk_acad.exe ORCARD and PS for C26DSK schematics
> dsk_cf26.exe 60 Hz comb filter for C26DSK
> dsk_news.asc DSK news from 8/93
> dsk_os2x.exe Oscilloscope for C26DSK
> dsk_sa2x.exe Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
> dsk_sfwr.exe tools for C26DSK Spect An
> dskd_120.exe beta version of C26DSK info
> dskl_app.exe Loader and Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
> dskorcad.exe more orcard stuff for C26DSK
>

Where can one get/download these programs?
john, ki7hs/4
```

1480. How to hook HT-202 to TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 19:20:55 UTC
From: davids@truevision.com
Message-ID: <2r8h2n$p13@epic.truevision.com>
Source record: 49176

I am trying to help a friend hook his Radio Shack HT-202 to a TNC. It does not show the connections in his manual. Do I need to put any resistors or caps in any of the lines? Any help would be appreciated.

-David N9PGH
davids@truevision.com

1481. Re: Mac IIci for test interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 19:57:19 UTC
From: dlakelan@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <dlakelan.769118239@las1.iastate.edu>
Source record: 49177

In <1994May16.153944.23589@news2.den.mmc.com> (Alfred T. Dunhaver) writes:

>I am doing some experimentation with interfacing a shortwave radio to my
>IIci. I want to sample signal strengths at a slow rate (1 sample/5
>seconds) and record the voltages to a file for later usage (plotting).
>What's the cheapest and most direct route? Are any simple A/D converters
>out there or should I build one? Help would be appreciated.

Simplest way I can think of is to use a pre-made A/D converter and sample the
audio output jack of the radio. This would be a cool way to get random numbers
too... (if it worked)...

I'm sure the A/D converters exist, and I've seen an RS232 chip which would let
you send your output to the mac via the serial port. My guess is that the best
way to do it would be to have a poll/response method, where you send a request
through the serial port to the box and have it sample the line voltage, then
send the value back. That way you can keep track of the time via the computer.

good luck,
Dan

--
==
| Daniel Lakeland. Mathematics Major. Iowa State University |
| dlakelan@iastate.edu; N6VYF coming soon to a packet site near you. |
==

1482. Re: Anybody use Mathcad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-16 22:28:02 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2r8s1i$120r@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49178

James C. Schumann (schumann@crl.com) wrote:
: Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: : Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: [some deletion]
: : Smitty, NA5K

I use MathCad,it's great!

: : --
: : Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

: No, it is a little to expensive. But I do use a v.nice program called
: Xplore, that is shareware written by a member of the San Francisco State
: University faculty. V.fast, all the higher math functions, large number
: handling.

Could you please point us at the FTP site?

: BTW, rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc? Oh, 'digital' like 'digits=fingers'
: right? ;)

: --

: James Schumann <KE6DMY>
: schumann@crl.com

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF
Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

1483. Ramsey FX440 and PacComm NB96 at 9600?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 00:48:30 UTC
From: brownell@tigger.jvnc.net
Message-ID: <1994May17.004830.19468@tigger.jvnc.net>
Source record: 49180

Has anyone had any luck using this radio and TNC? I seem to have trouble with the 440's discriminator (marked FSK on board) output driving the NB96's receive audio.

Any sage advice/observations appreciated to brownell@tigger.jvnc.net. Thanks.

--
Vern Brownell Work: vern.brownell@fi.gs.com
Voice: +1 212 902 3471 Home: brownell@tigger.jvnc.net

NN1R{/2, /6Y5}, NRA, '91 Vanagon Synchro Camper

1484. Re: Help: Routing with X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 01:47:52 UTC
From: randyr@tyrell.net
Message-ID: <uG1sj4xQ5W00055yn@tyrell.net>
Source record: 49181

In article <2r6fev$5pi@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie,4805,, wrote:
>
> randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun):
> > In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie wrote:
> >>
> >> The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
> >> a 'ping'.
> > >
> > > X1J will not respond to pings at all.
> >
> Actually Randy, I solved the problem yesterday afternoon and I can get a ping
> back from the X1J. But it isn't tidy. As I mentioned, the X1J node HAN-7 that
> is next in line from USR-7 (i.e. me <-> USR-7 <-> HAN-7) does respond to a
> ping and return an echo reply back to USR-7. But USR-7 wouldn't then send
> the ping to me. Problem is that there must be an ARP entry specifically for my
> call/address and a route that covers my address. So the following will make
> USR-7 respond to my ping:
> ipr 44.135.128.0/24 + 0
> arp 44.135.128.1 + p ax.25 ve5va dg

Same here. Wasn't pretty, but it worked!

> The implication of the above is that for every user who is local to USR-7 and
> who should receive IP packets from it, there must be an arp entry with their
> callsign and the iproute command to shove the packet out of port 0.

Yeah, that is the one problem with X1J nodes. Other than this, they are
perfect. Guess the real thing to do is have one station per frequency/node
act as an IP router.

Randy

Randy Rathbun | randyr@tyrell.net | I never had a pet. I figure I have
NV0U@N0OEV.#NWMO.MO.USA.NA | enough stupid friends as it is.
Send email for PGP public key | - Quentin Crisp

1485. Re: Help: Routing with X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 06:24:38 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <769181078snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 49167

In article <9iqrj4xQ5CLG055yn@tyrell.net> randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun) writes:
>
>Out of curiosity, what experience do you have with the X1J v2 code? We just
>got the code here in the KC area and are getting ready to blow new eproms
>this week.
>
Not installed v2 anywhere yet - I have the stuff but I haven't been to
any of our remote sites for some time. Currently our local network is a
mix of X1G, X1H and X1J and BPQ nodes, and while they work I tend to
leave them alone (one site has kept its TNCs running for over 10,000
hours without a crash or power fail). I will get round to updating to
X1J v2 sometime though :-)

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

1486. Undeliverable RFC822 mail: returning to sender

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 06:45:10 UTC
From: postmaster@sedalia.sinet.slb.COM
Message-ID: <01HCFBHXSIAW009XZN@sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 49179

```
--Boundary (ID cGdqc+JGQG+rSU3ZESOZGA)

Your message could not be delivered to:

HUTIN@ASL

Your message has been enqueued and undeliverable for 80 hours.
No further attempts will be made to deliver your messsage.

--Boundary (ID cGdqc+JGQG+rSU3ZESOZGA)
Content-type: MESSAGE/RFC822

Received: from DECNET-MAIL (MBA4218) by sinet.slb.com (PMDF V4.2-12 #5530) id
<01HCAKZ7SN6O0076T9@sinet.slb.com>; Fri, 13 May 1994 14:22:34 MST
Date: Fri, 13 May 1994 14:22:33 -0700 (MST)
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #146
To: HUTIN@ASL
Message-id: <01HCAKZ7V2020076T9@sinet.slb.com>
X-Envelope-to: HUTIN@ASL
X-VMS-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Ham-Digital Digest Fri, 13 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 146

Today's Topics:
(none)
[Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ? (2 msgs)
AEA DSP2232 Mailing List started
GIF format
Help for PK232 problem
PI2 and latest ka9q code
Software for KAM Plus? (2 msgs)
TEKK Radios query
UPDATING 1270 ROMS

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.
```

Date: 12 May 94 21:17:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I need information on basic netrom chip burning. I have all the
paperwork on TheNet X-1J Release 2 but they do not say how to burn
basic EPROMS. I have sent my $15 to the North East Digital Assn,
Manchester NH for their TheNet X-1J network guide but nothing
received yet. I'm more than a little miffed at the lack of help
by a certain SYSOP on the Northern Calif DX Packet network.

Any help on getting started will be greatly appreciated.

Ron/K6OZL
k6ozl@mcimail.com

Date: 11 May 1994 11:11:16 -0700
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!newshub.sdsu.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!app
le.com!apple.com!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) writes:

>I see that only the Yaesu has a "RTTY" and "Packet" connector on
>the back of the rig. But since most of PacTOR is/will be LSB and
>not use the FSK capabilities of the rig - is there an advantage ?

I run (not simultaneously, of course :-) both a PK-900 and a KAM Plus
into the FSK connector of a Yaesu FT-990 both for PACTOR and straight
RTTY. No problem whatsoever.

The advantages of going this route, instead of injecting tones through
LSB are 1) the filters in the rig are properly centered, without
fiddling with passband tuning, to where the PACTOR controller wants
to see the signal, and 2) you won't accidentally have the speech
processor turned on and splatter whatever tiny RTTY subband we have.

Nothing wrong with your Omni V at all for PACTOR work. I also own
an Omni-V. Notice that the Omni performs FSK by frequency shifting
an RF oscillator, whereas a rig such as the FT-990 injects the output
from an internal AFSK oscillator into the LSB modulator. The religious
can dance on the head of a pin as to which scheme is superior :-).

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

Date: Wed, 11 May 1994 11:10:35 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.edu!eff!neoucom.edu!ns.mcs.kent.edu!kira.cc.uakron.edu!news.csuohio.edu!sww@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Daniel T Senie (dts@world.std.com) wrote:
:
: One curious question: If one station is sending 30 or 40 messages before
: turning the line around, when does the receving station get to ID? It
: seems to me that more than 10 minutes may have passed...
:

The IDs are sent as required. The duty cycle on the ack station is
considerably lower than the station sending the data frames.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

Date: 12 May 1994 14:48:16 +0200
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!s1.gov!fastrac.llnl.gov!usenet.ee.pdx.edu!insosf1.infonet.net!convex!convex!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!Germany.EU.net!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: AEA DSP2232 Mailing List started
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello,
due to lack of information on AEA's DSP2232 (e.g. SSTV) I started
a mailing list on this gear :-).

If you would like to subscribe write to:

dsp2232-request@rmi.de

with "subscribe" in the subject.

If you would like to contribute information, please write to

dsp2232@rmi.de

I hope, information (and users) will start soon.

Regards,
Rupert dl3no

--
Rupert Mohr | dl3no@rmi.de | Free space for future
RMI GmbH, D52016 Aachen | dl3no@dl3no.ampr.org | enhancements

---

Date: 11 May 1994 07:29:46 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!att-out!att-in!news.bu.edu!olivea!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!nitride.EECS.Berkeley.EDU!acollins@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: GIF format
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2qonevINN5l8@s850.mwc.edu>,
Bob Grattan <bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu> wrote:
>I'm looking for software, DOS or Windows, to view GIF format images.
>Is there an FTP site which might have this? I would also like to be
>able to convert GIF to other formats.
>

For DOS stuff, I would take a look at oak.oakland.edu, /pub/msdos. This
is one of the primary Simtel mirror sites, and has a lot of DOS stuff.

For Windows, try ftp.cica.indiana.edu. I don't know the directory
structure on this one, however.

Hope it helps...

Andy
--
//--
// Andy Collins -- KC6YEY acollins@eecs.berkeley.edu
// Proud owner and operator of OS/2 2.1
//--

Date: Tue, 10 May 1994 09:30:13 -0400
From: ftpbox!mothost!lmpsbbs!NewsWatcher!user@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Help for PK232 problem
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2qe47i$qi@news.ysu.edu>, as779@yfn.ysu.edu (Chuck Reti) wrote:

>
> Help!...Need assist with PK-232 problem.
>
> Have suddenly partially lost ability to communicate with my
> PK232. Using Mac LC, and both ZTerm and AEA MacRatt comm software,
> the TNC refuses to recognize commands from keyboard. With MacRatt
> trying to startup in "Host Packet VHF" mode,the message
> "Host Mode cannot be turned on, check cable and baud rate" appears.
> Resetting TNC settings from dialog box (Host Mode ON, CTS flow,
> 9600b Port speed) does not kick it back on.
> In MacRatt "dumb terminal" mode, and also with ZTerm (another
> terminal emulator), I can copy received packets, and with a CTL-C
> get a returned "cmd:" prompt. However, no further input from
> keyboard is recognized or acted upon, other than "cmd:" at CTL-C.
>

Sounds like you have the "X-on/X-off" terminal data flow setting on. Try
turning it off and also set your computer for hardware flow control (aka
"RTS/CTS"). If all else fails, clear the memory in the PK232 by removing
power from the unit, then remove the battery jumper. Wait at least 60
seconds before you replace the jumper. If that does not cure the problem
and you are SURE that your cable is good, call AEA.

> The cable is ok and have tried a substitute.
> The computer and comm port is ok, and I use terminal programs
> with phone modem and same cables with no problems.
> Supply voltage to PK232 is 12V or better.
> The four LED's at leftlight at powerup, PKT mode LED lit, CMD LED lit.
> Cold power up of PK232 yields the normal startup message on screen.
>
> Is there another diagnostic for PK 232 or suggestions for
> solution of this problem? Please reply to my email address.
> (Packet reply just won't work for now :-))
>
> Thanks in advance.
> --------
> Chuck Reti Detroit,MI WV8A
> Internet: aa010@detroit.freenet.org
> packet: wv8a@wb8zpn.#semi.mi.usa.na
>

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < The difference between genius and stupidity >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < is that genius has its limits. -Unknown >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

Date: 11 May 1994 00:15:04 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!usc!nic-nac.CSU.net!charnel.ecst.csu
chico.edu!olivea!koriel!news2me.EBay.Sun.COM!engnews2.Eng.Sun.COM!bauhaus!cliffs@network.u
csd.edu
Subject: PI2 and latest ka9q code
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I'm wondering if anyone has ported the PI2 drivers to the latest
ka9q. It does not seem hard, but I figure why do the work if someone
else has already taken care of it. If anyone else is interested in this
send me a message and I'll mail you the replies I get. If there are
many, I'll post reponses.

Cliff

--
Cliff Skolnick | "It worked much better in a fantasy, imagination is
cliffs@sun.com | something that comes easy to me...While I pretend to
(415) 336-5820 | touch you, you pretend to feel. Passion is no ordinary
I think. I am. | word." -- Graham Parker

Date: 12 May 1994 12:59:30 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!spitfire.navo.navy.mil!news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Software for KAM Plus?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2sw3Lc2w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) says:
>
>I am looking for recommendations for software for the KAM Plus. My
>primary interest is HF communications modes, PACTOR/RTTY/AMTOR/GTOR.
>
>I understand Kantronics makes something called Hostmaster II, plus I've
>heard mention of a package called KAMGold.
>
I have a friend who run's KaGold with a KAM+ and Likes it very much.
It supports PACTOR/RTTY/AMOTOR/ (GTOR I think) and PACKET !
I have used a version of it called TESTDRIVE for VHF PACKET and like it
But the TNC I use HAs some Limititions using Kagold.(KPC3).
I think that you KaGold is a good Choice.
73s.
de
N5TRJ

Date: Mon, 09 May 94 15:11:00 MST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!att-out!att-in!news.bu.edu!olivea!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ennews!stat!david@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Software for KAM Plus?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am looking for recommendations for software for the KAM Plus. My
primary interest is HF communications modes, PACTOR/RTTY/AMTOR/GTOR.

I understand Kantronics makes something called Hostmaster II, plus I've
heard mention of a package called KAMGold.

Feedback would be appreciated?

David WB7TPY

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Date: 12 May 1994 19:51:03 -0400
From: newstf01.cr1.aol.com!search01.news.aol.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: TEKK Radios query
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

One of the past messages stated that a certain TEKK radio would not be suitable for 9600baud operation....Was very curious as to what radio model that was and if it was a KS-960 (which I own)I need this radio for a 440backbone in northenr Wyoming....tnx in advance.....Neal KE7VS

Date: 10 May 1994 23:24:28 -0700
From: nntp.crl.com!crl2.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: UPDATING 1270 ROMS
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I know of no combination of keys to accomplish KISS mode if it is not included in the ROM version in the 1270. However, I'm fairly sure you can still get a new ROM with the KISS command from MFJ.. I did about a year ago for the same reason. Give them a call and I think they can solve your problem..

Dennis N6NG
n6ng@crl.com
--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #146
****

--Boundary (ID cGdqc+JGQG+rSU3ZESOZGA)

Delivery attempt history for your mail:

Mon, 16 May 1994 07:12:26 MST
HUTIN@ASL: %MAIL-E-PROTOCOL, network protocol error

--Boundary (ID cGdqc+JGQG+rSU3ZESOZGA)--

1487. Ramsey FX440 and PacComm NB96 at 9600?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 07:27:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <503.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49184

-> Subject: Ramsey FX440 and PacComm NB96 at 9600?
-> Message-ID: <1994May17.004830.19468@tigger.jvnc.net>
-> Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 00:48:30 GMT
->
-> Has anyone had any luck using this radio and TNC? I seem to have
-> trouble with the 440's discriminator (marked FSK on board) output
-> driving the NB96's receive audio.
->
-> Any sage advice/observations appreciated to brownell@tigger.jvnc.net.
-> Thanks.

Having recently done several diff. IF interfaces, my guess is you have an impedance mismatch between your discriminator and the front end of the 9600 modem. You should be connecting on the side of the discriminator that leads to the AF section. Try a 5 MFD non-polarized capacitor in series with the modem and the IF.

This particular problem has driven me nuts several times. While the modem mfg. will claim that his modem has a very high impedance IC (like a TL082) as the frontend, you will notice that they often use a 5-10K resistor as a pull up curcuit on the input side of the TL082. This completely drives the discriminator curcuit to zero. You need to eliminate that DC component.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

1488. Mac-Ham BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 07:52:38 UTC
From: peterd@cais.com
Message-ID: <peterd-170594125239@peterd.cais.com>
Source record: 49188

Gallery's BBS is now available to the general public.Specializing in
Amateur Radio shareware for the Macintosh computer.The board is open
24hours a day,7 days a week at 202-298-6009.Supports up to 9600 bd
connections.Give it a call today!
e-mail queries to:paulot@cais.com
or
N3MGA@WA3TAI.MD.NOAM
73'S

1489. HELP! - Sharp PC-6200 lcd & docs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 09:08:22 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <2r9cru$aan@sundog.tiac.net>
Source record: 49182
Cross-posted to: uk.radio.amateur,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,aus.radio.packet,aus.radio.amsat,aus.radio

hi, mitch wa4osr here in mobile, alabama...

my sharp pc-6200 was dropped and the lcd display
was damaged... upon taking the display apart, one
of the surface mount column drivers was cracked...
rendering the display unusable... therefore,
i am in desperate need of the lcd display panel...
the part numbers on the display panel are LM64N671
and 90D13145W ... both numbers are on the panel...
my pc-6200 is actually a pc-6220, which
i think indicates that it has a 20 mb hard drive...

i bought the pc-6220 used with absolutely *NO* docs...
it has the 2400 baud internal modem... i need *ANY*
info, but especially would appreciate a copy of the
owner/operator manual... i will gladly pay for
copies/postage...

if anyone can help with a source of the lcd panel or
with the docs please email me or call me collect
at the below numbers...

thanks for any help/leads...

mitch, wa4osr

fmitch@netcom.com
205-476-4100 work
205-342-7259 home
11 Midtown Park, E.
Mobile, AL 36606

1490. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 10:49:09 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <mkugmc4w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 49042

0006429120@mcimail.COM (James R. Hill) writes:

> I need information on basic netrom chip burning. I have all the
> paperwork on TheNet X-1J Release 2 but they do not say how to burn
> basic EPROMS. I have sent my $15 to the North East Digital Assn,
> Manchester NH for their TheNet X-1J network guide but nothing
> received yet. I'm more than a little miffed at the lack of help
> by a certain SYSOP on the Northern Calif DX Packet network.
>
> Any help on getting started will be greatly appreciated.

James,

I don't know much more than a tame crow, but...

Well, I'm about to do the same thing myself, so maybe we can help each other. The reason that there is no information provided is probably because it depends upon the EPROM burner that you are using. The one I use simply takes an image file and burns it into the EPROM. First, however, I think you have to use the editor to set those parameters which go in the EPROM. I just got X-1J R2, and haven't looked at the tools (if any) which come with it.

Maybe someone who knows something will join in here.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

1491. AA4RE BBS Software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 11:31:07 UTC
From: ean@VFL.Paramax.COM
Message-ID: <1994May17.113107.1134@VFL.Paramax.COM>
Source record: 49183

What is the latest version of AA4RE BBS software and
where can it be obtained? (FTP or other)

--
Ed Naratil (All standard disclaimers apply)
ean@VFL.Paramax.COM Amateur Packet: w3bnr@wb3joe.#epa.PA.USA

1492. Packet<->Internet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 13:22:17 UTC
From: ljv92@ecs.soton.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2rage9$2vq@titian.ecs.soton.ac.uk>
Source record: 49185

Hello, I was wondering if anyone has tried (or preferably has a list)
of the packet to Internet gateways that seem to exist.

On the Internet, telnetting to

af2j.ece.psu.edu
ke9yq.imsa.edu
hpcsos.col.hp.com
and several others, some go up and down!

will give a login. The ke9yq one allows anonymous login and appears to
let to AX.25 and NET/ROM out on amateur packet! (You need to register
to do this.)

Access to far off BBS's and chat nodes would become far easier if more
gates like these were known of. The current method for me is four or five
node hops across the UK to the LONNY wormhole, so I can then connect out
to the USA, but this is so SLLLOOOWWW and unrealiable. It is the same sor
sort of route for the International Chat node, and I would like to be able
to chat to amateurs wordwide without all of that hassle!

Does anyone have any more info?

Thanks, de Lee Volante, G0MTN

Packet: G0MTN@GB7XJZ.#48.GBR.EU Email: ljv@soton.ac.uk

PS This is my first ever post - so apologies if I've broken an
unwritten UseNet rule :-)

1493. PacTOR FEC timing/format issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 16:15:40 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994May17.161540.25823@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49186

I recently completed testing a TI-DSK DSP module running the exciting new HB9JNX software, "TERM".

When transmitting a CQ in FEC mode the actual signal had ARQ timing and sounded like a QSO instead of the more familiar higher speed stream of AMTOR and PacTOR FEC sigs. A contact in FEC mode QSO on 20M confirmed that it looked and sounded very strange to K7RD.

I inquired with the author, Tom Sailer, and he responded that the DSP based code was operating AS IT SHOULD - i.e. per the SCS specification. He further asserted that the ARQ timing (chirp...chirp...chirp..) enabled the listening station to actually SYNCHRONIZE with the CQ instead of just hoping to catch a strong enough sig and see what was being xmitted.

This is the first time I encountered this issue. All other PacTOR stations that I have worked used the stream FEC mode. I have not worked an SCS equipped station and can't verify that they operate in this same manner. Would anyone care to comment on this. If SYNCHRONIZATION is the proper method, then why haven't other TNC mfgrs used that technique ?

I think that because I have been trained to listen for the stream FEC I simply bypass those stations that sound like ARQ mode xmissions. This means that if I heard the ARQ rythm I would assume that due to propagation I couldn't hear the other station and move on. As an xmitting station I wonder if I would ever get an answer to my CQ :?)

TNX **disconnected**

_____
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o _/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |_____|

1494. PacComm Micropower-2 -> Realistic HTX-202?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 17:08:08 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2ratlo$qj4@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49005

Does anybody happen to know the cable configuration to hook the
PacComm Micropower-2 (it's basically the Tiny-2 TNC) to the
Realistic HTX-202? I picked one up cheap, but it was without
any docs (the TNC). I've ordered them, but would sorta like to
get on the air ASAP--dunno when everything'll be coming in. Also,
if you have an online version of the command set, I'd be obliged.
From what I can tell, some of the "standard" TAPR-2 commands don't
really seem to work, and I have no idea how to access the PBBS.

Tnx es 73 de Doug N0YVW

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |

1495. ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 17:17:46 UTC
From: szhall@natasha.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <CpyIpM.A6G@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 49187

I would like to use my Mac Classic for VHF packet and I have a question regarding the cable from the Mac to the TNC.."Can I use the same type of cable I use for the telephone modem or do I need a special type just for this purpose'?" I am using a KPC-3 with a Mac with Hostmaster Sofeware...Thanks for taking time to read this..Jeff

1496. Re: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 18:50:28 UTC
From: jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jvp.769200628@tools1.ee.iastate.edu>
Source record: 49189

In <CpyIpM.A6G@ucdavis.edu> szhall@natasha.ucdavis.edu () writes:

> I would like to use my Mac Classic for VHF packet and I have a
>question regarding the cable from the Mac to the TNC.."Can I use the
>same type of cable I use for the telephone modem or do I need a special
>type just for this purpose'?" I am using a KPC-3 with a Mac with
>Hostmaster Sofeware...Thanks for taking time to read this..Jeff

Your modem cable should work fine. The only issue would be whether
Hostmaster needs hardware handshaking or not. I think it does. If so
you would be best to use a "High speed" modem cable, which just means
it has the hardware handshaking lines in it.

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Candidate (Ham Radio -> KE0PH) |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 : (515) 294-8339 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

1497. Re: PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 21:10:36 UTC
From: tom_taylor@taligent.com
Message-ID: <tom_taylor-170594135344@tom-taylor.taligent.com>
Source record: 49111

In article <2r34vk$3lc@mary.iia.org>, denglet1@iia.org (Tom Dengler) wrote:
>
> ST>narrowed it down to the MFJ-1278B and the AEA PK-232MBX. I'd love to
>
> I have the MFJ1278B. This is the only TNC I have had, so I can't really
> compare.
>
> ST> "random code generator" (?)
> This random generator allows for practicing CW. I have never used it.
>
> ST>Is the MFJ fax really full-color, or is it "color shading" instead of gray?
> I think it depends on the transmission mode????
>

The 1278 supports SSTV and FAX, but unlike the other text-only modes where
the
1278 does all the work, SSTV and FAX require smart software on the computer
side
to transform a binary stream of nibbles into a picture. MFJ's IBM
compatible
MultiCom program supports color FAX by sending (and receiving) three
different
pictures or color separations. On the receiving end, the three pictures
are combined
into one picture again. Really, this is not much different than the way
many of the color
SSTV formats work.

Although the 1278 supports SSTV reception, all of the decoding logic is in
the
software external to the 1278. MFJ can send you technical information on
how
the 1278 sends the binary stream of data (the information is actually in
the
technical manual that comes with the 1278), but you'll have to figure out
how
each of the SSTV formats (Scottie1, Robot72c, etc.) is interpreted.

Tom Taylor

1498. Re: A question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-17 23:10:16 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.mythical.com
Message-ID: <1994May17.231016.3246@n5ial.mythical.com>
Source record: 49040

In article <m0q2MWk-000F5pC@lautaro> plazaip@enlaces.ufro.CL writes:
>Hello: Does anyone could give any information about the next software:

>IBM PC:

>- Kanterm-PC

I'm the author of KAMterm. KAMterm is a (currently only dos-based)
terminal program for Kantronics TNCs that takes advantage of the Kantronics
host mode terminal interface. This mode basically allows you to do a lot
of things that you can't do in the normal dumb-terminal mode.

If you'd like more information about it, please feel free to e-mail me (be
sure to put ``KAMterm'' in the subject line---I'm ***WAY*** behind on
e-mail, but KAMterm mail always gets my fastest possible response, i.e.,
it's usually only delayed by UUCP delays...and nothing else).

Later,
--jim

--
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux *1.00*! >
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
|| j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

1499. 9600 and Mitrek radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 00:47:11 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940517183517113@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 49046

-> From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: 9600 and Mitrek radios
-> Date: 16 May 94 07:28:00 GMT
-> Message-ID: <489.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
-> Organization: Top Of The Rock BBS Atl, GA 404-921-8687
->
->
-> -> Un fortunately, I don't have his/her E-mail address and the news
-> -> system dunped all of the posts. Please E-mail mail if you were th
-> -> individule as news on this end of the line isn't doing the job.
-> -> THANKS!
->
-> I wasn't the original requestor, but I'd like a copy too, Sean.
->
-> This is regarding the 9600 interface for Motorola Mitrex XCVRs.
->
-> Regards,
-> Steve Diggs
-> steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
->
-> ----
-> Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
-> UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
-> Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-74

I have a compilation of what I've used with Mitrek's and Micor's and
as well MOCOM 35's and some other radios that I have in service.

I was probably the one that e-mailed the original...E-mail me directly
and I'll provide you with whatever info. you are after...

Dan

1500. Re: TCP/IP freqs in Bay Area

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 01:06:22 UTC
From: rwilkins@ccnet.com
Message-ID: <2rbpme$ht4@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Source record: 49041

Scott Statton (n1gak@netcom.com) wrote:

: After a lengthy hiatus (brought about by moving my computer from the
: room near the radio) I'm back on the air.

: In a word: 1200 bps == stupidest-idea-ever-conceived.

Don't knock it ... 2400 bps takes the cake!

: I have three questions:

: 1) Is there a 9600 bps channel in the bay area?

on 2meters try 145.710 generic tcp/ip is on 433.xxx

: 2) What do I need; this is actually a more generic question, perhaps
: a FAQ; what are the various 9600 bps formats used on the air, and what
: are their [in]compatibilities?

: 3) Is there a mailing list for bay area TCP/IP enthusiasts?

At the present time the nos-folk mailing list is distributed only on the
tcp/ip network using 145.750 in Central California. The gateway to
Internet e-mail seems to have broken. :(

Bob n6fri

--
Bob Wilkins work bwilkins@cave.org
Berkeley, California home rwilkins@ccnet.com
94701-0710 play n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

1501. onyone use Mac-KPC-3-Hostmaster??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 17:04:11 UTC
From: szhall@elroy.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <Cq0Cqz.BoK@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 49043

I have a Mac Classic and a KPC-3 TNC and Hostmaster software I may be using for VHF Packet. I would like any comments from hams who have used this set up..Some questions I have are..Is it fast or slow? Do use a special cable from the TNC to the PC? Please add any comments pro or con...Thanks for taking time to read this ..Jeff

1502. HTX-202 with PacComm Micropower-2 TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 18:43:50 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2rdnl6$12k@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49048

I'm going to be connecting a PacComm Micropower-2 TNC to my Realistic HTX-202 as soon as I get a cable cobbled together. Does anybody know about what a good volume level for the '202 is in this configuration?

Also, what's the TX Delay for the '202. The manual doesn't seem to be of any help, unfortunately (which is too bad, considering that for the HTX-100 they mention what the TX delay is).

Tnx in advance,

Doug N0YVW

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |

1503. 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 20:29:31 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2rdtrb$jvc@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49052

I'm disgusted with the performance of the carrier detect circuits in the three popular 9600 bps radio modems used by amateurs - the K9NG, G3RUH, and new TAPR modems.

None of these has a good carrier detect circuit. All three use a DPLL to discover that there's a data carrier out there, which doesn't really work very well. Those circuits chatter; they occasionally false on background noise, and can be fooled by interference of various kinds.

The K9NG design doesn't do much about that; its DCD output just chatters. If you use it to gate data to the USART in the attached TNC or PAD, you lose perfectly good packets because the DCD chattered off in the middle of a packet. If you use it to key your repeater TX, the radio will thrash all the time because of the false DCD indications.

Sure, in the G3RUH and TAPR modems, additional circuitry has been added to prevent the thrashing, and the output of the DPLL is "smoothed" to eliminate most of the chatter, but there is still one big remaining problem:

They're SLOW!

These things are taking between 50 and 100 msec to indicate an incoming carrier. That's longer than some of the packets. Waste of bandwidth.

I'd really like to come up with some sort of better DCD - and it wouldn't hurt if it had better data recovery performance as well.

Sure, the right answer is DSP. N4HY will tell you that, and I agree. But short of that, is there some approach that'll help?

(Being compatable with the scrambled direct FSK that the current modems use would be a plus, but isn't required.)
- Brian

1504. Re: TCP/IP freqs in Bay Area

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 20:30:54 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <2rdttu$shn@apple.com>
Source record: 49044

In article <2rbpme$ht4@ccnet.ccnet.com>,
Bob Wilkins n6fri <rwilkins@ccnet.com> wrote:
>Scott Statton (n1gak@netcom.com) wrote:
>
>: 1) Is there a 9600 bps channel in the bay area?
>
>on 2meters try 145.710 generic tcp/ip is on 433.xxx

I think Bob meant to say 145.75. But you can't do 9600 on it, of course.

Dennis N6NG told me recently that some 9600 activity is starting on
433.430 MHz.

>: 3) Is there a mailing list for bay area TCP/IP enthusiasts?
>
>At the present time the nos-folk mailing list is distributed only on the
>tcp/ip network using 145.750 in Central California. The gateway to
>Internet e-mail seems to have broken. :(

It came back up a few days ago, as Scott is well aware. :-)

73,
Patty

p.s. Let's pay attention to those Distribution lines, guys. I
really don't think the first couple of postings needed to go
all around the world...

--
============================== Patty Winter ==============================
Apple contractor Internet: winter@apple.com
Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.4.44
"What about truth? What about reality?"
"What about the way the old ending tested in Canoga Park?"
================================ N6BIS ================================

1505. Re: PacTOR FEC timing/format issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 20:49:23 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <2rdv0j$gk3@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 49049

In a previous article, khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) says:

> When transmitting a CQ in FEC mode the actual signal had
> ARQ timing and sounded like a QSO instead of the more fam-
> iliar higher speed stream of AMTOR and PacTOR FEC sigs. A
> contact in FEC mode QSO on 20M confirmed that it looked
> and sounded very strange to K7RD.
>

I have the SCS Pactor spec; there is no spec on block repeat time for
Pactor FEC. The two units that I have tested (PK232 and SCS) both repeat
the FEC block with a 1 sec period. However, in talking the SCS people
at Dayton, their intent was to use a correct CRC as the sync indicator
rather than locking to a particular transmit time, as you do in an ARQ
link. With the frame header character that they have selected, it makes
it real hard to sync on the front end of the block.

73, Drew

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

1506. Paket51 upgrade?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 22:44:18 UTC
From: besancon@id.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <2re5o2$dcv@hub.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 49045

[No readable article body recovered]

1507. Paket51 Upgrade?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 22:56:12 UTC
From: besancon@id.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <2re6ec$e6b@hub.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 49047

[No readable article body recovered]

1508. HTX-404

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-18 23:11:56 UTC
From: mwestfal@sgi28.CSci.CSusb.EDU
Message-ID: <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu>
Source record: 49057

I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same, I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode inside the radio"..

Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the user's manual telling you not to do this!

---

73 de Mike, ax.25net: N6KUY@W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
amprnet: n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org [44.18.0.49]
internet : mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu
"Old MacDonald had a farm, dit didit dit didit dahdahdah."
GCS/M { -d+ p+ c++ l u++ e+(*) m++(-) s/+ !n-(---) h-- !f g+ w+ t++ r-(--) y+ }

1509. Multi-mode TNC suggestions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 03:41:46 UTC
From: wy1z@bach.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94May18234146@bach.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 49050
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Since this request falls under both digital communications and equipment,
I'm crossposting -

I'm budgeting for a multi-mode, and am eyeing either the AEA PK232MBX or
the AEA PK900. What are the comments pro/con with each?

How about comparing/contrasting them with the Kantronics KAM Plus.

I'm looking for people's experiences with performance AND reliability for
the price. For now, I plan on doing a lot of receiving.

Additionally, can any of the above units receive the 137Mhz NOAA weather
satellites? If so, what is/are the requirement(s)?

Thanks for any info you can provide.

I will summarize if I get enough responses.

Scott

--

==
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na
Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on
oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamradio
==

1510. Baycom circuit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 04:44:00 UTC
From: darryl.linkow@ledge.com
Message-ID: <cf.1168.435.0N2EEAFD@ledge.com>
Source record: 49051

I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7 weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info would be appreciated.

 OLX 2.2 Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

1511. XIJ and programming support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 15:51:12 UTC
From: dparkins@fmg.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1994May19.155112.24719@srd.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 49054

There was something here recently about getting TheNet X1J code into
EPROMs which I passed on to G8KBB (the author). The original's gone
(things last a max of 36 hours here if you're lucky) but here's his
reply to who ever it was.....

James is quite correct when he notes that all programmers are different.
It is exactly for that reason that no guidance is offered. There are
however the following:

A utility to convert the ROM images to INTEL hex (source + exe)
A utility to convert the ROM images to Motorola S (ditto)
A patch utility that is used to customise the ROM image, with
on line help and ability to save/load standard settings.
A configuration guide for manual patching if you must do so
A couple of examples of how to use the tools.

73's

Dave G8KBB

David

1512. Re: Baycom circuit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 16:09:08 UTC
From: rspear@sookit
Message-ID: <2rg2v4$hoj@netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 49053

Darryl Linkow (darryl.linkow@ledge.com) wrote:
: I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
: what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
: a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
: computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
: I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
: circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
: have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
: you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
: TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
: weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
: to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
: would be appreciated.

: ---
: • OLX 2.2 • Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

daryll -

i'm new to packet and i am using a baycom. i bought the software and modem
for $50, more or less. yes, you need a modem to interface your radio to
the computer. the circuit of baycom's modem is available (i think) on some
boards or you will find adds for baycom in qst.

it seems to work fine, at least for the stuff i use it for. it seems a
cheap intro to packet.

regards, richard kd6lwd

rspear@sookit.jpl.nasa.gov
all disclaimers apply

1513. CISCO Router to Gracilis PackeTen

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 16:43:19 UTC
From: jdurand@mitre.org
Message-ID: <2rg4v7$o0h@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 49055

We have been expirimenting with linking LAN's together using CISCO's and Gracilis PackeTen's over low-speed (2400 baud) half-duplex radio networks. We are using the Gracilis to interface to a number of military radios. We are trying to show how hosts on the battlefield in mobile platforms (ie vehicles) can be internetworked using commercial technology with existing military communications systems.

Our network looks like this:

```
SLIP ------------ AX.25 ----------- SLIP
| | | |
v v v v
Cisco---Gracilis---Radio---> <--Radio----Gracilis---Cisco
508 Packeten ^ Packeten 508
| | |
| | |
---------Ethernet----- | ----Ethernet-------------
| | |
Host 2400 baud half-duplex Host
(SCO Unix) (SCO Unix)
```

I'm looking for others who have experience linking CISCO's to the Gracilis, to share ideas/problems/solutions.

Thanks in advance.

John

John S. Durand The MITRE Corporation
Group Leader 145 Wyckoff Road
Tactical Networking Suite 201
Networking Technical Center Eatontown, NJ 07724

908-389-6799 Internet: jdurand@mitre.org
908-544-8317 (fax)

1514. ftp site to get "graphic packet" (w/ 7plus) with English doc's?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 17:55:03 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCq29rs.3Mv@netcom.com>
Source record: 49056

Downloaded a packet program "graphic packet" that is also suppose to
automatically identify and decode binaries encoded in "7plus".
Problem is that the doc's are in German, and very little in English.
So, I'm not sure if I can even run it on a 286 with DOS 5.0 and
an mono EGA and no windows.

Anyplace have doc.s in English? Or if it won't run on my PC, I'd
like to know that.

(Yes, I'm one of those Americans that know only one language (English),
but please realize that there are too many choices of 2nd language
and none an obvious choice, and I don't have time or ability to do
them all). :-(

1515. HTX-404 and ICOM 12 volt pack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 19:07:00 UTC
From: MUENZLERK@uthscsa.EDU
Message-ID: <2DDBB999@msmail.uthscsa.edu>
Source record: 49060

Mike in Digest 154 writes:

>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they
are
>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
>inside the radio"..
>
> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
>user's manual telling you not to do this!

Mike,
No, you can't put the ICOM 12 volt pack on the HTX-404. It would
probably work for a while but it would cause serious overheating of
a regulator that was designed to work with the stock battery pack.
Yes, you are right, it is a serious booboo. By the way, it is not
an ICOM rig, it is Midland. Unless of course, ICOM makes it for Midland
who then puts Radio Shack on the label.

Kevin

Legal stuff:
The above opinions are my own and not necessarily those of the staff,
faculty, administration, or lab animals (woof!) of The University of
Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Kevin R. Muenzler, WB5RUE The University of Texas Health
muenzlerk@uthscsa.edu Science Center at San Antonio,
(210) 567-2095 Department of Computing Resources
** There is no such thing as a Monkey-Proof Program! **
** I can prove it! **

1516. Re: what freq to receive weather fax ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 21:46:42 UTC
From: uri@watson.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2rgmo2$10b7@watnews1.watson.ibm.com>
Source record: 49061
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <2r6b56$8ii@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, ep480@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Wayne Stade) writes:
> WeFax frequencies to try are as follows:
> 8682, 12730, 17151.2, 22528.9kHz. Hope this helps...

A question: when I receive WeFax - it's practically unreadable.
I.e. one can make out a few words and digits, but that's all...
Is it supposed to be that way, or should I tune up something?
[No, the LPM and IOC is correct. I'm using PK-232...]

Thanks!
Regards,
Uri.

<Disclaimer>

1517. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 22:01:03 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <2rgniv$2us@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 49058
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write you contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

1518. Wampes Set-up?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-19 22:52:02 UTC
From: njbirdman@aol.com
Message-ID: <2rgqii$p76@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49059

I am new to Linux. I am trying to get Wampes (940511) running. I have it all compileed and working as far as connecting, telnet, etc. But I can't figure out how to get the smtp mail working. I have set up the mail.conf nad Systems files as described in the "intro.txt" Is there any good docs for Wampes available? Or can somebody take the time to tell me the secret? (I have been running JNOS on MSDOS and OS/2 for a couple years, so have a little experience there) Thanks,

John N4JS (n4js@tspan.org)
User of: MSDOS, OS/2, Linux....and Mac System 7)

1519. Re: Multi-mode TNC suggestions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 07:03:07 UTC
From: rabbi@delphi.com
Message-ID: <9405200255591.DLITE.rabbi@delphi.com>
Source record: 49073
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Out here, the AEA's are losing ground to the KAM+. You may want to give it a closer look, now that G-TOR is here. Haven't used it myself, but I've heard many good things about it's efficiency. Check out PKGold for the AEA and KaGold for the KAM. This is host-mode software that is definately worth considering.

Karl

1520. 9600 Packet / Motorola Transcievers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 07:28:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <527.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49077

Daniel,
I caught your broadcast response offering info. on above subject.

I'm looking for interface info on adapting the Mitrek and Micor radios to 9600 baud use. Specifically, the modem interface and full duplex modifications.

I would appreciate you forwarding any info you have. I am forming a conference and file area on my ham radio BBS dedicated to 9600 packet. Perhaps, this will make it easier for hams to complete the interface in the future.

Regards,
Steve Diggs,KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

1521. 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 07:41:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <528.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49078

Brian,

I appreciated your msg., as I have been working steadily over the past 13 months to get 9600 packet working for one of our LAN groups here in Atlanta, the East Atlanta LAN. It's tough, really tough. I'm presently experienced with the MFJ1270 and their kit, a G3RUH actually made by Paccomm, and a TAPR 9600 kit, which I installed in my PK232MBX. Each has some uniquely good and bad qualities. I can't really say that sloppy DCD performance has been at the core of it; or at least at my experience level I don't think it has.

-> work very well. Those circuits chatter; they occasionally false on
-> background noise, and can be fooled by interference of various kinds.

I haven't seen either the G3RUH or the TAPR modem false indicate DCD, even once. I've seen it not pick up valid data (or so it looked to me) but not false.

I've been trying to work simplex right now; we don't have a full duplex repeater up yet; so we're limited to that. Also, I'm experimenting with half-duplex without a repeater.

I'm at the state where I can get each system to regularly decode another's beacon text, I can connect dependably (with an average of 1-2 retries) yet when I use mailbox features to simulate more robust traffic, often I get into retry hell. How can that be? How can I read a beacon great, connect great, just not put any meaningful amount of data through? Any ideas?

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN
East Atlanta LAN
9600 Packet Project Manager

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

1522. Re: HTX-404

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 14:35:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994May20.143509.8309@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49066

In article <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu> mwestfal@sgi28.CSci.CSusb.EDU (Michael Westfall) writes:
>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
>inside the radio"..
>
> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
>user's manual telling you not to do this!

Official word from a Radio Shack VP is that the radios are *not* made by Icom. They are manufactured to RS's design by an unspecified Korean company. However, Icom battery packs of the IC2 generation will fit and work.

My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1523. JNOS ftp Site

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 14:36:39 UTC
From: mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil
Message-ID: <mtimpn.1.000F9CE2@baileys-emh2.army.mil>
Source record: 49069

Where is the "official" JNOS ftp site?

73,
Kevin, KJ4QF

Kevin der Kinderen mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil 703-756-1971
Opinions voiced are my own, not my employer's.

1524. AEA CP-1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 15:10:02 UTC
From: tomg@cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <Cq3wsr.9r7@cup.hp.com>
Source record: 49062

I have acquired an ancient(?) AEA CP-1 Computer Patch for RTTY and CW. It came with a cartridge for RTTY/CW and another for AMTOR, both for the Commodore C-64 computer. If anyone has instructions for using the AMTOR cartridge (I have instructions for RTTY/CW) for the C-64, and any information about software to use this thing on an IBMPC clone please email me or post to this newsgroup.

Thanks, Tom Graham - N6WLF
tomg@cup.hp.com

1525. Re: 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 15:18:31 UTC
From: jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
Message-ID: <jra.131.000A4F59@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com>
Source record: 49063

In article <2rdtrb$jvc@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>I'm disgusted with the performance of the carrier detect circuits in
>the three popular 9600 bps radio modems used by amateurs - the K9NG,
>G3RUH, and new TAPR modems.

[good discussion deleted]

>I'd really like to come up with some sort of better DCD - and it
>wouldn't hurt if it had better data recovery performance as well.

>Sure, the right answer is DSP. N4HY will tell you that, and I agree.
>But short of that, is there some approach that'll help?

>(Being compatable with the scrambled direct FSK that the current modems
>use would be a plus, but isn't required.)

What's wrong with using a squelch-derived DCD? It's possible to make a
squelch that's fast and reliable -- in the Kantronics D4-10, the squelch
response time is <well> under 10 milliseconds, and it is very solid.

Is it really true that normal VHF radio squelches today are horribly slow?
Has anyone measured the squelch speed of popular radios being used for 9600?
It may be that even the slower ones could be made acceptably fast by clipping
out a capacitor or two...

I've always questioned the idea that you want a digital DCD so that
other signals on the channel won't hold off transmission. First, if you
transmit over the top of someone because your DCD doesn't happen to respond to
their modulation scheme, there's a question of deliberate interference. But
more practically, if the signal is strong enough to override a reasonable
squelch setting, the chances are it's going to stomp on your packets, anyway.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

1526. Re: Baycom circuit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 15:36:25 UTC
From: aa450@freenet.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <Cq3y0p.9J@freenet.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 49064

In a previous article, darryl.linkow@ledge.com (Darryl Linkow) says:

>I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
>what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
>a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
>computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
>I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
>circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
>have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
>you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
>TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
>weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
>to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
>would be appreciated.
>
> &#65533; OLX 2.2 &#65533; Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT
>
Darryl, as you have already said, it takes a modem to make Baycom
work. It is a fairly simple device which is often packaged inside
the housing of a 25-pin RS-232 connector.

Check QST 6/94 issue, p140 for Tigertronics add of BayPac BP-1.
(800)822-9722.

Also, PacComm has a BayMod-9 and BayMod-25 (9 or 25 pin RS-232)
(800)486-7388.

There are many of these in use and they are thought to be a good
way to get started. Many users go no further. Cost is about $50.

73's Kurt, N2TTE

--

1527. Returned Mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 16:11:00 UTC
From: Postmaster@mail.admin.wisc.EDU
Message-ID: <E5KB1103.E5KB1107@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Source record: 49065

```
Mail could not be delivered to the following
recipients:

RELAY.TCP-GROUP@ADP

-------- Original Message Follows -------

X-ENVELOPE-FROM:<owner-ham-digital@ucsd.edu>
X-TO:<relay.tcp-group@ADP>
Received: from pgd.adp.wisc.edu by BLUE.ADP.WISC.EDU (IBM MVS SMTP V2R2.1)
with TCP; Fri, 20 May 94 11:06:21 CST
Received: from ucsd.edu by pgd.adp.wisc.edu with SMTP
id AA17616 ; Fri, 20 May 94 10:47:19 CST
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA24593
sendmail 8.6.9/UCSD-2.2-sun
Fri, 20 May 1994 04:30:43 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA24575
sendmail 8.6.9/UCSD-2.2-sun
Fri, 20 May 1994 04:30:37 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199405201130.EAA24575@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 20 May 94 04:30:35 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #155
XT: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Fri, 20 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 155

Today's Topics:
9600 and Mitrek radios
AEA DSP2232 Mailing List
Baycom circuit? (2 msgs)
HTX-202 with PacComm Micropower-2 TNC?
HTX-404 and ICOM 12 volt pack
PacTOR FEC timing/format issue
Paket51 upgrade? (2 msgs)
Returned Mail
Wampes Set-up?
XIJ and programming support
```

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Wed, 18 May 1994 00:47:11 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.ed
u!asuvax!ennews!stat!aznetig!daniel.meredith@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 9600 and Mitrek radios
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

-> From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: 9600 and Mitrek radios
-> Date: 16 May 94 07:28:00 GMT
-> Message-ID: <489.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
-> Organization: Top Of The Rock BBS Atl, GA 404-921-8687
->
->
-> -> Un fortunately, I don't have his/her E-mail address and the news
-> -> system dunped all of the posts. Please E-mail mail if you were th
-> -> individule as news on this end of the line isn't doing the job.
-> -> THANKS!
->
-> I wasn't the original requestor, but I'd like a copy too, Sean.
->
-> This is regarding the 9600 interface for Motorola Mitrex XCVRs.
->
-> Regards,
-> Steve Diggs
-> steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
->
-> ----
-> Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
-> UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
-> Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-74

I have a compilation of what I've used with Mitrek's and Micor's and
as well MOCOM 35's and some other radios that I have in service.

I was probably the one that e-mailed the original...E-mail me directly
and I'll provide you with whatever info. you are after...

Dan

Date: 19 May 94 22:01:03 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!Germany.EU.net!Aachen.Germany.EU.net!rmi.de
!Aachen.Germany.EU.net!rmi.de!not-for-mail@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: AEA DSP2232 Mailing List
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

==========
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
==========

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net|
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write you contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net|.

==========
Automatic weekly mailing
==========

Date: 19 May 1994 16:09:08 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!s1.gov!fastrac.llnl.gov!lll-winken.llnl.gov!sol
.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!netline-fddi.jp
l.nasa.gov!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: Baycom circuit?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Darryl Linkow (darryl.linkow@ledge.com) wrote:
: I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
: what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
: a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
: computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
: I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
: circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
: have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
: you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
: TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
: weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
: to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
: would be appreciated.

: ---
: ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

daryll -

i'm new to packet and i am using a baycom. i bought the software and modem
for $50, more or less. yes, you need a modem to interface your radio to
the computer. the circuit of baycom's modem is available (i think) on some
boards or you will find adds for baycom in qst.

it seems to work fine, at least for the stuff i use it for. it seems a
cheap intro to packet.

regards, richard kd6lwd

rspear@sookit.jpl.nasa.gov
all disclaimers apply

Date: Wed, 18 May 94 20:44:00 -0800
From:
ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!usc!elr
oy.jpl.nasa.gov!netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov!nntp-server.caltech.edu!news.claremon
t.edu!kaiwan.com!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: Baycom circuit?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
would be appreciated.

~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

Date: 18 May 1994 18:43:50 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!hobbes.physics.uiowa.e
du!news.uiowa.edu!icaen!drenze@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HTX-202 with PacComm Micropower-2 TNC?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I'm going to be connecting a PacComm Micropower-2 TNC to my Realistic HTX-202
as soon as I get a cable cobbled together. Does anybody know about what a

good volume level for the '202 is in this configuration?

Also, what's the TX Delay for the '202. The manual doesn't seem to be of
any help, unfortunately (which is too bad, considering that for the HTX-100
they mention what the TX delay is).

Tnx in advance,

Doug N0YVW

--
__ /\ Doug Renze, N0YVW
\'o.O' +1 319 339 7814 Amateur Radio:
=(___)= drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu Bringing the World Together
U

Date: 19 May 94 19:07:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: HTX-404 and ICOM 12 volt pack
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Mike in Digest 154 writes:

>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they
are
>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
>inside the radio"..
>
> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
>user's manual telling you not to do this!

Mike,
No, you can't put the ICOM 12 volt pack on the HTX-404. It would
probably work for a while but it would cause serious overheating of
a regulator that was designed to work with the stock battery pack.
Yes, you are right, it is a serious booboo. By the way, it is not
an ICOM rig, it is Midland. Unless of course, ICOM makes it for Midland
who then puts Radio Shack on the label.

Kevin

Legal stuff:
The above opinions are my own and not necessarily those of the staff,
faculty, administration, or lab animals (woof!) of The University of
Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio.

Kevin R. Muenzler, WB5RUE The University of Texas Health

muenzlerk@uthscsa.edu Science Center at San Antonio,
(210) 567-2095 Department of Computing Resources
** There is no such thing as a Monkey-Proof Program! **
** I can prove it! **

Date: 18 May 1994 20:49:23 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!ucsnews!newshub.sdsu.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!usc!math.ohio-state.edu
!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!prairienet.org!k9cw@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: PacTOR FEC timing/format issue
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) says:

> When transmitting a CQ in FEC mode the actual signal had
> ARQ timing and sounded like a QSO instead of the more fam-
> iliar higher speed stream of AMTOR and PacTOR FEC sigs. A
> contact in FEC mode QSO on 20M confirmed that it looked
> and sounded very strange to K7RD.
>

I have the SCS Pactor spec; there is no spec on block repeat time for
Pactor FEC. The two units that I have tested (PK232 and SCS) both repeat
the FEC block with a 1 sec period. However, in talking the SCS people
at Dayton, their intent was to use a correct CRC as the sync indicator
rather than locking to a particular transmit time, as you do in an ARQ
link. With the frame header character that they have selected, it makes
it real hard to sync on the front end of the block.

73, Drew

--
---------------------------------------------------------------*

• Andrew B. White K9CW • internet: k9cw@prairienet.org •
• ABW Associates, Ltd. • phone/fax: 217-643-7327 •

---------------------------------------------------------------*

Date: 18 May 1994 22:56:12 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!darkstar.UCSC.EDU!news.hal.COM!olivea!charnel.ecst.csuchic
o.edu!psgrain!library.ucla.edu!nntp.ucsb.edu!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Paket51 Upgrade?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Date: 18 May 1994 22:44:18 GMT
From:
ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!usc!nic-nac.C

SU.net!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!psgrain!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!news.mic.u
cla.edu!@@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: Paket51 upgrade?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Date: 19 May 94 15:10:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Returned Mail
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Mail could not be delivered to the following
recipients:

RELAY.TCP-GROUP@ADP

-------- Original Message Follows -------

X-ENVELOPE-FROM:<owner-ham-digital@ucsd.edu>
X-TO:<relay.tcp-group@ADP>
Received: from pgd.adp.wisc.edu by BLUE.ADP.WISC.EDU (IBM MVS SMTP V2R2.1)
with TCP; Thu, 19 May 94 10:07:13 CST
Received: from ucsd.edu by pgd.adp.wisc.edu with SMTP
id AA17555 ; Thu, 19 May 94 09:59:50 CST
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA16772
sendmail 8.6.9/UCSD-2.2-sun
Thu, 19 May 1994 04:30:23 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA16766
sendmail 8.6.9/UCSD-2.2-sun
Thu, 19 May 1994 04:30:21 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199405191130.EAA16766@ucsd.edu>
Date: Thu, 19 May 94 04:30:20 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #154
XT: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Thu, 19 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 154

Today's Topics:
(none)
9600 bps radio modems
A question
HTX-404
onyone use Mac-KPC-3-Hostmaster??

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policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 17 May 94 10:49:09 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!eff!news.kei.com!news.byu.edu!
news.mtholyoke.edu!world!mv!lmr!rapp@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: (none)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

0006429120@mcimail.COM (James R. Hill) writes:

> I need information on basic netrom chip burning. I have all the
> paperwork on TheNet X-1J Release 2 but they do not say how to burn
> basic EPROMS. I have sent my $15 to the North East Digital Assn,
> Manchester NH for their TheNet X-1J network guide but nothing
> received yet. I'm more than a little miffed at the lack of help
> by a certain SYSOP on the Northern Calif DX Packet network.
>
> Any help on getting started will be greatly appreciated.

James,

I don't know much more than a tame crow, but...

Well, I'm about to do the same thing myself, so maybe we can help each
other. The reason that there is no information provided is probably because
it depends upon the EPROM burner that you are using. The one I use simply
takes an image file and burns it into the EPROM. First, however, I think you
have to use the editor to set those parameters which go in the EPROM. I just
got X-1J R2, and haven't looked at the tools (if any) which come with it.

Maybe someone who knows something will join in here.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

Date: 18 May 1994 20:29:31 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 9600 bps radio modems
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I'm disgusted with the performance of the carrier detect circuits in the three popular 9600 bps radio modems used by amateurs - the K9NG, G3RUH, and new TAPR modems.

None of these has a good carrier detect circuit. All three use a DPLL to discover that there's a data carrier out there, which doesn't really work very well. Those circuits chatter; they occasionally false on background noise, and can be fooled by interference of various kinds.

The K9NG design doesn't do much about that; its DCD output just chatters. If you use it to gate data to the USART in the attached TNC or PAD, you lose perfectly good packets because the DCD chattered off in the middle of a packet. If you use it to key your repeater TX, the radio will thrash all the time because of the false DCD indications.

Sure, in the G3RUH and TAPR modems, additional circuitry has been added to prevent the thrashing, and the output of the DPLL is "smoothed" to eliminate most of the chatter, but there is still one big remaining problem:

They're SLOW!

These things are taking between 50 and 100 msec to indicate an incoming carrier. That's longer than some of the packets. Waste of bandwidth.

I'd really like to come up with some sort of better DCD - and it wouldn't hurt if it had better data recovery performance as well.

Sure, the right answer is DSP. N4HY will tell you that, and I agree. But short of that, is there some approach that'll help?

(Being compatable with the scrambled direct FSK that the current modems use would be a plus, but isn't required.)
- Brian

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 23:10:16 GMT
From: valinor.mythical.com!n5ial!jim@uunet.uu.net
Subject: A question
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <m0q2MWk-000F5pC@lautaro> plazaip@enlaces.ufro.CL writes:
>Hello: Does anyone could give any information about the next software:

>IBM PC:

>- Kanterm-PC

I'm the author of KAMterm. KAMterm is a (currently only dos-based) terminal program for Kantronics TNCs that takes advantage of the Kantronics host mode terminal interface. This mode basically allows you to do a lot of things that you can't do in the normal dumb-terminal mode.

If you'd like more information about it, please feel free to e-mail me (be sure to put ``KAMterm'' in the subject line---I'm ***WAY*** behind on

e-mail, but KAMterm mail always gets my fastest possible response, i.e.,
it's usually only delayed by UUCP delays...and nothing else).

Later,
--jim

--
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux *1.00*! >
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
:: j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

Date: 18 May 94 23:11:56 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: HTX-404
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
inside the radio"..

Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
user's manual telling you not to do this!

---
73 de Mike, ax.25net: N6KUY@W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
amprnet: n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org _44.18.0.49
internet : mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu
"Old MacDonald had a farm, dit didit dit didit dahdahdah."
GCS/M { -d+ p+ c++ l u++ e+(*) m++(-) s/+ !n-(---) h-- !f g+ w+ t++ r-(--) y+ }

Date: 18 May 94 17:04:11 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!nic-nac.CSU.net!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!psgr
ain!library.ucla.edu!news.ucdavis.edu!elroy.ucdavis.edu!szhall@ucbvax.berkeley.
edu
Subject: onyone use Mac-KPC-3-Hostmaster??
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I have a Mac Classic and a KPC-3 TNC and Hostmaster software I may be
using for VHF Packet. I would like any comments from hams who have used
this set up..Some questions I have are..Is it fast or slow? Do use a
special cable from the TNC to the PC? Please add any comments pro or
con...Thanks for taking time to read this ..Jeff

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 06:24:38 +0000
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!uknet!demon!llondel.demon.co.u
k!dave@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <1bKrj4xQ5ee0055yn@tyrell.net>, <769016461snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>,
<9iqrj4xQ5CLG055yn@tyrell.net>
Subject : Re: Help: Routing with X1J

In article <9iqrj4xQ5CLG055yn@tyrell.net> randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun)
writes:
>
>Out of curiosity, what experience do you have with the X1J v2 code? We just
>got the code here in the KC area and are getting ready to blow new eproms
>this week.
>
Not installed v2 anywhere yet - I have the stuff but I haven't been to
any of our remote sites for some time. Currently our local network is a
mix of X1G, X1H and X1J and BPQ nodes, and while they work I tend to
leave them alone (one site has kept its TNCs running for over 10,000
hours without a crash or power fail). I will get round to updating to
X1J v2 sometime though :-)

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #154
****

Date: 19 May 94 22:52:02 GMT
From: newstf01.cr1.aol.com!search01.news.aol.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Wampes Set-up?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am new to Linux. I am trying to get Wampes (940511) running. I have
it all compileed and working as far as connecting, telnet, etc. But I
can't figure out how to get the smtp mail working. I have set up the
mail.conf nad Systems files as described in the "intro.txt" Is there
any good docs for Wampes available? Or can somebody take the time to
tell me the secret? (I have been running JNOS on MSDOS and OS/2 for
a couple years, so have a little experience there) Thanks,

John N4JS (n4js@tspan.org)
User of: MSDOS, OS/2, Linux....and Mac System 7)

Date: 19 May 94 15:51:12 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!bt!srd!dparkins@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: XIJ and programming support
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

There was something here recently about getting TheNet X1J code into
EPROMs which I passed on to G8KBB (the author). The original's gone
(things last a max of 36 hours here if you're lucky) but here's his
reply to who ever it was.....

James is quite correct when he notes that all programmers are different.
It is exactly for that reason that no guidance is offered. There are
however the following:

A utility to convert the ROM images to INTEL hex (source + exe)
A utility to convert the ROM images to Motorola S (ditto)
A patch utility that is used to customise the ROM image, with
on line help and ability to save/load standard settings.
A configuration guide for manual patching if you must do so
A couple of examples of how to use the tools.

73's

Dave G8KBB

David

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #155
****

1528. Re: Baycom circuit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 18:37:04 UTC
From: stephens@gdim.geod.emr.ca
Message-ID: <1994May20.183704.17799@emr1.emr.ca>
Source record: 49067

Darryl Linkow (darryl.linkow@ledge.com) wrote:
: I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
: what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
: a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
: computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
: I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
: circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
: have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
: you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
: TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
: weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
: to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
: would be appreciated.

: ---
: • OLX 2.2 • Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

The circuit is available as a postscript file as TCM3105.zip
that is in the oak.oakland.edu msdos/packet directory.
A local radio club (Ottawa) is offering a kit for $49 Can.
VE3PYG/VE3GSC

--
Dave Stephenson
Geological Survey of Canada *Too much bad arithmetic is not a *
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada *substitute for not enough good *
Internet: stephens@geod.emr.ca * mathematics *

1529. Re: Anybody use Mathcad?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 19:06:18 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <Cq47qI.K90@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 49068

Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: occasionally has discount offers but I am not on their mailing list
: so I dont have a coupon (or whatever they offer).

Yes. I use mathcad 5.0+. It's very powerful. Email me if you'd like
more info.

--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
Brady Law critique removed | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
due to liberal PC pressure. | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

1530. Re: HTX-404

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 20:47:05 UTC
From: hellman@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <Cq4CEM.1KG@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 49071

> >made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
> >I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
> >my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
> >battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
> >inside the radio"..
> >
> > Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
> >design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
> >user's manual telling you not to do this!
>
> Official word from a Radio Shack VP is that the radios are *not* made
> by Icom. They are manufactured to RS's design by an unspecified Korean
> company. However, Icom battery packs of the IC2 generation will fit and
> work.
>
> My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it
> was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK
> to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external
> power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use
> the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an
> Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.
>
>
Gary
The HTX 202 and 404 do not charge the battery pack through the ext dc connection on the top deck. HT's that do charge their batteries this way have three battery contacts. The HTX radios have only two contacts and a diode is in series to prevent current from flowing the wrong way. My reading of the dashed line sections on the schemetic was that the regulator is in the battery pack and the connections from the battery pack is the same as from ext dc pwr.
(I tried to order the service manual but they sent me an enlarged instruction manual. I returned it and never heard from them again.)
Shel Darack WA2UBK dara@physics.att.com

1531. Re: AEA CP-1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 21:10:02 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <q0ItjexGLDoC065yn@cris.com>
Source record: 49070

In article <Cq3wsr.9r7@cup.hp.com>, Tom Graham wrote:

>I have acquired an ancient(?) AEA CP-1 Computer Patch for RTTY and CW.

> software to use this thing on an IBMPC clone

There are two programs that I know will work... One is TOR... I don't remember the version... I think the last was TOR30x.ZIP... This was shareware... I also forgot the author...

The software that I use is BMK-MULTY... I am using a HAL CRI-200 modem... BMK-MULTY, written by G4BMK, is the ultimate RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR/CW software for dumb modems... While the initial cost is high, and the software is not resaleable, because it is encoded with your callsign, it allows the use of simple, good and affordable old-style HF modems... Upgrading your modem is then relatively easy...

Check the back of QST for info on BMK-MULTY...

73... Marv...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

1532. Don't miss May issue of QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-20 21:39:34 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994May20.213934.9329@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49072

F.Y.I.

Don't miss the May issue of QEX - there are two excellent articles. (1) A high performance HF modem by KC7WW and (2) a THOROUGH explanation of G-TOR by the authors from Kantronics.

Ken - N9VV

1533. Kenwood tr7400a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 00:59:42 UTC
From: stuartwh@microsoft.COM
Message-ID: <9405210002.AA24963@netmail2.microsoft.com>
Source record: 49074

Has anyone here hooked up a Kenwood TR-7400A to a PK-88? I checked in the
manual for the PK-88 and it looks like I csan use the mike connector as the
standard 4 - pin connection given. It seems a bit generic to me and I'd like
to confirm it before I buy a connector and create smoke. I also noticed and
external speaker jack and a tone pad connector. Could these be used?
73 DE KB7UUX
--
Stuart Whiting stuartwh@microsoft.com
-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-
"All the science I don't understand, It's just my job five days a week"

1534. Re: Multi-mode TNC suggestions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 08:59:28 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <2rkihh$omj@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 48994
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

In article <9405200255591.DLITE.rabbi@delphi.com>, rabbi@delphi.com (Karl Jones) says:
>
>Out here, the AEA's are losing ground to the KAM+. You may want to give it
>a closer look, now that G-TOR is here

GTOR is a very good mode but it is KAM specific. The ratio of PK232's
to KAM's is better than 3 to 1 (based on QSO records , over 2000
log entries), and the front end of the 232/900 is far superior to
the KAM (have a KAM, MFJ-1278, PTC, PK232 and PK900). I had
to buy a Timewave DSP9+ before the KAM was usable for pactor and GTOR,
the 232 and 900 were at least a factor of 2X better as far as
noise and QRM were concerned.

>Check out PKGold for the AEA and KaGold for the KAM. This is host-mode
>software that is definately worth >considering.

Gold is not the only game in town, XPCOM (twin tnc) for the PK232 (host)
and TNC, XPKAM (host mode for KAM), and XPDUAL (PK900/DSP2232 Host),
ACUTERM and others are also out there offering as much or more
for a heck of a lot less!!

73 Gary KF7XP.

1535. RE: HTX-404

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 09:55:45 UTC
From: awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <2rllf9$fjk@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 49081

In Article <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu>
mwestfal@sgi28.CSci.CSusb.EDU (Michael Westfall) writes:

>I just bought a HTX-404 ...
>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode

The schematic of the HTX 404 shows that both the battery and the external
power jack are isolated by the same kind of diode from the rest of the unit.
The only difference is an inductor and a capacitor in the battery pack line.
But I don't see how applying 12 volts from the battery pack would be different
from using an external 12 volt supply.

```
external d.c. jack + o-----------------------|>|--------o-------> to radio
D4 1N5819 |
|
battery pack + o----UUUU----------o----|>|--------|
L9 4.5 uhy | D5 1N5819
|
C44 .001 ===
|
///
```

The battery pack has a lot of circuitry inside to regulate the charge, but
that shouldn't affect anything in the rest of the unit.

disclaimer: I think I know what I'm talking about, but of course I take no
responsibility for the consequences if you believe me.

-- 73, Al, N1AW
Albert S. Woodhull
Hampshire College, Amherst, MA, USA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

1536. Re: 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 10:13:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <548.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 49080

-> What's wrong with using a squelch-derived DCD? It's possible to make
-> a squelch that's fast and reliable -- in the Kantronics D4-10, the
-> squelch response time is <well> under 10 milliseconds, and it is very
-> solid.
-> Is it really true that normal VHF radio squelches today are horribly
-> slow? Has anyone measured the squelch speed of popular radios being
-> used for 9600? It may be that even the slower ones could be made
-> acceptably fast by clipping out a capacitor or two...

We're getting the cart before the horse in this message thread. 9600
packet is an IF interface; squelch control is a AF section function. The
audio at the IF is always unsquelched, and rightly so. Further,
<anything> do to with the AF section screws 9600 transmissions up due to
the normal pre-emphasis and de-emphasis curcuitry in the AF section. It
seems that 9600 packet audio requires it's own custom de-emphasis based
on the exact discriminator used in order to get the eye pattern right to
the modem. Hence the difficulty of getting the IF interface right.

So...bottom line is...doesn't matter how fast/slow the squelch
is...you're way on the IF side of the squelch curcuit anyway.

I clearly state here that this is an area for ongoing discussions, as I
am not satisfied with the work I've done so far in 9600 packet, so any
help/comments/objections is appreciated.

Regards,
Steve Diggs KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

1537. Returned Mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 14:49:00 UTC
From: Postmaster@mail.admin.wisc.EDU
Message-ID: <E5L94955.E5L94958@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Source record: 49076

```
Mail could not be delivered to the following
recipients:

RELAY.TCP-GROUP@ADP

-------- Original Message Follows -------

X-ENVELOPE-FROM:<owner-ham-digital@ucsd.edu>
X-TO:<relay.tcp-group@ADP>
Received: from pgd.adp.wisc.edu by BLUE.ADP.WISC.EDU (IBM MVS SMTP V2R2.1)
with TCP; Sat, 21 May 94 09:48:05 CST
Received: from ucsd.edu by pgd.adp.wisc.edu with SMTP
id AA17684 ; Sat, 21 May 94 09:41:45 CST
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA15117
sendmail 8.6.9/UCSD-2.2-sun
Sat, 21 May 1994 04:30:18 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id EAA15111
sendmail 8.6.9/UCSD-2.2-sun
Sat, 21 May 1994 04:30:17 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199405211130.EAA15111@ucsd.edu>
Date: Sat, 21 May 94 04:30:16 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.EDU
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #156
XT: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU

Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 21 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 156

Today's Topics:
9600 bps radio modems
AEA CP-1
Anybody use Mathcad?
Baycom circuit? (2 msgs)
CISCO Router to Gracilis PackeTen
Don't miss May issue of QEX
ftp site to get "graphic packet" (w/ 7plus) with English doc's?
HTX-404
Kenwood tr7400a
Multi-mode TNC suggestions (2 msgs)
PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
what freq to receive weather fax ?
```

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 20 May 94 15:18:31 GMT
From: ncrgw2.ncr.com!ncrhub2!ranger!cn2935.DaytonOH.NCR.COM!jra@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 9600 bps radio modems
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2rdtrb$jvc@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
writes:

>I'm disgusted with the performance of the carrier detect circuits in
>the three popular 9600 bps radio modems used by amateurs - the K9NG,
>G3RUH, and new TAPR modems.

&#65533; good discussion deleted |

>I'd really like to come up with some sort of better DCD - and it
>wouldn't hurt if it had better data recovery performance as well.

>Sure, the right answer is DSP. N4HY will tell you that, and I agree.
>But short of that, is there some approach that'll help?

>(Being compatable with the scrambled direct FSK that the current modems
>use would be a plus, but isn't required.)

What's wrong with using a squelch-derived DCD? It's possible to make a
squelch that's fast and reliable -- in the Kantronics D4-10, the squelch
response time is <well> under 10 milliseconds, and it is very solid.

Is it really true that normal VHF radio squelches today are horribly slow?
Has anyone measured the squelch speed of popular radios being used for 9600?
It may be that even the slower ones could be made acceptably fast by clipping
out a capacitor or two...

I've always questioned the idea that you want a digital DCD so that
other signals on the channel won't hold off transmission. First, if you
transmit over the top of someone because your DCD doesn't happen to respond to
their modulation scheme, there's a question of deliberate interference. But
more practically, if the signal is strong enough to override a reasonable
squelch setting, the chances are it's going to stomp on your packets, anyway.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 15:10:02 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hp-pc
d!news1.boi.hp.com!cupnews0.cup.hp.com!tomg@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: AEA CP-1
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I have acquired an ancient(?) AEA CP-1 Computer Patch for RTTY and CW. It
came with a cartridge for RTTY/CW and another for AMTOR, both for the
Commodore C-64 computer. If anyone has instructions for using the AMTOR
cartridge (I have instructions for RTTY/CW) for the C-64, and any information
about software to use this thing on an IBMPC clone please email me or post
to this newsgroup.

Thanks, Tom Graham - N6WLF
tomg@cup.hp.com

Date: 20 May 94 19:06:18 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.duke.edu!concert!hearst.
acc.Virginia.EDU!cscsun!dtiller@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Anybody use Mathcad?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: occasionally has discount offers but I am not on their mailing list
: so I dont have a coupon (or whatever they offer).

Yes. I use mathcad 5.0+. It's very powerful. Email me if you'd like
more info.

--
David Tiller • Network Administrator • Voice: (804) 752-3710 •
dtiller@rmc.edu • n2kau/4 • Randolph-Macon College• Fax: (804) 752-7231 •
Brady Law critique removed • P.O. Box 5005 • ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N •
due to liberal PC pressure. • Ashland, Va 23005 • 77d 31' 32.19" W •

Date: 20 May 94 18:37:04 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!nott!emr1!gdim.geod.emr.ca!stephens@ucbvax.be
rkeley.edu
Subject: Baycom circuit?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Darryl Linkow (darryl.linkow@ledge.com) wrote:
: I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
: what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
: a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
: computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't

: I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
: circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
: have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
: you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
: TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
: weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
: to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
: would be appreciated.

: ---
: ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

The circuit is available as a postscript file as TCM3105.zip
that is in the oak.oakland.edu msdos/packet directory.
A local radio club (Ottawa) is offering a kit for $49 Can.
VE3PYG/VE3GSC

--
Dave Stephenson
Geological Survey of Canada *Too much bad arithmetic is not a *
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada *substitute for not enough good *
Internet: stephens@geod.emr.ca * mathematics *

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 15:36:25 GMT
From:
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.e
du!eff!news.kei.com!ub!freenet.buffalo.edu!aa450@ames.arpa
Subject: Baycom circuit?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, darryl.linkow@ledge.com (Darryl Linkow) says:

>I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
>what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
>a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
>computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
>I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
>circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
>have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
>you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
>TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
>weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
>to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
>would be appreciated.
>
> ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT
>
Darryl, as you have already said, it takes a modem to make Baycom
work. It is a fairly simple device which is often packaged inside
the housing of a 25-pin RS-232 connector.

Check QST 6/94 issue, p140 for Tigertronics add of BayPac BP-1.
(800)822-9722.

Also, PacComm has a BayMod-9 and BayMod-25 (9 or 25 pin RS-232)
(800)486-7388.

There are many of these in use and they are thought to be a good
way to get started. Many users go no further. Cost is about $50.

73's Kurt, N2TTE

--

Date: 19 May 1994 16:43:19 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu
!news.kei.com!eff!blanket.mitre.org!linus.mitre.org!jdurand@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: CISCO Router to Gracilis PackeTen
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

We have been expirimenting with linking LAN's together using CISCO's
and Gracilis PackeTen's over low-speed (2400 baud) half-duplex radio
networks. We are using the Gracilis to interface to a number of
military radios. We are trying to show how hosts on the battlefield in
mobile platforms (ie vehicles) can be internetworked using commercial
technology with existing military communications systems.

Our network looks like this:

SLIP ---------- AX.25 ---------- SLIP

v v v v
Cisco---Gracilis---Radio---> <--Radio----Gracilis---Cisco
508 Packeten ~ Packeten 508

---------Ethernet----- ----Ethernet----------

Host 2400 baud half-duplex Host
(SCO Unix) (SCO Unix)

I'm looking for others who have experience linking CISCO's to the
Gracilis, to share ideas/problems/solutions.

Thanks in advance.

John

John S. Durand The MITRE Corporation
Group Leader 145 Wyckoff Road
Tactical Networking Suite 201
Networking Technical Center Eatontown, NJ 07724

908-389-6799 Internet: jdurand@mitre.org
908-544-8317 (fax)

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 21:39:34 GMT
From:
lll-winken.llnl.gov!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.
edu!uchinews!kimbark!khopper@seismo.css.gov
Subject: Don't miss May issue of QEX
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

F.Y.I.

Don't miss the May issue of QEX - there are two excellent
articles. (1) A high performance HF modem by KC7WW and
(2) a THOROUGH explanation of G-TOR by the authors from
Kantronics.

Ken - N9VV

Date: Thu, 19 May 1994 17:55:03 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!s1.gov!fastrac.llnl.gov!lll-winken.llnl.gov!elr
oy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!library.ucla.e
du!csulb.@@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: ftp site to get "graphic packet" (w/ 7plus) with English doc's?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Downloaded a packet program "graphic packet" that is also suppose to
automatically identify and decode binaries encoded in "7plus".
Problem is that the doc's are in German, and very little in English.
So, I'm not sure if I can even run it on a 286 with DOS 5.0 and
an mono EGA and no windows.

Anyplace have doc.s in English? Or if it won't run on my PC, I'd
like to know that.

(Yes, I'm one of those Americans that know only one language (English),
but please realize that there are too many choices of 2nd language
and none an obvious choice, and I don't have time or ability to do
them all). :-(

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 14:35:09 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!eur
opa.eng.gtefsd.com!gatech!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HTX-404
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu>
mwestfal@sgi28.CSci.CSusb.EDU (Michael Westfall) writes:
>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
>inside the radio"..
>
> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
>user's manual telling you not to do this!

Official word from a Radio Shack VP is that the radios are *not* made
by Icom. They are manufactured to RS's design by an unspecified Korean
company. However, Icom battery packs of the IC2 generation will fit and
work.

My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it
was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK
to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external
power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use
the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an
Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV • You make it, • gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems • we break it. • uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way • Guaranteed! • emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 • •

Date: 21 May 94 00:59:42 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Kenwood tr7400a
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Has anyone here hooked up a Kenwood TR-7400A to a PK-88? I checked in the
manual for the PK-88 and it looks like I csan use the mike connector as the
standard 4 - pin connection given. It seems a bit generic to me and I'd like
to confirm it before I buy a connector and create smoke. I also noticed and
external speaker jack and a tone pad connector. Could these be used?
73 DE KB7UUX
--
Stuart Whiting stuartwh@microsoft.com
-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-
"All the science I don't understand, It's just my job five days a week"

Date: 19 May 1994 03:41:46 GMT
From:

lll-winken.llnl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!
hri.com!noc.near.net!chaos.dac.neu.edu!chaos.dac!wy1z@ames.arpa
Subject: Multi-mode TNC suggestions
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Since this request falls under both digital communications and equipment,
I'm crossposting -

I'm budgeting for a multi-mode, and am eyeing either the AEA PK232MBX or
the AEA PK900. What are the comments pro/con with each?

How about comparing/contrasting them with the Kantronics KAM Plus.

I'm looking for people's experiences with performance AND reliability for
the price. For now, I plan on doing a lot of receiving.

Additionally, can any of the above units receive the 137Mhz NOAA weather
satellites? If so, what is/are the requirement(s)?

Thanks for any info you can provide.

I will summarize if I get enough responses.

Scott

--
==========

• Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org •
• Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na •
•----------•
• Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on •
•oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamradio •

==========

Date: 20 May 94 07:03:07 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!cat.cis.Brown.EDU!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!rabbi@ucbva
x.berkeley.edu
Subject: Multi-mode TNC suggestions
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Out here, the AEA's are losing ground to the KAM+. You may want to give it
a closer look, now that G-TOR is here. Haven't used it myself, but I've
heard many good things about it's efficiency. Check out PKGold for the AEA
and KaGold for the KAM. This is host-mode software that is definately worth
considering.

Karl

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 21:10:36 GMT
From: taligent!tom-taylor.taligent.com!user@ames.arpa

Subject: PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2r34vk$3lc@mary.iia.org>, denglet1@iia.org (Tom Dengler) wrote:
>
> ST>narrowed it down to the MFJ-1278B and the AEA PK-232MBX. I'd love to
>
> I have the MFJ1278B. This is the only TNC I have had, so I can't really
> compare.
>
> ST> "random code generator" (?)
> This random generator allows for practicing CW. I have never used it.
>
> ST>Is the MFJ fax really full-color, or is it "color shading" instead of gray?
> I think it depends on the transmission mode????
>

The 1278 supports SSTV and FAX, but unlike the other text-only modes where
the
1278 does all the work, SSTV and FAX require smart software on the computer
side
to transform a binary stream of nibbles into a picture. MFJ's IBM
compatible
MultiCom program supports color FAX by sending (and receiving) three
different
pictures or color separations. On the receiving end, the three pictures
are combined
into one picture again. Really, this is not much different than the way
many of the color
SSTV formats work.

Although the 1278 supports SSTV reception, all of the decoding logic is in
the
software external to the 1278. MFJ can send you technical information on
how
the 1278 sends the binary stream of data (the information is actually in
the
technical manual that comes with the 1278), but you'll have to figure out
how
each of the SSTV formats (Scottie1, Robot72c, etc.) is interpreted.

Tom Taylor

Date: 19 May 1994 21:46:42 GMT
From:
newsgate.watson.ibm.com!watnews.watson.ibm.com!watson.ibm.com!uri@uunet.uu.net
Subject: what freq to receive weather fax ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2r6b56$8ii@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, ep480@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Wayne Stade) writes:
> WeFax frequencies to try are as follows:
> 8682, 12730, 17151.2, 22528.9kHz. Hope this helps...

A question: when I receive WeFax - it's practically unreadable.
I.e. one can make out a few words and digits, but that's all...
Is it supposed to be that way, or should I tune up something?
No, the LPM and IOC is correct. I'm using PK-232...|

Thanks!
Regards,
Uri.

<Disclaimer>

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #156
****

1538. Re: JV-Fax and Soundblaster Cards

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 15:13:05 UTC
From: David Rutter <darutter@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <52-MtZp.darutter@delphi.com>
Source record: 49075

Jim

I found the same thing when I examined the docs as well. It appears that there must be some provision for sound boards as you have the ability to direct the output of the program to the speaker, serial port, parallel port, or serial device.

A friend of mine uses the logitec borard and has no problem in getting the program to run on that board. The problem appears to be the Sound blaster board only.

73 and thanks.
Dave
N8CLF @ WA6HAM.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

1539. RRADM FAQ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 17:28:17 UTC
From: danielr@iat.holonet.net
Message-ID: <Cq5xv6.1GB@iat.holonet.net>
Source record: 49079

Where do I find the FAQ for the group, or when will it be posted again?

An intrigued newbie..

1540. Re: Baycom circuit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 19:07:46 UTC
From: Pj_Butts@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca
Message-ID: <Pj_Butts.56d3@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca>
Source record: 49088

In a message dated Fri 20 May 94 10:43, Darryl.linkow@ledge.com (darryl Lin
wrote:

DL> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
DL> Subject: Baycom circuit?
DL> From: darryl.linkow@ledge.com (Darryl Linkow)
DL> Path: dres.dnd.ca!netfs.dnd.ca!ub!news.kei.com!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!e
DL> lroy.jpl.nasa.gov!netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov!nntp-
DL> server.caltech.edu!news.claremont.edu!kaiwan.com!ledge!darryl.linkow
DL> Distribution: world
DL> Message-ID: <cf.1168.435.0N2EEAFD@ledge.com>
DL> Date: Wed, 18 May 94 20:44:00 -0800
DL> Organization: The Ledge PCBoard: Lake View Terrace, CA: (818) 896-
DL> 2007
DL> Lines: 15

DL> I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
DL> what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
DL> a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
DL> computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
DL> I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
DL> circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
DL> have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
DL> you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
DL> TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
DL> weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
DL> to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
DL> would be appreciated.

DL> ---
DL> ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT
I HAVE BEEN RUNNING BAYCOM SOFTWARE FOR AWHILE NOW AND I LOVE IT.
I HAVE ADDED THE YAPP DRIVER AS WELL AS A 7PLUS ENCODER/DECODER.
YOU WILL NEED A BAYCOM MODEM TO CONNECT THIS TO YOUR RIG.
I RUN ONE THAT IS A KIT FROM A&A ENGINEERING.
THE BP-1 FROM TIGERTRONICS WORKS NOT TOO BAD EITHER BUT IT DRAWS IT'S
POWER FROM YOUR RS-232 PORT SO I PREFER THE A&A UNIT AS IT HAS IT'S OWN
POWER SUPPLY.IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MY MODIFIED VERSION OF BAYCOM,
JUST DROP ME A LINE AND I WILL SEE WHAT WE CAN DO.
73 FROM VE6PJB

-- Via DLG Pro v1.0

Preferred: Pj_Butts@LHaven.UUmh.AB.CA
Alternate: Pj.Butts@f3002.n134.z1.fidonet.org

1541. TNOS Configurations files and facilities needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 20:54:25 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <2rlse1$d3q@hermes.fundp.ac.be>
Source record: 49082

Hello,

I try to use the NEWS facilities into TNOS so called NEWS Center.
Unfortunatly, I don't see any groups or like that when I connect the
NEWS Center. I suppose I must configure some files. Into the
autoexec.nos I start the NEWS, INFO and TUTOR server. At first, I try
to have a NEWS center with more than two choices. I give the names for
these facilities. But I only have two choices.
Into the directory NEWS or NNEWS, some files must be configured I
suppose.
Into the directories INFO and TUTOR it's probably the same.
Could someone help me to find the proper configurations to have
NEWSgroups.
Could someone help me to find or send me configurations files samples.

Best regards and many thanks.

Pascal.

1542. TNOS and NETROM.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 21:08:01 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <2rlt7h$d9a@hermes.fundp.ac.be>
Source record: 49083

Hello,

I see there's no NETROM facilities into the TNOS compiled distribution.
I have some difficults to recompile the TNOS with BC 3.1.
I ask if someone includes the NETROM facilities into the TNOS and if
it's possible to send me the exe.

I test the TNOS on a 286 and sometimes the system hanged and stop.
I assume it's probably due to a lack of memory (only 2048 K) because
the
system stop when there are some connected features and only 12000 Bytes
free.

Could you help me to boost the memory process.

Many thanks.

Pascal.

1543. Re: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 22:09:28 UTC
From: Kevin Krueger <krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu>
Message-ID: <Cq6Ay5.pD@news.cis.umn.edu>
Source record: 49084

> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

A "typical" modem cable will not work correctly with HostMaster for the Macintosh. Most "High Speed" modem cables will work ok. Kantronics Host Mode uses hardware handshaking.

I've used a Radio Shack RS232 Jumper Box to convert Apple 1200 baud modem cables to work with HostMaster. I can give you the wiring diagram if you need it.

BTW, I wrote (and support) HostMaster for the Macintosh for Kantronics.

73,
Kevin, N0IOS
krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu

1544. Re: 70cm TEK Radio DB9 pi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 23:04:00 UTC
From: dick.hale@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.233.7582.0NFB2809@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 48990

Can you tell me if the TEKK Radios have an audio modulator.. or only
a shift line for data ?

Thanks Dick,KD8GC@WA8BXN.NEOH.OH.USA.NA.EARTH.....

--- Opus-CBCS 1.73a
* Origin: The NE Ohio Hamshack BBS Stow,Ohio (216)686-0057 (1:157/607.0)

1545. MSYS and compression on HF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-21 23:06:23 UTC
From: rwhittak@orion.docwhitehorse.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1994May21.230623.13936@clark.dgim.doc.ca>
Source record: 49085

Hi there from Whitehorse!..

WE've got the spawnings of a really good IP network running here, but we have some questions about MSYS and FBB.. Specifically, MSYS appears to be serving our immediate needs for IP stuff, despite the apparent crudness of it's IP implementation, but it DOES work.. Anyhow, we've committed to staying with MSYS provided that compression can be provided for traffic on the HF side of things (a-la FBB), *or* if there is any way to interface an FBB system to IP traffic. We'd really like to know these answers, as it'll affect our data plan for the next several years...

Cheers,
Rich W.
--
Richard Whittaker: Snailmail: 1102 Pine St, Whitehorse YT Y1A 4E8
Internet E-Mail: rwhittak@orion.docwhitehorse.doc.ca
Geographic Coords: 60 Deg., 45', 53" N., 135 Deg., 7', 17" W.
Amateur Radio: VY1RW, VY1RW@VY1DX, VY1RW@VY1BBS, 145.010 MHz

1546. FCC licensing delays

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-22 00:00:00 UTC
From: darryl.linkow@ledge.com
Message-ID: <cf.1205.435.0N2EEB82@ledge.com>
Source record: 49089

Hello all! I have now been waiting for 7 weeks for my first
license to arrive in the mail. Having read all the horror stories
on the nets regarding waiting times, I decided to call the FCC in
Gettysburg and find out what the REAL problem is myself. I spoke
to a very nice woman who told me that it is now taking from 12 to
14 weeks to process application forms because there is only ONE PERSON
keying in the information to the computer. Also, she said that
the "new computer" that people have talked about on the nets is not
online yet. (Hmm...it only took me a couple of hours to set up my
latest 486 box!). At any rate, this ONE PERSON evidently has
thousands of licenses to process. The woman told me that she had
not heard of any offers from the ARRL regarding local volunteers in
the Gettysburg area coming in to help out with the backlog and
enter data into the computer. I told her that since we have
volunteers doing license testing, at no charge to the Federal
government via the VEC program, it seems that we could have
volunteer personnel to perform data entry! She also told me that
the Gettysburg office has requested additional help several times from the
Managing Director of the FCC in Washington, D.C., but the man
refuses to give them any more employees, for even a short period of
time, to clear up the backlog of license applications. I have
called my local Congressman, Representative Anthony Beilenson, and
told one of his staff about the problem. I asked if the
Congressman could contact the Managing Director and ask for some
additional staffing in Gettysburg, at least on a temporary basis,
to get the backlog of amateur radio applications (Form 610)
processed. Perhaps if everyone told their respective Congressman
about the problem, we could get some help! Here is the name,
address, and phone number of the FCC Managing Director who will not
let Gettysburg have any additional people to help get rid of the
backlog: Andrew Fishel
Managing Director
FCC
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC
(202) 632-6390
Just as an aside, I decided to get my amateur license because of
the problems associated with the January 17 earthquake here. The
American Red Cross had a severe shortage of qualified amateur radio
operators to handle emergency traffic after the earthquake. So, I
decided, as a citizen of the community, that I would get my
license, so that I might get involved in disaster communications,
and be ready to assist, if needed. But, as of right now, I can not
participate in any emergency networks until my license arrives!!

Also, I am routing a copy of the above information to President Clinton and Vice President Gore. I understand that Vice President Gore is very interested in information processing and bottlenecks in those areas of the government that are having problems processing data.

I am open to discussing this with anyone on the net, but if you want to work for the improvement of this problem, please call or write to Mr. Fishel and your elected federal government officials in Congress and The White House.
Sincerely,
Darryl Linkow (no callsign after 7 weeks and don't expect to see one for another 5 to 7 weeks!)

 OLX 2.2 Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

1547. WANTED: Address to get info from tapr.org

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-22 04:17:27 UTC
From: wy1z@bach.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94May22001727@bach.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 49086
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am looking for the e-mail address contact to obtain info from
TAPR.

I know the domain name is tapr.org, but to whom/what should I send the
message to? Will info@tapr.org or help@tapr.org work?

Thanks.

Scott

--
```
================================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
| Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamradio |
================================================================================
```

1548. [SUMMARY] PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-22 08:35:25 UTC
From: steve@vigra.com
Message-ID: <STEVE.94May22013525@hobbes.vigra.com>
Source record: 49087
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

I got a lot of helpful replies to my recent "PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B" post. Thanks much! Here's what I learned:

Most people strongly prefer AEA's gear over MFJ. Apparently, MFJ's quality control leaves something to be desired. Some have had better luck than others, but some replies indicate that MFJ does much poorer with weak signal HF, and the MFJ leaks significant amounts of RF, which hurts some more than others. The filtering on the PK-232 is much better than the MFJ's, and the tuning indicator is more useful.

Both units are about equal for local VHF packet, where filtering and discrimination isn't too much of an issue. Many recommended checking into the KAM units or PK900 as well, but I haven't yet.

ROM upgrades for the PK-232 are more expensive ($75 + $25 for docs) than the MFJ upgrades ($25). If you plan on upgrading often, this may be an issue.

It's true that only the MFJ does SSTV and shaded Fax, so for those who use it for that, the AEA can't substitute. However, most replies recommended getting a basic Fax-only box if Fax is going to be a significant factor. The AEA-FAX (~$100 hardware & software) is well recommended.

Apparently, AEA doesn't provide or make available any software to decode the Fax data from the PK-232, making it pretty useless. MFJ is a better about it, but doesn't get along with Windows very well. The MFJ software may also be minimally copy-protected, which seems odd.

The internal BBS feature on the MFJ (pbbs) seems a bit better than the PK-232's (PakMail). People like the CHAT command and some auto-forwarding features. It sounds like gobs of RAM aren't really an issue for personal mailboxes with medium traffic.

Overall, it sounds like the PK-232 is a much more reliable unit for Packet and other modes, but if SSTV or Fax are critical, MFJ or specialized boxes are the only option. Many suggested starting with the inexpensive Baycom (~$50), but it only work's on DOS machines.

Thanks very much for all your responses! Especially these helpful folks:
barry@w2up.wells.com (Barry Kutner)
Kok Chen <kchen@apple.com>
kriss@AUSTIN.LOCKHEED.COM (R M Kriss)
gsmlrn@gsm001.mendelson.com (Geoffrey S. Mendelson)
gregg@plains.NoDak.edu (Joe Gregg)
jwl@sedist.cray.com (Jim Lynch)

mm1@Hounix.ORG (John Donaldson)
levine@jericho.mc.com (Bob Levine)

Happy Hacking!
-Steve
Steve Haehnichen Vigra, Inc. San Diego, CA
steve@vigra.com (619) 597-7080 x116 Fax: (619) 597-7094

1549. Kudos to Kantronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-22 09:33:16 UTC
From: gingrich@indy.net
Message-ID: <gingrich-220594143316@slipuser5.indy.net>
Source record: 48993

My compliments to Kantronics.

I recently (Dayton) purchased a KPC-3 TNC and decided to det the memory and clock upgrades. I called Kantronics and asked to order some parts. Unfortunately No one was available to handle my order. The person apologized and advised that she was just the receptionist and didn't know if she could be of much help, But she had access to their parts lists, took my order, advised me of the total, and three days later the parts arrived! Not bad for "just the receptionist"

BTW the KPC-3 is GREAT little TNC for the money.

--
Dave Gingrich, K9DC
Fishers, Indiana
Lockman Mills & Associates
gingrich@indy.net
K9DC @ WJ9U.#CEIN.IN

1550. Re: FCC licensing delays

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-22 15:26:24 UTC
From: exe02594@char2.vnet.net
Message-ID: <2rntj0$ijh@char2.vnet.net>
Source record: 48991

Darryl Linkow (darryl.linkow@ledge.com) wrote:
: Hello all! I have now been waiting for 7 weeks for my first
: license to arrive in the mail. Having read all the horror stories
: on the nets regarding waiting times, I decided to call the FCC in
: Gettysburg and find out what the REAL problem is myself. I spoke
: to a very nice woman who told me that it is now taking from 12 to
: 14 weeks to process application forms because there is only ONE PERSON
: keying in the information to the computer. Also, she said that
: the "new computer" that people have talked about on the nets is not
: online yet. (Hmm...it only took me a couple of hours to set up my
: latest 486 box!). At any rate, this ONE PERSON evidently has
: thousands of licenses to process. The woman told me that she had
: not heard of any offers from the ARRL regarding local volunteers in
: the Gettysburg area coming in to help out with the backlog and
: enter data into the computer. I told her that since we have
: volunteers doing license testing, at no charge to the Federal
: government via the VEC program, it seems that we could have
: volunteer personnel to perform data entry! She also told me that
: the Gettysburg office has requested additional help several times from the
: Managing Director of the FCC in Washington, D.C., but the man
: refuses to give them any more employees, for even a short period of
: time, to clear up the backlog of license applications. I have
: called my local Congressman, Representative Anthony Beilenson, and
: told one of his staff about the problem. I asked if the
: Congressman could contact the Managing Director and ask for some
: additional staffing in Gettysburg, at least on a temporary basis,
: to get the backlog of amateur radio applications (Form 610)
: processed. Perhaps if everyone told their respective Congressman
: about the problem, we could get some help! Here is the name,
: address, and phone number of the FCC Managing Director who will not
: let Gettysburg have any additional people to help get rid of the
: backlog: Andrew Fishel
: Managing Director
: FCC
: 1919 M Street, N.W.
: Washington, DC
: (202) 632-6390
: Just as an aside, I decided to get my amateur license because of
: the problems associated with the January 17 earthquake here. The
: American Red Cross had a severe shortage of qualified amateur radio
: operators to handle emergency traffic after the earthquake. So, I
: decided, as a citizen of the community, that I would get my
: license, so that I might get involved in disaster communications,
: and be ready to assist, if needed. But, as of right now, I can not

: participate in any emergency networks until my license arrives!!
: Also, I am routing a copy of the above information to President
: Clinton and Vice President Gore. I understand that Vice President
: Gore is very interested in information processing and bottlenecks
: in those areas of the government that are having problems
: processing data.

: I am open to discussing this with anyone on the net, but if you
: want to work for the improvement of this problem, please call or
: write to Mr. Fishel and your elected federal government officials
: in Congress and The White House.
: Sincerely,
: Darryl Linkow (no callsign after 7 weeks and don't expect to see
: one for another 5 to 7 weeks!)

: ---
: • OLX 2.2 • Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT
.
Sorry Darryl! I waited 11 weeks, 4 days for mine. After 10 weeks I
made the same call that you did to the FCC. It is WORSE than you explained
it seems that the little old lady only enters the data on Tuesdays, proofs
on Thursdays, and mails on Fridays. I used my handy dandy FAX modem to
five Senators and 5 US Reps. I got better response by using FAX (and it is
cheaper than USSnail). I lucked out - Sen. Feingold's aide, Darrin Schroeder
called the FCC the NEXT day. Funny thing happened - my license is dated
the VERY DAY of his call.
.
There is a nasty rumor - which, of course I can't give credence to <g>, that
the FCC is using US hams to put pressure on Congress to give them more
staff (which, of course would be put to "better" use than in the amateur
licensing section :-( ).
.
73 de Dave Barrow, N9UNR @ WA9POV.#MKE.WI.USA.NA
exe02594@vnet.net
PS - I gave you two addresses. Use the second until THE BIG DAY - then
send me a packet.
PPS - I know that your motive is emergency service but wait until you get
to know all of the wonderful folks on your local 2m repeaters! They are
just GREAT! Join a club, Pay dues to at least one repeater and HAVE A BALL!!

1551. aprs501a.zip - Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-22 18:44:51 UTC
From: TPDugan@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <9405221844.kp6869@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 48992
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/packet/
aprs501a.zip Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

APRS provides real-time display of operational traffic via UI frame broadcasts and map displays. A station with information to contribute transmits, and all stations on frequency receive and display it.

The most significant change in aprs501a is the elimination of at least 40 CTRL/ALT key commands by placing most functions into sub-menus. A number of other improvements and bug fixes are included.

aprs501a.zip is the latest version (as of 13 May 94) of APRS, and contains all files. It has replaced aprs405a.zip and aprs403x.zip.

Uploaded for the author, Bob Bruninga, WB4APR @ WB3V.MD.USA

Tim Dugan KA3YYP
TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil

1552. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 06:19:32 UTC
From: kevin@beacons.cts.com
Message-ID: <1994May23.061932.641@beacons.cts.com>
Source record: 49003

In article <2q8erk$qdc@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:
>
>said that, however, there is a driver for Linux that does audio over the
>pc speaker using a timer and some sort of PWM, and it works unless the
>machine is busy with disk I/O or the like..... If you don't mind packet
>loss when the machine is busy, and the machine comming to a halt when
>packet is going on (as it does with the pc speaker), then perhaps I'm
>wrong and it's worth a try.

I experimented with a similar project; I wrote a driver which speeds up the system clock and samples one of those AEA fax interface units, to try to get HF fax running under Linux. I found that the IDE disk driver (at least for Linux 0.99.10 or so) disabled interrupts for long enough to skew my picture by 5-10% of the width each time a sync() occured :-(

I did not notice any other delays besides the IDE disk. I now have a SCSI-based system and it may not exhibit this problem. I also heard that the Linux IDE driver has been improved lately and does not disable interrupts for as long as it used to.

Bottom line is, you must use the timer interrupt for polling as it is the highest priority; and also you had better have as good (or better) an understanding of the behavior of every driver, wrt locking out interrupts, as the people who wrote them. It's probably safest to determine this empirically, by cranking up the tick speed and counting the ticks for a few hours. Beat on the system as hard as you can during this time, and see if you missed any ticks (by checking against a real clock). You should be able to nail down the maximum tick rate permissible and then decide if this is fast enough sampling for your application.

____
| ___ |
Kevin Sanders, KN6FQ | o o _/ o o | Try Boatanchors
kevin@beacons.cts.com | o o @ o o | For A Real Lift
|_____________|

1553. Info needed about digital voice scrambler

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 09:49:58 UTC
From: paek@cis.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <2rpu86INNmms@iguana.cis.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 48995
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

I'd like to receive any info about the (digital) voice scrambler.

If you know any articles, books, products, etc.,
I'd be much appreciated if you e-mail them to me.

Thanks.

---
e-mail: paek@cis.ohio-state.edu

1554. Re: Info needed about digital voice scrambler

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 14:50:05 UTC
From: exe02594@char2.vnet.net
Message-ID: <2rqfqt$h66@char2.vnet.net>
Source record: 48996
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

You aren't SUPPOSED to scramble on ham frequencies.

1555. Where is XPKAM? (Was: Re: Multi-mode TNC suggestions)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 14:57:32 UTC
From: markm@bigfoot.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994May23.145732.27057@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 48997

In article <2rkihh$omj@herald.indirect.com> gjohnson@indirect.com (Gary L. Johnson) writes:
> ...
> Gold is not the only game in town, XPCOM (twin tnc) for the PK232 (host)
> and TNC, XPKAM (host mode for KAM), and XPDUAL (PK900/DSP2232 Host),
> ACUTERM and others are also out there offering as much or more
> for a heck of a lot less!!
> ...
Is XPKAM public domain or shareware? If so, where can I get a copy via FTP? I've looked at several FTP sites and can't find it. Archie doesn't seem to know about it either. Any pointers to it will be appreciated.

Thanks & 73... Mark AA7TA

1556. Alpha-Numeric Paging Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 16:13:12 UTC
From: Chuck McMahan <IO70310@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Message-ID: <94143.121312IO70310@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 49000

Can anyone help me find a site to download or purchase cheaply
a alpha-numeric paging program for use on a msdos/modem computer and
a comercial paging system.
Any help would be greatly appreciated.
Send responses to io70310@maine.maine.edu
Thanks in Advance
Chuck McMahan

1557. Apple 2 on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 16:35:22 UTC
From: u9313001@qub.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994May23.163522.6779@newsserver.rrzn.uni-hannover.de>
Source record: 48999

I have posted this before about 1 week ago, but it did not appear to get anywhere so please forgive me if you are reading it twice.
Anyway the main point is does anyone anywhere know of any software for the apple 2 that allows it to run packet WITHOUT the use of a Super Serial Card as the are pretty hard to come by. The apple has a perfectly good Game I/O connector and I do not see why it could not be implemented to use a modem such as Baycom. I am seriously considering writing my own software if I do not find some, and I am also considering writing similar program for the Spectrum with an Interface 1 to use its' serial port and microdrives. Perfectly suited computers if you ask me, the C64 has it why can't the speccy or the Apple.

Anyway what do I know I'm only a first year university student !

Seriously though anyone with any information please contact me all replies greatlfully recieved..

Thanks in advance ....

Alan (u9313001@qub.ac.uk)
)

1558. Types of Motorola VHF radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 17:00:50 UTC
From: philkeys@olympus.net
Message-ID: <philkeys-230594090050@ptpm011.olympus.net>
Source record: 48998

--
philkeys@pt.olympus.net (Phil Keys) KB7WXQ
Software Consultant - specializing in software safety & SQA
Port Hadlock, WA 98339 (206) 379-8650
West of Puget Sound.....South of British Columbia.... 122 44.0W 48 02.0N

There have been a number of references to various types of Motorola VHF radios, e.g.
Mitrek, Micor. There appears to be a bewildering variety. I would really appreciate it
if somebody could list the various types of Motorola (and GE, RCA?) radios and their
bands. Which are easiest to convert to 2 meters?

Thanks and 73's

1559. need docs, Knight dmm kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 18:07:46 UTC
From: psaffren@cruzio.com
Message-ID: <Cq9p12.K0@cruzio.com>
Source record: 49002

I bought a knight dmm kit at a local swap meet and it's missing the instructions to put it together. Unfortunately I don't have the model # at hand but it's a small orange dmm capable of freq, capacitance measurements as well as the regular volt, ohm, current. The docs would be great, but a phone #/address for knight or its distributor would suffice.

tnx
--
(dah-dih-dah)

1560. jnosx16 - ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 18:27:51 UTC
From: taylorjh@wmvx.dnet.dupont.com
Message-ID: <taylorjh-230594142608@taylorjh.wm.dupont.com>
Source record: 49004

I understand that jnosx16 has been released and am lookin for access to the source. Can someone tell me where there is an ftp site for me to pick up the source code?

Thanks, in advance!

John
K3ZKA

John H. Taylor
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company (Inc.)

The opinions expressed are soley those of the author
and do not represent a statement by the DuPont Company

1561. Re: Where is XPKAM? (Was: Re: Multi-mode TNC suggestions)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-23 19:19:10 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <2rqvjf$ngj@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 49001

In article <1994May23.145732.27057@newsgate.sps.mot.com>, markm@bigfoot.sps.mot.com (Mark Monninger) says:
>
>Is XPKAM public domain or shareware? If so, where can I get a copy via FTP?
>I've looked at several FTP sites and can't find it. Archie doesn't seem to know
>about it either. Any pointers to it will be appreciated.
>
>Thanks & 73... Mark AA7TA

XPKAM will be released in the next couple of weeks as shareware. I will
try to FTP the program when it is ready.

It will also be available on my LL BBS

(602) 898-1058 1200->14400

Look for it by the end of the month.

73 Gary KF7XP
gjohnson@indirect.com
CIS : 74041,2317

1562. Re: Info needed about digital voice scrambler

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 00:34:14 UTC
From: kevin jessup <kevin.jessup@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Message-ID: <1994May24.003414.18499@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Source record: 49009
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

In <2rqfqt$h66@char2.vnet.net> exe02594@char2.vnet.net (exe02594) writes:

>You aren't SUPPOSED to scramble on ham frequencies.

I don't think the original post was by a ham.

Anyway, once you go digital, there are all sorts of ways to scramble.
It was not clear to me exactly what the poster wanted. Books on
how to do a simple DtoA and AtoD conversion? Books on introductory
cryptography?? How to apply a digital bit-stream to an NFM modulator?
What do you want??

As I understand Part 97, it is illegal to encrypt on the amateur
bands if the intent is to hide or obscure the content of the
information. What if one's intent is just to "study" cryptography
as applied to RF communication? ;-))

--
/`-_ kevin.jessup@mixcom.com | Vote Libertarian!
{ }/ |
\ / N9SQB, ARRL, Amateur Radio | Call 1-800-682-1776
|__*| N9SQB @ WA9POV.#MKE.WI.USA.NA | for more information.

1563. Info needed about digital voice scrambler

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 00:59:23 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <769741163snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49007

In article <2rqfqt$h66@char2.vnet.net> exe02594@char2.vnet.net writes:

>
> You aren't SUPPOSED to scramble on ham frequencies.
>
>

Another arm-chair lawyer heard from.

The request was for scrambling information, not for how to scramble
an amateur band radio.

The people you want to talk to ar MX-Com. They make a wide variety of
scrambler chips both in simple voice band inversion and multiple-band
voice inversion with band hopping. 1 800 638 5577

Most of the "secure" cordless phones now are using the same inverted
voiceband scrambler chip. I added one to my PRO-2021 scanner and can
invoke "insecure" at a flip of a switch.

Let's save to can't do and cries of foul play for when it is deserved.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Hate "Green Card Lottery"? Want to help curb ignorant crossposting on Usenet?
E-mail ckeroack@hamp.hampshire.edu for more information, or read news.groups.

1564. How to hook HT-202 to TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 01:04:11 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <769741451snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49006

In article <2r8h2n$p13@epic.truevision.com> davids@truevision.com writes:

>
> I am trying to help a friend hook his Radio Shack HT-202 to a TNC. It does
> not show the connections in his manual. Do I need to put any resistors or
> caps in any of the lines? Any help would be appreciated.
>
> -David N9PGH
> davids@truevision.com
>
>

Use the example in the TNC manual for any ICOM handheld. 2AT 3AT 4AT etc.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Hate "Green Card Lottery"? Want to help curb ignorant crossposting on Usenet?
E-mail ckeroack@hamp.hampshire.edu for more information, or read news.groups.

1565. Apple 2 on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 01:54:57 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <769744497snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49013

In article <1994May23.163522.6779@newsserver.rrzn.uni-hannover.de> u9313001@qub.ac.uk writes:

> Anyway the main point is does anyone anywhere know of any software for the
> apple 2 that allows it to run packet WITHOUT the use of a Super Serial Card as
> the are pretty hard to come by. The apple has a perfectly good Game I/O
> connector and I do not see why it could not be implemented to use a modem
> such as Baycom. I am seriously considering writing my own software if I do not
> find some, and I am also considering writing similar program for the Spectrum
> with an Interface 1 to use its' serial port and microdrives. Perfectly suited
> computers if you ask me, the C64 has it why can't the speccy or the Apple.
>

To the best of my knowledge there ain't none. (Explains the shortage!)

What you want to do is find "Poor Man's Packet" I believe it was released with the source code. (The source was available when it was first released via 73 magazine).

The source code (and a hardware reference manual) will show you how it's done.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Hate "Green Card Lottery"? Want to help curb ignorant crossposting on Usenet?
E-mail ckeroack@hamp.hampshire.edu for more information, or read news.groups.

1566. Re: GIF format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 02:39:00 UTC
From: Rocco <roccol@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <poxOeYE.roccol@delphi.com>
Source record: 49010

I just started using a Windows based program called Paint Shop Pro.
It reads .GIF,.JPG,.BMP,.RLE,.TIF & more. It also converts between
them and has a nice bevy of tools for modifying color, size, etc.
I think the file name is PSxxx.ZIP or something. It should be on
ftp.cica.indiana.edu or try Archie.

73,
Rocco
--
- -
""" Rocco in New Jersey:	"Be kind to the people you meet on the way up,
-0-0- roccol@delphi.com	because you're going to meet the same people
! Packet:	on the way down."
(w) n2exz@n2imc.nj.usa.na	-Ralph Kramden, 1956
- -

1567. Re: Anyone know "7plus", for preparing binary files for packet posti

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 02:56:00 UTC
From: Rocco <roccol@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <hozsWYA.roccol@delphi.com>
Source record: 49011

I don't remember where I got my copy but you might want to try
pc.usl.edu
world.std.com
ftp.ucsd.edu
ftp.cica.indiana.edu
or ask Archie if you have access. Good Luck. If you can't find a copy
I might be able to mail you a copy or if you have a machine I could log
into I could copy it over.
73
Rocco
--
- -
""" Rocco in New Jersey:	"Be kind to the people you meet on the way up,
-0-0- roccol@delphi.com	because you're going to meet the same people
! Packet:	on the way down."
(w) n2exz@n2imc.nj.usa.na	-Ralph Kramden, 1956
- -

1568. Re: Baycom problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 04:03:04 UTC
From: johncase3@aol.com
Message-ID: <2rru9o$bgk@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49014

In article <1994Mar23.101051.26057@ucl.ac.uk>,
donnett@anatomy.ucl.ac.uk (Jim Donnett) writes:

>I've just put together a Baycom modem.
>but nothing seems to be received.

I just recenty set up my Baycom and had several days of frustration
with not being able to receive. It turned out that I was using a
rubber duck on the HT and the signals were simply not strong enough!!
When I went to an outside antenna, no more problems!! The baycom
will not work with signals with poor s/n ratio and there doesn't seem
to be a command to force the baycom to display a poor signal as some
TNC's can do.

73's John,WB2YGF - JohnCase3@aol.com

1569. ATTENTION GATEWAY OPERATORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 04:56:49 UTC
From: destree@unr.edu
Message-ID: <CqAJ2q.46C@news.unr.edu>
Source record: 49015

*** This message pertains to operators of packet to internet gateway ***
*** systems. ***

There is a message currently circulating to all such systems from
Bill Healy (N8KHN) relating to this. Mr. Healy was operating our local
packet gateway in Reno Nevada, when it was wrongly put under the
university ham club's control. I am the chairman of the university ham
club.

Through repeated misunderstandings and problems not directly
related to the Hamgate system, Mr. Healy's system was shut down by the
ham club last week.

I wish to apologize for any problems this may have caused you.
The university is currently working on a solution to this problem, and
will have another system up shortly.

I will not be writing any follow-ups to this post, as I do not
read this newsgroup. As I am considering this matter closed, replies to
me may be returned unanswered.

Regards and 73's
Louis Destree N7XNX
Chairman, UNR Ham Club
--
Louis A. Destree University of Nevada, Reno
destree@equinox.unr.edu <> destree@equinox.bitnet Electrical Engineering
Amateur Radio: N7XNX Bike: 1980 Honda CB750C
"Help a man in trouble, and he will remember you next time he is in trouble."

1570. IM_Mac1.0b28a.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 07:31:21 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9405240731.AA26982@iggcis1.igg.tno.nl>
Source record: 49008

```
=20
Release Notes - IM/Mac 1.0=A728a

- removed flickering when dialogs show with Balloon Help enabled.

- Path in first 'From ' line can now be 256 characters.

- Changed Internet address (on1xk@iag.tno.nl).

- X-Mailer line no longer shows beta character.

- The name of the document printed is now properly set. It used to
be 'Untitled'.

- Installing System Update 3.0 did crash IM/Mac during unstuffing of
files. The temporary '.sit' file is no longer created within the
Temporary Items folder, but in the folder that IM/Mac is run from.

Sunday, May 22, 1994 - 21:07:19 UTC

Best 73's, es cuagn de Ivo, ON1XK @ ON6AR.#AN.BEL.EU [44.144.8.5]

PS (by PA2AGA)

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-immac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new IM/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to oak.oakland.edu, to t=
he
directory pub/hamradio/incoming, and to ucsd.edu, to the directory
/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. If it's not there (anymore),
then look at /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.
```

1571. Re: Baycom problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 11:11:48 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994May24.111148.27390@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 49019

JohnCase3 (johncase3@aol.com) wrote:
: In article <1994Mar23.101051.26057@ucl.ac.uk>,
: donnett@anatomy.ucl.ac.uk (Jim Donnett) writes:
:
: >I've just put together a Baycom modem.
: >but nothing seems to be received.
:
: I just recenty set up my Baycom and had several days of frustration
: with not being able to receive. It turned out that I was using a
: rubber duck on the HT and the signals were simply not strong enough!!
: 73's John,WB2YGF - JohnCase3@aol.com

If you are using a 9-to-25 pin data line adapter, use an ohm meter to determine if all pins are fed through that adapter. I had the same problem as you and found that a number of my adapters did not feed all the pins through. Once I found a 9-to-25 that worked (from my Logitech mouse), all was well.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

1572. Re:baycom problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 11:54:31 UTC
From: u9313001@qub.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994May24.115431.28513@newsserver.rrzn.uni-hannover.de>
Source record: 49020

An good way to make the baycom modem "hear" more anmd if you also suffer from a lot of rejects being sent and recieved, is to link the unused gate input in the 74HC14 chips input to ground. This makes the modem more stable. Also have you set up the recieve pot, as it does not necessarily have to be 2.7V fiddle and see. I use a baycom modem, with baycom, Gp, and Sp6 and it hears signals that don't lift the needle. Baycom program itself is not the greatest hearer, try SP6 with Tfpcx V1.10 or above (GP V1.161). Only snag is u need an EGA display or above. SP6 is very ike baycom, and if you a want a copy I'm sure I can arrang it. A lot more versatlie though.

Alan (u9313001@qub.ac.uk)

1573. Re: Apple 2 on Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 12:01:05 UTC
From: u9313001@qub.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994May24.120105.28727@newsserver.rrzn.uni-hannover.de>
Source record: 49021

Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:

: In article <1994May23.163522.6779@newsserver.rrzn.uni-hannover.de> u9313001@qub.ac.uk writes:

: > Anyway the main point is does anyone anywhere know of any software for the
: > apple 2 that allows it to run packet WITHOUT the use of a Super Serial Card as
: > the are pretty hard to come by. The apple has a perfectly good Game I/O
: > connector and I do not see why it could not be implemented to use a modem
: > such as Baycom. I am seriously considering writing my own software if I do not
: > find some, and I am also considering writing similar program for the Spectrum
: > with an Interface 1 to use its' serial port and microdrives. Perfectly suited
: > computers if you ask me, the C64 has it why can't the speccy or the Apple.
: >

: To the best of my knowledge there ain't none. (Explains the shortage!)

: What you want to do is find "Poor Man's Packet" I believe it was released
: with the source code. (The source was available when it was first released
: via 73 magazine).

: The source code (and a hardware reference manual) will show you how it's
: done.

Thanks very much, I will have a look at that software as I know
where I can get a copy, it will at least get me started.
However next question that should be in the Apple2 newsgroup is
Does anyone know where to a get a copy of the C programing language with
documentation for the Apple (pascal would do)

Thanks

Alan

1574. need docs, Knight dmm kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 12:51:44 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199405241257.FAA21550@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49016

>I bought a knight dmm kit at a local swap meet and it's missing the
>instructions to put it together. Unfortunately I don't have the model

not surprising..probably is the reason it's not put together yet...

>measurements as well as the
>regular volt, ohm, current. The docs would be great, but a phone #/address
>for knight or its distributor would suffice.

well, for Knight-kits it WAS Allied Radio before the take-over by Tandy
Corporation. Then you also say it's a DMM (not a VOM..) so that makes it
recent.

Try the local radio shack....it's a long shot, but they might be able to do
something for you.

regards,

bill wb9ivr
rockwell avionics/collins

1575. How to run TCP/IP with Baycom?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 14:41:17 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994May24.084117.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 49012

I have a PacComm Baymod-9 working nicely on AX.25. I understand that with the-correct software I can run TCP/IP. What do I need and where can I get it? A description, at a top-level, of how this all works would also be appreciated. -

---

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

1576. TNOS and NETROM help needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 15:31:22 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <2rt6ka$8i8@hermes.fundp.ac.be>
Source record: 49018

Hello,

I see there's no NETROM facilities into the TNOS compiled distribution.
I have some difficults to recompile the TNOS with BC 3.1.
I ask if someone includes the NETROM facilities into the TNOS and if
it's possible to send me the exe.

I test the TNOS on a 286 and sometimes the system hanged and stop.
I assume it's probably due to a lack of memory (only 2048 K) because
the
system stop when there are some connected features and only 12000 Bytes
free.

Could you help me to boost the memory process.

Many thanks.

Pascal.

1577. TNOS and NEWS Center help needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 15:45:41 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <2rt7f5$8mt@hermes.fundp.ac.be>
Source record: 49026

Hello again,

I need some informations about the NEWS Center included into the Normal distribution of TNOS.
I have some troubles to configure the NEWS Center. Indeed, there are some files to place into the /spool/nnews/ but I don't have any informations to write these files.
Could some one help me to find some info about these facilities offered bye the TNOS Distribution.

Pascal.

1578. Re: Alpha-Numeric Paging Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 16:26:42 UTC
From: patm@bga.com
Message-ID: <2rt9s2$mpr@giga.bga.com>
Source record: 49017

Chuck McMahan (IO70310@MAINE.MAINE.EDU) wrote:
: Can anyone help me find a site to download or purchase cheaply
: a alpha-numeric paging program for use on a msdos/modem computer and
: a comercial paging system.
: Any help would be greatly appreciated.
: Send responses to io70310@maine.maine.edu
: Thanks in Advance
: Chuck McMahan

I am not aware of share/free ware to do this but I know that any comm program can access the paging terminal. Ask the paging co for the terminal access number, just dial it as you would a BBS, etc., but in my experience the paging co's usually use 300 or 1200 bps. It will then ask for "ID=" and this is usually just the name of the paging co (e.g. MCCAW), then give the telephone no. of the pager (no area code seems to necessary) and then the message Works great for occasional use although for heavy use a dedicated program would be preferable.

Pat McGuire WA8PLR
Austin TX

1579. Re: 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 17:51:59 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2rterv$hij@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 49023

steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs) writes:
>We're getting the cart before the horse in this message thread. 9600
>packet is an IF interface; squelch control is a AF section function.

Not at all. 9600 bps as used by the K9NG et al modems is simply direct FSK; it appears at the FM radio's detector as audio with a maximum component at 4800 Hz. I suspect you mean 'detector' instead of 'IF'.

>audio at the IF is always unsquelched, and rightly so.

Yes, you'll need unsquelched audio for the demodulator in the modem. On most radios, you can pick this off the output of the detector chip. With Motorola Mitrek and Micor radios, the buffered (not NOT deemphasized) audio available on the control connector on the front of the radio works just fine!

>Further,
><anything> do to with the AF section screws 9600 transmissions up due to
>the normal pre-emphasis and de-emphasis curcuitry in the AF section.

Yes, the normal audio path for the transmitter isn't going to pass the 4800 Hz audio that is the digital signal. You need to go directly into the modulator. In the Mitrek, you can do this by shoving the modem output audio directly into the channel element - you just cut out one resistor (R515?) to isolate the channel element (which contains the modulator) and insert the audio there. There are spare pins on the control connector you can use to get the signal into the radio without having to drill any holes.

>seems that 9600 packet audio requires it's own custom de-emphasis based
>on the exact discriminator used in order to get the eye pattern right to
>the modem. Hence the difficulty of getting the IF interface right.

If you wish to be extreme, perhaps. I find that I get quite nice eye patterns by simply keeping the transmit deviation down around 2 to 2.5 kHz max so that I don't rub against the edges of the receiver IF.

>So...bottom line is...doesn't matter how fast/slow the squelch
>is...you're way on the IF side of the squelch curcuit anyway.

But that's not the point. If you are building a repeater, it is not really a bad design to use the radio's SQUELCH to control the transmitter PTT and timers. You can easily speed up the squelch - just make a few of the timing capacitors in the squelch circuit a bit smaller or remove them entirely - and the radio will key up faster than the current modem's carrier detect circuit can operate.

There is one caveat here: most squelch circuits work by using a high-pass filter to measure noise from the detector and use that to decide when a signal is quieting the receiver. You have to make sure that your squelch circuit's high-pass filter is listening well above the 4800 Hz of the 9600 bps signal, which may mean making some caps a bit smaller here and there.

>I clearly state here that this is an area for ongoing discussions, as I
>am not satisfied with the work I've done so far in 9600 packet, so any
>help/comments/objections is appreciated.

I have one point I've not yet decided upon: what to transmit during the repeater's delayed-drop ("hang") time. There isn't a simple universal answer, I suspect.

If users use K9NG modems for the repeater client stations, I have to transmit random noise during the DDO, because otherwise the user modems will detect carrier and will hold off transmissions until the repeater carrier drops. If I am using one of the better modems (G3RUH, TAPR-new) in the repeater's repeat circuits, they will NOT retransmit noise in the absence of carrier.

The best solution I've come up with was to simply have a ZERO DDO - in other words, no hang time at all. Since the repeater is a modified Mitrek, there are no moving parts, and I really can do this, at the sacrifice of some keyup delay. The trick there is to keep the TX channel element powered continuously, so that it doesn't take any time to start. The Mitrek has some power sequencing circuitry in it to ensure that the transmitter doesn't produce power until after the antenna relay has changed over; I'll have to bypass that too.

I'm still fiddling too, and I'm interested in others experiences as well.

- Brian

1580. UK TCP/IP meeting - announce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 17:59:45 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2rtfah$epn@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 49099
Cross-posted to: uk.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hi folks,
As promised a few days ago, here's the official (ahem) announcement for the forthcoming UK TCP/IP AMPR network meeting. An occasion not to be missed...

TCP/IP Network Meeting
R:940516/0722z @:G7GPA.GB7BAD.#23.GBR.EU [The AmprNIC]

;;;Emacs-fodder: -*-Text-*-

Greetings, TCP/IP-people,
After the success (even though I managed to erase the minutes) of last year's Region 4 TCP/IP meeting, it gives me pleasure to announce:

The Second U.K. TCP/IP-AMPR Network Meeting

Date: Saturday, 18th June 1994 Venue: Nottingham University
Cost: Free Open to: Anybody
(note - date is provisional, but will only change if there's a _very_ good reason, i.e. NFD, World War III :))

This meeting is being held as a forum to discuss new ideas in TCP/IP networking by radio, and to help develop a plan for developing the network and increasing connectivity to produce a working plan. Other possible topics for discussion include - software, networking under alternative systems (Linux!) and anything else that's of interest.
I've called this meeting 'UK' as last year's meeting covered more than merely Region 4 specific issues, and also because I think it would be a great idea for us all to get together for a talk and a few beers, to hopefully produce a little more cooperation between different parts of the country, which would be universally beneficial.

A few suggested topics for discussion:
- Domain naming conventions (and problems with name service)
- Mail delivery over the wide-area UK network
- Distribution of network news
- Addressing schemes (we need to sort this one out! ;-))
- Networking with Linux (and other Unix versions)
- Interchange of mail and news with the Internet at large
- Interfacing with the vanilla AX25 network, and development of a common carrier?
- Trends in TCP/IP networking as seen on the Internet (Gopher, WAIS, WWW, high-speed networking)
- The legal issues raised by the above (sigh..)

Anybody who wishes to add something to the agenda (the above are only suggestions), please get in touch with me (addresses at the end).

If anybody would like to attend (which I hope you will!), then also drop me a line so I can get a rough idea of numbers and work out which room I need to book.

Please put 'TCP/IP Meet' or similiar in mail subject lines so I know where to file it. Thanks..

73
Mike G7GPA

--
+-- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK -=- M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| Linux - Live Free Or Die! | AX25: g7gpa@g7gpa.gb7bad.#23.gbr.eu |
| Clear the laundromat! This whirl-o-matic just had a nuclear meltdown! |
+-- GAT(!B) d--- -p+ c++++(---) l++ u+ e+ m+/* s-/ n+ h-- f* !g w+ t+ r-- y* -+

1581. Re: How to hook HT-202 to TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 18:22:54 UTC
From: hellman@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <CqBKEA.3zK@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 49024

In article <769741451snx@skyld.grendel.com>, jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
>
> In article <2r8h2n$p13@epic.truevision.com> davids@truevision.com writes:
>
> > >
> > > I am trying to help a friend hook his Radio Shack HT-202 to a TNC. It does
> > > not show the connections in his manual. Do I need to put any resistors or
> > > caps in any of the lines? Any help would be appreciated.
> > >
> > > -David N9PGH
> > > davids@truevision.com
> > >
> > >
>
> Use the example in the TNC manual for any ICOM handheld. 2AT 3AT 4AT etc.
>
>
Almost! Use the example for YAESU! (The difference is the resistor value.
the HTX 202 requires 2.2KOhm.)

Shel Darack WA2UBK dara@physics.att.com

1582. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 18:37:16 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CqBL25.85r@world.std.com>
Source record: 49022

In article <1994May23.061932.641@beacons.cts.com> kevin@beacons.cts.com (Kevin Sanders) writes:
>In article <2q8erk$qdc@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:
>>
>>said that, however, there is a driver for Linux that does audio over the
>>pc speaker using a timer and some sort of PWM, and it works unless the
>>machine is busy with disk I/O or the like..... If you don't mind packet
>>loss when the machine is busy, and the machine comming to a halt when
>>packet is going on (as it does with the pc speaker), then perhaps I'm
>>wrong and it's worth a try.
>
>I experimented with a similar project; I wrote a driver which speeds up
>the system clock and samples one of those AEA fax interface units, to
>try to get HF fax running under Linux. I found that the IDE disk driver
>(at least for Linux 0.99.10 or so) disabled interrupts for long enough
>to skew my picture by 5-10% of the width each time a sync() occured :-(
>
>I did not notice any other delays besides the IDE disk. I now have
>a SCSI-based system and it may not exhibit this problem. I also heard
>that the Linux IDE driver has been improved lately and does not disable
>interrupts for as long as it used to.

Actually, many of the SCSI adapters, such as the 1542 from Adaptec, are
BUS MASTER devices. This means that the main CPU cannot get on the bus
to service interrupts at all during some periods. Bus mastering is a
desirable way to improve performance for DMA on disk controllers. Expect
to see lots more bust mastering on the newer bus achitectures.

>
>Bottom line is, you must use the timer interrupt for polling as it is
>the highest priority; and also you had better have as good (or better)
>an understanding of the behavior of every driver, wrt locking out
>interrupts, as the people who wrote them. It's probably safest to
>determine this empirically, by cranking up the tick speed and counting
>the ticks for a few hours. Beat on the system as hard as you can during
>this time, and see if you missed any ticks (by checking against a
>real clock). You should be able to nail down the maximum tick rate
>permissible and then decide if this is fast enough sampling for your
>application.

Bottom line is, a PC's main processor makes a terrible SCC controller.
the BAYCOM and PMP approaches are neat little hacks that really can
only work when you're talking about a DOS based machine that can run
without any preemption. Windows, Unix, Linux, OS/2, and most operating

systems have preemptive scheduling. Sure you can tweak them to handle the timing needed for a $50 BAYCOM modem, though you run the risk of having to spend considerably more on enough computer horsepower to hit the timing windows, and enough of your time to make it non-cost effective.

What I find odd, is that spending another $50 to get to $100 and buy a real TNC, that can handle the synchronous communications of the packets on the air, handle the HDLC framing, etc. is MUCH simpler than trying to hack a multi-threaded or multi-processing OS into being able to handle a BAYCOM modem. Sometimes the hardware solution is cheaper...

>
Dan N1JEB
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1583. Radio BBS links LL BBS ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 20:00:54 UTC
From: CATALAN@vortex.ufrgs.BR
Message-ID: <01HCQ3PFXK7M0014IV@vortex.ufrgs.br>
Source record: 49035

Hi there,

I dont know if this is the correct list for ask about the subject. Pse, forgive me if so.
I've a f6fbb+bpq BBS running and a modem port with a Zoltrix 14400 modem. The last one would be better used if a full LL BBS were activated there. I guess a software like Quickbbs or RemoteAccess as a good deal. However, for hams, the fbb would be lost thru its phone access. So, I'm curious about:

- Is there a way to get linked fbb and Quickbbs or RemoteAccess (of course, the modem would out of fbb control) ? For instance, the privilege on LL BBS would be set to hams in such way they could "go" to fbb and vice-versa. Sounds like a crazy idea?

- if the above configuration is not appropriated to the idea, what set up could I do to joins both "things"? Some time ago, I saw some headers in the radio bbs traffic with the word "PHONE", below or above another "true" line, both with the same callsign. I guess that was made automatically.

Can someone help me?
Many thanks in advance es 73's
ps: if this list is the wrong place, please, email me directly.

Luiz Catalan - PP5AQ
packet: PP5AQ@PP5AQ.SC.BRA.SA
internet: catalan@vortex.ufrgs.br

1584. Re: 70cm TEK Radio DB9 pi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 20:13:35 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqBpIo.4u7@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49027

Dick Hale (dick.hale@woodybbs.com) wrote:
: Can you tell me if the TEKK Radios have an audio modulator.. or only
: a shift line for data ?
:
The TEKK "micro" radios have a linear transmitter input with no deviation or bandwidth limiting or shaping. Your signal is coupled directly to the modulator. The receive signal comes right from the demodulator chip with no shaping. I didn't look right before I wrote this, but there are probably coupling capacitors used in both lines, limiting the ultimate low freqency response, but it passes the K9NG/G3RUH TX signals with very good fidelity.

The TEKK "mini" radio has deviation limiting, high and low pass filters in the TX path, and high frequency roll-off (3 kHz?) in the receive path. The TX signal is probably good enough (better than most radios who's PLL is modulated) for 9600, but the receiver needs to have the low-pass filter modified or bypassed - otherwise there is too little high-frequency component and a strange looking eye pattern.

: Thanks Dick,KD8GC@WA8BXN.NEOH.OH.USA.NA.EARTH.....

Sure Thing!

: --- Opus-CBCS 1.73a
: * Origin: The NE Ohio Hamshack BBS Stow,Ohio (216)686-0057 (1:157/607.0)

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1585. Re: 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 20:38:23 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqBqo0.5Ju@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49028

I'm suprised John didn't mention it - the new TAPR NETSIG mailing list is heavily involved in discussing 9600 (and faster) modem/radio issues.

Quick comment: Regarding copying beacons, and being able to connect, but not move much data, you could be seeing two things:

1) Your radio TX to RX switching time is cutting off the other station's header, giving your modem inadequate time to syncronize on the incoming data stream, or
2) You're seeing the result of a high bit-error rate.

I favor the latter, because you imply that you don't usually get connected on the first attempt - 1 or 2 retries required. The longer the packet, the higher chance of an error. A connect packet (bare AX25) is less than 20 bytes (less than 160 bits), not including pre-frame flags. A packet with 256 bytes is over 2200 bits. If you are having trouble getting less than 160 bits through error-free, you are going to have almost 14 times more trouble getting 2200 bits through without an error.

Also, as a side note, when we've done testing here on link reliability we usually are using the 'ping' feature of tcp/ip and NOS to do the testing. We run 'datagram' (unconnected) mode and usually use 200-400 byte packets. I have noticed that with two analog modems (TAPR on one end, PK-900/PK-96/TAPR/G3RUH on the other) that the best ping response I can get is about 95% through our TAPR bit-regen modem equipped 2M repeater. This is over about a 45 mile line-of-site path. Switching to a DSP-2232 will improve the ping return rate to about 98-99%. Kudoes to N4HY. Note that due to atmospherics (ducting, etc) and the fact that the repeater is at about 5000 feet we have times when the path to the repeater is poor to unusable, too. This is part of why our next generation of repeaters are at low altitude sites, mostly cell sites.

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1586. Re: AEA CP-1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 20:44:21 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqBqxy.5tD@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49029

Tom Graham (tomg@cup.hp.com) wrote:
: I have acquired an ancient(?) AEA CP-1 Computer Patch for RTTY and CW. It
: came with a cartridge for RTTY/CW and another for AMTOR, both for the
: Commodore C-64 computer. If anyone has instructions for using the AMTOR
: cartridge (I have instructions for RTTY/CW) for the C-64, and any information
: about software to use this thing on an IBMPC clone please email me or post
: to this newsgroup.

: Thanks, Tom Graham - N6WLF
: tomg@cup.hp.com

Hi Tom

Assuming that the cartridge you got for AMTOR for the C-64 is MBA-TOR, give
AEA a call. For $5.00 they'll send you a manual for it. (206) 775-7373
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1587. Re: How to hook HT-202 to TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 20:57:37 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqBrK1.6AC@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49030

Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:

: In article <2r8h2n$p13@epic.truevision.com> davids@truevision.com writes:

: >
: > I am trying to help a friend hook his Radio Shack HT-202 to a TNC. It does
: > not show the connections in his manual. Do I need to put any resistors or
: > caps in any of the lines? Any help would be appreciated.
: >
: > -David N9PGH
: > davids@truevision.com
: >
: >

: Use the example in the TNC manual for any ICOM handheld. 2AT 3AT 4AT etc.

A resistor is usually specified with a value of 22k or 30k in Icom
connection information. If this value is replaced with 2200 ohms, then the
same cable can be used with: All Icoms using seperate mic and speaker
connector, All Alinco with seperate mic and speaker connectors, all Yaesu's,
all Radio Shacks, and all Standard's.

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1588. Re: JNOS ftp Site

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 21:01:33 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqBrqM.6GE@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49031

Kevin der Kinderen (mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil) wrote:
: Where is the "official" JNOS ftp site?

: 73,
: Kevin, KJ4QF

: --
: Kevin der Kinderen mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil 703-756-1971
: Opinions voiced are my own, not my employer's.

Officially, it's in a state of transition. I suggest you subscribe to the
'nos-bbs' mailing list for latest info. Send mail to:
nos-bbs-request@hydra.carleton.ca
with text requesting you be added to the list. That's where the developers
hang their hats.

73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
----

1589. Re: jnosx16 - ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 21:05:05 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqBrwI.6Kp@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49032

John H. Taylor - K3ZKA (taylorjh@wmvx.dnet.dupont.com) wrote:
: I understand that jnosx16 has been released and am lookin for access to the
: source. Can someone tell me where there is an ftp site for me to pick up
: the source code?

The current (as of April) is jnos110c. This is after the eXperimental releases. As for an FTP site, that is in a state of flux right now. You might want to subscribe to the nos-bbs mailing list for the latest info on where it can be found. Send mail to:

nos-bbs-request@hydra.carleton.ca

with message text requesting you be added to the mail list. This is where the authors hang out.

: Thanks, in advance!

: John
: K3ZKA

: ---
: John H. Taylor
: E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company (Inc.)

: The opinions expressed are soley those of the author
: and do not represent a statement by the DuPont Company
: ---

73,

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1590. Re: Kenwood tr7400a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 21:11:25 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqBs72.6tA@eskimo.com>
Source record: 49033

stuartwh@microsoft.COM wrote:
: Has anyone here hooked up a Kenwood TR-7400A to a PK-88? I checked in the
: manual for the PK-88 and it looks like I csan use the mike connector as the
: standard 4 - pin connection given. It seems a bit generic to me and I'd like
: to confirm it before I buy a connector and create smoke. I also noticed and
: external speaker jack and a tone pad connector. Could these be used?
: 73 DE KB7UUX
: --
: Stuart Whiting stuartwh@microsoft.com
: -==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-
: "All the science I don't understand, It's just my job five days a week"

Hi Stuart,

The info is pretty generic, because unless your TR-7400 has been modified, that connector info really does apply to all Kenwood transceivers using that connector. When I was with AEA I was responsible for gathering and verifying all the radio connection info, and Kenwood was kind enough to confirm it. You could probably use the TT pad input, but with no PTT connection it probably isn't very useful. Also, that radio tends to have very poor audio characteristics for packet, primarily too much de-emphasis, as I recall. 7400's I can remember listening to roll off the high-frequency audio on receive for packet more than most TNC's can compensate for. If you have schematics you might be able to locate capacitors that can be removed or replaced with lower values to correct this.

73
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1591. Alpha-Numeric Paging Soft

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 21:30:20 UTC
From: denglet1@mary.iia.org
Message-ID: <2rtrlc$o4b@mary.iia.org>
Source record: 49034

IO>Can anyone help me find a site to download or purchase cheaply
IO>a alpha-numeric paging program for use on a msdos/modem computer and
IO>a comercial paging system.
IO>Any help would be greatly appreciated.
IO>Send responses to io70310@maine.maine.edu
IO>Thanks in Advance
IO>Chuck McMahan

Try to find an older copy of Sidekick (by Borland I think). It had an
alphanumeric pager utility in there. I don't know if there is a newer
version or whether this program is still marketed?

I had started to write a program to do this, but like many
of my programming projects, it bacame 80% done before I lost interest.
If you are interested in the program and can program in Turbo Pascal, I
could prolly get it to you.

Tom
denglet1@iia.org

* SLMR 2.1a *

1592. Re: TCP/IP freqs in Bay Area

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 23:34:37 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCqBytr.9xD@netcom.com>
Source record: 49093

Sorry to differ, but 145.71 *IS* the 9600 baud channel in the bay area, (not 145.75) A number of us (wb6w, wb6mlc, kb6ba, wa6pww) are running JNOS at 9600 baud, HORIZONTAL polarization and it works just fine. TNC/modems in use include MFJ 1270 / 1278 and also the Kantronics data engine. There are a number of other 9600 baud stations on 5.71 VERTICAL polarization including N6LDL-1 (BBS) and KJ6NN.

Some access to non-9600 stations (read 1200 baud Fm/Fm) via my 1200 baud port on 223.68MHz. You are all more than welcome to join us...

73 de Glenn wb6w@netcom.com or wb6w@n6iiu.#nocal.ca

1593. Re: 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-24 23:50:24 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCqBzK1.BKE@netcom.com>
Source record: 49092

Another issue that is of some criticality to 9600 ops is frequency netting. Most of the amateur FM radios I've looked at have carrier frequencies on the order of a few hundred Hz. My own 9600 radio is a multi-mode, so I can tune in 100Hz steps - something the usual FM radio can't easily do.

By experimenting with some of the locals, we found that a 200 Hz error between TX & RX (100Hz each) will blow the channel reliability to kingdom come. A 400Hz error will render the channel unusable.

It is not very difficult to "net" most synthesised or xtal radios,

...*BUT*...

you have to know to do it. (I haven't seen this particlar kink mentioned very often on here - so here it is again!) 73 de Glenn wb6w@netcom.com

1594. Straight Key Interface for Supermorse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 07:44:28 UTC
From: davidg@dub-fdev.dub.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994May25.074428.11036@lmpsbbs.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 49097

Does anyone have information on a simple interface to allow a straight key operate with the Supermorse CW tutor ? The interface shown in the documentation is not complete.

Thanks,

David Gilmartin

1595. Re: 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 14:11:14 UTC
From: jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
Message-ID: <jra.136.00093031@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com>
Source record: 49025

In article <2rterv$hij@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>There is one caveat here: most squelch circuits work by using a
>high-pass filter to measure noise from the detector and use that
>to decide when a signal is quieting the receiver. You have to make
>sure that your squelch circuit's high-pass filter is listening well
>above the 4800 Hz of the 9600 bps signal, which may mean making some
>caps a bit smaller here and there.

I'll have to draw up the circuit used in the D4-10 (based on the '3362 IC) --
it's very fast, and listens high enough that it works fine on 19.2 data (ie,
maximum 9600 Hz components).

>The best solution I've come up with was to simply have a ZERO DDO - in
>other words, no hang time at all. Since the repeater is a modified
>Mitrek, there are no moving parts, and I really can do this, at the
>sacrifice of some keyup delay. The trick there is to keep the TX channel
>element powered continuously, so that it doesn't take any time to start.
>The Mitrek has some power sequencing circuitry in it to ensure that the
>transmitter doesn't produce power until after the antenna relay has
>changed over; I'll have to bypass that too.

We've been running our 19.2 repeater with 0 hangtime and it works very well.
At the moment, the repeater is built out of a pair of D4-10 radios (I want to
replace at least the transmitter with a modified commercial unit ASAP, both
to get some more output power, and to free up a $350 radio for other uses).
The receiver squelch drives transmit PTT through some minimal control and
timeout circuitry. There's no delay built into the system at all.

Actually, this method of operation is necessary for us, since we're using
squelch-derived DCD on all the radios in the system -- a hangtime would render
the network useless.

Anyway, the delays introduced by running the repeater this way are pretty
minimal. On the test bench, two of the D4-10s can talk to each other directly
with a TXDelay of about 8 to 10 milliseconds (using the Ottawa PI card, which
has 1ms timer resolution). Through the repeater, a TXDelay of 20ms works
fine, so the added delay is pretty minimal.

In the real world, we work through the repeater with a TXDelay of 50ms,
because some of the stations that are driving KISS TNCs with G8BPQ seem to
have problems with shorter delays -- I don't know why.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

1596. Re: Baycom problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 14:49:19 UTC
From: u9313001@qub.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994May25.144919.15301@newsserver.rrzn.uni-hannover.de>
Source record: 49036

Baycom will work with very low signals if it is set up right. The
software isn't the best, and I recommend that you get your hands on Sp6,
Graphic Packet, or Mubay.
Anyway to make the modem a lot less deaf, link pins 11 to 7 on the
7414 Ic. This connects an used inpput of an inverter to ground, as should
be the case on all 74 series ICs.
I found this to severly improve reception of low signals and it also
cuts down on rejects sent and recieved.
Also have you setup the recieve potentiometer properly, 2.7 V is not
always the optimim value.
Fiddle with it in graduall steps and see. But do link those pins.

Alan (u9313001@qub.ac.uk)

1597. Re: HTX-404

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 15:43:20 UTC
From: Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <22a_9405281911@idn.nl>
Source record: 48944

From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze)
Date: 25 May 1994 15:43:20 GMT
Organization: Iowa Computer Aided Engineering Network, University of Iowa

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu>
mwestfal@sgi28.CSci.CSusb.EDU (Michael Westfall) writes:
>>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
>>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
>>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
>>inside the radio"..
>>
>> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
>>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
>>user's manual telling you not to do this!

>Official word from a Radio Shack VP is that the radios are *not* made
>by Icom. They are manufactured to RS's design by an unspecified Korean
>company. However, Icom battery packs of the IC2 generation will fit and
>work.

>My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it
>was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK
>to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external
>power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use
>the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an
>Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.

Unofficial word from a friend of mine who used to work at R&L Electronics
(or whatever) in the Indianapolis area is that at least the 2-meter Rad
Shack HT is manufactured by Maxon and is simply Maxon guts with the
ICOM 2AT-style speaker-mike and battery interface.

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |
--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1598. Re: HTX-404

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 15:43:20 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2rvrmo$hca@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49037

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu> mwestfal@sgi28.CSci.CSusb.EDU
(Michael Westfall) writes:
>>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
>>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
>>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
>>inside the radio"..
>>
>> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
>>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
>>user's manual telling you not to do this!

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>by Icom. They are manufactured to RS's design by an unspecified Korean
>company. However, Icom battery packs of the IC2 generation will fit and
>work.

>My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it
>was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK
>to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external
>power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use
>the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an
>Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.

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(or whatever) in the Indianapolis area is that at least the 2-meter Rad
Shack HT is manufactured by Maxon and is simply Maxon guts with the
ICOM 2AT-style speaker-mike and battery interface.

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |

1599. Re: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 15:47:00 UTC
From: Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <22b_9405281911@idn.nl>
Source record: 48950

From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze)
Date: 25 May 1994 15:47:00 GMT
Organization: Iowa Computer Aided Engineering Network, University of Iowa

Kevin Krueger <krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu> writes:

>> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

>A "typical" modem cable will not work correctly with HostMaster for the
>Macintosh. Most "High Speed" modem cables will work ok. Kantronics
>Host Mode uses hardware handshaking.

>I've used a Radio Shack RS232 Jumper Box to convert Apple 1200 baud
>modem cables to work with HostMaster. I can give you the wiring
>diagram if you need it.

>BTW, I wrote (and support) HostMaster for the Macintosh for Kantronics.

>73,
>Kevin, N0IOS
>krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu

Way I have my TNC hooked to my Mac is thisaway...I use a high-speed modem
cable from my Mac to a switch box (8-pin DIN -> EIA-232 connector) and
from there have two EIA-232 cables going out, one to my Modem and one to
my TNC. Be warned, though...use SHIELDED cables all the way through.

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |
--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1600. Re: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 15:47:00 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2rvrtk$hcr@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49038

Kevin Krueger <krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu> writes:

>> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

>A "typical" modem cable will not work correctly with HostMaster for the
>Macintosh. Most "High Speed" modem cables will work ok. Kantronics
>Host Mode uses hardware handshaking.

>I've used a Radio Shack RS232 Jumper Box to convert Apple 1200 baud
>modem cables to work with HostMaster. I can give you the wiring
>diagram if you need it.

>BTW, I wrote (and support) HostMaster for the Macintosh for Kantronics.

>73,
>Kevin, N0IOS
>krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu

Way I have my TNC hooked to my Mac is thisaway...I use a high-speed modem
cable from my Mac to a switch box (8-pin DIN -> EIA-232 connector) and
from there have two EIA-232 cables going out, one to my Modem and one to
my TNC. Be warned, though...use SHIELDED cables all the way through.

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |

1601. SoundBlaster ASP and Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 16:09:25 UTC
From: Thomas.Landmann@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <21b_9405281911@idn.nl>
Source record: 48941

From: landmann@myhost.subdomain.domain (Thomas Landmann)
Date: 25 May 1994 16:09:25 GMT
Organization: DoIT - University of Wisconsin - Madison

Some time ago, a fellow posted that he had received the Creative Labs SoundBlaster ASP developer's kit, and was going to undertake writing a packet TNC in software, using the sound card hardware.

I can't find the original message, but am quite interested in the status of this project.

In addition, I'm interested in work to make a PC with sound card into a nice simplex repeater controller. The possibility of linking two such systems via the Internet is interesting.

73, Tom Landmann N9UDL

=+=
Thomas Landmann E-mail: landmann@facstaff.wisc.edu
DoIT Network Systems Technology Compuserve: 76020,2055
1210 W Dayton Street, Rm 4220 AX.25: N9UDL @ WD9ESU.#SCWI.WI.NOAM
Office: 608.263.1650 Home: 608.277.1115
=+=
----------> Use Linux, and get rid of those Messy-DOS Blues! <-----------
--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Thomas.Landmann@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1602. SoundBlaster ASP and Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 16:09:25 UTC
From: landmann@myhost.subdomain.domain
Message-ID: <2rvt7l$4c0@news.doit.wisc.edu>
Source record: 49039

Some time ago, a fellow posted that he had received the Creative Labs SoundBlaster ASP developer's kit, and was going to undertake writing a packet TNC in software, using the sound card hardware.

I can't find the original message, but am quite interested in the status of this project.

In addition, I'm interested in work to make a PC with sound card into a nice simplex repeater controller. The possibility of linking two such systems via the Internet is interesting.

73, Tom Landmann N9UDL

=+=
Thomas Landmann E-mail: landmann@facstaff.wisc.edu
DoIT Network Systems Technology Compuserve: 76020,2055
1210 W Dayton Street, Rm 4220 AX.25: N9UDL @ WD9ESU.#SCWI.WI.NOAM
Office: 608.263.1650 Home: 608.277.1115
=+=
----------> Use Linux, and get rid of those Messy-DOS Blues! <-----------

1603. Packet radio inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 17:40:24 UTC
From: verdant@twain.ucs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <2s02i8$b1k@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 49094
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello,

My organization will be buying some telecommunications soon, and one of
the options we would like to examine is setting up a packet radio link.

Here is the situation: Our campus operates on a digital phone system,
and the people who run the digital phones are very stingy about giving
out analog lines. We would like to have an analog line to set up a fax
modem. Barring this we would have to spend about $350 extra to get
something called a Terminal Adaptor Unit installed, and that would give us
9600 BAUD connection to the local computer network on a separate data line,
but no fax capability. (Not to mention the phone itself costs around $200)

The idea occurred to us to use a packet radio to link to a volunteered
data-line. They undergrads are given free digital datalines in the dorms,
and we may have a member off campus, even better, willing to install an
analog line and set up our computer's fax modem there. This would be
cheaper and preferable. We may even be interested in a second radio
which would send/receive voice calls on an off-campus phone, but we would
probably like to scramble the signal.

Any suggestions? Assume we will not be able to put up an outdoor antenna(sp?)
Also, we would like something more or less pre-packaged and simple. Assume
a budget of $300 for the packet radio and $200 for the voice radio. I am
clueless as to how much these things generally cost.

Thanks for any help.

Brian

--
The University of Massachusetts at Amherst | _________,^-.
Cannabis Reform Coalition (|) ,>
S.A.O. Box #2 \|/ {
415 Student Union Building `-^-' ?)
UMASS, Amherst MA 01003 verdant@twain.ucs.umass.edu |___________ `--~ ;
_,-__/
* To find out about our on-line library, mail a message with the
* pattern "{{{readme}}}" contained IN THE SUBJECT LINE.
* You will be mailed instructions; your message will be otherwise ignored

1604. 9600 baud observations...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 18:14:25 UTC
From: ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <79731@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 49130

We are in the process of putting 9600 baud links online here in Utah
(as well as 56kbaud and 1.5 Mbaud) and I had the pleasure of hacking at
some radios and TNC's, trying to make them work at 9600 baud.

UUGATE (the University of Utah Amateur Radio Club Gateway) uses a MoCom 35
for its 9600 baud port. Originally, this radio was incredibly awful for
9600 baud use owing to its non-flat and narrow IF responses (approx 11 KHz
wide with >8db ripple) and its receiver had to be modified extensively. I
wrote about this a month or two ago. Once modified, it now works extremely
well, having an 18KHz wide bandpass and being very forgiving to off-frequency
transmitters. Something at 3 KHz deviation 2 KHz off frequency isn't a problem.
Its TX>RX recovery is about 5ms average and its RX>TX time is about 12ms.

The local entity working to improve the local network acquired a lot of GE
Mastr Exec II's (same guts as MVP's, etc, mostly). These were standard
low-split (406-420 MHz) radios (just what we needed since our link and user
frequencies are in the 420-431 MHz range...) Again, the receivers in these
radios were incredibly awful. They were 11 KHz wide or so and refused to
go wider. We ended up removing 2 of the xtal filters in the IF and reshuffling
the remaining two. This yielded a radio that works well, but is unuseable
if you have to worry about adjacent channels. Not a problem for us, since
the packet is very far from any adjacent channels. As long as there isn't
any very strong adjacent-adjacent channels, these will work fine. Also, som
e simple TX modification was done to allow modulation, as well as some removal
of some capacitors in the sequencing circuits to speed TX<>RX turnaround. Oh,
that capacitor on the wiper of the RX audio pot on the discriminator need to be
increased to at least 4.7uf, OR ELSE!!! I'd be happy to post what exactly
was done.

One final note about the GE's: If yours are like ours, if you plan to use
them as a repeater where there are likely close adjacent channels, I'd simply
re-do the current IF (11.2 MHz) using 16-18 KHz wide 2-pole 10.7 MHz xtal filter
s, remembering to order the receive xtal appropriately. Again, as they came,
they were AWFUL!!!

Concerning the 9600 baud modem DCD's, its been my observation that some
TNC firmware will happily ignore the DCD as far as receiving packets goes.
You can copy all of the packets you want with NO DCD indication at all. I
had a version of firmware years ago that was this way (I discovered this by
accident when testing the TNC in an analog loopback configuration) Whether
or not the current crop of TNC firmwares is this way or not, I don't know.
The DCD *is* observed on HDX transmit, though... I'm not sure how/if this
applies to the 9k6 modems...

I'd like some comment on the TAPR and (apparently) MFJ firmware KISS modes.
With both, I've observed that after some time (5-10 minutes, maybe) the TNC

seems to reset, losing current timing parameters like TXDELAY, SLOTTIME, etc. This is REALLY annoying at 9600 baud, since the default parameters are 1200 baud-oriented... Any comments?

As for 9600 baud repeaters, the TAPR 9600 baud modem's regenerative repeater kit is recommended. It actually has a propagation delay in it, owing to a elastic FIFO. That is, if you were to key the repeater the instant a signal was heard, there is still time before the received bits come back out the other side (FIFO, descrambler/scrambler, etc.)

One final note: Remember that if you are running KISS to a TNC, your TXDELAY is not as simple as it may seem. Remember that when a packet is to be transmitted, it must be KISSed from the computer to the TNC. If you wer xxx are running 9600 baud KISS to a 9600 baud TNC (and I would STRONGLY recommend that you DON'T!!! Go to at LEAST 19200 baud for the KISS baud rate!!!) it takes at least as long to send the packet to the TNC as it does for it to be sent over the air. Most of the time, that extra delay must be considered in part of the overall TXDELAY. Thus, if you were running, say, a 70ms TXDELAY, and the radio at the other end had a turnaround of about 100ms (which seems to be about what the unmodifed Yaesu FT-736 has...) since it takes 100 or so ms to KISS the packet the the TNC, everything is fine. However, if you were to run something that did NOT KISS the TNC (i.e. in native AX.25, a PI2 card, or a P10 or DataEngine) then you have a TRUE 70ms TXDELAY and the exchange fails to work, noteably in the ACK-next packet sent exchange. This exact thing happend to a local user, so beware...

<Clint>
[sysop, uugate]

1605. Motorola GPS engine purchase information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 18:20:41 UTC
From: bonomo@specxn.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <243_9405281911@idn.nl>
Source record: 48949

From: bonomo@specxn.enet.dec.com ()
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 18:20:41 GMT

Greetings, one and all!

This message is ASCII text, formatted as <CR> at =<78 characters, tabs at +8.

Have finally received "everything" which I will obtain from Motorola and Trimble, and the order requests have dwindled to a minimum, I have attached the specifications and pricing below.

In a nutshell, the Motorola unit is better in every way, excepting three factors. The Trimble unit:

1) is about 1/8" smaller in width and height,
2) is about .6 ounce lighter,
3) consumes less power in standby, quoted as ~2uA nominal, versus the Motorola's stated maximum of 60uA.

Other than that, the Motorola VP Oncore engine is superior in all ways, including price. The recommendation, from my perspective, is to choose the Motorola unit, but your choice may vary. The above factors, in which the Trimble unit is superior, may be significant ones for you.

I have had requests from 375 individuals, from nine countries, for over 435 units. All this is, of course, based on a "$150" purchase price, which is not available.

Understanding this, it seems best if there is a "standard" configuration which is ordered, as the pricing given is for quantities of 100 and greater. If 100+ want the options, we'll order those, too. Remember, all prices are for 100+ units per item. In other words, if 25 units are wanted with the LNA option, the pricing for that LNA option will be be somewhat higher than the figure quoted below, and I'm not sure if Motorola can (or will) handle one-sie, two-sies and get it right.

****
The recommended "standard" configuration:

Item Price / each (includes Colorado State sales tax)

VP Oncore engine $268
Active Antenna $ 70
Cable to antenna $ 22

Total "standard" $360

****

Options to be considered:

LNA $ 16
battery $ 11

Shipping within the continental U.S., via 2nd day service, will run $10. This includes a box, packing foam and shipping charges. This figure is good for up to ten units.

Those interested in this group purchase should remit monies to the name and address below. Please send non-cash such as personal checks, money orders or the like, as it allows records to be kept much more easily. If less than 100 orders are placed, the checks/money orders will be destroyed, rather than incurring the cost of returning up to 100 of them. Alternately, if you want your check returned in the event of an insufficient number of units ordered, add a dollar bill to cover the cost of an envelope, stamp and my or my wife's writer's cramp which will inevitably result. If the order threshold is reached and an order is placed with Motorola, the $1 will be returned to you with your order. Please include a very complete address to which the order may be sent. Include your current Internet address and telephone number(s) where you may be reached, as well. I've experienced several Inet addresses which have bounced, by the way, so if you didn't receive a response from me directly, it was attempted.

Send orders to:

Thomas A. Bonomo
8147D Summerset Drive
Colorado Springs, Co. 80920.6123

I can be reached, and have been by several individuals, at:

Telephone: (719)593.9883 Home (evenings, weekends)
(719)592.5105 Office (weekdays)
Internet: tom.bonomo@cxo.mts.dec.com

This message will be posted to the newsgroups, as well.

Thanks for your patience as I've gathered information and responded to each of your requests.

Regards,

Tommy

Specifications and pricing information follows.

/\

/\

Motorola VP ONCORE SPECIFICATION DATA SHEET

Receiver Architecture
---
o 6 channel
o L1 1575.42 MHz
o C/A code (1.023 Mhz chip rate)
o Code plus carrier tracking (carrier aided tracking)

Tracking Capability
---
o 6 satellite vehicles simultaneously

Dynamics
---
o Velocity: 1000 m/s when altitude less than 18 km
o Altitude: 18 km for velocities greater than 514 m/s
o Accelleration: 4 g

Antenna
---
o accepts active and passive antennas

Acquisition Time

(TTFF = Time To First Fix)
o 22 sec. typical TTFF (with current almanac, position, time and ephemeris)
o 48 sec. typical TTFF (with current almanac, position and time)
o 2.5 seconds typical re-acquire

Accuracy
---
o Position: less than 25 meters, SEP (without SA).
DoD may invoke Selective Availability (SA), potentially degrading accuracy to 100 meters (2 dRMS)

DATUMs
---
o 49 std. datums, 2 user defined, default WGS-84

Signal Level
---
o TTL

Output Messages
---
o Latitude, longitude, height, velocity, heading, satellite tracking status (Motorola Binary Protocol)
o NMEA-0183 Version 2.00 (GGA, RMC, GLL, GSA)
o LORAN emulation mode
o Software selectable

Operating voltage
---
o 4.75 - 5.25 VDC, 50 mVp-p ripple

Operating current
----
o 230 mA typical @5V, 275 mA max at 5.25V

Standby voltage
----
o 2.5 - 5.0 VDC

Standby current
----
o 60 ua max

Dimensions
----
o 2.00" x 3.25" x .64" (50.80mm x 82.55mm x 16.26mm)

Weight
------
o 1.9 oz. (53.9g)

Connectors
----
o Digital: 10 pin (2 x 5) header on .100" centers
o RF: right angle OSX (sub-miniature snap-on)

Operating Temperature
----
o -30 - +85 degrees C (without on-board battery)
o -20 - +60 degrees C (with on-board battery)

Storage Temperature
----
o -30 - +85 degrees C (without on-board battery)
o -20 - +60 degrees C (with on-board battery)

Humidity
----
o 95% RH, non-condensing

Vibration
----
o 7.7 g, random (survivability)

MTBF
----
o >61,000 hours (estimated)

Optional features
----
o Lithium battery
o Low Noise Amplifier
o Real Time Clock

Pricing (includes Colorado state sales tax)

VP Oncore engine $268
Active Antenna $ 70
Cable to antenna $ 22
Low Noise Amp $ 16
Lithium Battery $ 11

Development Software
1st option $270
includes:
Raw code phase,
disc data,
smooth sat time,
carrier phase

2nd option $215
includes:
above without
carrier phase

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/\

Specifications for Trimble SVeeSix GPS engine

Model: SVeeSix-CM2

General

L1 Frequency, C/A code (SPS), 6 channel, continuous tracking receiver

Update Rate

NMEA - 1Hz

Accuracy

Position: 25m without SA
Velocity: 0.1m/s without SA
Time: 1 us (nom)

DGPS Accuracy

Position: 2m to 5m (2 sigma)
Velocity: 0.1m/s
Time: 1 us (nom)

Acquisition (typ)

Cold Start: 2 to 5 minutes
Warm Start: 50 sec with time upload
Hot start: 30 sec with time upload

Reaquisition

<2 sec

Dynamics

Velocity: 500 m/sec max
Acceleration: 4g
Jerk: 20m/sec^3

Environmental Specs.

Operating temp: -10C to +60C
Storage temp: -55C to +100C
Vibration: 0.008g^2/Hz 5Hz to 20Hz
0.05g^2/Hz 20Hz to 100Hz
-3dB/octave 100Hz to 900Hz

Operating Humidity: 5% to 95% RH non-condensing @+60C
Altitude: -400m to +18000m

Physical Characteristics

Dimensions: 3.25" x 1.83" x 0.58"
Weight: 1.3 oz. (36.4g)
Connectors: RF: SMB, I/O: 8 pin (2x4), 2mm header

Technical Specifications

Prime power: +5Vdc (-3% to +5%)
Power consumption: 280 ma, 1.40 watts
Backup power: +3 to +5 Vdc
Backup consumption: 1 uA @3V and +25C (nom)
Serial port/1PPS: CMOS TTL
Protocol options: TSIP @9600 baud, 8-O-1
NMEA 0183 v2.0 @4800 baud, 8-N-1
TAIP @4800 baud, 8-N-1

NMEA messages: Standard: GGA,VTG
Optional: GGA,GLL,VTG,ZDA,GSA,GSV,RMC

Pricing (includes Colorado state tax)

SVeeSix CM2, DGPS capable $321
Antenna (includes cable) $118

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| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: bonomo@specxn.enet.dec.com
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1606. Motorola GPS engine purchase information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 18:20:41 UTC
From: bonomo@specxn.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1994May25.182041.12615@nntpd2.cxo.dec.com>
Source record: 49096

Greetings, one and all!

This message is ASCII text, formatted as <CR> at =<78 characters, tabs at +8.

Have finally received "everything" which I will obtain from Motorola and Trimble, and the order requests have dwindled to a minimum, I have attached the specifications and pricing below.

In a nutshell, the Motorola unit is better in every way, excepting three factors. The Trimble unit:

1) is about 1/8" smaller in width and height,
2) is about .6 ounce lighter,
3) consumes less power in standby, quoted as ~2uA nominal, versus the Motorola's stated maximum of 60uA.

Other than that, the Motorola VP Oncore engine is superior in all ways, including price. The recommendation, from my perspective, is to choose the Motorola unit, but your choice may vary. The above factors, in which the Trimble unit is superior, may be significant ones for you.

I have had requests from 375 individuals, from nine countries, for over 435 units. All this is, of course, based on a "$150" purchase price, which is not available.

Understanding this, it seems best if there is a "standard" configuration which is ordered, as the pricing given is for quantities of 100 and greater. If 100+ want the options, we'll order those, too. Remember, all prices are for 100+ units per item. In other words, if 25 units are wanted with the LNA option, the pricing for that LNA option will be be somewhat higher than the figure quoted below, and I'm not sure if Motorola can (or will) handle one-sie, two-sies and get it right.

****
The recommended "standard" configuration:

Item Price / each (includes Colorado State sales tax)

VP Oncore engine $268
Active Antenna $ 70
Cable to antenna $ 22

Total "standard" $360

****

Options to be considered:

LNA $ 16
battery $ 11

Shipping within the continental U.S., via 2nd day service, will run $10. This includes a box, packing foam and shipping charges. This figure is good for up to ten units.

Those interested in this group purchase should remit monies to the name and address below. Please send non-cash such as personal checks, money orders or the like, as it allows records to be kept much more easily. If less than 100 orders are placed, the checks/money orders will be destroyed, rather than incurring the cost of returning up to 100 of them. Alternately, if you want your check returned in the event of an insufficient number of units ordered, add a dollar bill to cover the cost of an envelope, stamp and my or my wife's writer's cramp which will inevitably result. If the order threshold is reached and an order is placed with Motorola, the $1 will be returned to you with your order. Please include a very complete address to which the order may be sent. Include your current Internet address and telephone number(s) where you may be reached, as well. I've experienced several Inet addresses which have bounced, by the way, so if you didn't receive a response from me directly, it was attempted.

Send orders to:

Thomas A. Bonomo
8147D Summerset Drive
Colorado Springs, Co. 80920.6123

I can be reached, and have been by several individuals, at:

Telephone: (719)593.9883 Home (evenings, weekends)
(719)592.5105 Office (weekdays)
Internet: tom.bonomo@cxo.mts.dec.com

This message will be posted to the newsgroups, as well.

Thanks for your patience as I've gathered information and responded to each of your requests.

Regards,

Tommy

Specifications and pricing information follows.

/\

/\

Motorola VP ONCORE SPECIFICATION DATA SHEET

Receiver Architecture
----
o 6 channel

o L1 1575.42 MHz
o C/A code (1.023 Mhz chip rate)
o Code plus carrier tracking (carrier aided tracking)

Tracking Capability
---
o 6 satellite vehicles simultaneously

Dynamics
---
o Velocity: 1000 m/s when altitude less than 18 km
o Altitude: 18 km for velocities greater than 514 m/s
o Accelleration: 4 g

Antenna
---
o accepts active and passive antennas

Acquisition Time

(TTFF = Time To First Fix)
o 22 sec. typical TTFF (with current almanac, position, time and ephemeris)
o 48 sec. typical TTFF (with current almanac, position and time)
o 2.5 seconds typical re-acquire

Accuracy
---
o Position: less than 25 meters, SEP (without SA).
DoD may invoke Selective Availability (SA), potentially degrading accuracy to 100 meters (2 dRMS)

DATUMs
---
o 49 std. datums, 2 user defined, default WGS-84

Signal Level
---
o TTL

Output Messages
---
o Latitude, longitude, height, velocity, heading, satellite tracking status (Motorola Binary Protocol)
o NMEA-0183 Version 2.00 (GGA, RMC, GLL, GSA)
o LORAN emulation mode
o Software selectable

Operating voltage
---
o 4.75 - 5.25 VDC, 50 mVp-p ripple

Operating current
----
o 230 mA typical @5V, 275 mA max at 5.25V

Standby voltage
----
o 2.5 - 5.0 VDC

Standby current
----
o 60 ua max

Dimensions
----
o 2.00" x 3.25" x .64" (50.80mm x 82.55mm x 16.26mm)

Weight
------
o 1.9 oz. (53.9g)

Connectors
----
o Digital: 10 pin (2 x 5) header on .100" centers
o RF: right angle OSX (sub-miniature snap-on)

Operating Temperature
----
o -30 - +85 degrees C (without on-board battery)
o -20 - +60 degrees C (with on-board battery)

Storage Temperature
----
o -30 - +85 degrees C (without on-board battery)
o -20 - +60 degrees C (with on-board battery)

Humidity
----
o 95% RH, non-condensing

Vibration
----
o 7.7 g, random (survivability)

MTBF
----
o >61,000 hours (estimated)

Optional features
----
o Lithium battery
o Low Noise Amplifier
o Real Time Clock

Pricing (includes Colorado state sales tax)

VP Oncore engine $268
Active Antenna $ 70
Cable to antenna $ 22
Low Noise Amp $ 16
Lithium Battery $ 11

Development Software
1st option $270
includes:
Raw code phase,
disc data,
smooth sat time,
carrier phase

2nd option $215
includes:
above without
carrier phase

/\

/\

Specifications for Trimble SVeeSix GPS engine

Model: SVeeSix-CM2

General

L1 Frequency, C/A code (SPS), 6 channel, continuous tracking receiver

Update Rate

NMEA - 1Hz

Accuracy

Position: 25m without SA
Velocity: 0.1m/s without SA
Time: 1 us (nom)

DGPS Accuracy

Position: 2m to 5m (2 sigma)
Velocity: 0.1m/s
Time: 1 us (nom)

Acquisition (typ)

Cold Start: 2 to 5 minutes
Warm Start: 50 sec with time upload
Hot start: 30 sec with time upload

Reaquisition

<2 sec

Dynamics

Velocity: 500 m/sec max
Acceleration: 4g
Jerk: 20m/sec^3

Environmental Specs.

Operating temp: -10C to +60C
Storage temp: -55C to +100C
Vibration: 0.008g^2/Hz 5Hz to 20Hz
0.05g^2/Hz 20Hz to 100Hz
-3dB/octave 100Hz to 900Hz

Operating Humidity: 5% to 95% RH non-condensing @+60C
Altitude: -400m to +18000m

Physical Characteristics

Dimensions: 3.25" x 1.83" x 0.58"
Weight: 1.3 oz. (36.4g)
Connectors: RF: SMB, I/O: 8 pin (2x4), 2mm header

Technical Specifications

Prime power: +5Vdc (-3% to +5%)
Power consumption: 280 ma, 1.40 watts
Backup power: +3 to +5 Vdc
Backup consumption: 1 uA @3V and +25C (nom)
Serial port/1PPS: CMOS TTL
Protocol options: TSIP @9600 baud, 8-O-1
NMEA 0183 v2.0 @4800 baud, 8-N-1
TAIP @4800 baud, 8-N-1

NMEA messages: Standard: GGA,VTG
Optional: GGA,GLL,VTG,ZDA,GSA,GSV,RMC

Pricing (includes Colorado state tax)

SVeeSix CM2, DGPS capable $321
Antenna (includes cable) $118

/\

1607. Attitude problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 19:21:16 UTC
From: jcaradim@gr.oracle.COM
Message-ID: <9405251921.AA16705@GRSEQ1.gr.oracle.com>
Source record: 49110

Hi folks,

Louis A. Destree (N7XNX) wrote in the Issue 160

>> I will not be writing any follow-ups to this post, as I do not read this
newsgroup. As I am considering this matter closed, replies to me may be
returned unanswered.

Wow, don't you just love this person's attitude!

Not only he posts a message to a list he doesn't follow, not only he decides
that the matter is closed, but he will not even bother to reply to messages
send to him.

I am fairly new to the net, but I bet you that Netiquette should mention
something about this kind of behaviour!

Best 73 de John (SV1CEC)

+---+
John Caradimas	email: sv1cec@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr (home)
P.O.Box 31689	jcaradim@gr.oracle.com (office)
Athens 100-35 GREECE	tel. : +(301)-6451541 (h) +(301)-8831511 (o)
+---+

| DISCLAIMER : For all these, you can only blame me, nobody else! |
+---+

1608. Re: How to run TCP/IP with Baycom?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 21:01:40 UTC
From: Luiz.Fernando.Bier.Melgarejo@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <25a_9405281911@idn.nl>
Source record: 48945

From: fernando@edugraf.ufsc.BR (Luiz Fernando Bier Melgarejo)
Date: 25 May 94 21:01:40 GMT
Organization: ucsd usenet gateway

>Date: 24 May 94 08:41:17 CST
>From:
eng.iac.honeywell.com!The-Star.honeywell.com!centurio.mavd.honeywell.com!sky
ler.mavd.honeywell.com!estey@uunet.uu.net
>
>I have a PacComm Baymod-9 working nicely on AX.25. I understand that with
> the-correct software I can run TCP/IP. What do I need and where can I get
>it? A description, at a top-level, of how this all works would also be
>appreciated. -
>_____
>Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
>Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
> | Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
>Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
> FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
> Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
>The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!
>
>------------------------------

IMHO, the best way to start is to run Wnos...
We maintain an anonymous FTP server to it:

FTP.edugraf.ufsc.br

There you'll find the most common Wnos flavours:

Wnos4a8, Wnos4a9, Wnos4a9p, Wnos5, Wnosbeta0

To get in touch with the guys that use Wnos& Baycom, subscribe
the Wnos discussion list. Send a mail to:

ListProc@edugraf.ufsc.br

with content:

SUBSCRIBE WNOS-L <your name>

73!

Fernando

fernando@edugraf.ufsc.br or: pu5dkv@edugraf-bbs.ampr.org

--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Luiz.Fernando.Bier.Melgarejo@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1609. Re: How to run TCP/IP with Baycom?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 21:01:40 UTC
From: fernando@edugraf.ufsc.BR
Message-ID: <9405251901.AB03489@ijurere.ufsc.br>
Source record: 49091

>Date: 24 May 94 08:41:17 CST
>From:
eng.iac.honeywell.com!The-Star.honeywell.com!centurio.mavd.honeywell.com!sky
ler.mavd.honeywell.com!estey@uunet.uu.net
>
>I have a PacComm Baymod-9 working nicely on AX.25. I understand that with
> the-correct software I can run TCP/IP. What do I need and where can I get
>it? A description, at a top-level, of how this all works would also be
>appreciated. -
>_____
>Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
>Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
> | Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
>Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
> FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
> Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
>The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!
>
>------------------------------

IMHO, the best way to start is to run Wnos...
We maintain an anonymous FTP server to it:

FTP.edugraf.ufsc.br

There you'll find the most common Wnos flavours:

Wnos4a8, Wnos4a9, Wnos4a9p, Wnos5, Wnosbeta0

To get in touch with the guys that use Wnos& Baycom, subscribe
the Wnos discussion list. Send a mail to:

ListProc@edugraf.ufsc.br

with content:

SUBSCRIBE WNOS-L <your name>

73!

Fernando

fernando@edugraf.ufsc.br or: pu5dkv@edugraf-bbs.ampr.org

1610. >9600 bps packet (was: Re: 9600 bps radio modems)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-25 22:03:39 UTC
From: val@cs.weber.edu
Message-ID: <2s0hvr$mko@u.cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 49101

In article <CqBqo0.5Ju@eskimo.com> rdonnell@eskimo.com (Bob Donnell) writes:
>I'm suprised John didn't mention it - the new TAPR NETSIG mailing list is
>heavily involved in discussing 9600 (and faster) modem/radio issues.

How do I read this mailing list? Is it a packet-only mailing list, or
is it available to Internet users?

I'm especially interested right now because there is a local group of
amateur radio operators (including me) who want to go to multi-megabit
per second rates. We've been investigating the AT&T (NCR) WaveLAN cards.
They go 2 Mbps and are spread-spectrum. Since they are FCC Part 15
devices, there is no license required and no restrictions on content.
Equipment covered under this can be up to 1 watt, but these cards only to
1/4 watt. With appropriate Yagi antennas, we figure that we can make the
distance. We'd prefer hacking the transmitters up in power output though.

We've also heard a rumor that there is a fairly easy way to do 10Mbps
on 10 GHz.

Any pointers to this information on the Internet would be appreciated.

--
|================= #include <stddisclaimer.h> ================/// KB7VBF/P11 =|
| "AMIGA: The computer for the creative mind" (tm) Commodore /// Weber State |
| "Macintosh: The computer for the rest of us"(tm) Apple \\\/// University |
|== "I think, therefore I AMiga" -- val@csulx.weber.edu ==\///= Ogden UT USA =|

1611. NEED: 7PSEND & 7PSTPK ftp site ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 00:41:32 UTC
From: gerca@lysator.liu.se
Message-ID: <2s0r7s$ple@newsy.ifm.liu.se>
Source record: 49124

Does anybody know an ftp site for the 7PLUS utility programs
7PLUSTPK and 7PLUS SEND for TPK ?

An archie search returns nothing.

73 and thank you in advance,

Gert E B Carlsson
SM5LWC
E-mail: gerca@lysator.liu.se

1612. Undeliverable RFC822 mail: returning to sender

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 00:59:52 UTC
From: PMDF.Mail.Server@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <24d_9405281911@idn.nl>
Source record: 48943

```
From: postmaster@sedalia.sinet.slb.COM (PMDF Mail Server)
Date: 26 May 94 00:59:52 GMT
Organization: ucsd usenet gateway

--Boundary (ID HgQZVRe6auSmH4rT46VGXQ)

Your message could not be delivered to:

HUTIN@ASL

Your message has been enqueued and undeliverable for 96 hours.
No further attempts will be made to deliver your messsage.

--Boundary (ID HgQZVRe6auSmH4rT46VGXQ)
Content-type: MESSAGE/RFC822

Received: from DECNET-MAIL (MBA3035) by sinet.slb.com (PMDF V4.2-12 #5530) id
<01HCLRFHEB0G00BOV0@sinet.slb.com>; Sat, 21 May 1994 14:26:13 MST
Date: Sat, 21 May 1994 14:26:12 -0700 (MST)
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #156
To: HUTIN@ASL
Message-id: <01HCLRFHH93M00BOV0@sinet.slb.com>
X-Envelope-to: HUTIN@ASL
X-VMS-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 21 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 156

Today's Topics:
9600 bps radio modems
AEA CP-1
Anybody use Mathcad?
Baycom circuit? (2 msgs)
CISCO Router to Gracilis PackeTen
Don't miss May issue of QEX
ftp site to get "graphic packet" (w/ 7plus) with English doc's?
HTX-404
Kenwood tr7400a
Multi-mode TNC suggestions (2 msgs)
PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
what freq to receive weather fax ?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.
```

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 20 May 94 15:18:31 GMT
From: ncrgw2.ncr.com!ncrhub2!ranger!cn2935.DaytonOH.NCR.COM!jra@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 9600 bps radio modems
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2rdtrb$jvc@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
writes:

>I'm disgusted with the performance of the carrier detect circuits in
>the three popular 9600 bps radio modems used by amateurs - the K9NG,
>G3RUH, and new TAPR modems.

[good discussion deleted]

>I'd really like to come up with some sort of better DCD - and it
>wouldn't hurt if it had better data recovery performance as well.

>Sure, the right answer is DSP. N4HY will tell you that, and I agree.
>But short of that, is there some approach that'll help?

>(Being compatable with the scrambled direct FSK that the current modems
>use would be a plus, but isn't required.)

What's wrong with using a squelch-derived DCD? It's possible to make a
squelch that's fast and reliable -- in the Kantronics D4-10, the squelch
response time is <well> under 10 milliseconds, and it is very solid.

Is it really true that normal VHF radio squelches today are horribly slow?
Has anyone measured the squelch speed of popular radios being used for 9600?
It may be that even the slower ones could be made acceptably fast by clipping
out a capacitor or two...

I've always questioned the idea that you want a digital DCD so that
other signals on the channel won't hold off transmission. First, if you
transmit over the top of someone because your DCD doesn't happen to respond to
their modulation scheme, there's a question of deliberate interference. But
more practically, if the signal is strong enough to override a reasonable
squelch setting, the chances are it's going to stomp on your packets, anyway.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 15:10:02 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hp-pc
!news1.boi.hp.com!cupnews0.cup.hp.com!tomg@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: AEA CP-1
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I have acquired an ancient(?) AEA CP-1 Computer Patch for RTTY and CW. It
came with a cartridge for RTTY/CW and another for AMTOR, both for the
Commodore C-64 computer. If anyone has instructions for using the AMTOR
cartridge (I have instructions for RTTY/CW) for the C-64, and any information
about software to use this thing on an IBMPC clone please email me or post
to this newsgroup.

Thanks, Tom Graham - N6WLF
tomg@cup.hp.com

Date: 20 May 94 19:06:18 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.duke.edu!concert!hearst.
cc.Virginia.EDU!cscsun!dtiller@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Anybody use Mathcad?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: occasionally has discount offers but I am not on their mailing list
: so I dont have a coupon (or whatever they offer).

Yes. I use mathcad 5.0+. It's very powerful. Email me if you'd like
more info.

--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
Brady Law critique removed | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
due to liberal PC pressure. | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

Date: 20 May 94 18:37:04 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!nott!emr1!gdim.geod.emr.ca!stephens@ucbvax.be
keley.edu
Subject: Baycom circuit?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Darryl Linkow (darryl.linkow@ledge.com) wrote:
: I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
: what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
: a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
: computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
: I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
: circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
: have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are

: you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
: TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
: weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
: to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
: would be appreciated.

: ---
: ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

The circuit is available as a postscript file as TCM3105.zip
that is in the oak.oakland.edu msdos/packet directory.
A local radio club (Ottawa) is offering a kit for $49 Can.
VE3PYG/VE3GSC

--
Dave Stephenson
Geological Survey of Canada *Too much bad arithmetic is not a *
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada *substitute for not enough good *
Internet: stephens@geod.emr.ca * mathematics *

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 15:36:25 GMT
From:
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.e
u!eff!news.kei.com!ub!freenet.buffalo.edu!aa450@ames.arpa
Subject: Baycom circuit?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, darryl.linkow@ledge.com (Darryl Linkow) says:

>I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
>what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
>a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
>computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
>I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
>circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
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>you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
>TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
>weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
>to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
>would be appreciated.
>
> ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT
>
Darryl, as you have already said, it takes a modem to make Baycom
work. It is a fairly simple device which is often packaged inside
the housing of a 25-pin RS-232 connector.

Check QST 6/94 issue, p140 for Tigertronics add of BayPac BP-1.
(800)822-9722.

Also, PacComm has a BayMod-9 and BayMod-25 (9 or 25 pin RS-232)
(800)486-7388.

There are many of these in use and they are thought to be a good
way to get started. Many users go no further. Cost is about $50.

73's Kurt, N2TTE

--

Date: 19 May 1994 16:43:19 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu
news.kei.com!eff!blanket.mitre.org!linus.mitre.org!jdurand@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: CISCO Router to Gracilis PackeTen
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

We have been expirimenting with linking LAN's together using CISCO's
and Gracilis PackeTen's over low-speed (2400 baud) half-duplex radio
networks. We are using the Gracilis to interface to a number of
military radios. We are trying to show how hosts on the battlefield in
mobile platforms (ie vehicles) can be internetworked using commercial
technology with existing military communications systems.

Our network looks like this:

```
SLIP ------------- AX.25 ----------- SLIP
| | | |
v v v v
Cisco---Gracilis---Radio---> <--Radio----Gracilis---Cisco
508 Packeten ^ Packeten 508
| | |
| | |
---------Ethernet----- | ----Ethernet-------------
| | |
Host 2400 baud half-duplex Host
(SCO Unix) (SCO Unix)
```

I'm looking for others who have experience linking CISCO's to the
Gracilis, to share ideas/problems/solutions.

Thanks in advance.

John

John S. Durand The MITRE Corporation
Group Leader 145 Wyckoff Road
Tactical Networking Suite 201
Networking Technical Center Eatontown, NJ 07724

908-389-6799 Internet: jdurand@mitre.org
908-544-8317 (fax)

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 21:39:34 GMT
From:
lll-winken.llnl.gov!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.
du!uchinews!kimbark!khopper@seismo.css.gov
Subject: Don't miss May issue of QEX
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

F.Y.I.

Don't miss the May issue of QEX - there are two excellent
articles. (1) A high performance HF modem by KC7WW and
(2) a THOROUGH explanation of G-TOR by the authors from
Kantronics.

Ken - N9VV

Date: Thu, 19 May 1994 17:55:03 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!s1.gov!fastrac.llnl.gov!lll-winken.llnl.gov!elr
y.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!library.ucla.ed
!csulb.@@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: ftp site to get "graphic packet" (w/ 7plus) with English doc's?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Downloaded a packet program "graphic packet" that is also suppose to
automatically identify and decode binaries encoded in "7plus".
Problem is that the doc's are in German, and very little in English.
So, I'm not sure if I can even run it on a 286 with DOS 5.0 and
an mono EGA and no windows.

Anyplace have doc.s in English? Or if it won't run on my PC, I'd
like to know that.

(Yes, I'm one of those Americans that know only one language (English),
but please realize that there are too many choices of 2nd language
and none an obvious choice, and I don't have time or ability to do
them all). :-(

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 14:35:09 GMT
From:
ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!eur
pa.eng.gtefsd.com!gatech!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HTX-404
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu>
mwestfal@sgi28.CSci.CSusb.EDU (Michael Westfall) writes:
>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,

>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
>inside the radio"..
>
> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
>user's manual telling you not to do this!

Official word from a Radio Shack VP is that the radios are *not* made
by Icom. They are manufactured to RS's design by an unspecified Korean
company. However, Icom battery packs of the IC2 generation will fit and
work.

My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it
was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK
to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external
power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use
the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an
Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: 21 May 94 00:59:42 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Kenwood tr7400a
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Has anyone here hooked up a Kenwood TR-7400A to a PK-88? I checked in the
manual for the PK-88 and it looks like I csan use the mike connector as the
standard 4 - pin connection given. It seems a bit generic to me and I'd like
to confirm it before I buy a connector and create smoke. I also noticed and
external speaker jack and a tone pad connector. Could these be used?
73 DE KB7UUX
--
Stuart Whiting stuartwh@microsoft.com
-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-
"All the science I don't understand, It's just my job five days a week"

Date: 19 May 1994 03:41:46 GMT
From:
lll-winken.llnl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!
ri.com!noc.near.net!chaos.dac.neu.edu!chaos.dac!wy1z@ames.arpa
--

| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: PMDF.Mail.Server@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1613. 02:Undeliverable RFC822 mail: returning to sender

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 00:59:52 UTC
From: PMDF.Mail.Server@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <24e_9405281911@idn.nl>
Source record: 48946

From: postmaster@sedalia.sinet.slb.COM (PMDF Mail Server)
Date: 26 May 94 00:59:52 GMT
Organization: ucsd usenet gateway

Subject: Multi-mode TNC suggestions
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Since this request falls under both digital communications and equipment,
I'm crossposting -

I'm budgeting for a multi-mode, and am eyeing either the AEA PK232MBX or
the AEA PK900. What are the comments pro/con with each?

How about comparing/contrasting them with the Kantronics KAM Plus.

I'm looking for people's experiences with performance AND reliability for
the price. For now, I plan on doing a lot of receiving.

Additionally, can any of the above units receive the 137Mhz NOAA weather
satellites? If so, what is/are the requirement(s)?

Thanks for any info you can provide.

I will summarize if I get enough responses.

Scott

--
```
================================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
| Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamradio |
================================================================================
```

Date: 20 May 94 07:03:07 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!cat.cis.Brown.EDU!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!rabbi@ucbva
.berkeley.edu
Subject: Multi-mode TNC suggestions
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Out here, the AEA's are losing ground to the KAM+. You may want to give it
a closer look, now that G-TOR is here. Haven't used it myself, but I've
heard many good things about it's efficiency. Check out PKGold for the AEA

and KaGold for the KAM. This is host-mode software that is definately worth considering.

Karl

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 21:10:36 GMT
From: taligent!tom-taylor.taligent.com!user@ames.arpa
Subject: PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2r34vk$3lc@mary.iia.org>, denglet1@iia.org (Tom Dengler) wrote:
>
> ST>narrowed it down to the MFJ-1278B and the AEA PK-232MBX. I'd love to
>
> I have the MFJ1278B. This is the only TNC I have had, so I can't really
> compare.
>
> ST> "random code generator" (?)
> This random generator allows for practicing CW. I have never used it.
>
> ST>Is the MFJ fax really full-color, or is it "color shading" instead of gray?
> I think it depends on the transmission mode????
>

The 1278 supports SSTV and FAX, but unlike the other text-only modes where the
1278 does all the work, SSTV and FAX require smart software on the computer side
to transform a binary stream of nibbles into a picture. MFJ's IBM compatible
MultiCom program supports color FAX by sending (and receiving) three different
pictures or color separations. On the receiving end, the three pictures are combined
into one picture again. Really, this is not much different than the way many of the color
SSTV formats work.

Although the 1278 supports SSTV reception, all of the decoding logic is in the
software external to the 1278. MFJ can send you technical information on how
the 1278 sends the binary stream of data (the information is actually in the
technical manual that comes with the 1278), but you'll have to figure out how
each of the SSTV formats (Scottie1, Robot72c, etc.) is interpreted.

Tom Taylor

```
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Date: 19 May 1994 21:46:42 GMT
From:
newsgate.watson.ibm.com!watnews.watson.ibm.com!watson.ibm.com!uri@uunet.uu.net
Subject: what freq to receive weather fax ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2r6b56$8ii@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, ep480@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Wayne
Stade) writes:
> WeFax frequencies to try are as follows:
> 8682, 12730, 17151.2, 22528.9kHz. Hope this helps...

A question: when I receive WeFax - it's practically unreadable.
I.e. one can make out a few words and digits, but that's all...
Is it supposed to be that way, or should I tune up something?
[No, the LPM and IOC is correct. I'm using PK-232...]

Thanks!
Regards,
Uri.
-------------------
<Disclaimer>

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End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #156
******************************

--Boundary (ID HgQZVRe6auSmH4rT46VGXQ)--
--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: PMDF.Mail.Server@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.
```

1614. Undeliverable RFC822 mail: returning to sender

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 00:59:52 UTC
From: postmaster@sedalia.sinet.slb.COM
Message-ID: <01HCRK2WU9PM00CDSS@sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 49090

```
--Boundary (ID HgQZVRe6auSmH4rT46VGXQ)

Your message could not be delivered to:

HUTIN@ASL

Your message has been enqueued and undeliverable for 96 hours.
No further attempts will be made to deliver your messsage.

--Boundary (ID HgQZVRe6auSmH4rT46VGXQ)
Content-type: MESSAGE/RFC822

Received: from DECNET-MAIL (MBA3035) by sinet.slb.com (PMDF V4.2-12 #5530) id
<01HCLRFHEB0G00BOV0@sinet.slb.com>; Sat, 21 May 1994 14:26:13 MST
Date: Sat, 21 May 1994 14:26:12 -0700 (MST)
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #156
To: HUTIN@ASL
Message-id: <01HCLRFHH93M00BOV0@sinet.slb.com>
X-Envelope-to: HUTIN@ASL
X-VMS-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 21 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 156

Today's Topics:
9600 bps radio modems
AEA CP-1
Anybody use Mathcad?
Baycom circuit? (2 msgs)
CISCO Router to Gracilis PackeTen
Don't miss May issue of QEX
ftp site to get "graphic packet" (w/ 7plus) with English doc's?
HTX-404
Kenwood tr7400a
Multi-mode TNC suggestions (2 msgs)
PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
what freq to receive weather fax ?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".
```

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 20 May 94 15:18:31 GMT
From: ncrgw2.ncr.com!ncrhub2!ranger!cn2935.DaytonOH.NCR.COM!jra@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 9600 bps radio modems
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2rdtrb$jvc@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>I'm disgusted with the performance of the carrier detect circuits in
>the three popular 9600 bps radio modems used by amateurs - the K9NG,
>G3RUH, and new TAPR modems.

[good discussion deleted]

>I'd really like to come up with some sort of better DCD - and it
>wouldn't hurt if it had better data recovery performance as well.

>Sure, the right answer is DSP. N4HY will tell you that, and I agree.
>But short of that, is there some approach that'll help?

>(Being compatable with the scrambled direct FSK that the current modems
>use would be a plus, but isn't required.)

What's wrong with using a squelch-derived DCD? It's possible to make a
squelch that's fast and reliable -- in the Kantronics D4-10, the squelch
response time is <well> under 10 milliseconds, and it is very solid.

Is it really true that normal VHF radio squelches today are horribly slow?
Has anyone measured the squelch speed of popular radios being used for 9600?
It may be that even the slower ones could be made acceptably fast by clipping
out a capacitor or two...

I've always questioned the idea that you want a digital DCD so that
other signals on the channel won't hold off transmission. First, if you
transmit over the top of someone because your DCD doesn't happen to respond to
their modulation scheme, there's a question of deliberate interference. But
more practically, if the signal is strong enough to override a reasonable
squelch setting, the chances are it's going to stomp on your packets, anyway.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 15:10:02 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hp-pcd!news1.boi.hp.com!cupnews0.cup.hp.com!tomg@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: AEA CP-1
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I have acquired an ancient(?) AEA CP-1 Computer Patch for RTTY and CW. It
came with a cartridge for RTTY/CW and another for AMTOR, both for the

Commodore C-64 computer. If anyone has instructions for using the AMTOR
cartridge (I have instructions for RTTY/CW) for the C-64, and any information
about software to use this thing on an IBMPC clone please email me or post
to this newsgroup.

Thanks, Tom Graham - N6WLF
tomg@cup.hp.com

Date: 20 May 94 19:06:18 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.duke.edu!concert!hearst.acc.V
irginia.EDU!cscsun!dtiller@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Anybody use Mathcad?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: occasionally has discount offers but I am not on their mailing list
: so I dont have a coupon (or whatever they offer).

Yes. I use mathcad 5.0+. It's very powerful. Email me if you'd like
more info.

--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
Brady Law critique removed | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
due to liberal PC pressure. | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

Date: 20 May 94 18:37:04 GMT
From:
agate!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!nott!emr1!gdim.geod.emr.ca!stephens@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Baycom circuit?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Darryl Linkow (darryl.linkow@ledge.com) wrote:
: I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
: what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
: a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
: computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
: I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
: circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
: have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
: you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
: TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
: weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
: to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
: would be appreciated.

: ---
: ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

The circuit is available as a postscript file as TCM3105.zip
that is in the oak.oakland.edu msdos/packet directory.
A local radio club (Ottawa) is offering a kit for $49 Can.
VE3PYG/VE3GSC

--
Dave Stephenson
Geological Survey of Canada *Too much bad arithmetic is not a *
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada *substitute for not enough good *
Internet: stephens@geod.emr.ca * mathematics *

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 15:36:25 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.edu!ef
f!news.kei.com!ub!freenet.buffalo.edu!aa450@ames.arpa
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>to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
>would be appreciated.
>
> ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT
>
Darryl, as you have already said, it takes a modem to make Baycom
work. It is a fairly simple device which is often packaged inside
the housing of a 25-pin RS-232 connector.

Check QST 6/94 issue, p140 for Tigertronics add of BayPac BP-1.
(800)822-9722.

Also, PacComm has a BayMod-9 and BayMod-25 (9 or 25 pin RS-232)
(800)486-7388.

There are many of these in use and they are thought to be a good
way to get started. Many users go no further. Cost is about $50.

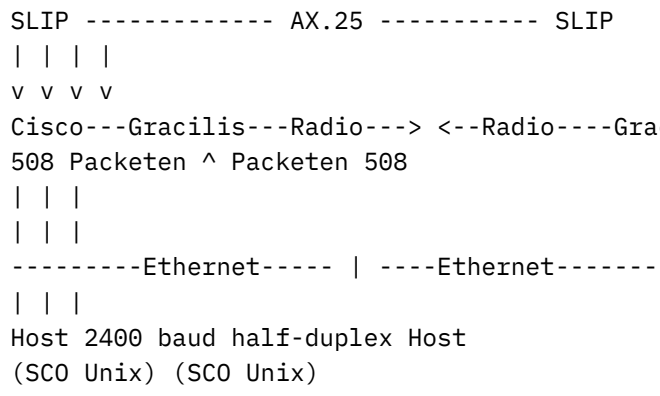
73's Kurt, N2TTE

--

Date: 19 May 1994 16:43:19 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!eff!blanket.mitre.org!linus.mitre.org!jdurand@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: CISCO Router to Gracilis PackeTen
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

We have been expirimenting with linking LAN's together using CISCO's and Gracilis PackeTen's over low-speed (2400 baud) half-duplex radio networks. We are using the Gracilis to interface to a number of military radios. We are trying to show how hosts on the battlefield in mobile platforms (ie vehicles) can be internetworked using commercial technology with existing military communications systems.

Our network looks like this:


SLIP ------------ AX.25 ---------- SLIP
Cisco---Gracilis---Radio---> <--Radio----Gracilis---Cisco
508 Packeten ^ Packeten 508
---------Ethernet----- | ----Ethernet-------------
Host 2400 baud half-duplex Host
(SCO Unix) (SCO Unix)

I'm looking for others who have experience linking CISCO's to the Gracilis, to share ideas/problems/solutions.

Thanks in advance.

John

John S. Durand The MITRE Corporation
Group Leader 145 Wyckoff Road
Tactical Networking Suite 201
Networking Technical Center Eatontown, NJ 07724

908-389-6799 Internet: jdurand@mitre.org
908-544-8317 (fax)

Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 21:39:34 GMT
From: lll-winken.llnl.gov!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!uchinews!kimbark!khopper@seismo.css.gov
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> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
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My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it
was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK
to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external
power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use
the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an
Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

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73 DE KB7UUX
--
Stuart Whiting stuartwh@microsoft.com
-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-
"All the science I don't understand, It's just my job five days a week"

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Thanks for any info you can provide.

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Scott

--

==
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na
Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on
oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamradio
==

Date: 20 May 94 07:03:07 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!cat.cis.Brown.EDU!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!rabbi@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Multi-mode TNC suggestions
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Out here, the AEA's are losing ground to the KAM+. You may want to give it a closer look, now that G-TOR is here. Haven't used it myself, but I've heard many good things about it's efficiency. Check out PKGold for the AEA and KaGold for the KAM. This is host-mode software that is definately worth considering.

Karl

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 21:10:36 GMT
From: taligent!tom-taylor.taligent.com!user@ames.arpa
Subject: PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2r34vk$3lc@mary.iia.org>, denglet1@iia.org (Tom Dengler) wrote:
>
> ST>narrowed it down to the MFJ-1278B and the AEA PK-232MBX. I'd love to
>
> I have the MFJ1278B. This is the only TNC I have had, so I can't really
> compare.
>
> ST> "random code generator" (?)
> This random generator allows for practicing CW. I have never used it.
>
> ST>Is the MFJ fax really full-color, or is it "color shading" instead of gray?
> I think it depends on the transmission mode????
>

The 1278 supports SSTV and FAX, but unlike the other text-only modes where
the
1278 does all the work, SSTV and FAX require smart software on the computer
side
to transform a binary stream of nibbles into a picture. MFJ's IBM
compatible
MultiCom program supports color FAX by sending (and receiving) three
different
pictures or color separations. On the receiving end, the three pictures
are combined
into one picture again. Really, this is not much different than the way
many of the color
SSTV formats work.

Although the 1278 supports SSTV reception, all of the decoding logic is in
the
software external to the 1278. MFJ can send you technical information on
how
the 1278 sends the binary stream of data (the information is actually in
the
technical manual that comes with the 1278), but you'll have to figure out
how
each of the SSTV formats (Scottie1, Robot72c, etc.) is interpreted.

Tom Taylor

Date: 19 May 1994 21:46:42 GMT
From: newsgate.watson.ibm.com!watnews.watson.ibm.com!watson.ibm.com!uri@uunet.uu.net
Subject: what freq to receive weather fax ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2r6b56$8ii@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, ep480@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Wayne Stade)
writes:
> WeFax frequencies to try are as follows:
> 8682, 12730, 17151.2, 22528.9kHz. Hope this helps...

A question: when I receive WeFax - it's practically unreadable.
I.e. one can make out a few words and digits, but that's all...
Is it supposed to be that way, or should I tune up something?
[No, the LPM and IOC is correct. I'm using PK-232...]

Thanks!
Regards,
Uri.

<Disclaimer>

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #156
****

--Boundary (ID HgQZVRe6auSmH4rT46VGXQ)--

1615. Re: AEA CP-1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 01:06:00 UTC
From: trapps@hpcc01.corp.hp.com
Message-ID: <58550001@hpcc01.corp.hp.com>
Source record: 49106

I bought a CP-1 a few years ago and wrote a CPM program to vary work with the non-standard (radio) baud rates. I remember QST had some ads for software that was supposed to use a multisampling technique to eliminate noise. That may be the same one mentioned in the previous reply.

If your original computer interface is 5V only, you may have to dig up an obsolete RS232 pair of IC's. The nice folks at AEA sent me a pair for free when I asked if I could buy them. If not maybe you can kluge something with a 75xxx on an IC socket.

73,
Steve Trapp, N4DG

1616. Undeliverable RFC822 mail: returning to sender

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 03:49:08 UTC
From: postmaster@sedalia.sinet.slb.COM
Message-ID: <01HCRPYSV9IA00CQ28@sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 49095

```
--Boundary (ID bGvOI/gJhpVyCaXQW9825A)

Your message could not be delivered to:

HUTIN@ASL

Your message has been enqueued and undeliverable for 77 hours.
No further attempts will be made to deliver your messsage.

--Boundary (ID bGvOI/gJhpVyCaXQW9825A)
Content-type: MESSAGE/RFC822

Received: from DECNET-MAIL (MBA5999) by sinet.slb.com (PMDF V4.2-12 #5530) id
<01HCN77OEIN400BOUN@sinet.slb.com>; Sun, 22 May 1994 15:08:49 MST
Date: Sun, 22 May 1994 15:08:49 -0700 (MST)
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@ucsd.edu>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #157
To: HUTIN@ASL
Message-id: <01HCN77OFBKY00BOUN@sinet.slb.com>
X-Envelope-to: HUTIN@ASL
X-VMS-To: Ham-Digital@ucsd.edu
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Ham-Digital Digest Sun, 22 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 157

Today's Topics:
9600 bps radio modems (2 msgs)
9600 Packet / Motorola Transcievers
??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??
[SUMMARY] PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
AEA CP-1
Baycom circuit?
JV-Fax and Soundblaster Cards
RRADM FAQ?
TNOS and NETROM.
TNOS Configurations files and facilities needed.

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
```

policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 20 May 94 07:41:00 GMT
From: agate!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!cherry.atlanta.com!nanovx!wa4mei!totrbbs!steve.diggs@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: 9600 bps radio modems
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Brian,

I appreciated your msg., as I have been working steadily over the past 13 months to get 9600 packet working for one of our LAN groups here in Atlanta, the East Atlanta LAN. It's tough, really tough. I'm presently experienced with the MFJ1270 and their kit, a G3RUH actually made by Paccomm, and a TAPR 9600 kit, which I installed in my PK232MBX. Each has some uniquely good and bad qualities. I can't really say that sloppy DCD performance has been at the core of it; or at least at my experience level I don't think it has.

-> work very well. Those circuits chatter; they occasionally false on
-> background noise, and can be fooled by interference of various kinds.

I haven't seen either the G3RUH or the TAPR modem false indicate DCD, even once. I've seen it not pick up valid data (or so it looked to me) but not false.

I've been trying to work simplex right now; we don't have a full duplex repeater up yet; so we're limited to that. Also, I'm experimenting with half-duplex without a repeater.

I'm at the state where I can get each system to regularly decode another's beacon text, I can connect dependably (with an average of 1-2 retries) yet when I use mailbox features to simulate more robust traffic, often I get into retry hell. How can that be? How can I read a beacon great, connect great, just not put any meaningful amount of data through? Any ideas?

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN
East Atlanta LAN
9600 Packet Project Manager

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: 21 May 94 10:13:00 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!cherry.atlanta.com!nanovx!wa4mei!totrbbs!steve.diggs@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: 9600 bps radio modems

To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

-> What's wrong with using a squelch-derived DCD? It's possible to make
-> a squelch that's fast and reliable -- in the Kantronics D4-10, the
-> squelch response time is <well> under 10 milliseconds, and it is very
-> solid.
-> Is it really true that normal VHF radio squelches today are horribly
-> slow? Has anyone measured the squelch speed of popular radios being
-> used for 9600? It may be that even the slower ones could be made
-> acceptably fast by clipping out a capacitor or two...

We're getting the cart before the horse in this message thread. 9600
packet is an IF interface; squelch control is a AF section function. The
audio at the IF is always unsquelched, and rightly so. Further,
<anything> do to with the AF section screws 9600 transmissions up due to
the normal pre-emphasis and de-emphasis curcuitry in the AF section. It
seems that 9600 packet audio requires it's own custom de-emphasis based
on the exact discriminator used in order to get the eye pattern right to
the modem. Hence the difficulty of getting the IF interface right.

So...bottom line is...doesn't matter how fast/slow the squelch
is...you're way on the IF side of the squelch curcuit anyway.

I clearly state here that this is an area for ongoing discussions, as I
am not satisfied with the work I've done so far in 9600 packet, so any
help/comments/objections is appreciated.

Regards,
Steve Diggs KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: 20 May 94 07:28:00 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!cherry.atlanta.com!nanovx!w
a4mei!totrbbs!steve.diggs@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: 9600 Packet / Motorola Transcievers
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Daniel,
I caught your broadcast response offering info. on above subject.

I'm looking for interface info on adapting the Mitrek and Micor radios
to 9600 baud use. Specifically, the modem interface and full duplex
modifications.

I would appreciate you forwarding any info you have. I am forming a
conference and file area on my ham radio BBS dedicated to 9600 packet.
Perhaps, this will make it easier for hams to complete the interface in
the future.

Regards,
Steve Diggs,KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: 21 May 94 22:09:28 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!zip.eecs.umich.edu!umn.edu!dialup-2-225.gw.umn.edu!krueg010@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

A "typical" modem cable will not work correctly with HostMaster for the Macintosh. Most "High Speed" modem cables will work ok. Kantronics Host Mode uses hardware handshaking.

I've used a Radio Shack RS232 Jumper Box to convert Apple 1200 baud modem cables to work with HostMaster. I can give you the wiring diagram if you need it.

BTW, I wrote (and support) HostMaster for the Macintosh for Kantronics.

73,
Kevin, N0IOS
krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu

Date: Sun, 22 May 1994 08:35:25 GMT
From: vigra.com!steve@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: [SUMMARY] PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I got a lot of helpful replies to my recent "PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B" post. Thanks much! Here's what I learned:

Most people strongly prefer AEA's gear over MFJ. Apparently, MFJ's quality control leaves something to be desired. Some have had better luck than others, but some replies indicate that MFJ does much poorer with weak signal HF, and the MFJ leaks significant amounts of RF, which hurts some more than others. The filtering on the PK-232 is much better than the MFJ's, and the tuning indicator is more useful.

Both units are about equal for local VHF packet, where filtering and discrimination isn't too much of an issue. Many recommended checking into the KAM units or PK900 as well, but I haven't yet.

ROM upgrades for the PK-232 are more expensive ($75 + $25 for docs) than the MFJ upgrades ($25). If you plan on upgrading often, this may be an issue.

It's true that only the MFJ does SSTV and shaded Fax, so for those who use it for that, the AEA can't substitute. However, most replies recommended getting a basic Fax-only box if Fax is going to be a significant factor. The AEA-FAX (~$100 hardware & software) is well recommended.

Apparently, AEA doesn't provide or make available any software to decode the Fax data from the PK-232, making it pretty useless. MFJ is a better about it, but doesn't get along with Windows very well. The MFJ software may also be minimally copy-protected, which seems odd.

The internal BBS feature on the MFJ (pbbs) seems a bit better than the PK-232's (PakMail). People like the CHAT command and some auto-forwarding features. It sounds like gobs of RAM aren't really an issue for personal mailboxes with medium traffic.

Overall, it sounds like the PK-232 is a much more reliable unit for Packet and other modes, but if SSTV or Fax are critical, MFJ or specialized boxes are the only option. Many suggested starting with the inexpensive Baycom (~$50), but it only work's on DOS machines.

Thanks very much for all your responses! Especially these helpful folks:
barry@w2up.wells.com (Barry Kutner)
Kok Chen <kchen@apple.com>
kriss@AUSTIN.LOCKHEED.COM (R M Kriss)
gsmlrn@gsm001.mendelson.com (Geoffrey S. Mendelson)
gregg@plains.NoDak.edu (Joe Gregg)
jwl@sedist.cray.com (Jim Lynch)
mm1@Hounix.ORG (John Donaldson)
levine@jericho.mc.com (Bob Levine)

Happy Hacking!
-Steve
Steve Haehnichen Vigra, Inc. San Diego, CA
steve@vigra.com (619) 597-7080 x116 Fax: (619) 597-7094

Date: 20 May 1994 17:10:02 -0400
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net
!gatech!udel!news2.sprintlink.net!news.sprintlink.net!deathstar.cris.com!starcore.cris.com
!not-for-mail@@.
Subject: AEA CP-1
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <Cq3wsr.9r7@cup.hp.com>, Tom Graham wrote:

>I have acquired an ancient(?) AEA CP-1 Computer Patch for RTTY and CW.

> software to use this thing on an IBMPC clone

There are two programs that I know will work... One is TOR... I don't remember the version... I think the last was TOR30x.ZIP... This was shareware... I also forgot the author...

The software that I use is BMK-MULTY... I am using a HAL CRI-200 modem... BMK-MULTY, written by G4BMK, is the ultimate RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR/CW software for dumb modems... While the initial cost is high, and the software is not resaleable, because it is encoded with your callsign, it allows the use of simple, good and affordable old-style HF modems... Upgrading your modem is then relatively easy...

Check the back of QST for info on BMK-MULTY...

73... Marv...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

Date: 21 May 94 19:07:46 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!sdd.hp.com!portal.com!portal!combdyn!lhaven.UUmh.Ab
.Ca!Pj_Butts@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Baycom circuit?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In a message dated Fri 20 May 94 10:43, Darryl.linkow@ledge.com (darryl Lin
wrote:

DL> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
DL> Subject: Baycom circuit?
DL> From: darryl.linkow@ledge.com (Darryl Linkow)
DL> Path: dres.dnd.ca!netfs.dnd.ca!ub!news.kei.com!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!e
DL> lroy.jpl.nasa.gov!netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov!nntp-
DL> server.caltech.edu!news.claremont.edu!kaiwan.com!ledge!darryl.linkow
DL> Distribution: world
DL> Message-ID: <cf.1168.435.0N2EEAFD@ledge.com>
DL> Date: Wed, 18 May 94 20:44:00 -0800
DL> Organization: The Ledge PCBoard: Lake View Terrace, CA: (818) 896-
DL> 2007
DL> Lines: 15

DL> I have downloaded the Baycom software and read the manual. From
DL> what I can understand, this software let's me use do packet without
DL> a TNC. What I don't understand is how I connect my HT to my
DL> computer. The manual shows some inputs to a serial port, but don't
DL> I need a modem as well? Also, there is something about a small
DL> circuit board to interface the radio to the RS-232 port. Anyone
DL> have any info on this? Also, is anyone using Baycom? If so, are
DL> you happy with it? Or should I spend a bunch of money and buy a
DL> TNC? I am new to ham radio (I am still waiting for my license, 7
DL> weeks now!) and don't know if I will like packet, so I am looking
DL> to get my feet wet at a low cost, to see if I like it. Any info
DL> would be appreciated.

DL> ---
DL> ~ OLX 2.2 ~ Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

I HAVE BEEN RUNNING BAYCOM SOFTWARE FOR AWHILE NOW AND I LOVE IT.
I HAVE ADDED THE YAPP DRIVER AS WELL AS A 7PLUS ENCODER/DECODER.
YOU WILL NEED A BAYCOM MODEM TO CONNECT THIS TO YOUR RIG.
I RUN ONE THAT IS A KIT FROM A&A ENGINEERING.
THE BP-1 FROM TIGERTRONICS WORKS NOT TOO BAD EITHER BUT IT DRAWS IT'S
POWER FROM YOUR RS-232 PORT SO I PREFER THE A&A UNIT AS IT HAS IT'S OWN
POWER SUPPLY.IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MY MODIFIED VERSION OF BAYCOM,
JUST DROP ME A LINE AND I WILL SEE WHAT WE CAN DO.
73 FROM VE6PJB

-- Via DLG Pro v1.0

Preferred: Pj_Butts@LHaven.UUmh.AB.CA
Alternate: Pj.Butts@f3002.n134.z1.fidonet.org

Date: Sat, 21 May 94 10:13:05 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!lll-winken.llnl.gov!noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: JV-Fax and Soundblaster Cards
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Jim

I found the same thing when I examined the docs as well. It appears that
there must be some provision for sound boards as you have the ability to
direct the output of the program to the speaker, serial port, parallel port,
or serial device.

A friend of mine uses the logitec borard and has no problem in getting the
program to run on that board. The problem appears to be the Sound blaster
board only.

73 and thanks.
Dave
N8CLF @ WA6HAM.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

Date: 21 May 94 17:28:17 GMT
From: agate!iat.holonet.net!danielr@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: RRADM FAQ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Where do I find the FAQ for the group, or when will it be posted again?

An intrigued newbie..

Date: 21 May 94 21:08:01 GMT
From: agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!ub4b!idefix.CS.kuleuven.ac.be!news.fundp.ac.be!pbj@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: TNOS and NETROM.

To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello,

I see there's no NETROM facilities into the TNOS compiled distribution.
I have some difficults to recompile the TNOS with BC 3.1.
I ask if someone includes the NETROM facilities into the TNOS and if
it's possible to send me the exe.

I test the TNOS on a 286 and sometimes the system hanged and stop.
I assume it's probably due to a lack of memory (only 2048 K) because
the
system stop when there are some connected features and only 12000 Bytes
free.

Could you help me to boost the memory process.

Many thanks.

Pascal.

Date: 21 May 94 20:54:25 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!ub4b!idefix.CS.kuleuven.ac.be!news.fundp.ac.be!p
bj@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: TNOS Configurations files and facilities needed.
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello,

I try to use the NEWS facilities into TNOS so called NEWS Center.
Unfortunatly, I don't see any groups or like that when I connect the
NEWS Center. I suppose I must configure some files. Into the
autoexec.nos I start the NEWS, INFO and TUTOR server. At first, I try
to have a NEWS center with more than two choices. I give the names for
these facilities. But I only have two choices.
Into the directory NEWS or NNEWS, some files must be configured I
suppose.
Into the directories INFO and TUTOR it's probably the same.
Could someone help me to find the proper configurations to have
NEWSgroups.
Could someone help me to find or send me configurations files samples.

Best regards and many thanks.

Pascal.

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #157
****

--Boundary (ID bGvOI/gJhpVyCaXQW9825A)--

1617. Delivery failure notification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 04:39:41 UTC
From: postmaster@FS1.RSU.RYERSON.CA
Message-ID: <173493068E9@FS1.RSU.RYERSON.CA>
Source record: 49098

With reference to your message with the subject:
"Ham-Digital Digest V94 #162"

One or more addresses in your message have failed with the following
responses from the mail transport system:

Should you need assistance, please mail postmaster@FS1.RSU.RYERSON.CA.

---------- Returned message follows ----------

Received: from hermes.acs.ryerson.ca by FS1.RSU.RYERSON.CA (Mercury 1.1);
Wed, 25 May 94 23:39:08 EST
Received: from [141.117.5.7] by hermes.acs.ryerson.ca (AIX 3.2/UCB 5.64/4.03)
id AA01666; Wed, 25 May 1994 23:24:09 -0400
Received: from RSU_SERVER1/MQUEUE by FS1.RSU.RYERSON.CA (Mercury 1.1);
Wed, 25 May 94 23:34:07 EST
Received: from hermes.acs.ryerson.ca by FS1.RSU.RYERSON.CA (Mercury 1.1);
Wed, 25 May 94 23:33:40 EST
Received: from [141.117.5.7] by hermes.acs.ryerson.ca (AIX 3.2/UCB 5.64/4.03)
id AA30179; Wed, 25 May 1994 23:18:41 -0400
Received: from RSU_SERVER1/MQUEUE by FS1.RSU.RYERSON.CA (Mercury 1.1);
Wed, 25 May 94 23:28:39 EST
Received: from ucsd.edu by FS1.RSU.RYERSON.CA (Mercury 1.1);
Wed, 25 May 94 23:28:05 EST
Received: by ucsd.edu; id MAA00142
sendmail 8.6.9/UCSD-2.2-sun
Wed, 25 May 1994 12:09:31 -0700 for ham-digital-list
Errors-To: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.Edu
Sender: ham-digital-relay@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: List
Received: by ucsd.edu; id MAA29994
sendmail 8.6.9/UCSD-2.2-sun
Wed, 25 May 1994 12:09:23 -0700 for ham-digital-ddist
Message-Id: <199405251909.MAA29994@ucsd.edu>
Date: Wed, 25 May 94 12:09:18 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.Edu>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #162
To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu

Ham-Digital Digest Wed, 25 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 162

Today's Topics:
70cm TEK Radio DB9 pi

9600 bps radio modems
??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??
AEA CP-1
Attitude problems
Baycom problem
How to hook HT-202 to TNC?
JNOS ftp Site
jnosx16 - ?
Kenwood tr7400a
Packet radio inquiry
SoundBlaster ASP and Radio

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 20:13:35 GMT
From: nwnexus!jhgrud!eskimo!rdonnell@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 70cm TEK Radio DB9 pi
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Dick Hale (dick.hale@woodybbs.com) wrote:
: Can you tell me if the TEKK Radios have an audio modulator.. or only
: a shift line for data ?
:
The TEKK "micro" radios have a linear transmitter input with no deviation or
bandwidth limiting or shaping. Your signal is coupled directly to the
modulator. The receive signal comes right from the demodulator chip with
no shaping. I didn't look right before I wrote this, but there are probably
coupling capacitors used in both lines, limiting the ultimate low freqency
response, but it passes the K9NG/G3RUH TX signals with very good fidelity.

The TEKK "mini" radio has deviation limiting, high and low pass filters in
the TX path, and high frequency roll-off (3 kHz?) in the receive path. The
TX signal is probably good enough (better than most radios who's PLL is
modulated) for 9600, but the receiver needs to have the low-pass filter
modified or bypassed - otherwise there is too little high-frequency
component and a strange looking eye pattern.

: Thanks Dick,KD8GC@WA8BXN.NEOH.OH.USA.NA.EARTH.....

Sure Thing!

: --- Opus-CBCS 1.73a
: * Origin: The NE Ohio Hamshack BBS Stow,Ohio (216)686-0057 (1:157/607.0)

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 20:38:23 GMT
From: nwnexus!jhgrud!eskimo!rdonnell@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 9600 bps radio modems
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I'm suprised John didn't mention it - the new TAPR NETSIG mailing list is heavily involved in discussing 9600 (and faster) modem/radio issues.

Quick comment: Regarding copying beacons, and being able to connect, but not move much data, you could be seeing two things:

1) Your radio TX to RX switching time is cutting off the other station's header, giving your modem inadequate time to syncronize on the incoming data stream, or
2) You're seeing the result of a high bit-error rate.

I favor the latter, because you imply that you don't usually get connected on the first attempt - 1 or 2 retries required. The longer the packet, the higher chance of an error. A connect packet (bare AX25) is less than 20 bytes (less than 160 bits), not including pre-frame flags. A packet with 256 bytes is over 2200 bits. If you are having trouble getting less than 160 bits through error-free, you are going to have almost 14 times more trouble getting 2200 bits through without an error.

Also, as a side note, when we've done testing here on link reliability we usually are using the 'ping' feature of tcp/ip and NOS to do the testing. We run 'datagram' (unconnected) mode and usually use 200-400 byte packets. I have noticed that with two analog modems (TAPR on one end, PK-900/PK-96/TAPR/G3RUH on the other) that the best ping response I can get is about 95% through our TAPR bit-regen modem equipped 2M repeater. This is over about a 45 mile line-of-site path. Switching to a DSP-2232 will improve the ping return rate to about 98-99%. Kudoes to N4HY. Note that due to atmospherics (ducting, etc) and the fact that the repeater is at about 5000 feet we have times when the path to the repeater is poor to unusable, too. This is part of why our next generation of repeaters are at low altitude sites, mostly cell sites.

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

Date: 25 May 1994 15:47:00 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!hobbes.physics.uiowa.edu!news.uiowa.edu!icaen!drenze@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??

To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Kevin Krueger <krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu> writes:

>> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

>A "typical" modem cable will not work correctly with HostMaster for the
>Macintosh. Most "High Speed" modem cables will work ok. Kantronics
>Host Mode uses hardware handshaking.

>I've used a Radio Shack RS232 Jumper Box to convert Apple 1200 baud
>modem cables to work with HostMaster. I can give you the wiring
>diagram if you need it.

>BTW, I wrote (and support) HostMaster for the Macintosh for Kantronics.

>73,
>Kevin, N0IOS
>krueg010@maroon.tc.umn.edu

Way I have my TNC hooked to my Mac is thisaway...I use a high-speed modem
cable from my Mac to a switch box (8-pin DIN -> EIA-232 connector) and
from there have two EIA-232 cables going out, one to my Modem and one to
my TNC. Be warned, though...use SHIELDED cables all the way through.

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |

Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 20:44:21 GMT
From: nwnexus!jhgrud!eskimo!rdonnell@uunet.uu.net
Subject: AEA CP-1
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Tom Graham (tomg@cup.hp.com) wrote:
: I have acquired an ancient(?) AEA CP-1 Computer Patch for RTTY and CW. It
: came with a cartridge for RTTY/CW and another for AMTOR, both for the
: Commodore C-64 computer. If anyone has instructions for using the AMTOR
: cartridge (I have instructions for RTTY/CW) for the C-64, and any information
: about software to use this thing on an IBMPC clone please email me or post
: to this newsgroup.

: Thanks, Tom Graham - N6WLF
: tomg@cup.hp.com

Hi Tom

Assuming that the cartridge you got for AMTOR for the C-64 is MBA-TOR, give
AEA a call. For $5.00 they'll send you a manual for it. (206) 775-7373
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

Date: 25 May 94 19:21:16 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Attitude problems
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hi folks,

Louis A. Destree (N7XNX) wrote in the Issue 160

>> I will not be writing any follow-ups to this post, as I do not read this
newsgroup. As I am considering this matter closed, replies to me may be
returned unanswered.

Wow, don't you just love this person's attitude!

Not only he posts a message to a list he doesn't follow, not only he decides
that the matter is closed, but he will not even bother to reply to messages
send to him.

I am fairly new to the net, but I bet you that Netiquette should mention
something about this kind of behaviour!

Best 73 de John (SV1CEC)

+---+
John Caradimas	email: sv1cec@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr (home)
P.O.Box 31689	jcaradim@gr.oracle.com (office)
Athens 100-35 GREECE	tel. : +(301)-6451541 (h) +(301)-8831511 (o)
+---+
| DISCLAIMER : For all these, you can only blame me, nobody else! |
+---+

Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 14:49:19 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!xlink.net!nntp.gmd.de!urmel.informatik.rwth-aachen.de!newsserver.rrzn.uni-hannover.de!u9313001@net
Subject: Baycom problem
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Baycom will work with very low signals if it is set up right. The
software isn't the best, and I recommend that you get your hands on Sp6,
Graphic Packet, or Mubay.
Anyway to make the modem a lot less deaf, link pins 11 to 7 on the
7414 Ic. This connects an used inpput of an inverter to ground, as should
be the case on all 74 series ICs.
I found this to severly improve reception of low signals and it also
cuts down on rejects sent and recieved.
Also have you setup the recieve potentiometer properly, 2.7 V is not

always the optimim value.
Fiddle with it in graduall steps and see. But do link those pins.

Alan (u9313001@qub.ac.uk)

Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 20:57:37 GMT
From: nwnexus!jhgrud!eskimo!rdonnell@uunet.uu.net
Subject: How to hook HT-202 to TNC?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:

: In article <2r8h2n$p13@epic.truevision.com> davids@truevision.com writes:

: >
: > I am trying to help a friend hook his Radio Shack HT-202 to a TNC. It does
: > not show the connections in his manual. Do I need to put any resistors or
: > caps in any of the lines? Any help would be appreciated.
: >
: > -David N9PGH
: > davids@truevision.com
: >
: >

: Use the example in the TNC manual for any ICOM handheld. 2AT 3AT 4AT etc.

A resistor is usually specified with a value of 22k or 30k in Icom
connection information. If this value is replaced with 2200 ohms, then the
same cable can be used with: All Icoms using seperate mic and speaker
connector, All Alinco with seperate mic and speaker connectors, all Yaesu's,
all Radio Shacks, and all Standard's.

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 21:01:33 GMT
From: nwnexus!jhgrud!eskimo!rdonnell@uunet.uu.net
Subject: JNOS ftp Site
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Kevin der Kinderen (mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil) wrote:
: Where is the "official" JNOS ftp site?

: 73,
: Kevin, KJ4QF

: ---
: Kevin der Kinderen mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil 703-756-1971
: Opinions voiced are my own, not my employer's.

Officially, it's in a state of transition. I suggest you subscribe to the
'nos-bbs' mailing list for latest info. Send mail to:
nos-bbs-request@hydra.carleton.ca
with text requesting you be added to the list. That's where the developers
hang their hats.

73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 21:05:05 GMT
From: nwnexus!jhgrud!eskimo!rdonnell@uunet.uu.net
Subject: jnosx16 - ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

John H. Taylor - K3ZKA (taylorjh@wmvx.dnet.dupont.com) wrote:
: I understand that jnosx16 has been released and am lookin for access to the
: source. Can someone tell me where there is an ftp site for me to pick up
: the source code?

The current (as of April) is jnos110c. This is after the eXperimental
releases. As for an FTP site, that is in a state of flux right now. You
might want to subscribe to the nos-bbs mailing list for the latest info on
where it can be found. Send mail to:

nos-bbs-request@hydra.carleton.ca

with message text requesting you be added to the mail list. This is where
the authors hang out.

: Thanks, in advance!

: John
: K3ZKA

: ---
: John H. Taylor
: E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company (Inc.)

: The opinions expressed are soley those of the author
: and do not represent a statement by the DuPont Company
: ---

73,

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 21:11:25 GMT
From: nwnexus!jhgrud!eskimo!rdonnell@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Kenwood tr7400a
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

stuartwh@microsoft.COM wrote:
: Has anyone here hooked up a Kenwood TR-7400A to a PK-88? I checked in the
: manual for the PK-88 and it looks like I csan use the mike connector as the
: standard 4 - pin connection given. It seems a bit generic to me and I'd like
: to confirm it before I buy a connector and create smoke. I also noticed and
: external speaker jack and a tone pad connector. Could these be used?
: 73 DE KB7UUX
: --
: Stuart Whiting stuartwh@microsoft.com
: -==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-==-=-
: "All the science I don't understand, It's just my job five days a week"

Hi Stuart,

The info is pretty generic, because unless your TR-7400 has been modified,
that connector info really does apply to all Kenwood transceivers using that
connector. When I was with AEA I was responsible for gathering and
verifying all the radio connection info, and Kenwood was kind enough to
confirm it. You could probably use the TT pad input, but with no PTT
connection it probably isn't very useful. Also, that radio tends to have
very poor audio characteristics for packet, primarily too much de-emphasis,
as I recall. 7400's I can remember listening to roll off the high-frequency
audio on receive for packet more than most TNC's can compensate for. If you
have schematics you might be able to locate capacitors that can be removed
or replaced with lower values to correct this.

73
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

Date: 25 May 1994 17:40:24 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!news.byu.edu!news.mtholyoke.edu!nic.umass.edu!twain.uc
s.umass.edu!verdant@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Packet radio inquiry
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello,

My organization will be buying some telecommunications soon, and one of
the options we would like to examine is setting up a packet radio link.

Here is the situation: Our campus operates on a digital phone system,
and the people who run the digital phones are very stingy about giving
out analog lines. We would like to have an analog line to set up a fax
modem. Barring this we would have to spend about $350 extra to get

something called a Terminal Adaptor Unit installed, and that would give us
9600 BAUD connection to the local computer network on a separate data line,
but no fax capability. (Not to mention the phone itself costs around $200)

The idea occurred to us to use a packet radio to link to a volunteered
data-line. They undergrads are given free digital datalines in the dorms,
and we may have a member off campus, even better, willing to install an
analog line and set up our computer's fax modem there. This would be
cheaper and preferable. We may even be interested in a second radio
which would send/receive voice calls on an off-campus phone, but we would
probably like to scramble the signal.

Any suggestions? Assume we will not be able to put up an outdoor antenna(sp?)
Also, we would like something more or less pre-packaged and simple. Assume
a budget of $300 for the packet radio and $200 for the voice radio. I am
clueless as to how much these things generally cost.

Thanks for any help.

Brian

--
The University of Massachusetts at Amherst | _________,^-.
Cannabis Reform Coalition (|) ,>
S.A.O. Box #2 \|/ {
415 Student Union Building `-^-' ?)
UMASS, Amherst MA 01003 verdant@twain.ucs.umass.edu |_____________ `--~ ;
_,-__/
* To find out about our on-line library, mail a message with the
* pattern "{{{readme}}}" contained IN THE SUBJECT LINE.
* You will be mailed instructions; your message will be otherwise ignored

---

Date: 25 May 1994 16:09:25 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!post.its.mcw.edu!news.doit.wisc.edu!myhost.
subdomain.domain!landmann@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: SoundBlaster ASP and Radio
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Some time ago, a fellow posted that he had received the Creative Labs
SoundBlaster ASP developer's kit, and was going to undertake writing a
packet TNC in software, using the sound card hardware.

I can't find the original message, but am quite interested in the status of
this project.

In addition, I'm interested in work to make a PC with sound card into a nice
simplex repeater controller. The possibility of linking two such systems via
the Internet is interesting.

73, Tom Landmann N9UDL

=+=
Thomas Landmann E-mail: landmann@facstaff.wisc.edu
DoIT Network Systems Technology Compuserve: 76020,2055
1210 W Dayton Street, Rm 4220 AX.25: N9UDL @ WD9ESU.#SCWI.WI.NOAM
Office: 608.263.1650 Home: 608.277.1115
=+=
----------> Use Linux, and get rid of those Messy-DOS Blues! <-----------

----

Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 14:11:14 GMT
From: ncrgw2.ncr.com!ncrhub2!ranger!cn2935.DaytonOH.NCR.COM!jra@uunet.uu.net
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <jra.131.000A4F59@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com>, <548.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>, <2rterv$hij@network.ucsd.edu>onOH
Subject : Re: 9600 bps radio modems

In article <2rterv$hij@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>There is one caveat here: most squelch circuits work by using a
>high-pass filter to measure noise from the detector and use that
>to decide when a signal is quieting the receiver. You have to make
>sure that your squelch circuit's high-pass filter is listening well
>above the 4800 Hz of the 9600 bps signal, which may mean making some
>caps a bit smaller here and there.

I'll have to draw up the circuit used in the D4-10 (based on the '3362 IC) -- it's very fast, and listens high enough that it works fine on 19.2 data (ie, maximum 9600 Hz components).

>The best solution I've come up with was to simply have a ZERO DDO - in
>other words, no hang time at all. Since the repeater is a modified
>Mitrek, there are no moving parts, and I really can do this, at the
>sacrifice of some keyup delay. The trick there is to keep the TX channel
>element powered continuously, so that it doesn't take any time to start.
>The Mitrek has some power sequencing circuitry in it to ensure that the
>transmitter doesn't produce power until after the antenna relay has
>changed over; I'll have to bypass that too.

We've been running our 19.2 repeater with 0 hangtime and it works very well. At the moment, the repeater is built out of a pair of D4-10 radios (I want to replace at least the transmitter with a modified commercial unit ASAP, both to get some more output power, and to free up a $350 radio for other uses). The receiver squelch drives transmit PTT through some minimal control and timeout circuitry. There's no delay built into the system at all.

Actually, this method of operation is necessary for us, since we're using squelch-derived DCD on all the radios in the system -- a hangtime would render the network useless.

Anyway, the delays introduced by running the repeater this way are pretty minimal. On the test bench, two of the D4-10s can talk to each other directly with a TXDelay of about 8 to 10 milliseconds (using the Ottawa PI card, which

has 1ms timer resolution). Through the repeater, a TXDelay of 20ms works
fine, so the added delay is pretty minimal.

In the real world, we work through the repeater with a TXDelay of 50ms,
because some of the stations that are driving KISS TNCs with G8BPQ seem to
have problems with shorter delays -- I don't know why.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

Date: 25 May 1994 15:43:20 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!math.oh
io-state.edu!hobbes.physics.uiowa.edu!news.uiowa.edu!ica
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <199405181130.EAA11915@ucsd.edu>, <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu>,
<1994May20.143509.8309@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>hobb
Subject : Re: HTX-404

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu> mwestfal@sgi28.CSci.CSusb.EDU
(Michael Westfall) writes:
>>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
>>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
>>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
>>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
>>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
>>inside the radio"..
>>
>> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
>>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
>>user's manual telling you not to do this!

>Official word from a Radio Shack VP is that the radios are *not* made
>by Icom. They are manufactured to RS's design by an unspecified Korean
>company. However, Icom battery packs of the IC2 generation will fit and
>work.

>My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it
>was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK
>to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external
>power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use
>the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an
>Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.

Unofficial word from a friend of mine who used to work at R&L Electronics
(or whatever) in the Indianapolis area is that at least the 2-meter Rad
Shack HT is manufactured by Maxon and is simply Maxon guts with the
ICOM 2AT-style speaker-mike and battery interface.

```
--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |
```

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #162

****

1618. Re: How to run TCP/IP with Baycom?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 05:31:53 UTC
From: abarrow@ccnet.com
Message-ID: <2s1c89$9kq@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Source record: 49100

estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com wrote:
: I have a PacComm Baymod-9 working nicely on AX.25. I understand that with
: the-correct software I can run TCP/IP. What do I need and where can I get
: it? A description, at a top-level, of how this all works would also be
: appreciated. -
: _____

There is a driver called "AX25.COM" which can be used to allow a Baycom modem to be used with a TCP/IP package. I don't have a source for you at the moment, but you should be able to go on to an archie server and do a search for that program and find a few sources of it.

Be careful to get the latest version that you can find (Late 93 or 94). Earlier versions had some bugs. Also, I found that with my Baycom, it didn't generate enough power (it pulses the TX lead for this purpose) to allow the self powering features of my modem to work, and I had to externally power it.

Andy

1619. Re: >9600 bps packet (was: Re: 9600 bps radio modems)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 09:49:03 UTC
From: Mark.Willis@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4c1_9405281913@idn.nl>
Source record: 48947

From: mark@icsbelf.co.uk (Mark Willis)
Date: Thu, 26 May 1994 09:49:03 GMT
Organization: UNIBOL Ltd., Belfast

Is there an ftp archive or, even better, a WWW server for information on
high speed packet? Perhaps someone would like to run a server at their site?

We'll be doing some 9600 links here in GI soon, and I'm hoping to get some
info to help me get things going.

-mark
--
Mark Willis Internet: mark@icsbelf.co.uk
ICS Computing Group Ltd. Packet: GI0PEZ@GB7TED.#63.GBR.EU
Belfast AmprNet: 44.131.15.3
Northern Ireland CompuServe: 100317,3025
--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Mark.Willis@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1620. Re: >9600 bps packet (was: Re: 9600 bps radio modems)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 09:49:03 UTC
From: mark@icsbelf.co.uk
Message-ID: <CqELxr.201A@icsbelf.co.uk>
Source record: 49105

Is there an ftp archive or, even better, a WWW server for information on high speed packet? Perhaps someone would like to run a server at their site?

We'll be doing some 9600 links here in GI soon, and I'm hoping to get some info to help me get things going.

-mark
--
Mark Willis Internet: mark@icsbelf.co.uk
ICS Computing Group Ltd. Packet: GI0PEZ@GB7TED.#63.GBR.EU
Belfast AmprNet: 44.131.15.3
Northern Ireland CompuServe: 100317,3025

1621. Quiet computers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 13:30:05 UTC
From: Greg.Bullough@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4ca_9405281913@idn.nl>
Source record: 48951

From: greg@netcom.com (Greg Bullough)
Organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 261-4700 guest)
Date: Thu, 26 May 1994 13:30:05 GMT

Here's a different subject...

What specific brands/models of PCs have folks found to be particularly
good or bad with regard to RF hash generated, and suseptability to
RF fields?

I'll start: my Compudyne 38625SXL (Twinhead) notebook is pretty good as far
as generating noise, below 10.15 Mhz. On 20 meters, and up, it's
pretty much of a disaster, growing worse as the frequency increases,
even when run on battery power and equipped with split ferrites on
all external cables. The LCD display seems to be part of the problem.

On the plus side, it tolerates fields which are equal or greater to
what the PK232 can take.

Greg

--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Greg.Bullough@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1622. Quiet computers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 13:30:05 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCqEw66.45L@netcom.com>
Source record: 49102
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Here's a different subject...

What specific brands/models of PCs have folks found to be particularly
good or bad with regard to RF hash generated, and suseptability to
RF fields?

I'll start: my Compudyne 38625SXL (Twinhead) notebook is pretty good as far
as generating noise, below 10.15 Mhz. On 20 meters, and up, it's
pretty much of a disaster, growing worse as the frequency increases,
even when run on battery power and equipped with split ferrites on
all external cables. The LCD display seems to be part of the problem.

On the plus side, it tolerates fields which are equal or greater to
what the PK232 can take.

Greg

1623. Re: >9600 bps packet (was: Re: 9600 bps radio modems)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 14:47:25 UTC
From: Sid.Boyce@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <518_9405281913@idn.nl>
Source record: 48948

From: szb50@ccc.amdahl.com (Sid Boyce)
Organization: Amdahl Corporation, Sunnyvale CA
Date: Thu, 26 May 1994 14:47:25 GMT

Anonymous ftp col.hp.com /hamradio/packet/n6gn/uwavelink(multi megabaud)

ftp.ucsd.edu has stuff .... tapr9600.mod and 96man.txt if you are
looking for 9600 baud info.

73 Sid Boyce ... G3VBV .... Amdahl(UK) ... G3VBV@GB7BHM.#29.GBR.EU
--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Sid.Boyce@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1624. Re: >9600 bps packet (was: Re: 9600 bps radio modems)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 14:47:25 UTC
From: szb50@ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <1994May26.144725.426@ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 49117

Anonymous ftp col.hp.com /hamradio/packet/n6gn/uwavelink(multi megabaud)

ftp.ucsd.edu has stuff .... tapr9600.mod and 96man.txt if you are
looking for 9600 baud info.

73 Sid Boyce ... G3VBV .... Amdahl(UK) ... G3VBV@GB7BHM.#29.GBR.EU

1625. Probs with Micropower-2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 15:17:00 UTC
From: Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <526_9405281913@idn.nl>
Source record: 48940

From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze)
Date: 26 May 1994 15:17:00 GMT
Organization: Iowa Computer Aided Engineering Network, University of Iowa

Ergle. I'm having a prob that I hope really isn't one...
I've got a Micropower-2 TNC hooked up to my computer, but don't have
the radio hooked up yet (haven't got the cables and can't quite figure out
how to wire it to the HTX-202/ICOM 2AT config). Well, I decided to switch
it on today to play around with the commands and...nothing. I've done this
before and gotten a nice startup screen followed by the "cmd>" prompt, but
today I got absolutely zilch, though it does echo characters and character
returns back to the screen so I don't really think anything's fried. Am
I in some sort of weird mode somehow, and how can I get it back out of it?
Or am I f***ed?

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |
--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1626. Probs with Micropower-2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 15:17:00 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2s2ehc$jqq@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49103

Ergle. I'm having a prob that I hope really isn't one...
I've got a Micropower-2 TNC hooked up to my computer, but don't have
the radio hooked up yet (haven't got the cables and can't quite figure out
how to wire it to the HTX-202/ICOM 2AT config). Well, I decided to switch
it on today to play around with the commands and...nothing. I've done this
before and gotten a nice startup screen followed by the "cmd>" prompt, but
today I got absolutely zilch, though it does echo characters and character
returns back to the screen so I don't really think anything's fried. Am
I in some sort of weird mode somehow, and how can I get it back out of it?
Or am I f***ed?

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |

1627. Pin-out for Tiny-2/Micropower-2 to Radio Shack HTX 202/ICOM 2AT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 15:28:23 UTC
From: Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <527_9405281913@idn.nl>
Source record: 48942

From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze)
Date: 26 May 1994 15:28:23 GMT
Organization: Iowa Computer Aided Engineering Network, University of Iowa

Will somebody who's hooked their PacComm Tiny-2 OR Micropower-2 TNC to
either a Radio SHack HTX-202 or another ICOM 2AT-compatible HT please
e-mail me the wiring configuration? I've got a Micropower-2 but the
company is currently out of manuals so I don't know how to get it
wired.

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |
--
| This msg is brought to you via IDN Internet Gateway (idn.nl)
| Internet: Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

1628. Pin-out for Tiny-2/Micropower-2 to Radio Shack HTX 202/ICOM 2AT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 15:28:23 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2s2f6n$jqt@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 49104

Will somebody who's hooked their PacComm Tiny-2 OR Micropower-2 TNC to either a Radio SHack HTX-202 or another ICOM 2AT-compatible HT please e-mail me the wiring configuration? I've got a Micropower-2 but the company is currently out of manuals so I don't know how to get it wired.

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |

1629. Re: PacketRadio forLinux with Baycom ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 19:28:36 UTC
From: jeff@ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <2s2t94$oli@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 49123

Daniel T Senie (dts@world.std.com) wrote:
: In article <1994May23.061932.641@beacons.cts.com> kevin@beacons.cts.com (Kevin Sanders) writes:
: >In article <2q8erk$qdc@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca> jeff@ee.ryerson.ca (Donald Jeff Dionne) writes:
: >>
: >>said that, however, there is a driver for Linux that does audio over the
: >>pc speaker using a timer and some sort of PWM, and it works unless the
: >>machine is busy with disk I/O or the like..... If you don't mind packet
: >>loss when the machine is busy, and the machine comming to a halt when
: >>packet is going on (as it does with the pc speaker), then perhaps I'm
: >>wrong and it's worth a try.
: >
: >I experimented with a similar project; I wrote a driver which speeds up
: >the system clock and samples one of those AEA fax interface units, to
: >try to get HF fax running under Linux. I found that the IDE disk driver
: >(at least for Linux 0.99.10 or so) disabled interrupts for long enough
: >to skew my picture by 5-10% of the width each time a sync() occured :-(
: >
: >I did not notice any other delays besides the IDE disk. I now have
: >a SCSI-based system and it may not exhibit this problem. I also heard
: >that the Linux IDE driver has been improved lately and does not disable
: >interrupts for as long as it used to.

: Actually, many of the SCSI adapters, such as the 1542 from Adaptec, are
: BUS MASTER devices. This means that the main CPU cannot get on the bus
: to service interrupts at all during some periods. Bus mastering is a
: desirable way to improve performance for DMA on disk controllers. Expect
: to see lots more bust mastering on the newer bus achitectures.

No, I have a 1542 in my Linux box, and it does not steal enough cycles to
cause a problem with anything :-)

: >
: >Bottom line is, you must use the timer interrupt for polling as it is
: >the highest priority; and also you had better have as good (or better)
: >an understanding of the behavior of every driver, wrt locking out
: >interrupts, as the people who wrote them. It's probably safest to
: >determine this empirically, by cranking up the tick speed and counting
: >the ticks for a few hours. Beat on the system as hard as you can during
: >this time, and see if you missed any ticks (by checking against a
: >real clock). You should be able to nail down the maximum tick rate
: >permissible and then decide if this is fast enough sampling for your
: >application.

Yes. With a 386dx33, you can get 20k interrupts per second. That's
an order of magnitude more than needed. On a 486dx2-66, 70k. On
even a 386dx33, the impact on system performance would be acceptable,
perhaps even go un-noticed! Seems I was wrong... this is do-able.

: Bottom line is, a PC's main processor makes a terrible SCC controller.
: the BAYCOM and PMP approaches are neat little hacks that really can
: only work when you're talking about a DOS based machine that can run
: without any preemption. Windows, Unix, Linux, OS/2, and most operating
: systems have preemptive scheduling. Sure you can tweak them to handle
: the timing needed for a $50 BAYCOM modem, though you run the risk of
: having to spend considerably more on enough computer horsepower to
: hit the timing windows, and enough of your time to make it non-cost
: effective.

You are right, of course. It's not a good solution, but cost effective?
I think so. No, there's no profit to be make, but once the code is
written, packet under Linux is much more affordable for those that don't
have (or want to spend) the extra for a real TNC.

: What I find odd, is that spending another $50 to get to $100 and buy a
: real TNC, that can handle the synchronous communications of the packets
: on the air, handle the HDLC framing, etc. is MUCH simpler than trying
: to hack a multi-threaded or multi-processing OS into being able to
: handle a BAYCOM modem. Sometimes the hardware solution is cheaper...

It's only cheaper the first time. If it could be made to work, BAYCOM
style modems for Linux would open up packet to new users for far less
than any other solution.

: >
: Dan N1JEB
: --
: --
: Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
: Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
: 508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1630. DSP questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 19:49:35 UTC
From: n4zr@netcom.COM
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9405261212.A3866-0100000@netcom6>
Source record: 49112

Is anyone out there aware of any experiments done in the use of DSP to produce simulated spatial displacement of audio tones as a function of their frequency? What I have in mind is being able to spread a pile-up by having the lower-frequency tones appear to be on the right and the higher ones on the left, in an experiment to see whether that helps pick out individual signals. Could such a thing be implemented using an ordinary sound-card with stereo outputs as the interface?

73, Pete
n4zr@netcom.com
NOTE: New Address

1631. Re: DSP questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 21:16:54 UTC
From: cmoore@ilx018.intel.com
Message-ID: <2s33k6$mdk@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 49109

Peter G. Smith (n4zr@netcom.COM) wrote:
: Is anyone out there aware of any experiments done in the use of DSP to
: produce simulated spatial displacement of audio tones as a function of
: their frequency? 73, Pete n4zr@netcom.com

Just such an analog design appeared in one of the amateur pubs a couple of years ago. It was a low-pass filter to the left ear and a high-pass filter to the right ear. It could easily be done with a soundcard.

73, KG7BK, CecilMoore@Delphi.com

1632. Re: 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 21:46:29 UTC
From: jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
Message-ID: <jra.140.0010C6D5@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com>
Source record: 49113

In article <CqBqo0.5Ju@eskimo.com> rdonnell@eskimo.com (Bob Donnell) writes:

>Also, as a side note, when we've done testing here on link reliability we
>usually are using the 'ping' feature of tcp/ip and NOS to do the testing.
>We run 'datagram' (unconnected) mode and usually use 200-400 byte packets.
>I have noticed that with two analog modems (TAPR on one end, PK-900/PK-96/
>TAPR/G3RUH on the other) that the best ping response I can get is about 95%
>through our TAPR bit-regen modem equipped 2M repeater. This is over about a
>45 mile line-of-site path. Switching to a DSP-2232 will improve the ping
>return rate to about 98-99%. Kudoes to N4HY. Note that due to atmospherics
>(ducting, etc) and the fact that the repeater is at about 5000 feet we have
>times when the path to the repeater is poor to unusable, too. This is part
>of why our next generation of repeaters are at low altitude sites, mostly
>cell sites.

Here's another data point: we do our testing on the 19.2 repeater the same
way, via ping, usually with a 256 byte packet and 3 or 4 second interval.

We also see ping hit rates of about 95% at best, 85% or so at worst,
through the repeater (with reasonable but not pile-driver paths, and some
other activity on the system). In bench tests, we get up to 98-99 percent.

The non-returns generally are about evenly spaced, with occasional clusters of
two or three drops in a row. Even over very long tests, we almost never see a
run of more than 100 pings without a drop.

This is using the D4-10 as an RF modem, directly driven by modem disconnect
header or PI card. No scrambler. And, unfortunately, no bit regen (yet).
I'm very interested in seeing whether adding bit regen is going to improve
error rates generally, or only help on marginal signals. We're hoping to add
a regen later this summer (once I can get a TAPR 9600 modem kit to butcher).

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

1633. VHF Packet net questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 21:53:10 UTC
From: cll4@Ra.MsState.Edu
Message-ID: <2s35o6$5pe@Tut.MsState.Edu>
Source record: 49133

We are currently trying to get a VHF packet net started to increase the general use of packet in our area. We have been having trouble deciding what format to use to get everyone together. We have considered an unproto via 2 area digis, connecting to a net/rom (I think) node and using a talk feature (which sends each user's packet to everyone individually), and are out of ideas of a smooth way to accomplish this. There will be some people who will have to digipeat to get into our area. Any and all ideas will be welcome, and if anyone has such a beast currently running, I would love to hear from you.

Thanks in advance,
Craig

--

Craig Lindsey - KC5AUG | My politics are simple: Always go right. If
Internet: cll4@ra.msstate.edu| you go left, you can never go right, and if
Bitnet: cll4@msstate.bitnet| you go right, you never go wrong. -Grizzard

Packet: kc5aug@w5vzf.ms.usa.noam

1634. Re: >9600 bps packet (was: Re: 9600 bps radio modems)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-26 21:54:03 UTC
From: jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
Message-ID: <jra.141.0010E71B@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com>
Source record: 49114

In article <2s0hvr$mko@u.cc.utah.edu> val@cs.weber.edu (Val Kartchner) writes:
>In article <CqBqo0.5Ju@eskimo.com> rdonnell@eskimo.com (Bob Donnell) writes:
>>I'm suprised John didn't mention it - the new TAPR NETSIG mailing list is
>>heavily involved in discussing 9600 (and faster) modem/radio issues.

>How do I read this mailing list? Is it a packet-only mailing list, or
>is it available to Internet users?

ObPlug:

The TAPR NetSIG mailing list is devoted to discussion of amateur packet radio networking issues. It's not limited to hardware discussions, though there's plenty of that going on right now.

To subsrcribe, send a message to listserv@tcet.unt.edu with "join netsig" in the body. To submit messages, send to netsig@tcet.unt.edu.

Note: the list has been very busier -- busier than we had ever hoped -- and as a result we recently had to change homes, and there have been a few bugs in the system. Please bear with us.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

PS -- No, I don't know much about the NCR Wavelan stuff, despite my address. I wish I did, but I've never been able to get my hands on any surplus units.

1635. Re: DSP questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 01:52:47 UTC
From: dcurtis@mipos2.intel.com
Message-ID: <2s3jpf$3e4@inews.intel.com>
Source record: 49107

In article <2s33k6$mdk@chnews.intel.com> cmoore@ilx018.intel.com (Cecil A. Moore -FT-~) writes:
>Peter G. Smith (n4zr@netcom.COM) wrote:
>: Is anyone out there aware of any experiments done in the use of DSP to
>: produce simulated spatial displacement of audio tones as a function of
>: their frequency? 73, Pete n4zr@netcom.com
>
>Just such an analog design appeared in one of the amateur pubs a couple
>of years ago. It was a low-pass filter to the left ear and a high-pass
>filter to the right ear. It could easily be done with a soundcard.
>
>73, KG7BK, CecilMoore@Delphi.com
>
Ah, but to get spacial placement, what you want to do is alter
the phase delay to each ear and keep the amplitude flat. The
stereo effect is a function of phase, not amplitude. Each channel
should be an all-pass function, with symetrically opposite group
delay curves. Several years ago there was an analog circuit published
in, I believe, Ham Radio that did just that.

Some time in the early 80's, like maybe '83, there was an issue of
either IEEE Spectrum or maybe the Proceedings of the IEEE that was an
anniversary issue of some kind. The contents were seminal
papers in several areas, one of which was a great paper on
stereo audio and how it worked. This was when "Stereo Hi-Fi"
was new and nifty stuff. (BTW, the other papers in the issue
are equally nifty.) Anyway, go read the stereo paper and the
silliness of using amplitude to get spatial placement will be
quite apparent.

The DSP version should be pretty simple -- Do an all-pass with
linear group delay on one channel, and simply delay the other
channel to place middle tones in the middle of space.

73, Dave NG0X
dcurtis@mipos2.intel.com

1636. NOS with the Baycom Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 02:40:39 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <770006439snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 49108

Jeff Please forward this to the appropriate newsgroup/individual
TCP/IP WITH NO TNC
By: Mike Hooper, KF6PU
TNCs run in the kissmode and SCC cards such as the DRSI PCPA have long been the staple of most TCP/IPers running NOS and Net versions of the KA9Q Internet Suite of Protocols. There is a much less expensive and more elegant solution for a 1200 baud hardware interface.
"Baycom" style modems have enjoyed international popularity for some time now among those running packet software that employs the "software tnc" approach. Baycom, PMP, and Eskay Packet (SP) V6.10 with the TFPCX driver are very popular.
Most Baycom style modems are designed around either the AMD 7910 "World Chip" IC , Texas Instruments TCM 3105, or the EXAR 2206/2211 pair. Most commercial TNCs use these chips for the modem section. For example, the AEA PK-88 uses the AMD 7910, The Kantronics KAM and KPC-4 use the TCM 3105 for VHF-UHF ports and the MFJ 1270/1274 use the EXAR pair. Few external parts are required for these modems and they are easy to construct. The TCM 3105 modem can be built for under $25.00 and can be built so small as to fit into a DB25 shell.
Thanks to the efforts of Pawel Jalocha, SP9VRC (SP9VRC@SP9ZDN.POL.EU) (jalocha@chopin.ifj.edu.pl) a packet driver conforming (to a sufficient extent) to the "FTP packet driver specification" has been developed that serves as an interface between application software (e.g. KA9Q NOS) and a modem connected to the RS232 port (e.g. Baycom modem). This driver along with documentation and accessory files have been distributed in this country under the filename "AX25DRV.ZIP" . Be sure to use the January 4, 1993 version as prior releases have bugs.
Jawel's packet driver enables the use of unsquelched audio as the driver is able to deliver "channel busy" status by analyzing incoming data.
The driver is loaded into memory before NOS is run. The utility "TERMIN.COM" is used to remove the driver from memory when one exits from NOS. Below is a batch file that sets up the driver for use on COM2 with NOS :

```
@echo off
c:
cd\net
ax25 -b1200 -B2f8 -I3p -cd -h350
nos.exe
termin.com
cls
```

The switches invoked with ax25.com specify: 1200 baud, COM2, IRQ priority (given to IRQ 3 in this example), carrier detect option, and txdelay. Slottime and persist default to 100 msec. and 64 but are adjustable with the -s and -p switches. The software interrupt defaults to 0x60 but is

adjustable from 60 through 63 with the -i switch. Carrier detect threshold
and TXtail are also adjustable with the -T and -t switches. A switch need
not be specified if the default value is used.
Within AUTOEXEC.NOS is the following attach statement (your version of
NOS must be compiled with the attach packet hardware interface option):
attach packet 0x60 144 5 256
I have been using this driver with both the WG7J and KB7YW versions of
NOS for several weeks. My system utilizes three hardware interfaces two of
which are handled by a DRSI card. During this period I have had the
opportunity to use a KAM (v6.0), PK-88, and a PK-232 with the TAPR DCD mod
and in no case have I found these superior to a TCM 3105 modem used with
Jawel's ax25 driver. The driver does not work well on an XT clone. My
computer is a 386-33 SX using a pair of 16550 AFNs. I find it useful to
reset the computer before running NOS to "clear" the comports.
Work is currently in progress on adapting the G3RUH 9600 modem for use
with the AX.25 driver. Potential problems concerning interrupt latency
issues may complicate matters. If success is achieved it would
substantially reduce the cost of running TCP/IP at 9600 baud.
-73- kf6pu@wb6ymh.#soca.usa
mhooper@netcom.com

73 es GE from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Hate "Green Card Lottery"? Want to help curb ignorant crossposting on Usenet?
E-mail ckeroack@hamp.hampshire.edu for more information, or read news.groups.

1637. Re: DSP questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 05:23:24 UTC
From: cmoore@ilx018.intel.com
Message-ID: <2s404c$nkh@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 49120

Dave Curtis (dcurtis@mipos2.intel.com) wrote:

: Ah, but to get spacial placement, what you want to do is alter
: the phase delay to each ear and keep the amplitude flat. The
: stereo effect is a function of phase, not amplitude. 73, Dave NG0X

Come on, Dave, what you are talking about is speakers. We are talking about headphones. With headphones, all you need is different amplitudes depending on frequency. On my DJ-580, 2m comes into my left ear and 440 comes into my right. Should I worry about phase? If low frequencies come into my left ear and high frequencies come into my right ear and at 800 Hz they,re equal, I've solved the problem without worrying about phase. Of course, the only way to do that is to use headphones, NOT SPEAKERS! Go back to your gold-plated stereo connectors and leave us hams alone! :-)

73, KG7BK, CecilMoore@delphi.com

1638. packet with kenwood tr-2300

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 09:19:33 UTC
From: menno@stack.urc.tue.nl
Message-ID: <2s4dv5$5e2@tuegate.tue.nl>
Source record: 49115

--
Does somebody know how to connect my Kenwood tr2300 rig to a home brew
1200/4800 packet modem wich uses the TCM3105 ?

I'm interested in how to connect this modem, directly to my
modulator/demodulator of the Kenwood tr2300.

73 de PE1PIO and PE1EZW

Email-reply-address: menno@blade.stack.urc.tue.nl

1639. Re: Quiet computers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 13:27:11 UTC
From: kevin jessup <kevin.jessup@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Message-ID: <1994May27.132711.7378@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Source record: 49122
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <gregCqEw66.45L@netcom.com> greg@netcom.com (Greg Bullough) writes:

>Here's a different subject...

>What specific brands/models of PCs have folks found to be particularly
>good or bad with regard to RF hash generated, and suseptability to
>RF fields?

For what it's worth...

My 2-meter packet system consists of a Yaesu FT2400H radio, a
Kantronics KPC3 TNC and a Hewlett-Packard HP100LX palmtop
computer. All running within 6 inches of each other on a
small end-table. No problems.

--
/`-_ kevin.jessup@mixcom.com | Vote Libertarian!
{ }/ |
\ / N9SQB, ARRL, Amateur Radio | Call 1-800-682-1776
|__*| N9SQB @ WA9POV.#MKE.WI.USA.NA | for more information.

1640. Re: DSP questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 14:24:55 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-270594102457@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 49129

In article <Pine.3.89.9405261212.A3866-0100000@netcom6>, n4zr@netcom.COM (Peter G. Smith) wrote:

> Is anyone out there aware of any experiments done in the use of DSP to
> produce simulated spatial displacement of audio tones as a function of
> their frequency? What I have in mind is being able to spread a pile-up
> by having the lower-frequency tones appear to be on the right and the
> higher ones on the left, in an experiment to see whether that helps pick
> out individual signals. Could such a thing be implemented using an
> ordinary sound-card with stereo outputs as the interface?
>
> 73, Pete
> n4zr@netcom.com
> NOTE: New Address

Pete, you don't need a sound card or a PC, just a pair of stereo headphones.
Build two triple section (18 dB per octave) audio filters, one low-pass with a corner of 680 Hz and one high-pass with a corner at 950 Hz. Note that you don't want the corner freqs equal to the center frequency, you need to spread them out a bit to get good left/right isolation fairly quick as the frequency slides up or down.
You might also consider some of the newer DSP filters that can pass the desired frequency +/- about 2% and intelligently notch other tones rapidly. And of course the DSP manufacturers who want greater sales to the hams should consider adding a CW mode that functions as noted. My son uses such a unit in his commercial audio reinforcement business all the time, trademarked as "Feedback Exterminator." It sells under $500, and with 50% markup at the retail level the dealer cost is under $250. The unit is also available as two smart-filters mounted on one 1-7/8" rack panel for stereo applications for $895.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < Genius may have its limitations, but >
Motorola LMPS- Analog Data < stupidity is not thus handicapped. >
< - Elbert Hubbard >
The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

1641. Driving EasyFax with Macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 15:59:08 UTC
From: pvareill@apple.com
Message-ID: <9405271659.AA08826@pvareill.apple.com>
Source record: 49116

Hello,

I'm still developing a Macintosh application to decode weather fax. To do
that, I use an interface made by a german amateur, EasyFax. To drive this
interface, I look for a source code or library to drive individually each
signal on 8530 : Transmit, receive, handshake in and out, GPi.
Don't bother anyone with this. Please reply directly to me.
Thank's in advance.

PIErre

1642. Cardinal DSP16 boards $79 +$5s/h

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 18:52:06 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994May27.185206.22868@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49118

For those digitally enabled hams who are in-
terested in exploring the KC7WW PC soundcard
application - you can get a Cardinal DSP16 for
$79 at the PC Connection 1-800-243-8088 plus
about $5 s/h. Good deal for a programmable
ASP based DSP PC board.

F.Y.I. and Happy holiday weekend to all.

```
___________
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o \_/ o o|
HF - PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV,CW |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |___________|
```

1643. Looking for: Digital Comm & Spread Spectrum - Ziemer & Peterson

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 18:59:40 UTC
From: dakos@oucsace.cs.ohiou.edu
Message-ID: <CqH63H.108@oucsace.cs.ohiou.edu>
Source record: 49119
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am looking for the text:

Digital Communication and Spread Sprectrum

by: Ziemer & Peterson

I was told the book is out of print (published in 1985) and
would very much like to buy a copy. IF you would like to sell
your copy or know where I can purchase a copy, please let me know.

Thanks!

1644. Re: Alpha-Numeric Paging Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 19:18:03 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <2s5h1b$2a9@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 49125

In article <2rt9s2$mpr@giga.bga.com>, patm@bga.com (Patrick Mcguire) writes:

Somebody once gave me the info to Motorola's document request line.... but not sure where I saw it.... but if you call 1-800-542-7882 and ask them for a copy of the Motorola "Third Party Referal Guide to Alpah and Data Paging"... you'll get a nice booklet listing all of the "known" software suppliers out there whose products do what you want. There is a section for DOS, Macintosh and Unix. They have a section for Shareware/Freeware, but the 04 March 1994 edition shows none.

I don't know how Motorola will continue to support this document.... but it is nice. They also sent me a whole bunch of info on their NewsStream and NewsCard products.... it got the wheels turning on we might be able to adapt this product... pretty neat.

73 for now.... c u on the shortwaves
Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host
Macintosh Amateur Radio Software List Maintainer
Internet: tstader@aol.com (e-mail) or
p00489@psilink.com (binaries/files >28K)
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NOAM
ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82] Mac
[44.56.4.120] DOS Clone
(they're BOTH pc's!)

1645. Re: DSP questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 19:36:50 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqH7tF.JM8@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48954

Peter G. Smith (n4zr@netcom.COM) wrote:
: Is anyone out there aware of any experiments done in the use of DSP to
: produce simulated spatial displacement of audio tones as a function of
: their frequency? What I have in mind is being able to spread a pile-up
: by having the lower-frequency tones appear to be on the right and the
: higher ones on the left, in an experiment to see whether that helps pick
: out individual signals. Could such a thing be implemented using an
: ordinary sound-card with stereo outputs as the interface?

I've done this with analog circuitry, and what gave me the original idea was making homebrew headphones. Using what I had at hand resulted in speakers with different characteristics, and created spatial displacement - and sure made the pileups easier to figure out, especially as a novice.

: 73, Pete
: n4zr@netcom.com
: NOTE: New Address

73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1646. Re: Anyone know "7plus", for preparing binary files for packet posti

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 20:45:42 UTC
From: Tomi.Manninen@hut.fi
Message-ID: <TOMI.MANNINEN.94May27234542@beta.hut.fi>
Source record: 49132

In article <hozsWYA.roccol@delphi.com> Rocco <roccol@delphi.com> writes:

> I don't remember where I got my copy but you might want to try
> [deleted]

ftp.funet.fi /pub/ham/packet/misc/7plus*

--
---Tomi Manninen / Tomi.Manninen@hut.fi / OH2BNS @ OH2RBI.FIN.EU---

1647. Re: Kenwood tr7400a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 22:35:59 UTC
From: cleveland@gvg47.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <cleveland.1120465799A@gold>
Source record: 49121

In Article <9405210002.AA24963@netmail2.microsoft.com>,
stuartwh@microsoft.COM wrote:
>Has anyone here hooked up a Kenwood TR-7400A to a PK-88? I checked in the
>manual for the PK-88 and it looks like I csan use the mike connector as the
>standard 4 - pin connection given.

I use one on packet. I think that I wired the audio through
to the 4-pin mike connector. If you don't want to go to that
trouble, then you can use the external speaker jack.

The tone pad input can accept audio but will not give you
the ptt that you need. So go with the mike jack.

73
****
* Grover Cleveland WT6P@KE6LW.#NOCAL.CA *
* Instructional Designer v(916) 478-3153 *
* The Grass Valley Group Inc. - A Tektronix Company f(916) 478-3831 *
* Grass Valley, California DoD 7388 *
* "Snoozing in the grass next to the information goat path." *
****

1648. Re: >9600 bps packet (was: Re: 9600 bps radio m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-27 22:51:30 UTC
From: msdooley@teleda
Message-ID: <2s5thi$624@fozzy.aud.alcatel.com>
Source record: 49135

In article mko@u.cc.utah.edu, val@cs.weber.edu (Val Kartchner) writes:
[stuff deleted]
> I'm especially interested right now because there is a local group of
> amateur radio operators (including me) who want to go to multi-megabit
> per second rates. We've been investigating the AT&T (NCR) WaveLAN cards.
> They go 2 Mbps and are spread-spectrum. Since they are FCC Part 15
^^^^^^^^^^
> devices, there is no license required and no restrictions on content.
> Equipment covered under this can be up to 1 watt, but these cards only to
> 1/4 watt. With appropriate Yagi antennas, we figure that we can make the
> distance. We'd prefer hacking the transmitters up in power output though.
--
|== "I think, therefore I AMiga" -- val@csulx.weber.edu ==\///= Ogden UT USA =|

Actually, if you hack the power up to one watt, or use the Yagi antennas, I believe
that kills the Type Acceptance...
Just a thought...
Mike Dooley KE4PC

1649. Re: DSP questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 00:44:13 UTC
From: dcurtis@mipos2.intel.com
Message-ID: <2s644t$gis@inews.intel.com>
Source record: 48958

In article <2s404c$nkh@chnews.intel.com> cmoore@ilx018.intel.com (Cecil A. Moore -FT-~) writes:
>Dave Curtis (dcurtis@mipos2.intel.com) wrote:
>
>: Ah, but to get spacial placement, what you want to do is alter
>: the phase delay to each ear and keep the amplitude flat. The
>: stereo effect is a function of phase, not amplitude. 73, Dave NG0X
>
>Come on, Dave, what you are talking about is speakers. We are talking
>about headphones. With headphones, all you need is different amplitudes
>depending on frequency. On my DJ-580, 2m comes into my left ear and
>440 comes into my right.

Two different programs sources, not one source placed in space...

>Should I worry about phase? If low frequencies
>come into my left ear and high frequencies come into my right ear and
>at 800 Hz they,re equal, I've solved the problem without worrying about
>phase. Of course, the only way to do that is to use headphones, NOT
>SPEAKERS! Go back to your gold-plated stereo connectors and leave us
>hams alone! :-)
>
>73, KG7BK, CecilMoore@delphi.com
>

Well, yeah Cecil, by varying amplitude to each ear you can get
a kludgy approximation of the stereo effect. My point is that
human psychophysiology is wired for synthesizing the spatial perception
of sound source from *phase* data not amplitude. Using amplitude
is fighting Mother Nature, and using phase is feeding the brain
information in the form it is optimized for. I would argue that
matching our machines to us is a friendlier philosophy that matching
ourselves to our machines -- ergonomics, in other words.

In any case, in a world of DSP CAD tools, it is equally easy to
synthesize either filter. Might as well do the thing well, if
you have the tools. Now... can somebody point me at some good,
cheap/free, bug free, well supported filter synthesis software? :-)

73, Dave NG0X
dcurtis@mipos2.intel.com

1650. Re: Cardinal DSP16 boards $79 +$5s/h

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 01:31:15 UTC
From: rlong@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <rlong-270594213018@slip1-26.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 48957

In article <1994May27.185206.22868@midway.uchicago.edu>,
khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) wrote:

> For those digitally enabled hams who are in-
> terested in exploring the KC7WW PC soundcard
> application - you can get a Cardinal DSP16 for
> $79 at the PC Connection 1-800-243-8088 plus
> about $5 s/h. Good deal for a programmable
> ASP based DSP PC board.
>
I have seen a Cardinal Digital Sound Pro 16
and a Pro 16+.

Which is the above and more importantly which do
we need?

Thanks Ron w8gus.

1651. CQ Net/MAC users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 05:45:18 UTC
From: dekgreek@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <2s6lpe$gs9@news1.digex.net>
Source record: 49127

I have the NET/Mac V2.3.39 and need some assistance setting it up. I have read through the NOSIntro book, and setup my own Hosts.net and Domain.txt files. I setup autoexec.net to point to my files, but, NET/Mac does not seem to find them. It also does not recognize my domain references used in autoexec.net, I suppose because it cannot do the lookup in domain or hosts files.

Any NET/Mac users, your help would be appreciated!

William DeKroney

Internet: dekgreek@access.digex.net
Amateur Packet Radio: N3MNW@KA3RFE.MD.USA.NA

1652. Re: DSP questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 05:58:13 UTC
From: cmoore@ilx018.intel.com
Message-ID: <2s6mhl$1fk@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 49131

Dave Curtis (dcurtis@mipos2.intel.com) wrote:

: human psychophysiology is wired for synthesizing the spatial perception

This Texan just went into sylalalable overload... I just barely mastered three so far. Heck, I'm deaf in one ear and can't hear out of the other.

: Now... can somebody point me at some good, cheap/free, bug free,
: well supported filter synthesis software? :-) 73, Dave NG0X

Tell you what, Dave... let me plug a filter synthesis software supplier. Momentium Data Systems in Southern California to whom I have no connection except satisfied customer, has free demo software available. With it you can design filters to your heart's content but the free stuff doesn't give you the coefficients. But from the graphics of poles/zeros, you can calculate the coefficients and re-enter them to see if you got them right... or you can design your filters, send me the filter specs, and I'll run the coefficients for you. How's that for a deal? Are you on ccmail? I'm at home running remote access right now so I don't have MDS address at the moment. I've used this filter program to generate coefficients for 80C196 applications and it works like a charm, even the sichofisiologikal stuff.

73, KG7BK, Cecil_A_Moore@ccm.ch.intel.com (Not speaking for Intel)

1653. Kantronics KPC-3 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 12:55:24 UTC
From: blangos@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <2944@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM>
Source record: 49138

KPC-3 for sale. 5.0 firmware. Shipped anywhere in USA for $85.00.

--
Bruce Langos
Workstation Products Division
Bruce.Langos@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
...!uunet!ncrcom!ciss!wtcp!blangos

1654. HELP with autoexec.nos please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 13:31:56 UTC
From: wy1z@meceng.coe.neu.EDU
Message-ID: <9405281331.AA04834@meceng.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 49128

I recently FTPed a copy of osview to get started once again into TCP/IP packet.

I edited the file with my info: my ax.25 and TCP/IP callsigns, my IP address, etc. I also remembered to edit the interface info to communicate with my tnc at 9600 baud - and we are all playing happily on com1.

Or so we should be...

I start up NOS, and it appears to initialize just fine - no error messages.

I then type: telnet destination_IP_address, and the screen clears with the message that it is trying to telnet to that IP address, but the modem's LED's don't do anything, and the TX light on my radio never lights.

I've successfully used TCP/IP packet before, but when I really got heavily involved with the Internet, I dropped the Amateur end. I now want to get back into it.

If someone could please help me, either by stepping me through the important areas of the autoexec.nos file (which I would love), and/or sending me their working autoexec.nos file, pointing out to me what areas to changeso I can use it on my end, I'd greatly appreciate it.

I did look for an area in the file to define my router's info, but the comments in the file didn't make it too clear.

I've studied the sections with comment lines:

Setup AX.25 routing

Setup the ARP table

Setup IP routing

Yes, the above line is clear, but the command structure looked too confusing.

Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks much!

73,
Scott, WY1Z

```
==============================================================================
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
| Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
```

```
| oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamяadio |
================================================================================
```

1655. Choosing a radio for 9600 baud

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 13:42:58 UTC
From: hamilton@BIX.com
Message-ID: <hamilton.770132578@BIX.com>
Source record: 49134

I notice a few radios (e.g., Icom IC-281H, Alinco DR-1200TH2, Kenwood TM-255A, Standard C5718DA) explicitly described as supporting 9600, but with the exception of the Standard unit, all are single-banders. I don't see any mention of high-speed packet support in other new, high-end radios like the Icom IC-D100 or Kenwood TM-942A tribanders, or even most of the dual-banders.

Should I generally assume that unless the vendor specifically claims 9600 support that it probably will not work with any given unit?

Regards,
Doug Hamilton KD1UJ hamilton@bix.com Ph 508-358-5715
Hamilton Laboratories, 13 Old Farm Road, Wayland, MA 01778-3117, USA

1656. Re: Cardinal DSP16 boards $79 +$5s/h

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 16:06:27 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994May28.160627.8152@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49136

As I understand it, the DSP16 and 16+ are electronically and functionally
the SAME. The 16+ has SCSI CDROM support and the 16 has only standard
SONY CDROM support. If you don't have a CDROM it makes no difference.

de Ken N9VV

1657. RTTY DIGITAL JOURNAL subscription info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 16:13:54 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994May28.161354.8386@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 49137

Great source of info about all digital ham modes. Give it
a try for $19 (first class US)/yr.

The rtty DIGITAL Jouranl
c/o The American Digital Radio Society
P.O. Box 2465
New York, NY 10185-2465

or Jim, N2HOS
P.O. Box 3328
Indian Rocks Beach, FL 34635

I am not affiliated with the RDJ in any way - but I feel
it is the digital ham's best publication and I want you
to know about it :-).

____
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o _/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |__________|

1658. Question about packet-mail addressing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 17:54:06 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2s80fu$o9a@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48952

Quick question about addressing packet mail. are the two spaces around the "@" critical? Ie, is "N0YVW@W0IUQ.ia.usa.na" the same as "N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na" or will the second get the mail there (here, in my case) but not the other? I notice that mailheaders tend to use the first form without any trouble, but I was curious (I'm new to packet and I sent some mail using the first form rather than the second and I'm curious to see whetherit'll actually get there).

Tnx, Doug

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na

Amateur Radio: Bringing the World Together

1659. Re: Question about packet-mail addressing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 21:00:14 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <CqJ6CE.7GK@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48956

You can use either form of the 'callsign @ BBS' string on most BBS
software that I've used. The 'standards' say that the '@' should be
surrounded with white space, but that BBS software authors should code to
parse the string without the white space.
Chris

1660. Re: Cardinal DSP16 boards $79 +$5s/h

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-28 23:36:36 UTC
From: jdc@cci.com
Message-ID: <CqJDL1.JEv@sunsrvr6.cci.com>
Source record: 49126

In article <1994May27.185206.22868@midway.uchicago.edu>,
Kenneth C Hopper <khopper@midway.uchicago.edu> wrote:
> For those digitally enabled hams who are in-
> terested in exploring the KC7WW PC soundcard
> application - you can get a Cardinal DSP16 for
> $79 at the PC Connection 1-800-243-8088 plus
> about $5 s/h. Good deal for a programmable
> ASP based DSP PC board.
>
>F.Y.I. and Happy holiday weekend to all.
> ___________
> Ken Hopper, | ___ |
> November 9 Vivid Video |o o _/ o o|
> HF - PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV,CW |o o @ o o|
> khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |___________|

It sounds interesting. What's needed in the line of software for
programming it? Is there a developer's kit or something of that
nature?

Also, what ham-oriented software has been written for this card?

73...Jim N2VNO

1661. Re: Alpha-Numeric Paging Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-29 02:22:27 UTC
From: rsnyder@motown.ge.com
Message-ID: <rsnyder-280594222227@wintermute.motown.ge.com>
Source record: 49139

In article <94143.121312IO70310@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>, Chuck McMahan
<IO70310@MAINE.MAINE.EDU> wrote:

> Can anyone help me find a site to download or purchase cheaply
> a alpha-numeric paging program for use on a msdos/modem computer and
> a comercial paging system.

There are a set of perl scripts that do this (called tpage), and I believe
perl has been ported to MS-DOS. There's also a mailing list for the IPX
protocol, though I can't remember the address right off hand.

I would suggest archie'ing around.

Bob
--
Bob Snyder rsnyder@motown.ge.com
When cryptography is outlawed, bayl bhgynjf jvyy unir cevinpl.

1662. Who's echoing me back? (was Re: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-29 12:56:38 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2sa3e6$pu7@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48961

Douglas.J.Renze@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org (Douglas J Renze) writes:

<An echoed article of mine deleted>

OK...please knock it off. I 'member the last time this happened from
a fidonet node, and it was lousy then. Please set up your parameters
so that stuff coming off the net doesn't get echoed back!

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW@W0IUQ.ia.usa.na

Amateur Radio: Bringing the World Together

1663. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #167

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-29 18:01:03 UTC
From: mwestfal@iris.CSci.CSusb.EDU
Message-ID: <9405291801.AA21588@iris.csci.csusb.edu>
Source record: 48953

```
->
-> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
->
-> >In article <9405182311.AA09268@sgi28.csci.csusb.edu>
-> >>I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
-> >>made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
-> >>I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
-> >>my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
-> >>battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
-> >>inside the radio"..
-> >>
-> >> Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
-> >>design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
-> >>user's manual telling you not to do this!
->
->
-> >My opinion now. I wouldn't use a 12 volt pack unless I was sure it
-> >was safe. I know the standard Icom packs work fine. I *think* it's OK
-> >to use a 12 volt pack unless you try to run the radio off external
-> >power or charge the battery *through the radio*. I *think* you can use
-> >the 12 volt pack if you always charge it while *off the radio* in an
-> >Icom drop in charger, but I haven't actually done that.
->
-> Unofficial word from a friend of mine who used to work at R&L Electronics
-> (or whatever) in the Indianapolis area is that at least the 2-meter Rad
-> Shack HT is manufactured by Maxon and is simply Maxon guts with the
-> ICOM 2AT-style speaker-mike and battery interface.
->
-> --

Well, I decided that the engineers at RS couldn't be so dumb as to
design a radio that uses the same battery pack interface as Icom, but
burn something out if you actually tried to use some other brand of
Icom-interface battery besides theirs. So, I slipped on my
Periphex BP-8S (9.6v) battery pack and ........ it works just fine!

Still, I'm not sure if you can use a 12v battery pack though, but I'm
willing to bet you can.

->

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
73 de Mike, ax.25net: N6KUY@W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
amprnet: n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org [44.18.0.49]
internet : mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu
```

```
"Old MacDonald had a farm, dit didit dit didit dahdahdah."
GCS/M { -d+ p+ c++ l u++ e+(*) m++(-) s/+ !n-(---) h-- !f g+ w+ t++ r-(--) y+ }
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1664. Re: HELP with autoexec.nos please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-29 22:35:03 UTC
From: chrism@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <CqL5EF.G77@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 48955

wy1z@meceng.coe.neu.EDU (Scott Ehrlich) writes:

>I start up NOS, and it appears to initialize just fine - no error messages.
>I then type: telnet destination_IP_address, and the screen clears with the
>message that it is trying to telnet to that IP address, but the modem's
>LED's don't do anything, and the TX light on my radio never lights.

I had that problem myself until I realized I forgot to put my TNC
(PK-232) into KISS mode. Regardless of your make/model, the book can
tell you how. If the TNC has battery RAM, you can put it in KISS mode
with any regular packet program and leave it that way. Then in NOS, it
will be there.

If that still doesn't do it, e-mail me and I'll send you my
AUTOEXEC.NOS.

73 and good luck,
Chris Morrison KG5NK
Stillwater, OK

1665. Re: HELP with autoexec.nos please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-30 01:34:31 UTC
From: wy1z@bach.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94May29213431@bach.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 48959

In article <CqL5EF.G77@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu> chrism@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu (Chris Morrison) writes:

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Path: chaos.dac.neu.edu!noc.near.net!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!crcnis1.unl.edu!newsfeed.ksu.ksu.edu!moe.ksu.ksu.edu!osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu!chrism
From: chrism@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu (Chris Morrison)
Organization: Oklahoma State University, Stillwatter OK
References: <9405281331.AA04834@meceng.coe.neu.edu>
Date: Sun, 29 May 1994 22:35:03 GMT
Lines: 20

wy1z@meceng.coe.neu.EDU (Scott Ehrlich) writes:

>I start up NOS, and it appears to initialize just fine - no error messages.
>I then type: telnet destination_IP_address, and the screen clears with the
>message that it is trying to telnet to that IP address, but the modem's
>LED's don't do anything, and the TX light on my radio never lights.

I had that problem myself until I realized I forgot to put my TNC
(PK-232) into KISS mode. Regardless of your make/model, the book can
tell you how. If the TNC has battery RAM, you can put it in KISS mode
with any regular packet program and leave it that way. Then in NOS, it
will be there.

If that still doesn't do it, e-mail me and I'll send you my
AUTOEXEC.NOS.

73 and good luck,
Chris Morrison KG5NK
Stillwater, OK

Thanks for the offer, but I finally figured it out. The problem was that
autoexec.nos was calling another program, too, called kisson.dia
It was this other program which had a baud rate set to 4800. Autoexec.nos
was set to 9600, so it was talking to the TNC, but the other program also
needed its baud rate changed. As soon as I corrected that mistake, the STA
LED finally went back out, and I could connect.

Now, for some success in connecting to other IP stations via the one I
have my IP address from...

73,
Scott

--
==========

```
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
| Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on |
| oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamradio |
===========================================================================
```

1666. Re: Quiet computers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-30 03:20:41 UTC
From: Leland Van Koten <leevankoten@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <hkyNGfJ.leevankoten@delphi.com>
Source record: 48960

Greg Bullough <Greg.Bullough@f0.n100.z61.fidonet.org> writes:

>What specific brands/models of PCs have folks found to be particularly
>good or bad with regard to RF hash generated, and suseptability to
>RF fields?

I have a Packard-Bell 386 (Axcel 100) located about a foot from the rig, and it's absolutely quiet. Unfortunately, the monitor I have is a Compudyne 14/640V, which generates an incredible amount of hash between 10 and 20 meters, with 15 meters being by far the worst. I've tried numerous "fixes," but the only thing that works is turning the monitor off when operating SSB, and then turning it back on to log the QSO. Frustrating, but it works!

On CW and the digital modes, the bandwidth is sufficiently narrow that I can normally get a decent signal-to-noise ratio even with the monitor on, so I don't have to operate RTTY with the monitor off, which would be a REAL challenge.

Lee/KE3FB in Md.
leevankoten@delphi.com

1667. AX25012/Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-30 14:35:25 UTC
From: cerdini@lanpc1.univ-lyon1.fr
Message-ID: <2sctjd$smv@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 48962

When I use in same time ax25 connection and tcp/ip connection, I always see
on the screen "Partial!"... What does it mean ? How we can stop this print ?

And how we can add route using AX25 gateway ?

73' !
--
Michel CERDINI - Universite Lyon 1 | E-Mail cerdini@lan1.univ-lyon1.fr
Laboratoire d'Analyse Numerique URA 740 | Tel Pro 72 43 10 93 - aka Djoe
43, boul. du 11 novembre 1918 | Minitel 78 36 19 96 (24h/24) v
69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, France. | Modem 78 36 10 01 (V32b/8N1) _/

1668. GTOR vs Pactor: Well?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-30 15:23:21 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCqMG2x.B3F@netcom.com>
Source record: 48963

My TS850S/AT is in the shop, so I can't work digital HF right now. So I'm on the Internet a lot :-)....

What is the consensus on GTOR? I saw a thread on this newsgroup to the effect that it differred very little from Pactor in its performance. This thread went on to maintain that only Pactor II could really exceed Pactor in terms of thruput. (Strange lack of reference to Clover?)

On the other hand, the claims of Kantronics make one believe that GTOR approaches GTOR, and presumably Clover, without forcing a complete redesign of the TNC to give it 4-tone capability.

Since I'm temporarily off the air, and cannot discuss it directly that way, I'd sure welcome some discussion on this topic! What is GTOR like? Is it going to be the "digital mode of the 90s?" Or will the other TNC manufactureers debunk Kantronic's claims and cause GTOR to fade away?

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1669. Re: 9600 bps radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-30 16:04:14 UTC
From: exe02594@char2.vnet.net
Message-ID: <2sd2pu$5a4@char2.vnet.net>
Source record: 48968

Brian Kantor (brian@nothing.ucsd.edu) wrote:
: I'm disgusted with the performance of the carrier detect circuits in
: the three popular 9600 bps radio modems used by amateurs - the K9NG,
: G3RUH, and new TAPR modems.
: - Brian

Has anyone had a chance to take a GOOD look at the new KPC9612?
I understand that it should be FCC accepted in a week or two. I am
SERIOUSLY debating the purchase of one for myself (drool) and for
the local ARES/RACES organization.
Tnx in advance - 73 ded Dave, exe02594@vnet.net, N9UNR@WA9POV.#MKE.WI.USA

1670. Re: Quiet computers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-30 19:14:27 UTC
From: ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CqMqs4.4MK@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48965

In a previous article, kevin.jessup@mixcom.mixcom.com (kevin jessup) says:

>>Here's a different subject...
>
>>What specific brands/models of PCs have folks found to be particularly
>>good or bad with regard to RF hash generated, and suseptability to
>>RF fields?
>
>My 2-meter packet system consists of a Yaesu FT2400H radio, a
>Kantronics KPC3 TNC and a Hewlett-Packard HP100LX palmtop
>computer. All running within 6 inches of each other on a
>small end-table. No problems.
>
I put up with noise on my clone for a few years until I lucked into a
TEMPEST-class box. It's pretty much "silent running" on HF and VHF. The
fan's a tad noisy, though.

--

1671. NOS/TCPIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-30 19:20:17 UTC
From: jremer@ua.d.umn.edu
Message-ID: <2sde9hINNu3@ua.d.umn.edu>
Source record: 48964

Currently, I am running WNOS and find that it doesn't want to connect to
stations running MSYS. The question I have, is what can I do with WNOS
to get around this problem?

What other NOS's have no problem with MSYS? JNOS?

Jeremy

EMAIL: jremer@ub.d.umn.edu
--
Jeremy Remer |jremer@ub.d.umn.edu | - _____ -
Computer Science Major |jremer@oldub.d.umn.edu | |/|_____|\|
University of Minnesota, Duluth. |jremer@nyx.cs.du.edu | __|/| |\|__

1672. LIST of TCP/IP address coordinators?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-30 21:33:14 UTC
From: dmd@panix.com
Message-ID: <2sdm2q$422@panix2.panix.com>
Source record: 48966

Does there exist a complete list of 44net TCP/IP coordinators?
(The people who assign IP addresses for our block)

(cc'd to Brian)

--
Daniel N2SXX
dmd@panix.com

1673. help with IP coordinator.. please..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 01:53:38 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994May30.215338.6507@muvms6>
Source record: 48971

Hi everyone:

I am planning on running TCP/IP and I dunno how to contact the area
IP coordinator. I enquired about that person but no one seems to know
him in our area. I dont have his address to send a snail mail.
Is there any other way I can contact him.
Please let me know.

thanks a lot.

73, Dinakar kb8phz

1674. Telix modem software doesn't choke on 7plus files

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 02:07:02 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCqn9vq.Fxz@netcom.com>
Source record: 48967

Just a quick comment that Telix 3.22 (I think that's the version #, well close anyway) was the only modem software that didn't barf when uploading a file that was prepared with 7plus (converts *.exe and *.com PC executables so they can be sent thru the packet network, also has error correction). Other modem software, like Crosstalk, PCmodem, PTP, and an old copy of Qmodem would choke (do bad things like disconnect, excessive line feeds, and such.). I also had to set the TNC to Xon/off to OFF. So that hardware handshaking is used. Even so, only Telix would work correctly. Telix is a shareware program, ftp-able from various sites like garbo or oak. Look in the *.binaries.* groups.

1675. Re: Multi-mode TNC suggestions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 02:32:58 UTC
From: aandh@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqnB3E.60o@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48972
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

<9405200255591.DLITE.rabbi@delphi.com> <2rkihh$omj@herald.indirect.com>
Organization: Eskimo North (206) For-Ever

xpcom
I looked at a lot of programs befor I went to xpcon give it a try I work
Pactor most of the time with a little time on ritty it will do every
thing I want You will like the ANSI it can be fun
73 Jim K7UDG/UA4PDG

1676. Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 03:00:05 UTC
From: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-welcome_770353205@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 48969
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.info,news.answers,rec.answers

```
Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome
Last-modified: $Date: 1994/01/02 22:00 $
Version: $Revision: 1.06 $

*** Welcome to rec.radio.info! ***

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source
of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and
to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which
explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions.
The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to
read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next
" -- " string. The sections available are:
- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
- What type of material is considered inappropriate?
- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to
rec.radio.info?
- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to
speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

-- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with
a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit
chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles
only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further
discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it
was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

-- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered
presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with
```

a unique Message-ID, is propogated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic) doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:
/Newsgroups:.*[,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:
rec.radio.info:!s/:^
in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:
sequence
rec.radio.info
rec.radio.
at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the `Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for disussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:
rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.

2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.

3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I

reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

listserv@ucsd.edu

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

< Dated information here >

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:
- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotalampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat

transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl
rec.radio.broadcasting moderator Bill Pfeiffer wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU pschleck@unomaha.edu
Ian Kluft, KD6EUI ikluft@uts.amdahl.com

--
Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info
Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
* Requests for information do *not* belong in rec.radio.info *

1677. Keplerian Elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 03:55:45 UTC
From: n8rhq@news.delphi.com
Message-ID: <2secg1$jd9@news.delphi.com>
Source record: 48970

Could someone please direct me where i might find Keplerian Elements for amateur satellites and the like? Thanks, 73 jim

n8rhq @ delphi.com

1678. Re: NOS/TCPIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 06:13:05 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CqnL9u.ICw@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48973

Jeremy Remer (jremer@ua.d.umn.edu) wrote:
: Currently, I am running WNOS and find that it doesn't want to connect to
: stations running MSYS. The question I have, is what can I do with WNOS
: to get around this problem?

: What other NOS's have no problem with MSYS? JNOS?

: Jeremy

: EMAIL: jremer@ub.d.umn.edu
: --
: Jeremy Remer |jremer@ub.d.umn.edu | - _____ -
: Computer Science Major |jremer@oldub.d.umn.edu | |/|_____|\|
: University of Minnesota, Duluth. |jremer@nyx.cs.du.edu | __|/| |\|__

Lots of luck trying to work with MSYS stations. MSYS's author has been
generally unresponsive about fixing the IP implementation in his software,
and it has been known for a long time to have some serious deficiencies when
it comes to issues like fragmenting big IP packets, etc.

73
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1679. ICOM battery packs with RS radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 08:46:08 UTC
From: 0060880@CCMAIL.EMIS.hac.COM
Message-ID: <CCMAIL.0060880.520658080094151FCCMAIL@EMIS.HAC.COM>
Source record: 48974

>Well, I decided that the engineers at RS couldn't be so dumb as to design a
>radio that uses the same battery pack interface as Icom, but burn something
>out if you actually tried to use some other brand of Icom-interface battery
>besides theirs. So, I slipped on my Periphex BP-8S (9.6v) battery pack and
>........ it works just fine!

>Still, I'm not sure if you can use a 12v battery pack though, but I'm willing
>to bet you can.

Not all the ICOM radios will work with the 12v battery packs either! Don't
try it with a IC-2AT or IC-4AT, for instance. ICOM originally did not make
a 12v pack, but added it after introducing the IC-02. The earlier radios
don't have a charging/external power jack either, although ICOM did make a
12v to 9.6v converter which fits on the bottom of the radio like a battery.

73, Bob
w6swe@tapr.org

1680. Re: Keplerian Elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 15:25:29 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994May31.152529.14564@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 48975

In article <2secg1$jd9@news.delphi.com> n8rhq@news.delphi.com (N8RHQ@DELPHI.COM) writes:
>Could someone please direct me where i might find Keplerian Elements for
>amateur satellites and the like? Thanks, 73 jim
>
n8rhq @ delphi.com
>

Keplerian elements are posted weekly to rec.radio.amateur.space and
rec.radio.amateur.misc. Current elements are usually also available
on packet BBS systems.

John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA

1681. Re: 9600 baud observations...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 16:36:30 UTC
From: jra1854@tntech.edu
Message-ID: <jra1854.1120789830A@news.tntech.edu>
Source record: 48977

In Article <79731@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>, ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG wrote:
>I'd like some comment on the TAPR and (apparently) MFJ firmware KISS modes.
>With both, I've observed that after some time (5-10 minutes, maybe) the TNC
>seems to reset, losing current timing parameters like TXDELAY, SLOTTIME,
>etc.

I have a MFJ 1270B and cured this problem by getting a new TNC2 EPROM from TAPR.

Jeff, k9ja

1682. XPCOMM... WHERE to FTP?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 17:30:55 UTC
From: "Richard Smith"
Message-ID: <2sfs8f$2o8@spitfire.navo.navy.mil>
Source record: 48979

WHere can I ftp XPCOM.. Would like to have ANSI capability..If No ftp
where can It be downloaded.. TNX..

****
Richard Smith e-mail smith1@nrl7350.nrlssc.navy.mil
Amateur Call : N5TRJ
Packet n5trj@ab6z.ampr.org
Voice 145.150
****

1683. Jnos for SunOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-05-31 22:16:02 UTC
From: mangefeste@ACM.ORG
Message-ID: <2sgcv2$c21@hopper.acm.org>
Source record: 48981

As the above title mentions, I am looking for Jnos or some
comparable Packet BBs software to run on SunOS.

Please let me know where I may FTP the source.
Thanks in advance,
Tony
73's KC5DHJ

1684. Re: Quiet computers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 01:44:36 UTC
From: ka6etb@GRAFex.sbay.org
Message-ID: <E-66tA7OBh107h@GRAFex.sbay.org>
Source record: 48976

In <hkyNGfJ.leevankoten@delphi.com> Leland Van Koten <leevankoten@delphi.com> writes:

>I have a Packard-Bell 386 (Axcel 100) located about a foot from the rig, and
>it's absolutely quiet. Unfortunately, the monitor I have is a Compudyne
>14/640V, which generates an incredible amount of hash between 10 and 20 meters,
>with 15 meters being by far the worst. I've tried numerous "fixes," but the
>only thing that works is turning the monitor off when operating SSB, and then
>turning it back on to log the QSO. Frustrating, but it works!

I used to have this problem with a monitor that was about 6-feet from
the rig. I attached some wire to a piece of aluminum foil, and wrapped
the connector at the back of the monitor. I then cut the wire in
increments until the noise was diminished. Still had RFI, but changed
the frequency of it.

At one time, I had a computer that would totally wipe out a TV set that
was two rooms away. THAT is RFI.

s

1685. Re: Telix modem software doesn't choke on 7plus files

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 11:36:18 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Jun1063618@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 48983

Any time you are sending binary files over a modem you run the risk
of wierd things happening, as the XON/XOF characters are encountered
in
the stream. Using hardware flow control is almost always a better bet.
Set your comm software (and sometimes a modem setting is needed) to
use
RTS/CTs and you will have lots fewer transmission problems. BTW, I use
the new MSKermit, and it works great, and is free. -pat
--
--
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

1686. LOOKING FOR: PK-88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 14:55:42 UTC
From: dgordon@sadira.gb.nrao.edu
Message-ID: <Cqq44u.Jon@news.cv.nrao.edu>
Source record: 48978

I am looking for a used PK-88 for use with my C64. Got the
software, just need the modem and cables. Thanks

David - KB4LCI
dgordon@nrao.edu

1687. Re: RTTY DIGITAL JOURNAL subscription info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 14:56:18 UTC
From: mikec@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2si7ii$94n@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 48890

Kenneth C Hopper (khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu) wrote:
: Great source of info about all digital ham modes. Give it
: a try for $19 (first class US)/yr.

: The rtty DIGITAL Jouranl
: c/o The American Digital Radio Society
: P.O. Box 2465
: New York, NY 10185-2465

: or Jim, N2HOS
: P.O. Box 3328
: Indian Rocks Beach, FL 34635

: I am not affiliated with the RDJ in any way - but I feel
: it is the digital ham's best publication and I want you
: to know about it :-).

I _am_ affiliated with the RDJ, and I have to agree with you -
the Journal is an excellent source of digital information!
--
- - - - - - - - - - - - mikec@comtch.iea.com - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Michael B. Candy Amateur Radio Call: KI7FX
P.O. Box 1953 KI7FX@KA7FVV.#EWA.WA.USA.NA
Airway Hts, WA. 99001-1953 American Digital Radio Society

1688. An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 15:25:57 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2si9a5$40g@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48986

Gary, you should be getting a copy of this on Packet as well, but I thought I'd toss it out on Usenet as well for others to comment upon.

I recently came across a note by you in our local Packet BBS archives dated 12-MAR-92. You probably don't remember having written it, but it was a response to a UK user's request for information on packet applications.
Your response was that there was so much potential for packet, but that right now, aside from local packet BBS's and packet mail, there are none, diddly, zippo. You said that, you expected it "to fall into a 1200 baud and C64 forever mindset that never reaches the heights it is capible of scaling."
Well, two years later, I see you as being 100% right. I've not been in packet that long, but what I've seen makes me believe that the case may be worse than you depicted it then. I'll use the Iowa packet network as an example. It's a fairly extensive network, you can get into it from pretty much anyplace in the state on 2-meters. But I have the network map here in front of me...and that's about all it is, 2 meters. There are only a handful of 9600 baud connections throughout the state, and those are mostly to get *into* nodes, not links between the nodes, and the few which are backbone links don't even connect the major nodes. I hear people talking on the linked repeater system about mail moving "fast" today--only taking 16 hours or so to make a 3-link trip. Needless to say, I have a hard time swallowing that.
I realize that much of this is simply the way the local net is set up, but the way it is set up reflects the mindset of which you wrote. Also, from my conversations with other packeteers, this sort of setup is not uncommon.
But what can be done about it? It seems to me that newer, more efficient protocols need to be developed *and actively promoted* rather than making 10 or 15-year-old technology the standard.
A new implementation of TCP/IP might even help the situation. While the TCP/IP protocol suite is far from perfect, it seems to be much more efficient than the network we have now. But the current implementations, while pioneering in their time, are currently out-dated. IMO the best way to update our current technology would be to develop a device driver for the standard TNC in KISS mode. This device driver would allow standard TCP/IP implementations and apps to interface to amateur packet radio transparently. It seems to me that there is no reason that standard TCP/IP applications which run on the Internet should not be able to run on a Packet radio internet, including standard implementations of ftp, telnet, rlogin, usenet news, internet bbs's, etc. I have been dabbling with such a device driver,

but I do not pretend to either be a professional programmer (I'm a writer by trade) or to understand the AX.25 protocol or to understand KISS.
Furthermore, this would be an excellent avenue to bring new blood into Amateur Radio. I've mostly grown up with computers, but as great as my understanding of them is, I don't have the intuitive understanding that those even ten years younger than me do. I've only been using computers since I was ten or so...these kids currently in high school have been living with their wonders since the day they were born. These are the ones we should be talking to, that we should be bringing into Amateur Radio to develop the networks of tomorrow. With their help we could put Amateur Radio back on the cutting edge of technology rather than the trailing edge we seem to be holding on to right now.

Comments? I'm interested in hearing what people have to say. You can please direct any flames to /dev/null--I don't want to hear them.

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na

1689. Re: JNOS for Unix.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 18:24:02 UTC
From: njbirdman@aol.com
Message-ID: <2sijo2$1d7@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48901

Try UCSD.EDU in hmradio/packet/jnos. You want j109lxa3.tar.z

1690. need repeater advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 20:01:45 UTC
From: kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun1.200145.16896@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 48982

There seems to be very little packet activity in this area (Phoenix) on 440 MHZ. Around our club, we were kicking around the idea of putting up a small BBS or something, just to get our hands into the packet arena. The idea kept evolving until we found ourselves talking about putting up a full blown repeater for digital use (we already have voice repeaters.) We think we can scrounge up the necessary radio equipment, and are continuing thinking along these lines.

So, with setting up a repeater as the goal, what do we need to do to make a deluxe installation? I see operation at 9600 baud as a possibility, even though I (nor nobody I know) does 9600 at the present time. We would probably be setting a precedent for the area on 440, and thus should do the job well.

There appears to be a bit-regenerator kit from TAPR, but I am not networked well with that organization yet (new member.) Is this the way to go, or is there some other option to consider? Anyway, fire away, and we'll see what we can come up with.

-dave

1691. Re: Cardinal DSP16 boards $79 +$5s/h

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 21:52:24 UTC
From: matt.kangas@analog.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun1.215224.4951@analog.com>
Source record: 48984

In article <CqJDL1.JEv@sunsrvr6.cci.com> jdc@cci.com (James D. Cronin) writes:
>In article <1994May27.185206.22868@midway.uchicago.edu>,
>Kenneth C Hopper <khopper@midway.uchicago.edu> wrote:
>> For those digitally enabled hams who are in-
>> terested in exploring the KC7WW PC soundcard
>> application - you can get a Cardinal DSP16 for
>> $79 at the PC Connection 1-800-243-8088 plus
>> about $5 s/h. Good deal for a programmable
>> ASP based DSP PC board.
>>
>It sounds interesting. What's needed in the line of software for
>programming it? Is there a developer's kit or something of that
>nature?
>Also, what ham-oriented software has been written for this card?

Note that the Cardinal board isn't ASP based, but instead has a real
DSP onboard, an Analog Devices 2115. I have no idea if any ham software
has been written for it, but Analog is supposed to release an SDK for
the Cardinal and the other PSA-based soundcards (ie Orchid Soundwave,
MediaMagic, Adaptec, etc.) Real Soon Now... which means I thought it
was supposed to be out a couple of weeks ago, but seems to have been
postponed a little bit. If you're interested, the official announcement
should be on comp.dsp sometime soon.

Hmm... that is a pretty good price on the card, though. Might have to
pick on of 'em up myself.

(ps - I'm not a ham... yet. just another interested bystander.)

-Matt

--
. . . . . , , , , , , , , , , , ...
Matt Kangas `,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,"(Thus we join television in leading people
matt.kangas@analog.com `,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,` to kill thoughtlessly.)" -RMS
DSP Tools Group, Analog Devices Inc `,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`,`[Emacs, you know...]

1692. PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 22:42:32 UTC
From: mcleman@zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <2sj2so$8po@usenet.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 48923

Anyone know if someone is looking at doing a PCMCIA TNC? I think that this would be a neat item. (I know I could put it to good use).

Any pointers would be appreciated.

73 de Jeff -- KD1IT/7

Jeff McLeman Internet: mcleman@zso.dec.com
Redmond, Wa. Amprnet: jeffm@kd1it.ampr.org
KD1IT / 7 AX25 slownet: kd1it@n7fsp.wa.usa.na

1693. Re: Alpha-Numeric Paging Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-01 22:50:57 UTC
From: patm@bga.com
Message-ID: <2sj3ch$dmg@giga.bga.com>
Source record: 48980

TSTADER (tstader@aol.com) wrote:
: In article <2rt9s2$mpr@giga.bga.com>, patm@bga.com (Patrick Mcguire)
: writes:

*** Thanks for the credit but I this is *not* the response that I posted.***

vvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv
: Somebody once gave me the info to Motorola's document request
: line.... but not sure where I saw it.... but if you call
: 1-800-542-7882 and ask them for a copy of the Motorola "Third Party
: Referal Guide to Alpah and Data Paging"... you'll get a nice booklet
: listing all of the "known" software suppliers out there whose
: products do what you want. There is a section for DOS, Macintosh and
: Unix. They have a section for Shareware/Freeware, but the 04 March
: 1994 edition shows none.

: I don't know how Motorola will continue to support this document....
: but it is nice. They also sent me a whole bunch of info on their
: NewsStream and NewsCard products.... it got the wheels turning on we
: might be able to adapt this product... pretty neat.

: 73 for now.... c u on the shortwaves
: Terry Stader - KA8SCP
: America Online Ham Radio Club Host
: Macintosh Amateur Radio Software List Maintainer
: Internet: tstader@aol.com (e-mail) or
: p00489@psilink.com (binaries/files >28K)
: KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NOAM
: ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82] Mac
: [44.56.4.120] DOS Clone
: (they're BOTH pc's!)
^^

What I did originally post was a short note concering the use of any
generic comm program to access an alphanumeric pager.

A short recap of this follows:

Obtain the paging terminal access telephone no from the pager co. This
is the number you must have regardless of the access software you use.

Set your comm program to 1200 bps N81 at first. If this does not work
use 300 bps. These terminals are not speed demons.

When the terminal answers it will ask for password. In my experience
this is just the name of the paging co. or some variant. (e.g. McCaw
Communications is "MCCAW")

Next you will be queried for the number of the pager. Enter the telephone number of pager -just 7 digits, no area code.

Then just enter the text of your message, usually 80 chars max.

That's all there is to it... If you are so inclined a 'script' could be written that would enter all the preamble stuff automatically.

Patrick McGuire WA8PLR
patm@bga.com

1694. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 00:24:25 UTC
From: mack@ncifcrf.gov
Message-ID: <CqquGp.8vx@ncifcrf.gov>
Source record: 48922

In article <2si9a5$40g@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:

> But what can be done about it? It seems to me that newer,
>more efficient protocols need to be developed *and actively promoted*
>rather than making 10 or 15-year-old technology the standard.
> A new implementation of TCP/IP might even help the situation.
>While the TCP/IP protocol suite is far from perfect, it seems to be
>much more efficient than the network we have now. But the current
>implementations, while pioneering in their time, are currently out-
>dated. IMO the best way to update our current technology would be
>to develop a device driver for the standard TNC in KISS mode. This
>device driver would allow standard TCP/IP implementations and apps
>to interface to amateur packet radio transparently. It seems to me
>that there is no reason that standard TCP/IP applications which run
>on the Internet should not be able to run on a Packet radio internet,
>including standard implementations of ftp, telnet, rlogin, usenet news,
>internet bbs's, etc.

TCPIP is already available with the KA9Q NOS code (there's lots of books eg NOS INTRO, thru ARRL, to helpyou on your way). There is a problem that there's no one to talk to. The real problem is that increased data rate requires a wider IF and AF section in the T/X. The current voice grade audio that comes through ham FM rigs is only good to about 2400 baud (others probably have better estimates). If you want 56kb, then you need a whole new TX, basically an RF modem. To talk at ethernet rates (10MHz) you are going to have to put all your rigs on 10Ghz. It's a lot of money to invest in a system which is hobbled by every message having to be read by a human at the point of entry.

Joe Mack NA3T
mack@ncifcrf.gov

1695. Help with JNOS for Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 01:37:03 UTC
From: njbirdman@aol.com
Message-ID: <2sjd3v$71i@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48985

Benn trying to get JNOS (j109lxa3) working. When I compile,
everything goes fine until it gets near the end, then I get
"curses.c XXX (linux.a(curses.o)) Undefined symbol _getattrs
referenced from text segment"
This is repeated 5 times, with 5 line numbers (XXX), 434,489,496,524,
533) . I loaded ncurses 1.8, and even changed my kernel from 99.14 to
1.10, but the error is the same.
Obviously, I am no expert on C programming. Has anyone had the same
experience, and can tell me what to do. Dumb I may be, bur also
stubborn, and have benn struggling with this for 3 days.

Thanks in advance..

John N4JS (jsielke@wx2l.uscc.com)

1696. Re: Cardinal DSP16 boards $79 +$5s/h

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 02:56:01 UTC
From: johncase3@aol.com
Message-ID: <2sjho1$8e0@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48920

In article <1994Jun1.215224.4951@analog.com>, matt.kangas@analog.com writes:

In article <CqJDL1.JEv@sunsrvr6.cci.com> jdc@cci.com (James D. Cronin) writes:
>In article <1994May27.185206.22868@midway.uchicago.edu>,
>Kenneth C Hopper <khopper@midway.uchicago.edu> wrote:
>> For those digitally enabled hams who are in-
>> terested in exploring the KC7WW PC soundcard
>> application - you can get a Cardinal DSP16 for
>> $79 at the PC Connection 1-800-243-8088 plus
>> about $5 s/h. Good deal for a programmable
>> ASP based DSP PC board.
>>
>It sounds interesting. What's needed in the line of software for
>programming it? Is there a developer's kit or something of that
>nature?
>Also, what ham-oriented software has been written for this card?

A friend and I bought 3 of these boards several months ago they were such a "bargain" (about $120).

We had so many problems with software and drivers and installation, we sent them back! Cardinal Tech Support was useless.

Sometimes you get what you pay for!

Anyone need the Wavetable Chip for this Board??

1697. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 04:36:06 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2sjnjm$58b@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48987

mack@ncifcrf.gov (Joe Mack) writes:

>In article <2si9a5$40g@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze)
writes:

>> But what can be done about it? It seems to me that newer,
>>more efficient protocols need to be developed *and actively promoted*
>>rather than making 10 or 15-year-old technology the standard.
>> A new implementation of TCP/IP might even help the situation.
>>While the TCP/IP protocol suite is far from perfect, it seems to be
>>much more efficient than the network we have now. But the current
>>implementations, while pioneering in their time, are currently out-
>>dated. IMO the best way to update our current technology would be
>>to develop a device driver for the standard TNC in KISS mode. This
>>device driver would allow standard TCP/IP implementations and apps
>>to interface to amateur packet radio transparently. It seems to me
>>that there is no reason that standard TCP/IP applications which run
>>on the Internet should not be able to run on a Packet radio internet,
>>including standard implementations of ftp, telnet, rlogin, usenet news,
>>internet bbs's, etc.

>TCPIP is already available with the KA9Q NOS code (there's lots of books
>eg NOS INTRO, thru ARRL, to helpyou on your way). There is a problem that
>there's no one to talk to. The real problem is that increased data rate
>requires a wider IF and AF section in the T/X. The current voice grade
>audio that comes through ham FM rigs is only good to about 2400 baud (others
>probably have better estimates). If you want 56kb, then you need a whole
>new TX, basically an RF modem. To talk at ethernet rates (10MHz) you are
>going to have to put all your rigs on 10Ghz. It's a lot of money to invest
>in a system which is hobbled by every message having to be read by a human
>at the point of entry.

I'm aware that TCP/IP is already available. But this is a suite of
programs which operate only through packet, if I'm not mistaken. Ideally,
any program which can run through standard TCP/IP should be able to run
through a packet-radio version of TCP/IP. As far as I know, this is not
currently the case. If I'm using a Macintosh, for example, and want to
use TCP/IP I *ought* to be able to use NCSA telnet, ditto for Windoze,
standard telnet should work for me on a Linux box, and the DOS version
of it should work on a DOS box. Understand what I'm saying?
And who said anything about Ethernet rates? Seems to me that
a lot of people run SLIP at 9600 baud and don't have many problems. Heck,
I've even heard the rumour that all of Iceland is linked to the rest of
the Internet through a single 9600 baud SLIP link. Similar performance
should be possible via packet (I mean, if LANs can do it, why can't we?).

A packet network should be treatable as a WAN.

I've also been thinking some more about some applications for Packet.
Why don't we use a Client-Server architecture for our BBS's? It's much
more efficient both in the use of the frequency and in the use of the
host computer.
Why not write distributed BBS's, where multiple computers at
different sites share the loads? This is an offshoot of the client-
server architecture.
There are so many possibilities!

73 - doug

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com ** drenze@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

1698. updated C26/C50 DSK File List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 11:28:30 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cqrp7J.74z@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 48910

DSK files as of 2 June 94

00readme 48872 list of files on TI DSP Support BBS
ax25-jnx.zip 26954 KISS (1200bps) package for 320C26 DSK
bel202.asm 18103 TAPR Bell 202 DSP code
bell212.arc 134144 DSP 212 code
c25ug.exe 42593 C25 User's group src examples
c26boot.exe 29763 src for C26 boot loader
c2x_anal.exe 41714 C2X spectrum analyzer
cw-jnx.zip 40933 CW filter for 320C26 DSK
dsk26-1.zip 186362 Tools disk from C26 DSK
dsk26-2.zip 1158326 Demo disk from C26 DSK
dsk5_ord.exe 56495 info on TI DSK C50 kit
dsk5_rom.exe 29313 asm source for C50 DSK kernel
dsk5_sfw.exe 261106 Tools for C50 DSK
dsk_aa2x.exe 90991 C26 DSK Audio Analyzer
dsk_acad.exe 27557 ORCARD and PS for C26DSK schematics
dsk_cf26.exe 52887 60 Hz comb filter for C26DSK
dsk_news.asc 15559 DSK news from 8/93
dsk_os2x.exe 69756 Oscilloscope for C26DSK
dsk_sa2x.exe 80736 Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
dsk_sfwr.exe 154286 tools for C26DSK Spect An
dskd_120.exe 164211 beta version of C26DSK info
dskjnx1.exe 122713 HB9JNX's program for Amtor/RTTY/Pactor with DSK
dskl_app.exe 70885 Loader and Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
dskldr10.hqx 231653 DSK C26 Loader for the Mac
dskmodem.zip 2995 modem for Hams using TI DSK 320C26 $100 kit
dskorcad.exe 47693 more orcard stuff for C26DSK
dsp-hf.zip 75034 a collection of things for DSP HF Modem
dsp100.exe 34562 for TOR and DSK, RTTY/Amtor/Pactor/HF Packet modem
dsp2400.exe 98906 v22 2400 for C2X DSP
dspdsk3.zip 69329 KC7WW's port of W9GR's CW etc filter for TI DSK
dsptor.zip 30311 TI 320C26 DSK-based modem with pactor
dtmf-jnx.zip 31504 DTMF encode/decode for 320C26 DSK
newwefax.arc 70742 DSP wefax code
tor306.exe 171783 Terminal Program for use with DSP modems
w5sxd.lzh 89411 TMS320 DSP tools
w9gr-dsp.zip 28928 original source for 320 audio filter
weavrdsp.zip 20251 QEX article on SSB Mod with C26

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Semiconductor Databooks
AM/FM/TV Station Database
- Simtel MS-DOS CD-ROM, > 500M of recent files
- Linux (PD Unix) Packages, SLS and Slackware
- over 1G of files available for download

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1699. GRINOS AND ETHERNET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 12:02:33 UTC
From: kbonne@nx.rtt.rtt.BE
Message-ID:
<"940602.14:00:42*.G=KRISTOFF.S=BONNE.OU=PIRESSYS.O=BELGACOM.PRMD=RTTIPC.ADMD=RTT.C=BE."@MHS>
Source record: 48988

Greetings to All.

First of all, this is my first time a write a message in this (actually any)
mailing-list. So, please forgive me if I do something wrong. ;-)

I've put NOS on a PC at my qrl to do some tests on the LAN.

Some specifics:
- 486 DX 50 PC, 12 Meg RAM.
- Ethernet-card 3c503.
- NOS 2.0m (version PA0GRI)
- packet-driver for 3c503, version 11.6.3. (as part of FTP's PC/TCP software)

This system appears to work all-right but I get this problem:
When I send/receive 'a lot' of data ('a lot' being some hundred bytes), the
session hangs. (the rest of NOS still works OK?)

Anybody any idea?

Cheerio et 73 de Kristoff (ON1ARF)
BelgaCom PI/IF3 TeLaNet (WAN management and planing), Brussels, BEL.

internet: Kristoff.bonne@piressys.belgacom.rttipc.rtt.be
X400: (C=BE,A=RTT,P=RTTIPC,O=BELGACOM,OU=PIRESSYS,S=Bonne,G=Kristoff)

1700. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 13:23:39 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCqruJF.K9M@netcom.com>
Source record: 48989

JeffM (mcleman@zso.dec.com) wrote:
: Anyone know if someone is looking at doing a PCMCIA TNC? I think that this would
: be a neat item. (I know I could put it to good use).

: Any pointers would be appreciated.

: 73 de Jeff -- KD1IT/7

Boy, that would be nice! I've got a PCMCIA modem in my IBM 755 Thinkpad:
a 14,400 Megahertz, which is really slick. Now if only AEA would come
out with a PK232 version on a PCMCIA card!

73

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1701. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 14:20:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun2.142040.316@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48892

Douglas' original note hasn't reached this system yet, so I'm jumping
into the middle of this.

In article <2sjnjm$58b@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze)
writes:
>mack@ncifcrf.gov (Joe Mack) writes:
>>TCPIP is already available with the KA9Q NOS code (there's lots of books
>>eg NOS INTRO, thru ARRL, to helpyou on your way). There is a problem that
>>there's no one to talk to. The real problem is that increased data rate
>>requires a wider IF and AF section in the T/X. The current voice grade
>>audio that comes through ham FM rigs is only good to about 2400 baud (others
>>probably have better estimates). If you want 56kb, then you need a whole
>>new TX, basically an RF modem. To talk at ethernet rates (10MHz) you are
>>going to have to put all your rigs on 10Ghz. It's a lot of money to invest
>>in a system which is hobbled by every message having to be read by a human
>>at the point of entry.
>
>I'm aware that TCP/IP is already available. But this is a suite of
>programs which operate only through packet, if I'm not mistaken. Ideally,

You're mistaken. The KA9Q NOS varients will drive ethernet, slip, ppp,
or packet, and route between the various physical channels.

>any program which can run through standard TCP/IP should be able to run
>through a packet-radio version of TCP/IP. As far as I know, this is not
>currently the case. If I'm using a Macintosh, for example, and want to
>use TCP/IP I *ought* to be able to use NCSA telnet, ditto for Windoze,
>standard telnet should work for me on a Linux box, and the DOS version
>of it should work on a DOS box. Understand what I'm saying?

There are problems on the packet side with using these protocol stacks
directly to radio. First, of course, they have no AX25 encapsulation
drivers, and second their TCP timers are defaulted to such low values
that you experience a "packet storm" on the low speed packet channel
as they retry too quickly. They eventually adapt, but meanwhile you
spew a lot of unnecessary retries onto the packet channel. The way
to solve this problem is to use a KA9Q box as a bridge to the packet
network. Talk to it over ethernet, and let it route out onto the
packet network. Works good, we've been doing it for years. With the
proper driver parameters, you can limit the packet storm to one long
AX25 packet at the beginning of a session.

> And who said anything about Ethernet rates? Seems to me that
>a lot of people run SLIP at 9600 baud and don't have many problems. Heck,
>I've even heard the rumour that all of Iceland is linked to the rest of
>the Internet through a single 9600 baud SLIP link. Similar performance

>should be possible via packet (I mean, if LANs can do it, why can't we?).
>A packet network should be treatable as a WAN.

Right, we do. 9600 baud half duplex packet really isn't comparable to
a 9600 baud duplex SLIP link though. The channel is contending, and
turnaround delays reduce throughput remarkably. The performance of
9600 on a contending channel is more akin to 1200 baud on a telephone
line. You really have to go up to 56 kb to get snappy performance.

>I've also been thinking some more about some applications for Packet.
>Why don't we use a Client-Server architecture for our BBS's? It's much
>more efficient both in the use of the frequency and in the use of the
>host computer.

A wonderful idea. I've been pushing this idea for a while in a somewhat
modified form. Instead of traditional SQL type transactions, packet is
better suited to the use of intelligent agents. Automatically written
in a compact interpreted form, similar to Forth, by your query software,
the agent is dispatched to find information you seek on the packet network.
As it arrives at each participating node, it executes on an interpreter in
that host and does it's queries. If it finds the desired info, it mails it
back to you and deletes itself. If it doesn't find the info, it mails
itself to the next node and continues the search. This approach is
better suited to the limited bandwidth of packet than the traditional
client-server architecture.

> Why not write distributed BBS's, where multiple computers at
>different sites share the loads? This is an offshoot of the client-
>server architecture.

An approach better suited to the broadcast nature of the packet channel
is to setup a BBS using the AMSAT broadcast protocol. When a station
requests a file, all other stations on channel copy along. If their
operator also wants the file, only fill requests for missed frames are
required. It's a much more efficient way to share the limited packet
channel resource. Note: broadcast servers should really be on a separate
channel from normal chat activities unless the channel is high rate,
such as 56 kb.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1702. Re: need repeater advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 14:30:33 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun2.143033.422@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48893

In article <1994Jun1.200145.16896@newsgate.sps.mot.com> kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
>
> There seems to be very little packet activity in this area (Phoenix)
>on 440 MHZ. Around our club, we were kicking around the idea of
>putting up a small BBS or something, just to get our hands into
>the packet arena. The idea kept evolving until we found ourselves
>talking about putting up a full blown repeater for digital use (we
>already have voice repeaters.) We think we can scrounge up the
>necessary radio equipment, and are continuing thinking along these
>lines.
>
> So, with setting up a repeater as the goal, what do we need to do
>to make a deluxe installation? I see operation at 9600 baud as
>a possibility, even though I (nor nobody I know) does 9600 at
>the present time. We would probably be setting a precedent for
>the area on 440, and thus should do the job well.
>
> There appears to be a bit-regenerator kit from TAPR, but I am not
>networked well with that organization yet (new member.) Is this
>the way to go, or is there some other option to consider? Anyway,
>fire away, and we'll see what we can come up with.

I don't think bit regenerators really add much utility to packet repeaters. If a station is so noisy into the repeater that bit regeneration will help, it's likely that the station is receiving the repeater so poorly that it will consistently lose packets as well. That assumes the repeater is well balanced and isn't an alligator. Ideally the repeater should serve only as a bent pipe to extend coverage. It shouldn't do any processing of it's own. It should attempt to reproduce as linearly as possible what it hears on it's input. That way, stations with problems will have those problems clearly audible to other users on the channel who can then give the station feedback on it's problems so that they can be corrected. It's terribly frustrating to have the repeater continue to spew out damaged packets and not know why, or even who the offending station is.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1703. An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 15:08:14 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <770569694snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 48896

In article <2sjnjm$58b@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu writes:

> I'm aware that TCP/IP is already available. But this is a suite of
> programs which operate only through packet, if I'm not mistaken. Ideally,
> any program which can run through standard TCP/IP should be able to run
> through a packet-radio version of TCP/IP. As far as I know, this is not
> currently the case. If I'm using a Macintosh, for example, and want to
> use TCP/IP I *ought* to be able to use NCSA telnet, ditto for Windoze,
> standard telnet should work for me on a Linux box, and the DOS version
> of it should work on a DOS box. Understand what I'm saying?

But it does. For example, VersaTERM and VersaTERM Pro for the Mac work
as a client with a slip link (or modem dialer) to a KA9Q NOS box.
Cameleon software in windows for the PC works with some of the newer
versions of JNOS and those debugged by Doug Crompton.

That's the real advantage of TCP/IP it was specifically ported over to
amateur radio by Phil to comply with the "real world". Not to do the
(apparently normal for hams) close but different method. (Such as
Lotus Cc:Mail and the rest of the mail network.)

73 Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Hate "Green Card Lottery"? Want to help curb ignorant crossposting on Usenet?
E-mail ckeroack@hamp.hampshire.edu for more information, or read news.groups.

1704. Packet message exchange via internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 16:12:15 UTC
From: ee_hflo@dma039.ust.hk
Message-ID: <1994Jun2.161215.8743@uxmail.ust.hk>
Source record: 48908

I am a ham from Hong Kong (VS6/VR2). My callsign is VR2YJR.
I am a member of Hongkong Radio Tranmitting Soceity (HARTS). Our Society
request members to vote for pay for satillate access of local BBS to fast
exchanging of message from Hong Kong to all over the world.

Our Society is very small and we need to pay more than half of our
money. I want to ask that is it possible to exchange messages from Hong kong's
packet BBS to the world via Internet to packet gateway rather than satillate ?

Would you give me some information about this to me ?

Please reply via email to ee_hflo@uxmail.ust.hk
72 & 73

VR2YJR

1705. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 16:23:19 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cqs2uv.Lnt@world.std.com>
Source record: 48891

In article <2sjnjm$58b@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
>mack@ncifcrf.gov (Joe Mack) writes:
>
>>In article <2si9a5$40g@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
>
>>> But what can be done about it? It seems to me that newer,
>>>more efficient protocols need to be developed *and actively promoted*
>>>rather than making 10 or 15-year-old technology the standard.
>>> A new implementation of TCP/IP might even help the situation.
>>>While the TCP/IP protocol suite is far from perfect, it seems to be
>>>much more efficient than the network we have now. But the current
>>>implementations, while pioneering in their time, are currently out-
>>>dated. IMO the best way to update our current technology would be
>>>to develop a device driver for the standard TNC in KISS mode. This
>>>device driver would allow standard TCP/IP implementations and apps
>>>to interface to amateur packet radio transparently. It seems to me
>>>that there is no reason that standard TCP/IP applications which run
>>>on the Internet should not be able to run on a Packet radio internet,
>>>including standard implementations of ftp, telnet, rlogin, usenet news,
>>>internet bbs's, etc.
>
>>TCPIP is already available with the KA9Q NOS code (there's lots of books
>>eg NOS INTRO, thru ARRL, to helpyou on your way). There is a problem that
>>there's no one to talk to. The real problem is that increased data rate
>>requires a wider IF and AF section in the T/X. The current voice grade
>>audio that comes through ham FM rigs is only good to about 2400 baud (others
>>probably have better estimates). If you want 56kb, then you need a whole
>>new TX, basically an RF modem. To talk at ethernet rates (10MHz) you are
>>going to have to put all your rigs on 10Ghz. It's a lot of money to invest
>>in a system which is hobbled by every message having to be read by a human
>>at the point of entry.
>
>I'm aware that TCP/IP is already available. But this is a suite of
>programs which operate only through packet, if I'm not mistaken. Ideally,
>any program which can run through standard TCP/IP should be able to run

[some stuff deleted to save bandwidth]

Doug actually has a VERY good point here, in that the KA9Q and related
TCP/IP packages provide TOO MUCH. At this point, there are several
very good implementations of TCP/IP available for most EVERY current
computer. Why replace all that with NOS? With some work, it might
be possible to write a DataLink layer to run under a commercial

IP implementation that would allow all kinds of nice IP based apps
(Trumpet for Windows, for example) running over IP on radio.

Dan N1JEB

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1706. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 16:51:41 UTC
From: whitemp@hemp
Message-ID: <1994Jun2.105141.15184@cnsvax.uwec.edu>
Source record: 48894

In article <CqquGp.8vx@ncifcrf.gov> you wrote:
: In article <2si9a5$40g@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
:
: >dated. IMO the best way to update our current technology would be
: >to develop a device driver for the standard TNC in KISS mode. This
: >device driver would allow standard TCP/IP implementations and apps
: >to interface to amateur packet radio transparently. It seems to me
:
: TCPIP is already available with the KA9Q NOS code (there's lots of books
: eg NOS INTRO, thru ARRL, to helpyou on your way). There is a problem that
: there's no one to talk to. The real problem is that increased data rate
: requires a wider IF and AF section in the T/X. The current voice grade
Actually, the solution, as I see it, is to modify the 8250slip.com (or whatever they call it nowadays) so that it operates with KISS rather than slip. KA9Q does a fine job, true, but it is an application and not a driver. A driver would run invisibly to msdos (until, of course, and application such as pop-mail needs some network traffic.) This sort of modification would be most benneficial to Hamdom, as 'Joe Ham' would have a 'simple' package in which to communicate.

-Mike
--

Mike White whitemp@cnsvax.uwec.edu
N9UXC Tech+ and climbing

1707. KA9Q-NOS, JNOS, WNOS, and GRINOS - Which one to use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 17:24:44 UTC
From: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <2sl4ks$42n@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48895

I am just getting started in TCPIP (I've just about given up on "regular old vanilla-flavored packet") via packet radio and I see all these refernces to KA9Q, NOS, JNOS, WNOS, GRINOS, and maybe others. I have the 920603 version of NOS by KA9Q and I am wondering if any of the others are better (totally subjective concept). I have found various sets of source code for some of the others, but I do not have a C compiler on my PC.

Ideally I'd like to run TCPIP (telnet, NFS, and FTP, and an NNTP reader) concurrently via both my ethernet-card-10BaseT-LAN and SLIP-KISS-paketradio.

I will soon be switching to Windows-NT (or Windows 4.0 when that comes out) so, comments on compatibility with these OS's are also welcomed.

My questions are these:
Is there a FAQ which describes the different flavors of NOS?
Have there been major improvements or bug-fixes to the e920603.zip file I downloaded from a SIMTEl mirror site?
Most importantly, where can I get compiled binaries for the other NOS's?

--
Joseph M. Zawodny (KO4LW) NASA Langley Research Center
Internet: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov MS-475, Hampton VA, 23681-0001
Packet: ko4lw@n4hog.va.usa

1708. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 17:55:30 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cqs74J.87p@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48915

> The real problem is that increased data
> raterequires a wider IF and AF section in the T/X. The current voice
> gradeaudio that comes through ham FM rigs is only good to about 2400
> baud (others
> probably have better estimates).
Someone in the UK did some experiments and found that 3600 baud goes
through most ordinary voice grade radios. They then designed a 3400 baud
modem based on a standard modem chip run off a strange xtal freq!

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1709. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 17:55:33 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cqs74L.88C@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48916

> Anyone know if someone is looking at doing a PCMCIA TNC? I think that
> this would
> be a neat item. (I know I could put it to good use).

I'd be interested in one as well. I guess that something like a Baycom modem would be fairly easy to do. After all you'd be fairly safe in assuming that the box the modem was plugged in to would be capable of running software to drive the modem.

Anyone know if there is such a thing as a PCMCIA development/prototyping kit that allows you to build your own add-ons ?

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1710. Re: need repeater advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 18:02:34 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cqs7GB.GMB@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48921

Dave Kinzer (kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com) wrote:

: There seems to be very little packet activity in this area (Phoenix)
: on 440 MHZ. Around our club, we were kicking around the idea of
: putting up a small BBS or something, just to get our hands into
: the packet arena. The idea kept evolving until we found ourselves
: talking about putting up a full blown repeater for digital use (we
: already have voice repeaters.) We think we can scrounge up the
: necessary radio equipment, and are continuing thinking along these
: lines.

: So, with setting up a repeater as the goal, what do we need to do
: to make a deluxe installation? I see operation at 9600 baud as
: a possibility, even though I (nor nobody I know) does 9600 at
: the present time. We would probably be setting a precedent for
: the area on 440, and thus should do the job well.

: There appears to be a bit-regenerator kit from TAPR, but I am not
: networked well with that organization yet (new member.) Is this
: the way to go, or is there some other option to consider? Anyway,
: fire away, and we'll see what we can come up with.

: -dave

From our experiences on 9600 in the greater Seattle area, I'd say that the TAPR modem with the bit-regen option is the way to do a 9600 baud lan - especially if you serve any kind of wide area. We currently have 4 of these systems implemented, one on 2 meters, and 3 on 440 MHz. The plusses are the much improved throughput at 9600, and that there are no hidden transmitters when a repeater is used. The latter concept has been demonstrated here for about 8 years with a 220 MHz repeater - originally no special circuitry - just a voice-capable repeater with a TNC for an id'er and set up for rapid keyup. Another area of benifit is especially important at 9600 - all stations can use beams and aim them at the repeater. 9600 operation is more affected by multipath than 1200 baud, so anything that you can do to make the path rock solid makes things work a >lot< better. Right now I am not aware of a PC board containing bit regeneration capabilites for a 1200 baud modem. Oh - here's another plus - all stations using the repeater appear to hear eachother direct. No networking intellegence is needed at the repeater site. All users connect 'direct'. Network links can also be done off-site - they just look like another user to the repeater. Hope that sells you on the repeater concept - we use it to very good effect here!

73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1711. test post do not read

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 18:04:57 UTC
From: jeff@ve6mgs.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1994Jun2.180457.165@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 48876

I said don't read this you loosers :)

1712. DSP opinions requested

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 19:47:08 UTC
From: "John L. Schweiger" <lurker@umich.edu>
Message-ID: <2slcvs$acb@lastactionhero.rs.itd.umich.edu>
Source record: 48897

I'm interested in getting either an AEA 2232 or DSP-12 for use as a multimode controller. It would see service primarily for satellite use but the potential of some HF as well. I've also heard of a TAPR unit (kit?) that is soon to be released.. Anyone who can give me details, opinions, suggestions, etc. would really be helping out a new ham. I can be reached at lurker@umich.edu
Thanks!

1713. Ethernet address Directory?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:03:28 UTC
From: Larry Jenkins <Larry.Jenkins@cl_2743.chinalake.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <CqsD1t.Ju6@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 48906

Does any one know where to find a directory listing at least the vendor name associated with ethernet addresses. Each vendor is supposed to have a unique address for their products.

1714. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:09:56 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2sleak$7lc@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48899

The proper approach, as I see it, is to use a minimal NOS to act solely as a protocol converter between packet radio and the household ethernet.

You can then use your Mac, X-terminal, BSDI, Sun, SGI, or whatever else you want to do packet.

The mistake is in thinking that NOS is all there is, and that you have to be at the console. NOS doesn't even need to have a console, and you don't have to be there.

A simple 286 (what, $59 for the motherboard?) running with just a floppy is sufficient. Add a DRSI card, or a PI card, or a PackeTwin card, or even a serial card running KISS to a TNC, and you're up.
- Brian

1715. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:13:19 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <CqsDI8.HJH@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48917

> I'm aware that TCP/IP is already available. But this is a suite of
> programs which operate only through packet, if I'm not mistaken. >
Ideally,any program which can run through standard TCP/IP should be able
> to run through a packet-radio version of TCP/IP. As far as I know,
this > is not currently the case.

I've made the same comment to some of the TCP/IP fanatics in this area.
They seem to be happy with the various flavours of NOS/NET that exist.
I'd like to add some 'features' to NOS, but I get put off by having to
try and figure out what the impact of my changes will be on the 350 (ish)
source code files that comprise JNOS (for example). What I'd ideally
like is a TCP/IP stack as a TSR that can have one or many hardware
drivers plugged into the bottom end and then present a standard API to
the programming world. Then standard telnet, etc could be used on top of
the TSR and I could write software using the API without having to worry
about messing up any of the underlying code. One possibility that could
be used, although I've not explored it, is some of the Winsock software.
Unfortunately that means learning to write sensible Windows programs :-(
I'm talking 'IBM PC world' here, but the same could easily apply to other
environments.

> And who said anything about Ethernet rates? Seems to me that
> a lot of people run SLIP at 9600 baud and don't have many problems.
A slip link is a bit different to a packet link...it's a true full-duplex
link which doesn't have to contend with weak signals from remote areas
causing problems and also doesn't have to put up with the vagaries of how
people set up their packet gear. I know 9k6 can be implemented, but it's
not that easy. I've only had one dabble with it so far...I had my end
working on the bench, but on air it locked up. The guy at the remote end
couldn't even get his end running! The local gurus didn't seem to know
the answer, so now the gear is sat here waiting for the next brainwave
about why it doesn't work!

> I've also been thinking some more about some applications for Packet.
> Why don't we use a Client-Server architecture for our BBS's? It's much
> more efficient both in the use of the frequency and in the use of the
> host computer.

Hmmm...is it more efficient? In some respects the BBS system already is
client-server (it all depends which of the many client server models you
are referring to). The BBS (server) holds the database which is accessed
by the client using various 'L' commands. When using the TPK software
with the F6FBB BBS software, the BBS doesn't format the message lists,
that is done by the TPK client running on the remote PC. Client-server
is not necessarily the utopian answer to our dreams, although there are

ways in which it could help us. Indeed, it can only be a partial solution whilst there are still people running dumb terminals or machines that don't have the relevant software available for them.

> Why not write distributed BBS's, where multiple computers at
> different sites share the loads? This is an offshoot of the client-
> server architecture.

That is one possible solution, but it does rather rely on having decent high speed network links to the distributed BBSs. Your original comments were that your local network isn't too good...that IMO suggests that a distributed BBS service in your area would be doomed to failure from day one.

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1716. Compiling JNOS with BC++ v4?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:13:23 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <CqsDIB.HK8@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48918

Someone suggested to me that they had seen comments somewhere suggesting that there were problems with compiling JNOS with the new BC++ v4 compiler. Having just bought the BC++ v4 compiler I've compiled JNOS 1.10c and I am having problems. i'd appreciate it if anyone could give me some clues about how to fix the problems or even where the original comments were posted.

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1717. Re: need repeater advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:15:18 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2slekm$7na@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48900

The one (and perhaps ONLY) advantage to using aa bit-regenerator in the repeater is that it prevents the repeater from being taken over by 1200 bps and voice users.

If you are willing to put up with the longer keyup delay of using the DCD circuit in a 9600 bps modem instead of fast carrier squelch, you won't need the bit regen to keep the scum off, since only 9600 bps transmissions will key the repeater.

It's an area engineering decision, I think.
- Brian

1718. VT100 in JNOS 1.10c

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:29:38 UTC
From: gjhurlbu@novice
Message-ID: <CqsE9E.2HD@watserv2.uwaterloo.ca>
Source record: 48903

Is there any way to get VT100 emulation in a Telnet connection in JNOS 1.10c? I am presently using it on a PC Network with TCP/IP connection to the Internet, but I get really annoyed by having to use TTY emulation on my Telnet connections. UNIX machines are not really meant for TTY...

I have the sources and the capability to recompile if necessary.

Can anyone help me here?

Thanks.

Gavin VA3 HGJ - new Ham... (Advanced & Basic Levels)

--
==========
Gavin Hurlbut gjhurlbu@novice.uwaterloo.ca
2B Electrical Engineering gjhurlbu@electrical.uwaterloo.ca
University of Waterloo ad129@freenet.carleton.ca

1719. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:33:30 UTC
From: dgf@meu.EDU
Message-ID: <9406021433.aa01005@gateway.meu.edu>
Source record: 48902

```
subscribe
```

1720. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:41:05 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <CqsEsI.JAu@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48919

> The way
> to solve this problem is to use a KA9Q box as a bridge to the packet
> network. Talk to it over ethernet, and let it route out onto the
> packet network. Works good, we've been doing it for years.
OK, that's a solution, but hardly one for the average packet user! I doubt if most packet users have one PC at this time, never mind two of them.

> An approach better suited to the broadcast nature of the packet channel
> is to setup a BBS using the AMSAT broadcast protocol.
I'm glad that I'm not the only one to be thinking such things! Trouble is that until there is some software available to do it most users/sysops won't even think about it. This is actually the main reason that I wanteds to get into modifying NOS...I wanted to use it for broadcast purposes. As most of the low level code is available to dump out data onto the relevant hardware I thought it would be fairly simple to add some code to look after the broadcast/missing packet handling. It's just a pity that NOS is sooo big...200+ source code files for JNOS and a horrible feeling that the code you're writing is going to clash with something hidden away in a deep, dank corner of the software :(

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1721. Source for TNC-2 eprom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:47:31 UTC
From: rudi@chem.rug.nl
Message-ID: <CqsF37.qvL@risc1.rug.nl>
Source record: 48905

Hi all !

I'm looking for the Z80 SOURCE of the EPROM for use in the TNC-2.
Esp. because I want to move the addresses of the Z80 peripheral chips
to get the code running on another board.

Please give me a lead where I can find the source ! The images of the
EPROM seem to be scattered all around the Internet, but I have not
found the source.

Thanks a lot !

rudi

(rudi@chem.rug.nl)

--

Rudi van Drunen Internet: rudi@chem.rug.nl
: rudi@rugrcx.rug.nl
Dept. of Biophysical Chemistry X400 : c=nl;admd=400net;prmd=surf;

1722. Sound Card Digital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 20:57:50 UTC
From: wbrco@slacc.com
Message-ID: <14789OHHSTLORKPERRU@slacc.com>
Source record: 48898

Has anyone thought about developing a multimode TNC based on DSP sound cards? With both the audio processing power of these cards, and the crunching ability of the newer high speed processors, it seems like a natural to me. I've even been tempted to eve
n try myself although my programming skills are limited.

Allen N0GOM

... Catch the Blue Wave!
___ Blue Wave/QWK v2.12 OS/2

SLACC STACK BBS - St. Louis, Missouri
The bulletin board service of the St. Louis Area Computer Club

+1 314.367.1903

1723. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 21:29:23 UTC
From: mcleman@zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <2slivj$b70@usenet.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 48904

In article <2sjnjm$58b@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>

drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) wrote:

>I'm aware that TCP/IP is already available. But this is a suite of
>any program which can run through standard TCP/IP should be able to run
>through a packet-radio version of TCP/IP. As far as I know, this is not
>currently the case. If I'm using a Macintosh, for example, and want to
>use TCP/IP I *ought* to be able to use NCSA telnet, ditto for Windoze,
>standard telnet should work for me on a Linux box, and the DOS version
>of it should work on a DOS box. Understand what I'm saying?
> And who said anything about Ethernet rates? Seems to me that
>a lot of people run SLIP at 9600 baud and don't have many problems. Heck,
>I've even heard the rumour that all of Iceland is linked to the rest of
>the Internet through a single 9600 baud SLIP link. Similar performance
>should be possible via packet (I mean, if LANs can do it, why can't we?).
>A packet network should be treatable as a WAN.

>I've also been thinking some more about some applications for Packet.
>Why don't we use a Client-Server architecture for our BBS's? It's much
>more efficient both in the use of the frequency and in the use of the
>host computer.
> Why not write distributed BBS's, where multiple computers at
>different sites share the loads? This is an offshoot of the client-
>server architecture.
> There are so many possibilities!

>73 - doug

Doug,

THere is nothing wrong with using an OS's native IP stack for Amamteur TCPIP. You
just need someone to write the correct driver/software. I believe Linux has this now.

As far as client/server, alot of people will balk at this, becase this is a big change in
the culture.
Look how long it's taken folks to get to 9600 baud packet.

Jeff -- KD1IT/7

--

1724. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 23:04:05 UTC
From: hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <2sloh5$qm3@lo-fan.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48863

In article <1994Jun2.142040.316@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>An approach better suited to the broadcast nature of the packet channel
>is to setup a BBS using the AMSAT broadcast protocol. When a station
>requests a file, all other stations on channel copy along. If their
>operator also wants the file, only fill requests for missed frames are
>required. It's a much more efficient way to share the limited packet
>channel resource. Note: broadcast servers should really be on a separate
>channel from normal chat activities unless the channel is high rate,
>such as 56 kb.

Sounds like what I've been talking about for use with such things
conferences and DX-cluster. Nothing can suck a channel down to
nothing faster than 6 people on a conference and one of them being
marginal at best.

The only real problem is that the broadcast protocol would have to
supported at the TNC level because there are just too many people
out there with just a TNC and dumb terminal (dumb terminal also
refers to a PC running a terminal program). As suggested, perhaps
certain cahnnels could be setup for broadcast protocol use but you
know how well that will work when we can't even keep individual
users from jumping onto a trunking frequency.

Randy Hammock KC6HUR
hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov

1725. Re: Help with JNOS for Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-02 23:12:34 UTC
From: byrne_mike@mm.ssd.lmsc.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <byrne_mike-020694160155@129.197.110.140>
Source record: 48907

In article <2sjd3v$71i@search01.news.aol.com>, njbirdman@aol.com
(NJBIRDMAN) wrote:

> Benn trying to get JNOS (j109lxa3) working. When I compile,
> everything goes fine until it gets near the end, then I get
> "curses.c XXX (linux.a(curses.o)) Undefined symbol _getattrs
> referenced from text segment"
> This is repeated 5 times, with 5 line numbers (XXX), 434,489,496,524,
> 533) . I loaded ncurses 1.8, and even changed my kernel from 99.14 to
> 1.10, but the error is the same.
> Obviously, I am no expert on C programming. Has anyone had the same
> experience, and can tell me what to do. Dumb I may be, bur also
> stubborn, and have benn struggling with this for 3 days.
>
> Thanks in advance..
>
> John N4JS (jsielke@wx2l.uscc.com)

I saw a post suggesting that you upgrade to ncurses1.8.5.

If that doesn't cure the problem, you probably need to look at a cross
reference map to see where the undefined symbol is referenced (an more
importantly, where it should be defined)

1726. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 00:22:02 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2slt3a$95d@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 48909

In article <2sleak$7lc@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> The proper approach, as I see it, is to use a minimal NOS to act solely
|> as a protocol converter between packet radio and the household ethernet.
|>
|> You can then use your Mac, X-terminal, BSDI, Sun, SGI, or whatever else
|> you want to do packet.
|>
|> The mistake is in thinking that NOS is all there is, and that you have
|> to be at the console. NOS doesn't even need to have a console, and you
|> don't have to be there.
|>
|> A simple 286 (what, $59 for the motherboard?) running with just a floppy
|> is sufficient. Add a DRSI card, or a PI card, or a PackeTwin card, or
|> even a serial card running KISS to a TNC, and you're up.
|> - Brian

Clues on how one can set this up would be appreciated.

I've never been able to get NOS running, at least not for more
than a couple hours in a row. Have tried NOS, WNOS, JNOS (and probably
others that I've forgotten). Gave up on them fairly quickly once
they were running, as there is nobody to connect with.

Now have ethernet between the various computers, and sure would
like to have the ham radio network available on all the machines.
Doing it now via BPQ over ethernet, which works ok, but would much
rather be able to do what Brian describes.

How would one setup such a system?
Give us some details ...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

1727. MSYS117

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 00:32:55 UTC
From: jremer@ub.d.umn.edu
Message-ID: <2sltnn$b4i@ub.d.umn.edu>
Source record: 48911

Where do I find MSYS117 on the network?
So far, MSYS116 is what I have found so far.

JREMER@UB.D.UMN.EDU

--
Jeremy Remer |jremer@ub.d.umn.edu | - _____ -
Computer Science Major |jremer@oldub.d.umn.edu | |/|_____|\|
University of Minnesota, Duluth. |jremer@nyx.cs.du.edu | __|/| |\|__

1728. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 02:18:38 UTC
From: chrisw@phantom.wiltel.com
Message-ID: <2sm3tu$kub@gateway.wiltel.com>
Source record: 48912

```
: Doug actually has a VERY good point here, in that the KA9Q and related
: TCP/IP packages provide TOO MUCH. At this point, there are several
: very good implementations of TCP/IP available for most EVERY current
: computer. Why replace all that with NOS? With some work, it might
: be possible to write a DataLink layer to run under a commercial
: IP implementation that would allow all kinds of nice IP based apps
: (Trumpet for Windows, for example) running over IP on radio.
: ---------------------------------------------------------------
: Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com

In the ethernet world, there is a standard for a "packet driver"
which presents a constant interface to applications above it
which want to use the ethernet. There are packet drivers for
every brand of ethernet card. DOes anyone think it's possible to
write a packet driver which would provide the same interface
to a tnc in KISS? That would let you use all the apps people
have mentioned here, like NCSA Telnet, Trumpet, ect.

Just a thought...
Regards,
Chris

--
Chris Whittenburg Telecom Engineer
chris_whittenburg@wiltel.com (918) 588-5845
---
"ATM simply doesn't buy us anything over a scaled up version of IP"
-Van Jacobson in a discssion panel on June 28th, 1993.
```

1729. Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 03:00:06 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-arrl.email.info_770612404@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 48928
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.info

Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

The services that the ARRL provides via the internet include the
Email Information Server and the Technical Information Service.
The Information Server is an automated mail server that gives you
access to many of information files relating to various facets of
Amateur Radio. You can retrieve any or all of these files by
sending an email message to info@arrl.org here at ARRL HQ.
Each file you request is then mailed to you automatically.

To use it, mail messages to:

info@arrl.org

Each line of the message body should contain a command as shown below.
The subject of your message is not processed and may be omitted. You
may place as many commands in a message as you want. The files you
request will be sent to you in separate messages. Only ASCII text
files are supported.

Valid INFO commands:

reply <address> (may be needed - see below for explanation)
help
index
send FILENAME (example: send prospect.txt)
quit

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of
instructions for info, "index" retrieves a list of available files
and "send prospect.txt" retrieves a text file containing information
on becoming a radio amateur.

Note to users with FTP capability: All of these files are also
available by anonymous ftp to oak.oakland.edu in the
pub/hamradio/arrl/infoserver area. Retrieve the file index.txt
in the /league sub-directory for a complete listing of available
files.

If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a
separate line for each "send filename" request.

Your From: field or Reply-to: field in your header should contain a
valid Internet address, including full domain name. If your From:
field does not contain a valid Internet address, the answer will not
reach you. If this is the case, then use the reply command as shown

above. When needed, this command should always be the first command in your message.

IMPORTANT: Please use the quit command in your message. This will prevent processing errors from message signatures.

PLEASE NOTE!: This is an automated system not capable of handling written requests. Any questions on the info-server or the content of any of its files should be directed to mtracy@arrl.org.

ALSO NOTE!: Do *NOT* reply to messages sent from info@arrl.org - the reply address is redirected to keep bounced messages from endlessly looping. Write a new message to info@arrl.org instead.

The Technical Information Service gives League members on the internet better access to the knowledgeable technical staff here at ARRL HQ. Questions relating to Amateur Radio and related technical topics are welcome. To use this service, send a normal e-mail message to tis@arrl.org with your question spelled out in plain english. For best service, be as specific as possible and keep your line length in messages to a maximum of 80 characters. Due to personnel limitations, priority will be given to questions from League members.

Best Regards,

Michael Tracy, KC1SX, ARRL Technical Information Services Coordinator
(e-mail mtracy@arrl.org)

Sample of files available from INFO: (There are lots more!)

Note - If you are not yet an Amateur Radio operator retrieve the file prospect (send prospect) for information on how to easily get started in this fun hobby.

FILENAME SIZE DATE DESCRIPTION
--- --- --- ---
PROSPECT.TXT 2k 930514 How to get your Amateur Radio license
EXAMS.TXT 52k 930629 Current exam schedule info - updated bi-weekly
EXAMINFO.TXT 9k 921020 Examinations - what to bring - requirements
USERS.TXT 6k 930119 List of HQ Email addresses
ARRLCAT.TXT 39k 930709 Catalog of ARRL Publications - commercial content
JOIN.TXT 2k 930621 How become an ARRL member
SERVICES.TXT 5k 930621 A condensed list of ARRL membership services
TOUR.TXT 28k 930621 An electronic tour of ARRL Headquarters
DIR.HQ 5k 930310 Visiting ARRL HQ - diretions and tour information
HFBANDS 7k 921203 Breakdown of users of HF spectrum
Q-SIGS 1k 921203 ARRL list of Amateur Radio Q-signals
W1AW.SKD 2k 930120 W1AW schedule of transmissions and operation
PRODREV1.TXT 12k 930227 Which rig is best? Part 1 - QST Lab Notes
PRODREV2.TXT 22k 930227 Which rig is best? Part 2 - QST Lab Notes
!LIST.TXT 6k 931120 QST Bibliographies List
RFIGEN.TXT 37k 930120 How to solve an EMI/RFI problem - QST Lab Notes

RFISOURC.TXT 13k 930607 Where to buy filters - EMI-proof telephones etc.
ADDRESS.TXT 16k 930318 Lots and lots of ham/electonic company addresses
KITS.TXT 6k 930430 List of companies that sell kits
BBS.TXT 12k 930601 List of ham-radio land-line bulletin boards
FAQ1.TXT 25k 930707 Introduction to the FAQ and Amateur Radio
FAQ2.TXT 45k 930707 Amateur Radio Orgs, Services and Info Sources
FAQ3.TXT 32k 930707 Amateur Radio Advanced and Technical Questions

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American Radio Relay League, Inc. Tel: 1-203-666-1541
225 Main Street Fax: 1-203-665-7531
Newington, CT 06111 Email: mtracy@arrl.org

1730. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 03:38:46 UTC
From: "Eleen N. Kamas" <kamas+@CMU.EDU>
Message-ID: <ohveL6e00WBNA7TnNt@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 48913

Excerpts from netnews.rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc: 2-Jun-94 Re:
PCMCIA TNC by Roger Buffington@netcom.
> Boy, that would be nice! I've got a PCMCIA modem in my IBM 755 Thinkpad:
> a 14,400 Megahertz, which is really slick. Now if only AEA would come
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

WOW!! forget the packet modem!! Keep that 14.4 GigaHertz modem!!
How many miles can you go with that?
Is there a dish antenna on the side of it?
Do you have any trouble keeping it pointed to the receiving party while
you type?
It it enough watts to cook your eggs in the mourning? 8->

NOTE: Smilies all around!!

Chuck
N3QAT

p.s. Seriously though why not just use a baycom type model in a db25
shell? Now that is small. You could use surface mount componets and
probably get it into a db9 shell.

1731. Need Bell 103 Modems . . .

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 04:27:12 UTC
From: mwreed@wsuhub.uc.twsu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun2.232826.1@wsuhub.uc.twsu.edu>
Source record: 48914

Looking for Bell 103 type manualloperated modems.
Either acoustical or direct connect. Please send
source name, address and phone number to:

mwreed@uhub.uc.twsu.edu

n0pco@n0pco.#scks.ks.usa.noam

1732. Re: Motorola GPS engine purchase information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 04:32:38 UTC
From: mdf@vigard.mef.org
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.043238.14971@vigard.mef.org>
Source record: 48885
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

patrick@indirect.com (Patrick Berry) writes:
>Mike is right. I for one am going to buy two - one to work with my
>notebook computer and the second to attach to my 440 repeater to tx dgps
>info in sub audible encoded low speed digital data.

does the motorola "engine" actually provide the necessary pseudo-range data
as output, and can it accept pseudo-range as input (for it's solutions)?
if so, i would be interested in having a pair myself ...

>DGPS has nothing to do with "large bodies of water" as the original poster
>implied. There are installations around the Great Lakes that broadcast
>dgps data, but that is only an instance of using dgps. DGPS is implemented
>by placing a unit at a precisely known location and subtracting that
>precisely known lat and lon from the data received by the dithered gps
>unit. Those differences are then broadcast. If you use those diffs to
>correct the reading from another gps unit, you have effectively removed
>the dither on the signal. That is what I will do with my portable gps
>unit and the one at the repeater site.

not exactly. you can implement a rudimentary system along these lines,
but the increase in accuracy isn't as great as you would get if you
broadcast pseudo-range corrections (derived from a receiver at a known
location) and this data is incorporated into the solutions that mobile
receivers make.

not that you shouldn't try a simple delta-lat/lon setup for starters.
however, i would recommend a packet arrangement tho. 1200bps packet
equipment is cheap, easy to come by, easy to connect, and you can probably
go into a store and buy all the needed goo (if you lack it) to begin
experiments promptly. send the stuff in unnumbered I-frames, addressed
to "DGPS" say.

hm ... this could actually be a pretty darn useful service.

>73 de Pat KN7B
--
Matthew Francey mdf@vigard.mef.org ve3rqx@io.org
"live before you die" GPS(NAD27): N43o34.210' W079o34.563' +0093m

1733. need repeater advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 06:21:54 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940603010013380@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 48842

-> From: kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: need repeater advice
-> Date: Wed, 1 Jun 1994 20:01:45 GMT
-> Message-ID: <1994Jun1.200145.16896@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
-> Organization: Motorola, Inc.
->
->
-> There seems to be very little packet activity in this area (Phoenix
-> on 440 MHZ. Around our club, we were kicking around the idea of

Most all of it is LINK Activity...and little interest by many users...

-> putting up a small BBS or something, just to get our hands into
-> the packet arena. The idea kept evolving until we found ourselves
-> talking about putting up a full blown repeater for digital use (we
-> already have voice repeaters.) We think we can scrounge up the
-> necessary radio equipment, and are continuing thinking along these
-> lines.
->
-> So, with setting up a repeater as the goal, what do we need to do
-> to make a deluxe installation? I see operation at 9600 baud as
-> a possibility, even though I (nor nobody I know) does 9600 at
-> the present time. We would probably be setting a precedent for
-> the area on 440, and thus should do the job well.

There is a 440 Mhz 9600 baud bit-regen in Tuc. There are 2 420 regens
used for linking at 9600 baud and 2 1200 baud regen's in the valley
on 440mhz. 1 is for linking only, the other for members of a local
club.

->
-> There appears to be a bit-regenerator kit from TAPR, but I am not
-> networked well with that organization yet (new member.) Is this
-> the way to go, or is there some other option to consider? Anyway,

The TAPR Bit-regen is for 9600 baud only...If you want to run 1200 baud
you will need something on the lines of an old BELL-202 modem tied in
loopback mode...Very easy to set up and works great...

-> fire away, and we'll see what we can come up with.
->
-> -dave
->

73

Daniel J. Meredith
Arizona Packet Coordinator
Ax.25: n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
Intrn: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Voice/Fax: 602-956-2566
or Voice : 602-809-7384
Data : 602-912-0225

1734. Re: Ethernet address Directory?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 12:00:29 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Jun3070029@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 48938

Each vendor has a whole BLOCK of ethernet addresses. So, each card they make can have a different address. These blocks are listed in an RFC, but I don't remember which one. And, for new ones, or those that don't seem to be listed, you can call the IEEE and ask them. They might not tell you who the vendor is, but they can have a vendor rep call you back if you need to identify some wayward ethernet address.

--

--
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

1735. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 12:04:43 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Jun3070443@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 48939

PacComm sells a neat Baycom modem in a DB9, as well as a DB25. It's
almost invisible. And, it actually works!. I travel with it, a laptop,
and an HT. Perfect for high-hotel-room packet playing. -pat
--
--
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

1736. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 13:17:54 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCqtoxu.A0G@netcom.com>
Source record: 48927

Eleen N. Kamas (kamas+@CMU.EDU) wrote:
: Excerpts from netnews.rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc: 2-Jun-94 Re:
: PCMCIA TNC by Roger Buffington@netcom.
: > Boy, that would be nice! I've got a PCMCIA modem in my IBM 755 Thinkpad:
: > a 14,400 Megahertz, which is really slick. Now if only AEA would come
: ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

: WOW!! forget the packet modem!! Keep that 14.4 GigaHertz modem!!
: How many miles can you go with that?
: Is there a dish antenna on the side of it?
: Do you have any trouble keeping it pointed to the receiving party while
: you type?
: It it enough watts to cook your eggs in the mourning? 8->

: NOTE: Smilies all around!!

Megahertz is a brand name, Chuck. Like I said before, please don't drag
me into one of these stupid threads about units of measure, and please
don't clutter up this thread with garbage such as is shown above.

73

: Chuck
: N3QAT

: p.s. Seriously though why not just use a baycom type model in a db25
: shell? Now that is small. You could use surface mount componets and
: probably get it into a db9 shell.

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1737. Kantronics KPC-3 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 13:27:00 UTC
From: henry.masten@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.428.7582.0NFB28D7@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 48848

Bruce Langos wrote in a message to All:

BL> Message-ID: <2944@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM>
BL> Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
BL> Organization: AT&T Global Information Solutions - Dayton, OH
BL> USA

BL> KPC-3 for sale. 5.0 firmware. Shipped anywhere in USA for
BL> $85.00.

BL> --
BL> Bruce Langos
BL> Workstation Products Division
BL> Bruce.Langos@wtcp.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
BL> ...!uunet!ncrcom!ciss!wtcp!blangos

I am looking for a Packet unit, can you give me a voice phone, looking for unit that will cover UHF and VHF. If you want you can call my voice at 603-942-8042

Henry

--- timEd-B9
* Origin: The Dog House BBS - Northwood, NH - (603) 942-8516 (1:132/237)

1738. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 13:41:32 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cqtq18.KwB@world.std.com>
Source record: 48924

In article <2sleak$7lc@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>The proper approach, as I see it, is to use a minimal NOS to act solely
>as a protocol converter between packet radio and the household ethernet.
>
>You can then use your Mac, X-terminal, BSDI, Sun, SGI, or whatever else
>you want to do packet.
>
>The mistake is in thinking that NOS is all there is, and that you have
>to be at the console. NOS doesn't even need to have a console, and you
>don't have to be there.
>
>A simple 286 (what, $59 for the motherboard?) running with just a floppy
>is sufficient. Add a DRSI card, or a PI card, or a PackeTwin card, or
>even a serial card running KISS to a TNC, and you're up.
> - Brian

In other words, what you are suggesting is a beast known as a ROUTER!
A low-end router with a decent TCP/IP stack and an async driver to
handle KISS interface to AX.25 would do the trick. I've been thinking
about experimenting with such an approach. Essentially what you'd wind
up with could be thought of by hams as an Ethernet-attached, TCP/IP
TNC...

Dan N1JEB
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1739. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 13:45:44 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cqtq88.MD5@world.std.com>
Source record: 48925

In article <2sloh5$qm3@lo-fan.jpl.nasa.gov> hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov (Randy Hammock) writes:
>In article <1994Jun2.142040.316@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>An approach better suited to the broadcast nature of the packet channel
>>is to setup a BBS using the AMSAT broadcast protocol. When a station
>>requests a file, all other stations on channel copy along. If their
>>operator also wants the file, only fill requests for missed frames are
>>required. It's a much more efficient way to share the limited packet
>>channel resource. Note: broadcast servers should really be on a separate
>>channel from normal chat activities unless the channel is high rate,
>>such as 56 kb.
>
>Sounds like what I've been talking about for use with such things
>conferences and DX-cluster. Nothing can suck a channel down to
>nothing faster than 6 people on a conference and one of them being
>marginal at best.
>
>The only real problem is that the broadcast protocol would have to
>supported at the TNC level because there are just too many people
>out there with just a TNC and dumb terminal (dumb terminal also
>refers to a PC running a terminal program). As suggested, perhaps
>certain cahnnels could be setup for broadcast protocol use but you
>know how well that will work when we can't even keep individual
>users from jumping onto a trunking frequency.
>
>Randy Hammock KC6HUR
>hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov

It sounds like what you folks are really talking about is MULTICAST traffic, which is somewhat different from BROADCAST. Whether the protocol is supported by the TNC or not depends on whether you implement over AX.25 or not. An extension to AX.25 to add new frame types would have unpredictable results on existing TNCs (theoretically they could just drop them, but it's unclear if the TNC firmware in everyone's TNCs is able to do that). Alternatively another protocol, such as TCP/IP could be used. Internet standards cover things like multicast...

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1740. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 13:48:53 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CqtqDI.L2@world.std.com>
Source record: 48926

In article <2sm3tu$kub@gateway.wiltel.com> chris_whittenburg@wiltel.com writes:
>: Doug actually has a VERY good point here, in that the KA9Q and related
>: TCP/IP packages provide TOO MUCH. At this point, there are several
>: very good implementations of TCP/IP available for most EVERY current
>: computer. Why replace all that with NOS? With some work, it might
>: be possible to write a DataLink layer to run under a commercial
>: IP implementation that would allow all kinds of nice IP based apps
>: (Trumpet for Windows, for example) running over IP on radio.
>: --
>: Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
>
>In the ethernet world, there is a standard for a "packet driver"
>which presents a constant interface to applications above it
>which want to use the ethernet. There are packet drivers for
>every brand of ethernet card. DOes anyone think it's possible to
>write a packet driver which would provide the same interface
>to a tnc in KISS? That would let you use all the apps people
>have mentioned here, like NCSA Telnet, Trumpet, ect.
>
>Just a thought...
>Regards,
>Chris

Yeah, what he said. And for NDIS as well... (NDIS is microsoft's
equivalent to the "packet" drivers).

The commercial TCP/IP stacks support things like the WinSock interface,
which allows applications under MS Windows to communicate using a
standardized interface over TCP/IP networks.
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1741. Re: Sound Card Digital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 13:52:42 UTC
From: blaknite@pipeline.com
Message-ID: <2sncja$sj7@pipeline.com>
Source record: 48868

wbrco@slacc.com () wrote:

>Date: Thu, 02 Jun 94 14:57:50 CST
>From: wbrco@slacc.com
>Organization: SLACC STACK BBS - St. Louis, Missouri
>Subject: Sound Card Digital
>
>
>Has anyone thought about developing a multimode TNC
>based on DSP sound cards? With both the audio
>processing power of these cards, and the crunching
>ability of the newer high speed processors, it seems
>like a natural to me. I've even been tempted to eve n
>try myself although my programming skills are limited.
>
>
> Allen N0GOM
>
>

That sounds like a great idea. If anyone finds any information
about it, let us know. I saw an ad in QST for software to
receive WEFAX, and SSTV using the SB, but only B&W SSTV. Now
if this is possible, why couldn't it be possible to make the
same for RTTY, Packet, etc. and TX of SSTV. Seems simple
enough if you know what you're doing...

Noah
blaknite@pipeline.com

1742. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 14:20:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.142041.6981@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48843

In article <1994Jun2.105141.15184@cnsvax.uwec.edu> whitemp@hemp (Mike White) writes:
>In article <CqquGp.8vx@ncifcrf.gov> you wrote:
>: In article <2si9a5$40g@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
>: >dated. IMO the best way to update our current technology would be
>: >to develop a device driver for the standard TNC in KISS mode. This
>: >device driver would allow standard TCP/IP implementations and apps
>: >to interface to amateur packet radio transparently. It seems to me
>:
>: TCPIP is already available with the KA9Q NOS code (there's lots of books
>: eg NOS INTRO, thru ARRL, to helpyou on your way). There is a problem that
>: there's no one to talk to. The real problem is that increased data rate
>: requires a wider IF and AF section in the T/X. The current voice grade
>Actually, the solution, as I see it, is to modify the 8250slip.com (or
>whatever they call it nowadays) so that it operates with KISS rather
>than slip. KA9Q does a fine job, true, but it is an application and not
>a driver. A driver would run invisibly to msdos (until, of course, and
>application such as pop-mail needs some network traffic.) This sort of
>modification would be most benneficial to Hamdom, as 'Joe Ham' would
>have a 'simple' package in which to communicate.

Talking KISS is not the answer, there is already a packet driver that can do that. What you have to have is the entire AX25 set embedded in the driver so that it can enclose the IP packets in an AX25 envelope and then enclose *that* in a KISS envelope for delivery to the KISS TNC. An AX25 driver is not something that can easily be made a TSR. It has to maintain state, it has to have various timers running, and it has to do link level address resolution via the arp agent. That's difficult to do on a single threaded operating system like DOS where preemptive multitasking isn't native.

There *is* a kernel mode AX25 driver for Linux, and one that runs in user space for Sys V Unix. IMHO, if you want kernel level support features, you need to run a proper operating system that's designed to support such features. Linux is one that will run on a PC. DOS is a glorified program loader, no amount of kludges and bandaids (such as Windoze) can fix that. NOS is an attempt to bring multi-threading to the DOS world. It works, but requires any added application be compiled in. That's not ideal, but it's about the best you can expect from a system hampered by DOS.

Gary
--
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Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1743. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 14:20:55 UTC
From: steve@hi.com
Message-ID: <steve-030694101405@brainiac.hi.com>
Source record: 48929

In article <CqquGp.8vx@ncifcrf.gov>, mack@ncifcrf.gov (Joe Mack) wrote:
> new TX, basically an RF modem. To talk at ethernet rates (10MHz) you are
> going to have to put all your rigs on 10Ghz. It's a lot of money to invest
> in a system which is hobbled by every message having to be read by a human
> at the point of entry.

Agreed, and it's why I'm not likely to get a ham license. If amateur packet
radio could really be part of the internet, then I'd be first in line for a
ticket - code or no-code.

Steve Byan internet: steve@hi.com
Hitachi Computer Products (America), Inc.
1601 Trapelo Road phone: (617) 890-0444
Waltham, MA 02154 FAX: (617) 890-4998

1744. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 15:07:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.150706.7300@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48844

In article <CqsEsI.JAu@cix.compulink.co.uk> packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:
>> The way
>> to solve this problem is to use a KA9Q box as a bridge to the packet
>> network. Talk to it over ethernet, and let it route out onto the
>> packet network. Works good, we've been doing it for years.
>OK, that's a solution, but hardly one for the average packet user! I
>doubt if most packet users have one PC at this time, never mind two of
>them.

It's not much to ask. A $59 286 motherboard, a $40 case and power supply, a $59 floppy drive and controller card, a $110 Ottawa PI card, and a $75 ethernet card, and you're set for speeds up to 56 kb. Comes to $343, about what a PK232MBX costs, and you don't need the PK232 and it's straitjacket limitations. You've got a totally open system to which you have the *source code*. Or, you can go down to the local surplus place that's selling pallets of PS/2 Mod 30s for $65 with keyboards (you can use the keyboard for something else). Drop in the ethernet card, and stick a Baycom module on the serial port, load the Baycom packet driver and NOS, and you're set again, but this time for only $165. That's the cost of a PacComm Tiny 2, and you don't need the Tiny 2. PCs are so cheap, and so much more powerful than a little Z80 dedicated board, that there's no reason to have a TNC. Dedicate a PC instead.

>> An approach better suited to the broadcast nature of the packet channel
>> is to setup a BBS using the AMSAT broadcast protocol.
>I'm glad that I'm not the only one to be thinking such things! Trouble
>is that until there is some software available to do it most users/sysops
>won't even think about it.

The user programs to work with the Microsat broadcast protocol BBSs are available turnkey from AMSAT, windows, pull down menus, all that user crap, already done. I think it's a $10 donation, I got mine when I renewed my membership. The BBS software itself runs on a V40 system very similar to a PC architecture. I think the code was actually developed on a PC. We should be able to shake it loose from the authors and put a jazzy sysop face on it for Joe BBS operator.

>This is actually the main reason that I
>wanteds to get into modifying NOS...I wanted to use it for broadcast
>purposes. As most of the low level code is available to dump out data
>onto the relevant hardware I thought it would be fairly simple to add
>some code to look after the broadcast/missing packet handling. It's just
>a pity that NOS is sooo big...200+ source code files for JNOS and a
>horrible feeling that the code you're writing is going to clash with

>something hidden away in a deep, dank corner of the software :(

It's not really spaghetti code. It's fairly well modularized, that's why there are so many source files, and it's fairly straightforward to add features. I have, and I'm no programming whiz. It does take a while to understand how the whole system hangs together and how the different modules communicate. The reason NOS is so big is that there's no real underlying operating system to call upon for services, just a program loader called DOS. NOS is a multitasking OS with an embedded TCP/IP stack, the AX25 link layer, a KISS driver, ethernet driver, SLIP driver, PPP driver, etc, along with any applications such as ftp, telnet, smtp, BBS, etc.

Unfortunately NOS is a lightweight multitasker that can't handle external programs. If it did, it would be twice as big, and worth real commercial money. Fortunately, there is an alternative, it's called Linux, and there is a kernel mode TCP/IP stack and an AX25 driver available for it. It's available *with source* on CDROM for a few dollars. There's no excuse to still be hobbling along with DOS and Windoze when there's a real operating system available for practically free that has all the features you're asking for, and more, including the complete Gnu C development environment.

Gary
--
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Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1745. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 15:31:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.153101.7475@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48845

In article <Cqtq18.KwB@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>
>In other words, what you are suggesting is a beast known as a ROUTER!
>A low-end router with a decent TCP/IP stack and an async driver to
>handle KISS interface to AX.25 would do the trick. I've been thinking
>about experimenting with such an approach. Essentially what you'd wind
>up with could be thought of by hams as an Ethernet-attached, TCP/IP
>TNC...

You've almost got it. The only point on which you seem confused is
the role and location of AX25. A TNC in KISS mode doesn't know from
AX25. It's just a stupid modem with just enough smarts to not transmit
if the channel is busy. The AX25 layer happens inside NOS *before*
the KISS encapsulation driver. Let me try to illustrate with the
OSI stack.

Application layer (smtp, ftp, telnet, etc)
Session layer (part of the NOS task switcher)
Transport layer (TCP)
Network layer (IP)
Upper link layer (AX25)
Lower link layer (KISS)
Physical layer (pretty dumb modem hardware)

I skipped the presentation layer since it's null in most flavors
of NOS. And I split the link layer to show the relationship of
AX25 and KISS. KISS isn't necessary if you have an internal packet
card such as the Gracillis, PI, DRSI, etc. KISS is only needed if
you're talking to a stupid TNC over a *serial* link. If you use one
of the internal cards, you can use one of the card specific drivers
in NOS as the lower link layer, or you can use a packet driver TSR.
Each IP packet fits inside an AX25 envelope, and each AX25 frame
nests inside a KISS frame for the link between the PC and the TNC,
if used. ***KISS FRAMES ARE NEVER TRANSMITTED*** They're just a way
of getting the AX25 frame out to the modem where the AX25 frame is
transmitted.

(Note there's fragmentation to consider in the above model that I
haven't shown, so it isn't quite this simple, but this is the general
flow.)

Gary
--
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1746. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 15:31:39 UTC
From: rapw20@email.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.153139.26747@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 48875

In article <Cqtq18.KwB@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
writes:
> In other words, what you are suggesting is a beast known as a ROUTER!
> A low-end router with a decent TCP/IP stack and an async driver to
> handle KISS interface to AX.25 would do the trick. I've been thinking
> about experimenting with such an approach. Essentially what you'd wind
> up with could be thought of by hams as an Ethernet-attached, TCP/IP
> TNC...

Exactly. I believe NOS will do this just fine. As Brian pointed out, a low-end PC running NOS should handle it. An ethernet port, an async KISS port, and a few lines of config file and you're in business. I've been thinking of setting up such a network at home. All I need is a 9600bps TNC and a round tuit.

Having worked (struggled?) with lots of TCP/IP networking packages over the last few years, I'm very impressed with NOS. It's better than lots of commercial products and you sure can't beat the price.

73... Mark AA7TA

1747. Software for TI DSP kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 15:45:17 UTC
From: jeg@aurora.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <jeg.770658317@aurora.jhuapl.edu>
Source record: 48873

Greetings,

A month or so ago someone posted that there were
PACTOR, RTTY and W9GR filters etc. for the TI DSP kit.
Are these on the net? If so where?

John
jeg@aardvark.jhuapl.edu

#include<Standard.Disclaimers>

1748. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 16:08:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.160807.7761@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48846

In article <Cqtq88.MD5@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>
>It sounds like what you folks are really talking about is MULTICAST
>traffic, which is somewhat different from BROADCAST. Whether the protocol
>is supported by the TNC or not depends on whether you implement over
>AX.25 or not. An extension to AX.25 to add new frame types would have
>unpredictable results on existing TNCs (theoretically they could just
>drop them, but it's unclear if the TNC firmware in everyone's TNCs is
>able to do that). Alternatively another protocol, such as TCP/IP
>could be used. Internet standards cover things like multicast...

(Ok, this is a very oversimplified explanation of how this system
works. It's correct in spirit even if the details aren't exactly
the way it's done.)

The AMSAT broadcast protocol uses unmodified AX25 UI frames as it's
carrier. Nested inside each AX25 frame, just like IP packets nest
inside AX25 frames, is a Pacsat protocol packet. This packet has
a header that identifies the file being transmitted, and the chunk
number of the portion of the file in this particular packet. These
chunk numbers are consecutive ascending values. Each station on
the channel copies every AX25 frame it hears and looks inside for
the Pacsat header. If the header says it contains part of a file
the user has selected (usually users select all files as default),
the chunk number is examined. If it's a number that hasn't already
been captured, the following data is stored to disk. The pacsat
server periodically broadcasts a directory listing which includes
the size of each file. Using this, a station can determine when
it has collected a complete file and stop looking at any further
Pacsat packets with that file name in the header. If some frames
are missing in the sequence, the station can request fills from
the server. That request is put in the transmission queue and
sent when channel time is available. After all outstanding file
and fill requests have been filled, the server goes quiet except
for periodic broadcasts of it's directory.

The idea behind this system is that a file should only have to
be transmitted once for all stations to get a copy. The various
details are so that stations who miss part of a file or files
can get them at a later time. For this scheme to be efficient,
most stations have to continously monitor the channel, and file
requests should occur on a separate back channel. Only the
server should transmit on the main output channel to avoid losses
due to collisions. Think of it like a repeater except that instead
of repeating your packets the server services your requests for

packets. (You can do it simplex, but there will be more fill requests.)
Johnny Come Lately stations can come on and request a file that's
already been sent. That causes information that's redundant to most
stations to be sent, but it's still better than having *every* station
request the files one at a time and having n copies of the file
transmitted.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1749. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 16:48:18 UTC
From: Erich Franz Stocker <stocker@spsosun.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <2snmsj$2qf@paperboy.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48930

In article <steve-030694101405@brainiac.hi.com> Steve Byan, steve@hi.com
writes:
>
> Agreed, and it's why I'm not likely to get a ham license. If amateur
packet
> radio could really be part of the internet, then I'd be first in line
for a
> ticket - code or no-code.
>
> Steve Byan internet: steve@hi.com
> Hitachi Computer Products (America), Inc.
> 1601 Trapelo Road phone: (617) 890-0444
> Waltham, MA 02154 FAX: (617) 890-4998

Steve, I just don't see what the value of having Ham radio be part of
internet. Internet is already there and it has specific missions.
What is the sense of turning amateur radio sites into internet nodes.
There are plenty of better and more efficient ways to tie into the
internet. If all you want to do is save money, then that is not
the purpose of Ham radio.

While I can appreciate the BBS services of packet. I have to question
this as a main purpose in amateur radio. I'd like to see packet
turn into a more real time "communications" avenue. Logging into a
mail box isn't really radio.

****
* Erich Franz Stocker *
* N3OXM *
* stocker@spsosun.gsfc.nasa.gov *
* *
* My ideas are my own and do not represent*
* the opinions of the federal government, *
* NASA or Goddard Space Flight Center. *
****

1750. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 17:35:47 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2snplj$8ro@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48933

jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:

>In article <2sjnjm$58b@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu writes:

> > I'm aware that TCP/IP is already available. But this is a suite of
> > programs which operate only through packet, if I'm not mistaken. Ideally,
> > any program which can run through standard TCP/IP should be able to run
> > through a packet-radio version of TCP/IP. As far as I know, this is not
> > currently the case. If I'm using a Macintosh, for example, and want to
> > use TCP/IP I *ought* to be able to use NCSA telnet, ditto for Windoze,
> > standard telnet should work for me on a Linux box, and the DOS version
> > of it should work on a DOS box. Understand what I'm saying?

> But it does. For example, VersaTERM and VersaTERM Pro for the Mac work
> as a client with a slip link (or modem dialer) to a KA9Q NOS box.
> Cameleon software in windows for the PC works with some of the newer
> versions of JNOS and those debugged by Doug Crompton.

> That's the real advantage of TCP/IP it was specifically ported over to
> amateur radio by Phil to comply with the "real world". Not to do the
> (apparently normal for hams) close but different method. (Such as
> Lotus Cc:Mail and the rest of the mail network.)

Ach, I understand now. Please forgive my ignorant accusations. My
primary experience has been with the Mac version which doesn't seem
to me to work thataway, nearly as I can tell. 'Course, that could be
my natural confusion (and desire to scream) at a PC program which has
been directly ported to the Mac speaking. :-)

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com ** drenze@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

1751. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 17:40:39 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2snpun$8rq@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48934

dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:

>Doug actually has a VERY good point here, in that the KA9Q and related
>TCP/IP packages provide TOO MUCH. At this point, there are several
>very good implementations of TCP/IP available for most EVERY current
>computer. Why replace all that with NOS? With some work, it might
>be possible to write a DataLink layer to run under a commercial
>IP implementation that would allow all kinds of nice IP based apps
>(Trumpet for Windows, for example) running over IP on radio.

EXACTLY my point! I should be able to write a TCP/IP program intended
for use on either the Internet or a packet radio internet and not have
to worry about any differences between them. As I said, the concept of
a UNIX device driver is handy here...one could be written so that even
an individual TNC capible of handling multiple channels could handle
multiple connections...to functionally be different devices even though
everything gets routed through the same device.
I've heard rumours that JNOS works this way, but nothing con-
firmed. Not to mention the fact that I don't happen to have either a
DOS or UNIX box handy to test it out on. Can anybody confirm or deny?

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com ** drenze@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

1752. Re: Quiet computers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 17:46:56 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.134657.9213@hayes>
Source record: 48841
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <gregCqEw66.45L@netcom.com>, greg@netcom.com (Greg Bullough) writes:
> Here's a different subject...
>
> What specific brands/models of PCs have folks found to be particularly
> good or bad with regard to RF hash generated, and suseptability to
> RF fields?

The best computer systems I have seen for RFI filtering and low subseptability are those made by Apple computer. The Macintosh line is extremely RFI quiet, and the interface pins are filtered with appropriate EMI filtering. All cables are shielded, and the "toaster" varieties (Plus, SE, Classic, Classic II, Color Classic) have the advantage of filtering the monitor.

The only problem I've encountered is with ADB keyboards, who generate a teeny bit of hash on 10m. Better antenna separation would probably eliminate that. (The leakage is THROUGH the keyboard, not the cable or case - kinda hard to eliminate)

For even better RFI supression, I suggest the PowerBook line of notebook computers. I have yet to hear a peep out of my PowerBook 100 on any band.

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! Internet: bcoleman@hayes.com
Principal Software Engineer ! AppleLink: D1958
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! CIS: 76067,2327
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA !
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

1753. getting set up on hf amtor and trtty rtty-help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 18:25:29 UTC
From: genz0003@gold.tc.umn.edu
Message-ID: <genz0003.770667929@gold>
Source record: 48931

steve, wi0e (never got into packet!)

1754. Need help with TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 18:28:03 UTC
From: cmoore@mothra.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <2snsnj$3bk@hpchase.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 48932

Hello,

I'm looking for someone who might be able to help me get started with TCP/IP over packet. I think I have everything I need; a TNC, a radio, a computer, an IP address, and software. I have tried several times in the past, but I never seem to have any luck getting anything to work. Some questions are:
- What software to use? There seem to be about a dozen implementations of TCP/IP for packet, each with about a dozen versions. How do I know what to use?
- How to configure it? I get the impression that my configuration needs to match that of the people I communicate with. Things like which mail service is used, that kind of stuff.
- How do I know if it's working? I tried monitoring the data, and I can see packets going back and forth between the various stations. But if I try to 'ping' or 'ftp' or 'telnet' to any of them I get no response. Is this a radio issue (are they not hearing me?) Do I have something configured wrong? Are their stations just ignoring my packets?

If someone has time to help me get this thing going, I'd appreciate it.

Thanks,
Chris Moore
N6IYS
cmoore@cancun.rose.hp.com

1755. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 19:45:30 UTC
From: paulf@abercrombie.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <paulf.770672730@abercrombie.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 48880

brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>The proper approach, as I see it, is to use a minimal NOS to act solely
>as a protocol converter between packet radio and the household ethernet.

Something like a simple "home router", with an ethernet connection on
one side, and AX.25 and/or SLIP on the other. Ethernet chip and an embedded
286 should do just find. Should run in the $250 neighborhood.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "We are meant to be masters of destiny,
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | not victims of fate." -- Ronald W. Reagan

1756. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 19:47:26 UTC
From: fiddler@concertina.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2so1ce$bed@engnews2.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 48935

In article A0G@netcom.com, rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:
:Eleen N. Kamas (kamas+@CMU.EDU) wrote:
:: Excerpts from netnews.rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc: 2-Jun-94 Re:
:: PCMCIA TNC by Roger Buffington@netcom.
:: > Boy, that would be nice! I've got a PCMCIA modem in my IBM 755 Thinkpad:
:: > a 14,400 Megahertz, which is really slick. Now if only AEA would come
:: ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
:
:: WOW!! forget the packet modem!! Keep that 14.4 GigaHertz modem!!
:: How many miles can you go with that?
:: Is there a dish antenna on the side of it?
:: Do you have any trouble keeping it pointed to the receiving party while
:: you type?
:: It it enough watts to cook your eggs in the mourning? 8->
:
:: NOTE: Smilies all around!!
:
:Megahertz is a brand name, Chuck.

Ah. Unclear from the original message.

:Like I said before, please don't drag
:me into one of these stupid threads about units of measure, and please
:don't clutter up this thread with garbage such as is shown above.

Sounds like Roger got the decaf this morning by mistake.

After humbly begging Roger's forgiveness, we'll all try to not irritate
him in future.

1757. Re: need repeater advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 20:25:40 UTC
From: tcain@brtph87.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.202540.22735@brtph560.bnr.ca>
Source record: 48847

In article <1994Jun1.200145.16896@newsgate.sps.mot.com> kinzer@dtsdev0.sps.mot.com (Dave Kinzer) writes:
>
> There seems to be very little packet activity in this area (Phoenix)
>on 440 MHZ. Around our club, we were kicking around the idea of

Dave, you should talk to W7GNP. I know he and others around Phoenix are running tcp/ip at 9600. I thought they were on 440, but, maybe they're on 2m. Good Luck!
Tom
--
Tom Cain =WB8OUE on KO-23,KO-25= tcain@bnr.ca
NRA Life Member

1758. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 20:35:00 UTC
From: northup@hoop.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2so45k$ovp@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 48936

dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
:
: Yeah, what he said. And for NDIS as well... (NDIS is microsoft's
: equivalent to the "packet" drivers).
:
: The commercial TCP/IP stacks support things like the WinSock interface,
: which allows applications under MS Windows to communicate using a
: standardized interface over TCP/IP networks.
: --
: --
: Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
: Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
: 508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

An NDIS driver to talk to a TNC using KISS is just what I want. I already
have a network of PC's running TCP/IP over ethernet in my house. Does anyone
know of an NDIS/KISS driver? If so where can I get one?

Bill
--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard Packet: N1QPR@WA1PHY.#EMS.MA.USA.NA
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: N1QPR

1759. Paket6- Does it exist?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 20:45:00 UTC
From: besancon@id.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <2so4oc$957@hub.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 48937

I believe there's a new upgrade to Paket 5.1 called Paket 6.
Does it really exist and how does one obtain a copy of the
upgrade?

73, Fred (NT6T)

1760. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 21:13:35 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <CquAyo.9EM@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48850

> DOes anyone think it's possible to
> write a packet driver which would provide the same interface
> to a tnc in KISS? That would let you use all the apps people
> have mentioned here, like NCSA Telnet, Trumpet, ect.

A very good thought too...and one that I'd been wondering about myself recently. We'd need quite a few different versions though...a serial link into a TNC is just one way to get packet out of a PC. I wonder if anyone will rise to the bait. I'd consider it, but work is getting hectic at the moment...plus my assembler ain't what it used to be :(

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1761. Regulations for automatic stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 22:30:32 UTC
From: andy@eleet.appli.mimuw.edu.pl
Message-ID: <2soau8$fbm@ghost.mimuw.edu.pl>
Source record: 48840
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Hello.

I would like to receive some information about the regulations for work of automatic packet stations (BBS, gateways, TCP/IP stations etc.) in your country.

I'm asking for such an information, because I was asked to participate in a commission of our radio amateur society (PZK), which will prepare a proposal of such a regulations. Till now there are no special regulations for this kind of stations, but the authorities want to creat a speciall category of licence for them. Because we have heard that their project is full of restrictions, the PZK has taken the initiative and will prepare a proposal.

Please help me prepare to my work on that subject by letting me know how these regulations look like in your conutry. All help appreciated.

--

73 de Andy SP5WCA

/------------------+--------+------------------+-------------------------\
I Andrzej K. Brandt I SP5WCA I andy@mimuw.edu.pl I andy@sp5wca.ampr.org I
\------------------+--------+------------------+-------------------------/
I I
I "Evil indeed is the man who has not one woman to mourn him." I
I I
I --- Dr. Watson in "The Hound of the Baskervilles" I
I I

1762. Re: need repeater advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 22:48:43 UTC
From: hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <2soc0b$n78@lo-fan.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48879

In article <Cqs7GB.GMB@eskimo.com> rdonnell@eskimo.com (Bob Donnell) writes:
>From our experiences on 9600 in the greater Seattle area, I'd say that the
>TAPR modem with the bit-regen option is the way to do a 9600 baud lan -
>especially if you serve any kind of wide area. We currently have 4 of these
>systems implemented, one on 2 meters, and 3 on 440 MHz. The plusses are the
>much improved throughput at 9600, and that there are no hidden transmitters
>when a repeater is used. The latter concept has been demonstrated here for
>about 8 years with a 220 MHz repeater - originally no special circuitry -
>just a voice-capable repeater with a TNC for an id'er and set up for rapid
>keyup. Another area of benifit is especially important at 9600 - all
>stations can use beams and aim them at the repeater. 9600 operation is more
>affected by multipath than 1200 baud, so anything that you can do to make
>the path rock solid makes things work a >lot< better. Right now I am not
>aware of a PC board containing bit regeneration capabilites for a 1200 baud
>modem. Oh - here's another plus - all stations using the repeater appear to
>hear eachother direct. No networking intellegence is needed at the repeater
>site. All users connect 'direct'. Network links can also be done off-site
>- they just look like another user to the repeater. Hope that sells you on
>the repeater concept - we use it to very good effect here!

HEAR, HEAR!

I keep seeing simplex frequencies being allocated for packet yet packet remains darn near unusable because of the hidden node problem. In the LA area, there is a faction trying to implement "the cellular approach" by making all the nodes low power, serving a finite small area and getting people to use the closest mode while the nodes are linked via high speed whatever. Guess what. All you do is reduce the area but still haven't done anything to cure the hidden node problem. The cellular people are quick to point out that cellular works for the phone company so it should work for us. They forget that there is only one person on a frequency in a cell and the cell site controls his transmitter power to level where communication is reliable (more or less) and certainly won't cause interference to whatever cell might be reusing the frequency. Hams being what they are will always try to talk to that node on the other side of town, negelecting the one which is local to him. A good distributed duplex repeater system will far outstrip the cellular system any day. I'm not a betting man but I'd be willing to lay odds that 5 duplex repeaters could handle a heck of alot more traffic than 10 simplex channels can.

Randy Hammock KC6HUR
hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov

1763. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-03 23:48:35 UTC
From: jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com
Message-ID: <oZBDNc3w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>
Source record: 48864

```
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

steve@hi.com (Steve Byan) writes:

> In article <CqquGp.8vx@ncifcrf.gov>, mack@ncifcrf.gov (Joe Mack) wrote:
> > new TX, basically an RF modem. To talk at ethernet rates (10MHz) you are
> > going to have to put all your rigs on 10Ghz. It's a lot of money to invest
> > in a system which is hobbled by every message having to be read by a human
> > at the point of entry.
>
> Agreed, and it's why I'm not likely to get a ham license. If amateur packet
> radio could really be part of the internet, then I'd be first in line for a
> ticket - code or no-code.

I see know no reason why a computer filter with a carefully
selected mask to sidetrack messages with certain words, etc.,
for human inspection would not satisfy the regs.

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: 2.6

iQCVAwUBLe/B6zDUWq8RWEeNAQETSQP7ByMRsqPHmDyyYtfPzQhIhW7FdTHFyAOR
f9SLod7Aonulr6a1DbRzVKM7yNAe+bzsZpTEzhArf/IkVaprKinfKUc6Ie3AU9pu
2hoSymxIOOJoPGySn59gN4dmEgqRAndxmrvAcEe9mLxwA0qUtBmr/IC8J1P5bpIB
Ko6FXca8pAU=
=V9BQ
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| I am Homer of Borg. Prepare to be...OOoooooo! Donuts!!! |
| Jim Grubs, W8GRT Voxbox Enterprises THIS SPACE FOR RENT |
| jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com 6817 Maplewood Ave. RATES REASONABLE |
| Fido: 1:234/1.0 Sylvania, Ohio 43560 Home: 419/882-2697 |
| AMATEUR RADIO - The National Park of the Mind |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

1764. Good TNC for AX.25 over HF and VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 01:12:11 UTC
From: brad@cerberus.bhpese.oz.au
Message-ID: <1994Jun4.011211.17668@cerberus.bhpese.oz.au>
Source record: 48849

Can somebody recommend a good quality TNC that will support KISS mode AX.25?
Initially I will be using it over HF, but likely to move to VHF in the
future.

The models I have been recommended by salesmen have been the AEA PK90,
the MFJ1274 and the MFJ1276.
One salesman recommended that the Kantronics KPC-3 would not be as
suitable as its receivers were not as sensitive as the MFJ1274C,
and this could lead to tuning problems. Is this true?

Can anybody provide me with a recommendation of which TNC would best suit
my requirements, and what the basic differences are between the three TNC's
that I have been recommended?

Thanks,
--
Brad Keifer, BHP, Information Technology
PO Box 216. Hamilton. NSW. 2303. AUSTRALIA
internet: brad@cerberus.bhpese.oz.au Phone: +61 49 401188
Fax: +61 49 402165

1765. bbs door for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 02:54:34 UTC
From: wayneb@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2soqda$a42@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 48851

What door is necessary to drop to packet radio from a LLBBS? I have doorway and tried using PP88 software but although it works in local mode when a user tries to drop down his screen is blank. I suspect that the pp88 is using graphics and wont pass through the door. I have hrd that some BBs's have this feature. Are they using a more generic packet program (ascii only) or is thr a better door? Thanks.

1766. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #147

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:30:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2230.0C758F12@aquila.com>
Source record: 48860

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 14 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 147

Today's Topics:
9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...
C50 DSK Status
DSP4 Update
GE Master II Transciever for 9600 Packet?
Help with PACSAT
HF DSP modems for the TI DSK (2 msgs)
HF modem software on DSP sound card
PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
Software for KAMPlus ? (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Thu, 12 May 1994 19:34:27 +0000
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!demon!llondel.demon
.co.uk!dave@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <1994May9.162134.5746@vax1.mankato.msus.edu> dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu (SEAN R.
STEPANEK) writes:
>
>Hello all,
>
>I have just aquired a G3RUH 9600 modem for my TNC. I am wondering if
>anybody has interfaced this unti with a Motorola Mitrek 440 radio. This is
>a crystal radio and was wondering if anybody has had success or failures with
>this model, or if major mods are required.
>
Basic principle for all xtal rigs is as follows:

For the RX: find the discriminator output (before any audio filters) and
take a feed from there

For the TX: put a varactor across the xtal with a bias circuit and
inject the signal from the modem into it. I knocked up a simple circuit
with a dual op-amp and a voltage reference to level-shift the signal to
what I needed for the varactor.

Some TX may actually have the varactor in place, but most seem to use a
phase modulator after the xtal oscillator so you will have to fit one.
You will need to determine the varactor capacitance swing needed for
your particular rig. Basically, you need to be able to pull the xtal far
enough either side of centre to give a signal approx 20kHz wide at your
transmit frequency.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

Date: 13 May 94 16:16:43 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!iat.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: C50 DSK Status
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Texas Inst. is now accpeting orders for the C50 version of the DSK.
It "hit the street" on 5/1. The price is $99.95, the same as the C26
version.

The code from a C26 will probably not run on a C50 version. The port
should be easy, so we can hope HB9JNX and KC7WW will have access to
a C50 and will provide us with new versions.

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: Wed, 11 May 1994 23:08:39 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!iat.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: DSP4 Update
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Dear friend,

Here is some information about the DSP Card4 project and how to get a board.

Background:

The DSP card project has been developed by Jarkko Vuori (oh2lns) and
Kaj Wiik (oh6eh) as a part of their studies and radio amateur / satellite
/dsp hobbies. There has been also dsp card1...3 before this. The history
is included in the documentation.

During Autumn -93 a batch of 100 boards was made (mainly to
hamradio community worldwide). The 'mass production' was arranged under
the name of local hamradio club RATS r.y. (OH2NXX).

Availability of the DSP Card 4

The circuit board is available via RATS r.y. At this moment there are some
rev 2.3 boards left. New boards will be made during summer -94.

RATS has ordered also a box of the dsp56001's, the confirmed delivery is in
August.

A group order of components was arranged by oh2nxx too.
There was following kits:

PCB: (240 FIM or 40 USD)
Kit1: DSP56001,CS4215, 27MHz XTAL, 24.576 MHz XTAL (800 FIM)
Kit2: All integrated circuits (14 pcs) + XTALs (1100 FIM)
Kit3: All parts to be mounted on the PCB (1700 FIM)

If there is enough interest, new order of components will be made also
later this year.

If you want to buy a board it may be worth of trying to send the money
in a letter, as otherwise you must add 40 FIM for us to purchase a cheque
or similar.

Where to find the latest stuff?

All the new software and the latest documentation is available via Internet
from ftp.funet.fi, directory /pub/ham/dsp/alefn/dsp4. They are also
available from jeeves.hut.fi, directory /alefnull.

There is also ongoing mailing list available where the myriads of DSP CARD 4
technology is discussed:

DSP4 related list: dsp4@lists.funet.fi
Subscribe/unsubscribe with:
To: mailserver@lists.funet.fi
Subject: (whatever, you will see it in server's reply)

SUBScribe DSP4 Your Personal Name
UNSUBscribe DSP4

("SUBS" is shortest form of the command, longer version can be
used too..Commands, and list names are case insensitive. More
info with `HELP' command)

Submission to the list shall be addressed to:
dsp4@lists.funet.fi

If you don't have possibilities mentioned above, limited support can be
obtained by sending a SASE (and diskettes, if needed) to
RATS r.y. PoBox 88, FIN-02151 ESPOO.

--
Timo Knuutila ! tel:+358 0 437 6554 ! P.O.Box 45
Nokia Research ! fax:+358 0 437 6227 ! FIN-00211 Helsinki

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: 11 May 94 21:16:00 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!cherry.atlanta.com!nanovx!w
a4mei!totrbbs!steve.diggs@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: GE Master II Transciever for 9600 Packet?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hi Everybody,

The East Atlanta LAN Group is putting up a 9600 bps packet user node for
our LAN. I purchased a GE Master II transciever at Dayton for use as the
RF side of our simplex digipeater on 441.0 MHZ. We plan to move to
duplex operation as soon as we figure out how to set it all up.

Question: Does anyone have any experience using this transciever in this
application? Got any experience you can share to make the task easier?

Tks much,
Steve Diggs KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: 13 May 1994 09:56:42 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!news.mon
eng.mei.com!uwm.edu!post.its.mcw.edu!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Help with PACSAT
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am seeking any files or assistance in getting started using the birds
to communicate via packet. If there are any ftp sites that have
information I would like direction.

--
Michael J. Malloy Amateur Radio N9WJV
Medical College of Wisconsin Compuserve 70334,3563
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Internet mmjjmm@post.its.mcw.edu

Date: 13 May 94 20:57:12 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!iat.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I borrowed a HP100LX, tried it.... appears to be a no-go but perhaps
I don't know enough about the HP. I know it will do 19.2K zmodem from
pcplus so it's no slouch on data on that count.

-Jim

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: 12 May 94 11:20:42 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!iat.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Here's a list of files I found concerned with the C26DSK. Does
anyone know of others?

dskmodem.zip modem for Hams using TI DSK 320C26 $100 kit
tor306.exe Terminal Program for use with DSP modems
dsptor.zip TI 320C26 DSK-based modem with pactor
dsp100.exe for TOR and DSK, RTTY/Amtor/Pactor/HF Packet modem
dspdsk3.zip KC7WW's port of W9GR's CW etc filter for TI DSK
dskjnx1.exe HB9JNX's program for Amtor/RTTY/Pactor with DSK
dsk_aa2x.exe C26 DSK Audio Analyzer
dsk_acad.exe ORCARD and PS for C26DSK schematics
dsk_cf26.exe 60 Hz comb filter for C26DSK
dsk_news.asc DSK news from 8/93
dsk_os2x.exe Oscilloscope for C26DSK
dsk_sa2x.exe Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
dsk_sfwr.exe tools for C26DSK Spect An
dskd_120.exe beta version of C26DSK info
dskl_app.exe Loader and Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
dskorcad.exe more orcard stuff for C26DSK

--
- -

-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: 12 May 94 10:59:04 GMT
From:
dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!iat.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: HF modem software on DSP sound card
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

for those w/o ftp access, the s/w is on my LLBBS, 716-544-1863/2645
in the new uploads (or dsp) file area
--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: Sat, 14 May 1994 05:23:21 GMT
From: vigra.com!steve@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I went shopping for my first multimode TNC today, and pretty much
narrowed it down to the MFJ-1278B and the AEA PK-232MBX. I'd love to
hear from you net.hams about which you prefer and why. Here's my
comparison based on what I know so far, which is pretty much from
adverts and data sheets. If you have any pointers to reviews that
might help, I'd like to look them up.

I've read the packet FAQ and some other literature, and decided that I
will probably be using the TNC for more receiving than transmitting.
I'd probably have it hooked up to a Unix workstation most of the time,
maybe a DOS machine on occasion. I'd like to experiment with TCP/IP
under FreeBSD as well. I'm also interested in receiving all the
mystery digital broadcast tidbits on shortwave, especially wefax and
other images.

The PK-232MBX claims the following:
$299 at HRO ($399 list)
Rx & Tx: Packet, Baudot and ASCII RTTY, ATOR / SITOR ARQ and FEC,
Morse code, WEFAX, PACTOR, and Gateway.
Rx: NAVTEX/AMTEX and TDM
18K (non-expandable??)
PakMail
17-pole "effective filtering"
SIAM ("for auto RTTY signal ID")
Host Mode

The MFJ-1278B looks like this:
~$299 at HRO ($299 list)
Modes: Color SSTV, Color Fax, "16 Gray Levels Modem", Packet, AMTOR, RTTY,
ASCII, CW, Fax, SST, Navtex
32K RAM (expandable to 128k, 512k)
Contest Memory Keyer
Free AC power supply
"random code generator" (?)

Both have KISS mode, which is important to me, since I like to hack
protocols and TCP/IP stuff. I avoided 9600 baud TNCs, since they
tended to have less modes, and I don't have a 9600-capable radio.
Here are some questions I'm hoping to answer:

What is special about "PakMail(tm)"?
Is the PK-232 fax grayscale or 1-bit B&W?
Is the MFJ fax really full-color, or is it "color shading" instead of gray?
How common are SSTV transmissions?
How valuable is the new "Gateway" mode of the PK?
Do most people find 18k to be adequate RAM?
Are there any features that make one unit significantly better than the other?
Are there any glaring problems with either?

The salesman at the local HRO was *very* pro-PK. He strongly
recommended it over the MFJ. His explanation was that it was a much
better designed TNC, with a lot of support from AEA and amateurs. He
claimed the filtering and reception on the PK-232 was superior to the
MFJ. I don't have any reason not to believe him, but I'll take an
unbiased group opinion from the net over HRO's anyday.

I'll be reading this group carefully, and will post a summary of any
responses I get via e-mail. Thanks in advance!

-Steve

Steve Haehnichen Vigra, Inc. San Diego, CA
steve@vigra.com (619) 597-7080 x116 Fax: (619) 597-7094

Date: 12 May 94 15:05:41 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber
2.cyberstore.ca!nwnexus!ole!rwing!eskimo!aandh@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Software for KAM Plus?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hi David Take a look at XPKAM you should be able to find it on most ham
bbs It very good
73 Jim K7UDG/UA4PDG

Date: 13 May 1994 08:55:02 -0400
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!newsxfer.
itd.umich.edu!zip.eecs.umich.edu!panix!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: Software for KAMPlus ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

David Dodell (david@stat.com) wrote:
: I just purchased a KAM Plus ... I'm looking for feedback on the
: different software packages out there, including KAM Gold and Hostmaster
: II, or anything else?

: David wb7tpy

: ---
: Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
: Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
: Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Get a Kagold Commercial version.
It just simply the best.
73's

John Silver.

--

|John Silver |
|compwiz@panix.com|

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #147
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1767. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #153

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:31:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2231.0C758F13@aquila.com>
Source record: 48856

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Wed, 18 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 153

Today's Topics:
??Type of cable from Mac to TNC?? (2 msgs)
AA4RE BBS Software?
Mac-Ham BBS
PacComm Micropower-2 -> Realistic HTX-202?
Packet<->Internet gateways
PacTOR FEC timing/format issue
Ramsey FX440 and PacComm NB96 at 9600?
TCP/IP freqs in Bay Area

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 17:17:46 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!news.ucdavis.edu!natasha.ucdavis.edu!szhall@network.
ucsd.edu
Subject: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I would like to use my Mac Classic for VHF packet and I have a
question regarding the cable from the Mac to the TNC.."Can I use the
same type of cable I use for the telephone modem or do I need a special
type just for this purpose'?" I am using a KPC-3 with a Mac with
Hostmaster Sofeware...Thanks for taking time to read this..Jeff

---

Date: 17 May 94 18:50:28 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!newsrelay.iastate.edu!n
ews.iastate.edu!jvp@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ??Type of cable from Mac to TNC??
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In <CpyIpM.A6G@ucdavis.edu> szhall@natasha.ucdavis.edu () writes:

> I would like to use my Mac Classic for VHF packet and I have a
>question regarding the cable from the Mac to the TNC.."Can I use the
>same type of cable I use for the telephone modem or do I need a special
>type just for this purpose'?" I am using a KPC-3 with a Mac with
>Hostmaster Sofeware...Thanks for taking time to read this..Jeff

Your modem cable should work fine. The only issue would be whether
Hostmaster needs hardware handshaking or not. I think it does. If so
you would be best to use a "High speed" modem cable, which just means
it has the hardware handshaking lines in it.

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Candidate (Ham Radio -> KE0PH) |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 : (515) 294-8339 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 11:31:07 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.duke.edu!godot.cc.duq.edu!toads.pgh
.pa.us!newsfeed.pitt.edu!gvls1!ean@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: AA4RE BBS Software?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

What is the latest version of AA4RE BBS software and
where can it be obtained? (FTP or other)

--
Ed Naratil (All standard disclaimers apply)
ean@VFL.Paramax.COM Amateur Packet: w3bnr@wb3joe.#epa.PA.USA

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 12:52:38 +0500
From: sun.cais.com!peterd.cais.com!user@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Mac-Ham BBS
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Gallery's BBS is now available to the general public.Specializing in
Amateur Radio shareware for the Macintosh computer.The board is open
24hours a day,7 days a week at 202-298-6009.Supports up to 9600 bd
connections.Give it a call today!
e-mail queries to:paulot@cais.com
or
N3MGA@WA3TAI.MD.NOAM
73'S

Date: 17 May 1994 17:08:08 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!hobbes.physics.uiowa.edu!news.uiowa.edu!icaen

!drenze@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: PacComm Micropower-2 -> Realistic HTX-202?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Does anybody happen to know the cable configuration to hook the
PacComm Micropower-2 (it's basically the Tiny-2 TNC) to the
Realistic HTX-202? I picked one up cheap, but it was without
any docs (the TNC). I've ordered them, but would sorta like to
get on the air ASAP--dunno when everything'll be coming in. Also,
if you have an online version of the command set, I'd be obliged.

Date: 17 May 1994 14:22:17 +0100
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!doc.ic.ac.uk!bright.ecs.soton.ac.uk!
titian.ecs.soton.ac.uk!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Packet<->Internet gateways
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello, I was wondering if anyone has tried (or preferably has a list)
of the packet to Internet gateways that seem to exist.

On the Internet, telnetting to

af2j.ece.psu.edu
ke9yq.imsa.edu
hpcsos.col.hp.com
and several others, some go up and down!

will give a login. The ke9yq one allows anonymous login and appears to
let to AX.25 and NET/ROM out on amateur packet! (You need to register
to do this.)

Access to far off BBS's and chat nodes would become far easier if more
gates like these were known of. The current method for me is four or five
node hops across the UK to the LONNY wormhole, so I can then connect out
to the USA, but this is so SLLLOOOWWW and unrealiable. It is the same sor
sort of route for the International Chat node, and I would like to be able
to chat to amateurs wordwide without all of that hassle!

Does anyone have any more info?

Thanks, de Lee Volante, G0MTN

Packet: G0MTN@GB7XJZ.#48.GBR.EU Email: ljv@soton.ac.uk

PS This is my first ever post - so apologies if I've broken an
unwritten UseNet rule :-)

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 16:15:40 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!uchinews!kim
bark!khopper@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: PacTOR FEC timing/format issue
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I recently completed testing a TI-DSK DSP module running
the exciting new HB9JNX software, "TERM".

When transmitting a CQ in FEC mode the actual signal had
ARQ timing and sounded like a QSO instead of the more fam-
iliar higher speed stream of AMTOR and PacTOR FEC sigs. A
contact in FEC mode QSO on 20M confirmed that it looked
and sounded very strange to K7RD.

I inquired with the author, Tom Sailer, and he responded
that the DSP based code was operating AS IT SHOULD - i.e.
per the SCS specification. He further asserted that the
ARQ timing (chirp...chirp...chirp..) enabled the listening
station to actually SYNCHRONIZE with the CQ instead of
just hoping to catch a strong enough sig and see what was
being xmitted.

This is the first time I encountered this issue. All other
PacTOR stations that I have worked used the stream FEC
mode. I have not worked an SCS equipped station and can't
verify that they operate in this same manner. Would anyone
care to comment on this. If SYNCHRONIZATION is the proper
method, then why haven't other TNC mfgrs used that tech-
nique ?

I think that because I have been trained to listen for the
stream FEC I simply bypass those stations that sound like
ARQ mode xmissions. This means that if I heard the ARQ
rythm I would assume that due to propagation I couldn't
hear the other station and move on. As an xmitting station
I wonder if I would ever get an answer to my CQ :?)

TNX **disconnected**

```
___________
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o \_/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |___________|
```

Date: 17 May 94 07:27:00 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!cherry.atlanta.com!nanovx!wa4mei!totrbbs!steve.diggs@ne
twork.ucsd.edu
Subject: Ramsey FX440 and PacComm NB96 at 9600?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

-> Subject: Ramsey FX440 and PacComm NB96 at 9600?
-> Message-ID: <1994May17.004830.19468@tigger.jvnc.net>
-> Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 00:48:30 GMT
->
-> Has anyone had any luck using this radio and TNC? I seem to have
-> trouble with the 440's discriminator (marked FSK on board) output
-> driving the NB96's receive audio.

->
-> Any sage advice/observations appreciated to brownell@tigger.jvnc.net.
-> Thanks.

Having recently done several diff. IF interfaces, my guess is you have
an impedance mismatch between your discriminator and the front end of
the 9600 modem. You should be connecting on the side of the
discriminator that leads to the AF section. Try a 5 MFD non-polarized
capacitor in series with the modem and the IF.

This particular problem has driven me nuts several times. While the
modem mfg. will claim that his modem has a very high impedance IC (like
a TL082) as the frontend, you will notice that they often use a 5-10K
resistor as a pull up curcuit on the input side of the TL082. This
completely drives the discriminator curcuit to zero. You need to
eliminate that DC component.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: 18 May 94 01:06:22 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.cerf.net!ccnet.com!ccnet.com!not-for-mail@ucbvax.
berkeley.edu
Subject: TCP/IP freqs in Bay Area
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Scott Statton (n1gak@netcom.com) wrote:

: After a lengthy hiatus (brought about by moving my computer from the
: room near the radio) I'm back on the air.

: In a word: 1200 bps == stupidest-idea-ever-conceived.

Don't knock it ... 2400 bps takes the cake!

: I have three questions:

: 1) Is there a 9600 bps channel in the bay area?

on 2meters try 145.710 generic tcp/ip is on 433.xxx

: 2) What do I need; this is actually a more generic question, perhaps
: a FAQ; what are the various 9600 bps formats used on the air, and what
: are their [in]compatibilities?

: 3) Is there a mailing list for bay area TCP/IP enthusiasts?

At the present time the nos-folk mailing list is distributed only on the
tcp/ip network using 145.750 in Central California. The gateway to
Internet e-mail seems to have broken. :(

Bob n6fri

--
Bob Wilkins work bwilkins@cave.org
Berkeley, California home rwilkins@ccnet.com
94701-0710 play n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

Date: (null)
From: (null)
Tnx es 73 de Doug N0YVW

--
__ /| | Doug Renze, N0YVW |
\'o.O' | +1 319 339 7814 | Amateur Radio:
=(___)= | drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu | Bringing the World Together
U | |

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #153
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1768. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #145

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:31:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2231.0C758F15@aquila.com>
Source record: 48858

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Thu, 12 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 145

Today's Topics:
70cm TEK Radio DB9 pinout?
[Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?
AEA DSP 2232 - SSTV
GIF format
help with full service BBS..!!
HF DSP modems for the TI DSK (3 msgs)
ICOM 281
na
new to packet help?
TEKK Pinouts

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 10 May 94 14:53:00 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.edu!eff!news.kei.com!yeshua.marcam.com!zip.eecs.umich.edu!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: 70cm TEK Radio DB9 pinout?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Arrggggg, I lost my documentation for my 70cm TEK Data Radio, and have *no*
idea about the pinout for the DB-9 connector used to set power, send and
receive the bits from it. Could a kind soul please email me a transcription
of the pins for me?

Thanks, Ciao -- 73 de VE6MGS/Mark mark@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca -sk-

---

Date: Tue, 10 May 1994 17:21:57 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtef

sd.com!news.umbc.edu!eff!news.kei.com!news.byu.edu!news.mtholyoke.edu!world!dts@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <1994May10.014307.15488@news.csuohio.edu> sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
>Uri Blumenthal (uri@watson.ibm.com) wrote:
>: In article <1994May5.174604.13745@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
>: > A power supply in my Yaesu 980 was no where near what is required for
>: > Pactor. To replace it, I ordered a Kenwood 450. Never having had a
>:
>: Well, I've used Yaesu-990 for PacTOR (and AMTOR and you name it),
>: and on PacTOR the rig hardly got warm... Full power, 110W. Maybe
>: it was 980-specific problem?
>:
>Put it on a BBS and read 30 or 40 messages from it. Let me know. Pactor
>isn't too hard on a keyboarder or BBS user. To the BBS itself, it is heck.
>Plus, my 980 was quite old. The total supply was in a box inside the radio
>that was about six inches square, transformer and all!
>
>You need a rig that can take a very, very high duty cycle.
>
>73,
>Steve
> NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
> ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
>

I run RTTY, AMTOR, and PACtor on my Yaesu 990, and have never had any problems with the power supply or overheating. We've run 48 hour RTTY contests (the fan runs plenty often during them) and held very long ragchews on RTTY, which is 100% duty cycle.

On Amtor I've gone an hour or more in a qso, and similar on PACTOR. It should not matter to the radio whether the PACTOR or AMTOR user is a keyboarder or a BBS, I would not think. Since the protocol (AMTOR at least, I haven't looked at PACTOR) is syncronous, it is necessary to send characters even when the user is not typing. Perhaps you were referring to the fact that the station pulling 30 or 40 messages from a BBS would not reverse the connection and thus one end would have to be sending longer packets than the ack/nak from the receiving end. Even so, it just depends on the rig's ability. If the rig is rated at 100% duty cycle, then it should handle it. The 990 is so rated.

One curious question: If one station is sending 30 or 40 messages before turning the line around, when does the receving station get to ID? It seems to me that more than 10 minutes may have passed...

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com

508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

Date: 11 May 1994 10:19:25 +0200
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!newshub.sdsu.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!Ge
rmany.EU.net!Aachen.Germany.EU.net!rmi.de!news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: AEA DSP 2232 - SSTV
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

Hello,
does anybody have a program for decoding SSTV with
the 2232? (Or have a pointer to a ftp'able program.)

73,
DL3NO

Rupert

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: 2.3a

iQBVAgUBLdCVCqExgwr2JIOdAQGnVgH/dDBOhi7eVsjuRZBnAm1whgePPjdYo2Uc
HRuPk/zOQ8WWwmTUtt9RU8IUEO90vm+LjkE0ZDwfREcCC1lIjsgBZQ==
=+IdN
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

Date: 10 May 1994 15:31:43 -0400
From: s850.mwc.edu!s850.mwc.edu!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: GIF format
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I'm looking for software, DOS or Windows, to view GIF format images.
Is there an FTP site which might have this? I would also like to be
able to convert GIF to other formats.

Many thanks for your help.

Bob Grattan N4MRV
bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu
Mary Washington College Library
Fredericksburg, VA

Date: 10 May 94 10:22:19 EDT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!dar
win.sura.net!wvnvms!marshall.wvnet.edu!desaid@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: help with full service BBS..!!
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

HI Everyone:

I have a kantronics KPC-3 TNC and 486 IBM computer and a 2 meter radio.
In our area we dont have full service BBS. I was thinking of setting up
a full service BBS so that people can read messages relatively easily.
I would like to get it started soon. I have access to internet ftp sites,
will anyone familiar with BBS point me out to how to setup BBS and which
software will be of happy with the above mentioned hardwares.

I would appreciate any help in setting up full service BBS.

Thanks a lot.

73, Dinakar kb8phz

Date: Mon, 9 May 1994 23:49:40 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!ia
t.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

It's been suggested to me that I alert News Users who may not have ftp
access that the code is available from my own LLBBS. Call 716-544-1863 or
2645 (300-14400). It's in the DSP file area

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: Mon, 9 May 1994 23:47:26 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.an
s.net!agate!iat.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Well after a little tinkering... I've got it receiving (haven't hooked
up TX yet). Did OK with all modes, RTTY/Amtor/Packet.

The thing I did have to do is to go into the ALLMODE.INI file
and change AICAuxIn line to F

This thing is quite a bargain... I got mine from Arrow Electronics

-Jim

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: Mon, 9 May 1994 22:44:23 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!iat.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Johan Forrer (forrerj@frl.orst.edu) wrote:

: I have been playing with Tom Sailer's (HB9JNX) RTTY/AMTOR/PacTOR
: programs for the past few weeks and its really a lot of fun.

I've had my DSK for a week and the appearance of this code (I found it on ucsd before your post) got me excited enough to finally hooked it up at least for RX. It lite right off as far as DSKJNX talking to the 320C26 but I've yet to actually receive anything. Of course I've just had it hooked up for 1/2hr and dinner got in the way. The docs are a bit sparse so have been exploring the keyboard. Show's looks like it'll be real neat when I have it fully working!

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: 9 May 94 22:28:46 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!newshub.sdsu.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nwnexus!ole!rwing!eskimo!rdonnell@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ICOM 281
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us wrote:

: Anyone use the new ICOM 281 with the TNC port on the back? I have been
: looking at these but would like some input from someone with experience
: with it...

: ...DOUG

: * OLX 2.2 * |

--

I was working for a company that did some testing of that radio on packet at both 1200 and 9600 bauds. The 1200 baud operation is great, the 9600 baud operation is not as good as some other radios.

Most notibly, radios that modulate the PLL directly don't work as well as radios where a crystal oscillator is modulated. The problem is that the PLL tries to correct for the frequency error introduced by the applied modulation. The IC-281 is a radio who's PLL is modulated. The Alinco

DR-1200TH and DR-1200TH2 also fall into this catagory. If you're looking
for 9600 and top-notch performance, the IC-281 is close, but not optimum.

73,

Bob, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com

Date: 10 May 1994 19:13:40 -0700
From: nntp.crl.com!crl.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: na
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Here is the pinout information on the TEKK T-Net Micro 70 cm radio...

Pin # Function
------ ---------

1 Supply Voltage 7.5 V - 12.0V DC
(Nominal 9.6 V DC)
2 Ground
3 PTT (Low to Transmit)
4 Data In
5 Data Out
6-9 Not used

Hope that fills your request...

Dennis Jacobson N6NG
Internet: n6ng@crl.com
AX25: n6ng@wd6cmu#norcal.ca.na
TCPIP: dennis@ccwest.n6ng.ampr.org
--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

Date: Wed, 11 May 1994 12:42:33 EDT
From: yale.edu!noc.near.net!saturn.caps.maine.edu!maine.maine.edu!jbaack31@yale.arpa
Subject: new to packet help?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am a new Ham, and I am interested in packet, what TNC should I get, I am look
ing for a good beg. model, nothing to fancy?
Any Help?

Jason

Date: 10 May 1994 19:15:26 -0700
From: nntp.crl.com!crl.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com

Subject: TEKK Pinouts
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Here is the pinout information on the TEKK T-Net Micro 70 cm radio...

Pin # Function
------ ---------

1 Supply Voltage 7.5 V - 12.0V DC
(Nominal 9.6 V DC)
2 Ground
3 PTT (Low to Transmit)
4 Data In
5 Data Out
6-9 Not used

Hope that fills your request...

Dennis Jacobson N6NG
Internet: n6ng@crl.com
AX25: n6ng@wd6cmu#norcal.ca.na
TCPIP: dennis@ccwest.n6ng.ampr.org
--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #145
****

1769. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #150

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:32:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2232.0C758F16@aquila.com>
Source record: 48854

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Mon, 16 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 150

Today's Topics:
9600 and Mitrek radios
Anybody use Mathcad?
Want to swap

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 15 May 94 15:59:58 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.ans.net!paperboy.amoco.com!a
pctrc!msc.edu!news.gac.edu!msus1.msus.edu!vax1.mankato.msus.edu!dj1@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 9600 and Mitrek radios
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello...

The news link to my system hasn't been working properly this week. I saw
from another system that somebody responded to my 9600 and Mitrek post with
an offer to E-mail them, and they would tell me how easy the mods were.

Un fortunately, I don't have his/her E-mail address and the news system dunped
all of the posts. Please E-mail mail if you were this individule as news on
this end of the line isn't doing the job. THANKS!

Sean DJ1 @ VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU

Date: Mon, 16 May 1994 09:06:51 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!bbc!ant!boyer@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Anybody use Mathcad?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: occasionally has discount offers but I am not on their mailing list
: so I dont have a coupon (or whatever they offer).

: Thanks,

: Smitty, NA5K

: --
: Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

Yes. I use it on a PC. It's really useful.

john b
john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

Date: Mon, 16 May 1994 05:50:49 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!n1gak@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Want to swap
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I have a pair of genuine MaCOM Gunnplexers, with the 17 dBi horns,
that I will likely never use. It's one of those projects that I got
really hot on for a while, but just don't seem to have the time to
wrap up. *sigh*

I would be interested in swapping them for a pair of plug-n-play 9600
bd 70cm radios, or similar value.

Scott -- (415) 965-4160

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #150
****

1770. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #154

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:32:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2232.0C758F18@aquila.com>
Source record: 48855

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Thu, 19 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 154

Today's Topics:
(none)
9600 bps radio modems
A question
HTX-404
onyone use Mac-KPC-3-Hostmaster??

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 17 May 94 10:49:09 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!eff!news.kei.com!news.byu.edu!news.
mtholyoke.edu!world!mv!lmr!rapp@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: (none)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

0006429120@mcimail.COM (James R. Hill) writes:

> I need information on basic netrom chip burning. I have all the
> paperwork on TheNet X-1J Release 2 but they do not say how to burn
> basic EPROMS. I have sent my $15 to the North East Digital Assn,
> Manchester NH for their TheNet X-1J network guide but nothing
> received yet. I'm more than a little miffed at the lack of help
> by a certain SYSOP on the Northern Calif DX Packet network.
>
> Any help on getting started will be greatly appreciated.

James,

I don't know much more than a tame crow, but...

Well, I'm about to do the same thing myself, so maybe we can help each
other. The reason that there is no information provided is probably because
it depends upon the EPROM burner that you are using. The one I use simply

takes an image file and burns it into the EPROM. First, however, I think you have to use the editor to set those parameters which go in the EPROM. I just got X-1J R2, and haven't looked at the tools (if any) which come with it.

Maybe someone who knows something will join in here.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

Date: 18 May 1994 20:29:31 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 9600 bps radio modems
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I'm disgusted with the performance of the carrier detect circuits in the three popular 9600 bps radio modems used by amateurs - the K9NG, G3RUH, and new TAPR modems.

None of these has a good carrier detect circuit. All three use a DPLL to discover that there's a data carrier out there, which doesn't really work very well. Those circuits chatter; they occasionally false on background noise, and can be fooled by interference of various kinds.

The K9NG design doesn't do much about that; its DCD output just chatters. If you use it to gate data to the USART in the attached TNC or PAD, you lose perfectly good packets because the DCD chattered off in the middle of a packet. If you use it to key your repeater TX, the radio will thrash all the time because of the false DCD indications.

Sure, in the G3RUH and TAPR modems, additional circuitry has been added to prevent the thrashing, and the output of the DPLL is "smoothed" to eliminate most of the chatter, but there is still one big remaining problem:

They're SLOW!

These things are taking between 50 and 100 msec to indicate an incoming carrier. That's longer than some of the packets. Waste of bandwidth.

I'd really like to come up with some sort of better DCD - and it wouldn't hurt if it had better data recovery performance as well.

Sure, the right answer is DSP. N4HY will tell you that, and I agree. But short of that, is there some approach that'll help?

(Being compatable with the scrambled direct FSK that the current modems use would be a plus, but isn't required.)
- Brian

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 23:10:16 GMT
From: valinor.mythical.com!n5ial!jim@uunet.uu.net
Subject: A question
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <m0q2MWk-000F5pC@lautaro> plazaip@enlaces.ufro.CL writes:
>Hello: Does anyone could give any information about the next software:

>IBM PC:

>- Kanterm-PC

I'm the author of KAMterm. KAMterm is a (currently only dos-based)
terminal program for Kantronics TNCs that takes advantage of the Kantronics
host mode terminal interface. This mode basically allows you to do a lot
of things that you can't do in the normal dumb-terminal mode.

If you'd like more information about it, please feel free to e-mail me (be
sure to put ``KAMterm'' in the subject line---I'm ***WAY*** behind on
e-mail, but KAMterm mail always gets my fastest possible response, i.e.,
it's usually only delayed by UUCP delays...and nothing else).

Later,
--jim

--
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux *1.00*! >
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
|| j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

Date: 18 May 94 23:11:56 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: HTX-404
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I just bought a HTX-404 from er, ah.. Radio Shack, and knowing that they are
made by ICOM and noticing that the battery pack looks the same,
I asked the GBTC (Guy Behind the Counter) about whether I could use
my ICOM battery packs on it. He said no, that if you use a higher voltage
battery pack (for instance a 12 volt one) it "would burn out a little diode
inside the radio"..

Anybody know whether this is true? If so, it seems like a collosal
design blunder, especially seeing as how there is no warning in the
user's manual telling you not to do this!

---
73 de Mike, ax.25net: N6KUY@W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
amprnet: n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org [44.18.0.49]
internet : mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu
"Old MacDonald had a farm, dit didit dit didit dahdahdah."
GCS/M { -d+ p+ c++ l u++ e+(*) m++(-) s/+ !n-(---) h-- !f g+ w+ t++ r-(--) y+ }

Date: 18 May 94 17:04:11 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!nic-nac.CSU.net!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!psgrain!l
ibrary.ucla.edu!news.ucdavis.edu!elroy.ucdavis.edu!szhall@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: onyone use Mac-KPC-3-Hostmaster??
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I have a Mac Classic and a KPC-3 TNC and Hostmaster software I may be
using for VHF Packet. I would like any comments from hams who have used
this set up..Some questions I have are..Is it fast or slow? Do use a
special cable from the TNC to the PC? Please add any comments pro or
con...Thanks for taking time to read this ..Jeff

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 06:24:38 +0000
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!uknet!demon!llondel.demon.co.uk!dav
e@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <1bKrj4xQ5ee0055yn@tyrell.net>, <769016461snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>,
<9iqrj4xQ5CLG055yn@tyrell.net>
Subject : Re: Help: Routing with X1J

In article <9iqrj4xQ5CLG055yn@tyrell.net> randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun) writes:
>
>Out of curiosity, what experience do you have with the X1J v2 code? We just
>got the code here in the KC area and are getting ready to blow new eproms
>this week.
>
Not installed v2 anywhere yet - I have the stuff but I haven't been to
any of our remote sites for some time. Currently our local network is a
mix of X1G, X1H and X1J and BPQ nodes, and while they work I tend to
leave them alone (one site has kept its TNCs running for over 10,000
hours without a crash or power fail). I will get round to updating to
X1J v2 sometime though :-)

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * Start at the beginning. Go on *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * until the end. Then stop. *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * (the king to the white rabbit) *
****

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #154
****

1771. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #146

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:32:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2232.0C758F17@aquila.com>
Source record: 48857

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Fri, 13 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 146

Today's Topics:
(none)
[Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ? (2 msgs)
AEA DSP2232 Mailing List started
GIF format
Help for PK232 problem
PI2 and latest ka9q code
Software for KAM Plus? (2 msgs)
TEKK Radios query
UPDATING 1270 ROMS

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

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We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 12 May 94 21:17:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I need information on basic netrom chip burning. I have all the
paperwork on TheNet X-1J Release 2 but they do not say how to burn
basic EPROMS. I have sent my $15 to the North East Digital Assn,
Manchester NH for their TheNet X-1J network guide but nothing
received yet. I'm more than a little miffed at the lack of help
by a certain SYSOP on the Northern Calif DX Packet network.

Any help on getting started will be greatly appreciated.

Ron/K6OZL
k6ozl@mcimail.com

Date: 11 May 1994 11:11:16 -0700
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!newshub.sdsu.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!apple.com!apple.com!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) writes:

>I see that only the Yaesu has a "RTTY" and "Packet" connector on
>the back of the rig. But since most of PacTOR is/will be LSB and
>not use the FSK capabilities of the rig - is there an advantage ?

I run (not simultaneously, of course :-) both a PK-900 and a KAM Plus
into the FSK connector of a Yaesu FT-990 both for PACTOR and straight
RTTY. No problem whatsoever.

The advantages of going this route, instead of injecting tones through
LSB are 1) the filters in the rig are properly centered, without
fiddling with passband tuning, to where the PACTOR controller wants
to see the signal, and 2) you won't accidentally have the speech
processor turned on and splatter whatever tiny RTTY subband we have.

Nothing wrong with your Omni V at all for PACTOR work. I also own
an Omni-V. Notice that the Omni performs FSK by frequency shifting
an RF oscillator, whereas a rig such as the FT-990 injects the output
from an internal AFSK oscillator into the LSB modulator. The religious
can dance on the head of a pin as to which scheme is superior :-).

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

Date: Wed, 11 May 1994 11:10:35 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.edu!eff!neoucom.edu!ns.mcs.kent.edu!kira.cc.uakron.edu!news.csuohio.edu!sww@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Daniel T Senie (dts@world.std.com) wrote:
:
: One curious question: If one station is sending 30 or 40 messages before
: turning the line around, when does the receving station get to ID? It
: seems to me that more than 10 minutes may have passed...
:

The IDs are sent as required. The duty cycle on the ack station is
considerably lower than the station sending the data frames.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

Date: 12 May 1994 14:48:16 +0200
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!s1.gov!fastrac.llnl.gov!usenet.ee.pdx.edu!insosf1.infonet.net!convex!convex!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!Germany.EU.net!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: AEA DSP2232 Mailing List started
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello,
due to lack of information on AEA's DSP2232 (e.g. SSTV) I started
a mailing list on this gear :-).

If you would like to subscribe write to:

dsp2232-request@rmi.de

with "subscribe" in the subject.

If you would like to contribute information, please write to

dsp2232@rmi.de

I hope, information (and users) will start soon.

Regards,
Rupert dl3no

--
Rupert Mohr | dl3no@rmi.de | Free space for future
RMI GmbH, D52016 Aachen | dl3no@dl3no.ampr.org | enhancements

---

Date: 11 May 1994 07:29:46 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!att-out!att-in!news.bu.edu!olivea!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!nitride.EECS.Berkeley.EDU!acollins@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: GIF format
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2qonevINN5l8@s850.mwc.edu>,
Bob Grattan <bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu> wrote:
>I'm looking for software, DOS or Windows, to view GIF format images.
>Is there an FTP site which might have this? I would also like to be
>able to convert GIF to other formats.
>

For DOS stuff, I would take a look at oak.oakland.edu, /pub/msdos. This
is one of the primary Simtel mirror sites, and has a lot of DOS stuff.

For Windows, try ftp.cica.indiana.edu. I don't know the directory
structure on this one, however.

Hope it helps...

Andy
--
//--
// Andy Collins -- KC6YEY acollins@eecs.berkeley.edu
// Proud owner and operator of OS/2 2.1
//--

Date: Tue, 10 May 1994 09:30:13 -0400
From: ftpbox!mothost!lmpsbbs!NewsWatcher!user@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Help for PK232 problem
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2qe47i$qi@news.ysu.edu>, as779@yfn.ysu.edu (Chuck Reti) wrote:

>
> Help!...Need assist with PK-232 problem.
>
> Have suddenly partially lost ability to communicate with my
> PK232. Using Mac LC, and both ZTerm and AEA MacRatt comm software,
> the TNC refuses to recognize commands from keyboard. With MacRatt
> trying to startup in "Host Packet VHF" mode,the message
> "Host Mode cannot be turned on, check cable and baud rate" appears.
> Resetting TNC settings from dialog box (Host Mode ON, CTS flow,
> 9600b Port speed) does not kick it back on.
> In MacRatt "dumb terminal" mode, and also with ZTerm (another
> terminal emulator), I can copy received packets, and with a CTL-C
> get a returned "cmd:" prompt. However, no further input from
> keyboard is recognized or acted upon, other than "cmd:" at CTL-C.
>

Sounds like you have the "X-on/X-off" terminal data flow setting on. Try
turning it off and also set your computer for hardware flow control (aka
"RTS/CTS"). If all else fails, clear the memory in the PK232 by removing
power from the unit, then remove the battery jumper. Wait at least 60
seconds before you replace the jumper. If that does not cure the problem
and you are SURE that your cable is good, call AEA.

> The cable is ok and have tried a substitute.
> The computer and comm port is ok, and I use terminal programs
> with phone modem and same cables with no problems.
> Supply voltage to PK232 is 12V or better.
> The four LED's at leftlight at powerup, PKT mode LED lit, CMD LED lit.
> Cold power up of PK232 yields the normal startup message on screen.
>
> Is there another diagnostic for PK 232 or suggestions for
> solution of this problem? Please reply to my email address.
> (Packet reply just won't work for now :-))
>
> Thanks in advance.
> --------
> Chuck Reti Detroit,MI WV8A

> Internet: aa010@detroit.freenet.org
> packet: wv8a@wb8zpn.#semi.mi.usa.na
>

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < The difference between genius and stupidity >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < is that genius has its limits. -Unknown >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

Date: 11 May 1994 00:15:04 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!usc!nic-nac.CSU.net!charnel.ecst.csu
chico.edu!olivea!koriel!news2me.EBay.Sun.COM!engnews2.Eng.Sun.COM!bauhaus!cliffs@network.u
csd.edu
Subject: PI2 and latest ka9q code
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I'm wondering if anyone has ported the PI2 drivers to the latest
ka9q. It does not seem hard, but I figure why do the work if someone
else has already taken care of it. If anyone else is interested in this
send me a message and I'll mail you the replies I get. If there are
many, I'll post reponses.

Cliff

--
Cliff Skolnick | "It worked much better in a fantasy, imagination is
cliffs@sun.com | something that comes easy to me...While I pretend to
(415) 336-5820 | touch you, you pretend to feel. Passion is no ordinary
I think. I am. | word." -- Graham Parker

Date: 12 May 1994 12:59:30 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!spitfire.navo.navy.mil!n
ews@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Software for KAM Plus?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2sw3Lc2w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) says:
>
>I am looking for recommendations for software for the KAM Plus. My
>primary interest is HF communications modes, PACTOR/RTTY/AMTOR/GTOR.
>
>I understand Kantronics makes something called Hostmaster II, plus I've
>heard mention of a package called KAMGold.
>
I have a friend who run's KaGold with a KAM+ and Likes it very much.
It supports PACTOR/RTTY/AMOTOR/ (GTOR I think) and PACKET !
I have used a version of it called TESTDRIVE for VHF PACKET and like it

But the TNC I use HAs some Limititions using Kagold.(KPC3).
I think that you KaGold is a good Choice.
73s.
de
N5TRJ

Date: Mon, 09 May 94 15:11:00 MST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!att-out!att-in!news.bu.edu!olivea!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ennews!stat!david@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Software for KAM Plus?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am looking for recommendations for software for the KAM Plus. My
primary interest is HF communications modes, PACTOR/RTTY/AMTOR/GTOR.

I understand Kantronics makes something called Hostmaster II, plus I've
heard mention of a package called KAMGold.

Feedback would be appreciated?

David WB7TPY

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Date: 12 May 1994 19:51:03 -0400
From: newstf01.cr1.aol.com!search01.news.aol.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: TEKK Radios query
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

One of the past messages stated that a certain TEKK radio would not be suitable
for 9600baud operation....Was very curious as to what radio model that was and
if it was a KS-960 (which I own)I need this radio for a 440backbone in
northenr Wyoming....tnx in advance.....Neal KE7VS

Date: 10 May 1994 23:24:28 -0700
From: nntp.crl.com!crl2.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: UPDATING 1270 ROMS
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I know of no combination of keys to accomplish KISS mode if it is not
included in the ROM version in the 1270. However, I'm fairly sure you
can still get a new ROM with the KISS command from MFJ.. I did about
a year ago for the same reason. Give them a call and I think they
can solve your problem..

Dennis N6NG
n6ng@crl.com
--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #146
****

1772. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #148

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:32:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2232.0C758F19@aquila.com>
Source record: 48859

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Sun, 15 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 148

Today's Topics:
(none)
9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...
Anybody use Mathcad?
A question
Help: Routing with X1J (2 msgs)
HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package
JV-Fax and Soundblaster Cards
Missed the beginning of the DSK thread
PACTOR vrs G-TOR?
PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
Software for KAM Plus?
TEKK Radios query
WA6RDH LLBBS Number

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 14 May 94 16:15:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

To: tcp-group
From: plazaip@enlaces.ufro.cl (Desarrollo de PLaza Windows)
Subject: I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package
Cc: ham-digital

Hi: I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package. For that, I would
like you tell that TCP/IP software for packet radio do you know. Also I would
like to do a catalog of diferent version of NET (KA9Q Phil Karn). If you
can help me, please send me a note.

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Jorge Diaz V. email:plazaip@enlaces.ufro.cl
Eduardo Millar C.
"La Plaza Windows Developers"
Proyecto Enlaces
Universidad de la Frontera
Temuco - Chile
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
--

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Date: 14 May 1994 16:18:41 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 9600 Baud and Mitrek radio...
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

The receive audio is available unfiltered but buffered on pin 11 of the
front panel control connector.

The Mitrek *IS* a varactor-modulated radio. Just cut the lead feeding
audio into the channel element (lift R505, as I recall), and shove the
output of the modem into there.

You can feed the TX audio into the unused pin 18 (the blank fat one)
for a seamless installation. I have about a dozen of these in service
in precisely this way.
- Brian

------------------------------

Date: 15 May 94 06:40:29 GMT
From: nntp.crl.com!crl.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Anybody use Mathcad?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
[some deletion]
: Smitty, NA5K

: --
: Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

No, it is a little to expensive. But I do use a v.nice program called
Xplore, that is shareware written by a member of the San Francisco State
University faculty. V.fast, all the higher math functions, large number
handling.

BTW, rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc? Oh, 'digital' like 'digits=fingers'
right? ;)

--
```

James Schumann <KE6DMY>
schumann@crl.com

Date: 14 May 94 18:25:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: A question
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello: Does anyone could give any information about the next software:

Apple Macintosh:
- Macket
- MacPacket
- MacRATT
- MacTTY
- MFJ-1287

IBM PC:
- Aries-1 Packet Terminal Program
- arp TRM2 PAC PRO
- CompRtty Pacterm
- DIGIPAC I / DIGIPAC II Pak-Comm
- Ham-Com PC-Packet
- Hamcom PC-Pakratt
- Ham-Pak PK232Com
- Kanterm-PC RTP
- Lan-Link WB8COX
- MFJ-1284 WD6FPY
- YAPP

If you know one o more of these software, please give me a reference..

Eduardo Millar C.
email:plazaip@enlaces.ufro.cl

Date: 13 May 1994 16:43:27 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!newsxfer.itd.umich
.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!quartz.ucs.ualberta.ca!tribune.usask.ca!herald.@@ihnp4.uc
sd.edu
Subject: Help: Routing with X1J
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
a 'ping'. If I ping the next node down the line then the local node takes it
and sends it on, the remote one generates an echo reply back to the local node
which then does nothing.
So the routing is mixed up somehow.
The local node address is 44.135.128.6 and there's a route entry for
44.135.128.0/24 Port 0 (AX.25)
Any 44.135.128.0/24 address is one that is local to the node (e.g. mine is

44.135.128.1). If the local node sees an ARP request for its address then it does
respond to that. But anything else that it ought to send gets lost somewhere.

What routing/arp entries are required to make the node spit out packets that
are for local users?
Pete
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca
--
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca

Date: 14 May 94 22:57:21 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!netsys!tyrell.net!randyr@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Help: Routing with X1J
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie wrote:
>
> The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
> a 'ping'.

X1J will not respond to pings at all.

> If I ping the next node down the line then the local node takes it
> and sends it on, the remote one generates an echo reply back to the local
> node which then does nothing.
> So the routing is mixed up somehow.
> The local node address is 44.135.128.6 and there's a route entry for
> 44.135.128.0/24 Port 0 (AX.25)
> Any 44.135.128.0/24 address is one that is local to the node (e.g. mine is
> 44.135.128.1). If the local node sees an ARP request for its address then it does
> respond to that. But anything else that it ought to send gets lost somewhere.
>
> What routing/arp entries are required to make the node spit out packets that
> are for local users?

Not sure I really understand your question Pete. I was having some trouble
myself with some X1J stuff late last year. Turned out to be total cockpit
error.

A few you may want to add to your list is:
0.0.0.0/1 (to wherever your IP gate is)
128.0.0.0/1 (again, to wherever your IP gate is)

Keep in mind that the X1J is not a full implementation of NOS. It won't
ask for ARPs, nor can you ping it. There is just not enough room in the
ram for all the code.

If you are wanting something a bit more NOSish, try a Gracilis PacTen.
We have one on our network and it is truly an amazing device.

Randy

Randy Rathbun | randyr@tyrell.net | I never had a pet. I figure I have
NV0U@N0OEV.#NWMO.MO.USA.NA | enough stupid friends as it is.
Send email for PGP public key | - Quentin Crisp

Date: Wed, 11 May 1994 11:00:49 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gatech!newsfeed.pitt.edu!dsinc!netnews.upen
n.edu!iat.holonet.net!vectorbd!jpll@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

a couple questions....

1- has any body tried one with a HP100LX ?

2- is it just me or does the Spectrum Analyzer(in JNX's TERM) has
a W31 DOS window big time ?

TIA

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

Date: 14 May 94 16:18:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hi: I am doing a list of TCP/IP packet radio software package. For that, I would
like you tell that TCP/IP software for packet radio do you know. Also I would
like to do a catalog of diferent version of NET (KA9Q Phil Karn). If you
can help me, please send me a note.

Jorge Diaz V. email:plazaip@enlaces.ufro.cl
Eduardo Millar C.
"La Plaza Windows Developers"
Proyecto Enlaces
Universidad de la Frontera
Temuco - Chile

--

Date: Sat, 14 May 94 20:49:37 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!lll-winken.llnl.gov!noc.near.net!news.delp
hi.com!usenet@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: JV-Fax and Soundblaster Cards
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Has anyone had any experience in utilizing the Soundblaster 16 card with the
current version of JV-Fax (6.0/6.2)? It apparently will work with other
sound cards with little problem but so far we have not had any luck with the
S.B. cards. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks and 73
Dave
N8CLF

Date: 14 May 94 20:04:16 GMT
From: agate!darkstar.UCSC.EDU!cats.ucsc.edu!haynes@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Missed the beginning of the DSK thread
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Can somebody please fill me in on what this TI DSK thing is? Somehow I
missed the beginning of the discussion.
--
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
haynes@cats.bitnet

"Ya can talk all ya wanna, but it's dif'rent than it was!"
"No it aint! But ya gotta know the territory!"
Meredith Willson: "The Music Man"

Date: Sun, 15 May 1994 08:54:42 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!d
fajardo@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: PACTOR vrs G-TOR?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Has anyone done an on-the-air comparison of the thruput of G-TOR vrs
PACTOR? If such a comparison has been published, where can I get a copy?

Thanks in advance.

Doug Fajardo
dfajardo@netcom.com

"All that is gold does not glitter..."(tolkien)
- - but then how do you know it really is gold?
--
Doug Fajardo
dfajardo@netcom.com

"All that is gold does not glitter..."(tolkien)
- - but then how do you know it really is gold?

Date: 14 May 1994 14:23:48 -0400
From: mary.iia.org!mary.iia.org!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: PK-232MBX vs. MFJ-1278B
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

ST>narrowed it down to the MFJ-1278B and the AEA PK-232MBX. I'd love to

I have the MFJ1278B. This is the only TNC I have had, so I can't really
compare.

ST> "random code generator" (?)
This random generator allows for practicing CW. I have never used it.

ST>Is the MFJ fax really full-color, or is it "color shading" instead of gray?
I think it depends on the transmission mode????

ST>How common are SSTV transmissions?
Common enough on 14.230, if you are looking foor SSTV you will
usually find some there.

ST>Do most people find 18k to be adequate RAM?
I assume this is on the mailbox? The minimal I got on the 1278B
is plenty enough for me. I think it is 16K? Thats 16K worth of
messages sent to your mailbox. Depends on how much mail you get
and how often you want to review/delete your old mail.

ST>Are there any features that make one unit significantly better than the othe
ST>Are there any glaring problems with either?
I have had some problems with the MFJ during Pactor, which is
my favorite mode. The tnc will occasionally lockup. I seem to have
more problems than others on the band during my links. So much of
this may be from problems in my station setup, RFI etc.
If I would have doled out the $59 for the MFJ program that supports
the tnc I might feel better. The reason I went with the mfj was for
sstv and not having the supporting program makes this almost
impossible. I am trying to write some software to display the
pictures myself, but it is slow going. If you get the mfj I would
strongly reccommend getting the supporting program. It is an extra
$59 but will allow you to receive sstv/fax with real-time display.
Reports on the rest of the mfj terminal program I have heard are not
too good. But you can use most other shareware type software for
packet/p[actor/rtty/etc. To date I have not seen any software that
supports the mfj sstv/fax modes. I have used LanLink for the other
modes, and it supports the mfj very well.
My packet reception on 2 meters is not as good as it should be. I only
receive packets if I get a full scale signal. My 2m reciever has 5
bars indicating signal strength, and I do not receive good packets if
only two bars are lit. I think this is more a problem with my tnc than
with mfj tnc's in general, since another ham I know, who has an
mfj1278 (no B) told me I should be recieving packets with that type of
signal strength.
I have talked with mfj tech support about 3 times. Once was on the

lockup problem and they immediatly sent me a revised eprom, no
questions asked except for my mailing address. I received the new
eprom about 3-4 days later. I had to ask twice for specs on the sstv
formats for writing my own p[rogram. I think the first request which
I made at the same time as the eprom revision got lost. The second
request was responded to promptly. I received a disk within a week.
Overall I would rate the dealings I had with their tech support as
excellent. It is hard to get through to them at first, (phone
busy, 800 number always busy) but once I did, they took care of me.

ST>better designed TNC, with a lot of support from AEA and amateurs. He
ST>claimed the filtering and reception on the PK-232 was superior to the
ST>MFJ.
There are a lot of PK232 users out there I have linked with. Very few
mfj users. I have linked with about 5 - 6 mfj 1278b hams. If I
remeber right, they all reported the lockup problem in Pactor similiar
to mine. This lockup is more frustrating than devasting. When it
happens, I turn the tnc on/off, re-enter my callsign, and re-link. I
don't know if the AEA has a similiar problem.

Didja look into the KAMS at all? Reports on the new GTOR mode sound
really good. I dunno if MFJ or AEA are planning (or even can if they
ant?) on adding this mode or not?

Tom Dengler - KE4IRV
internet: denglet1@iia.org

* SLMR 2.1a *

Date: Fri, 13 May 1994 15:24:30 GMT
From: spsgate!mogate!newsgate!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Software for KAM Plus?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <Cpp39L.Aoo@eskimo.com> aandh@eskimo.com (Jim Hartwell) writes:
> Hi David Take a look at XPKAM you should be able to find it on most ham
> bbs It very good
> 73 Jim K7UDG/UA4PDG

Can you point us to any FTP sites that have it? I looked and can't find it.

Thanks & 73... Mark AA7TA

Date: 13 May 94 11:29:05 CST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!The-Star.honeywell.com!centurio.mavd.honeywell.com!skyler.mavd.honeywell.com!estey@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: TEKK Radios query
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2qufd7$m0v@search01.news.aol.com>, nealb35819@aol.com (NealB35819)
writes:

> One of the past messages stated that a certain TEKK radio would not be
suitable
> for 9600baud operation....Was very curious as to what radio model that was and
> if it was a KS-960 (which I own)I need this radio for a 440backbone in
> northenr Wyoming....tnx in advance.....Neal KE7VS

According to the TEKK people in Kansas City all KS-960 LOW-BAND radios
shipped for the last 6 weeks have had a mod that allows 9600-baud operation.
They will make the mod at no charge if the unit is within warranty. Also,
a mod article on the TEKK radios has or will be published real soon by
NEDA. I found a file on the WA6RDH landline BBS. The word is that the
mods improve throughput by 40%.

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

Date: 13 May 1994 22:08:19 -0700
From: nntp.crl.com!crl.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: WA6RDH LLBBS Number
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In a recent posting Carl said:

> Also, a mod article on the TEKK radios has or will be published real soon by
> NEDA. I found a file on the WA6RDH landline BBS. The word is that the
> mods improve throughput by 40%.

Only trouble is I don't know the number for the the WA6RDH LLBBS...
Could someone post the number or email it to me... I'd appreciate it...

Thanks...
Dennis N6NG

n6ng@crl.com

--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #148
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1773. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #152

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:33:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2233.0C758F1A@aquila.com>
Source record: 48853

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Tue, 17 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 152

Today's Topics:
HELP! - Sharp PC-6200 lcd & docs

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 17 May 94 03:08:22 CST
From: usenet.elf.com!sundog.tiac.net!usenet@uunet.uu.net
Subject: HELP! - Sharp PC-6200 lcd & docs
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

hi, mitch wa4osr here in mobile, alabama...

my sharp pc-6200 was dropped and the lcd display
was damaged... upon taking the display apart, one
of the surface mount column drivers was cracked...
rendering the display unusable... therefore,
i am in desperate need of the lcd display panel...
the part numbers on the display panel are LM64N671
and 90D13145W ... both numbers are on the panel...
my pc-6200 is actually a pc-6220, which
i think indicates that it has a 20 mb hard drive...

i bought the pc-6220 used with absolutely *NO* docs...
it has the 2400 baud internal modem... i need *ANY*
info, but especially would appreciate a copy of the
owner/operator manual... i will gladly pay for
copies/postage...

if anyone can help with a source of the lcd panel or
with the docs please email me or call me collect
at the below numbers...

thanks for any help/leads...

mitch, wa4osr

fmitch@netcom.com
205-476-4100 work
205-342-7259 home
11 Midtown Park, E.
Mobile, AL 36606

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #152
****

1774. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #151

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:34:00 UTC
From: postmaster@aquila.COM
Message-ID: <f.03061994.2234.0C758F1B@aquila.com>
Source record: 48861

Unknown user 'packet' at aquila.com

Ham-Digital Digest Mon, 16 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 151

Today's Topics:
9600 and Mitrek radios
Anybody use Mathcad?
Help: Routing with X1J
HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
How to hook HT-202 to TNC?
Mac IIci for test interface (2 msgs)
Missed the beginning of the DSK thread
Older MFJ-1270 and KISS
Ramsey FX440 and PacComm NB96 at 9600?
Undeliverable RFC822 mail: returning to sender
Yaesu FT-726R and 9600 baud

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 16 May 94 07:28:00 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!cherry.atlanta.com!nanovx!wa4mei!totrbbs!steve.diggs@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 9600 and Mitrek radios
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

-> Un fortunately, I don't have his/her E-mail address and the news
-> system dunped all of the posts. Please E-mail mail if you were this
-> individule as news on this end of the line isn't doing the job.
-> THANKS!

I wasn't the original requestor, but I'd like a copy too, Sean.

This is regarding the 9600 interface for Motorola Mitrex XCVRs.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: 16 May 1994 22:28:02 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!hermes.acs.ryerson.ca!ee.ryerson.ca!j
eff@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Anybody use Mathcad?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

James C. Schumann (schumann@crl.com) wrote:
: Henry B. Smith (hbs@crl.com) wrote:
: : Does anybody use the Mathcad math package? I know that Mathsoft
: [some deletion]
: : Smitty, NA5K

I use MathCad,it's great!

: : --
: : Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

: No, it is a little to expensive. But I do use a v.nice program called
: Xplore, that is shareware written by a member of the San Francisco State
: University faculty. V.fast, all the higher math functions, large number
: handling.

Could you please point us at the FTP site?

: BTW, rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc? Oh, 'digital' like 'digits=fingers'
: right? ;)

: --

: James Schumann <KE6DMY>
: schumann@crl.com

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF
Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 01:47:52 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.cerf.net!pagesat.net!netsys!tyrell.net!randyr@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Help: Routing with X1J
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2r6fev$5pi@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie,4805,, wrote:
>
> randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun):
> > In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie wrote:

> >>
> >> The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
> >> a 'ping'.
> >
> > X1J will not respond to pings at all.
>
> Actually Randy, I solved the problem yesterday afternoon and I can get a ping
> back from the X1J. But it isn't tidy. As I mentioned, the X1J node HAN-7 that
> is next in line from USR-7 (i.e. me <-> USR-7 <-> HAN-7) does respond to a
> ping and return an echo reply back to USR-7. But USR-7 wouldn't then send
> the ping to me. Problem is that there must be an ARP entry specifically for my
> call/address and a route that covers my address. So the following will make
> USR-7 respond to my ping:
> ipr 44.135.128.0/24 + 0
> arp 44.135.128.1 + p ax.25 ve5va dg

Same here. Wasn't pretty, but it worked!

> The implication of the above is that for every user who is local to USR-7 and
> who should receive IP packets from it, there must be an arp entry with their
> callsign and the iproute command to shove the packet out of port 0.

Yeah, that is the one problem with X1J nodes. Other than this, they are
perfect. Guess the real thing to do is have one station per frequency/node
act as an IP router.

Randy

Randy Rathbun | randyr@tyrell.net | I never had a pet. I figure I have
NV0U@N0OEV.#NWMO.MO.USA.NA | enough stupid friends as it is.
Send email for PGP public key | - Quentin Crisp

Date: Mon, 16 May 1994 16:21:42 GMT
From: news.mentorg.com!srp!jbate@uunet.uu.net
Subject: HF DSP modems for the TI DSK
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article 4C8@vectorbd.com, jpll@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill) writes:
> Here's a list of files I found concerned with the C26DSK. Does
> anyone know of others?
>
> dskmodem.zip modem for Hams using TI DSK 320C26 $100 kit
> tor306.exe Terminal Program for use with DSP modems
> dsptor.zip TI 320C26 DSK-based modem with pactor
> dsp100.exe for TOR and DSK, RTTY/Amtor/Pactor/HF Packet modem
> dspdsk3.zip KC7WW's port of W9GR's CW etc filter for TI DSK
> dskjnx1.exe HB9JNX's program for Amtor/RTTY/Pactor with DSK
> dsk_aa2x.exe C26 DSK Audio Analyzer
> dsk_acad.exe ORCARD and PS for C26DSK schematics
> dsk_cf26.exe 60 Hz comb filter for C26DSK

> dsk_news.asc DSK news from 8/93
> dsk_os2x.exe Oscilloscope for C26DSK
> dsk_sa2x.exe Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
> dsk_sfwr.exe tools for C26DSK Spect An
> dskd_120.exe beta version of C26DSK info
> dskl_app.exe Loader and Spectrum Analyzer for C26DSK
> dskorcad.exe more orcard stuff for C26DSK
>

Where can one get/download these programs?
john, ki7hs/4

Date: 16 May 1994 19:20:55 GMT
From: epicb!davids@uunet.uu.net
Subject: How to hook HT-202 to TNC?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am trying to help a friend hook his Radio Shack HT-202 to a TNC. It does
not show the connections in his manual. Do I need to put any resistors or
caps in any of the lines? Any help would be appreciated.

-David N9PGH
davids@truevision.com

Date: Mon, 16 May 1994 15:39:44 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!ncar!cs
n!news.den.mmc.com!news2!NewsWatcher!user@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Mac IIci for test interface
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am doing some experimentation with interfacing a shortwave radio to my
IIci. I want to sample signal strengths at a slow rate (1 sample/5
seconds) and record the voltages to a file for later usage (plotting).
What's the cheapest and most direct route? Are any simple A/D converters
out there or should I build one? Help would be appreciated.

-Al

Date: 16 May 94 19:57:19 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!newsr
elay.iastate.edu!news.iastate.edu!las1.iastate.edu!dlakelan@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Mac IIci for test interface
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In <1994May16.153944.23589@news2.den.mmc.com> (Alfred T. Dunhaver) writes:

>I am doing some experimentation with interfacing a shortwave radio to my
>IIci. I want to sample signal strengths at a slow rate (1 sample/5

>seconds) and record the voltages to a file for later usage (plotting).
>What's the cheapest and most direct route? Are any simple A/D converters
>out there or should I build one? Help would be appreciated.

Simplest way I can think of is to use a pre-made A/D converter and sample the audio output jack of the radio. This would be a cool way to get random numbers too... (if it worked)...

I'm sure the A/D converters exist, and I've seen an RS232 chip which would let you send your output to the mac via the serial port. My guess is that the best way to do it would be to have a poll/response method, where you send a request through the serial port to the box and have it sample the line voltage, then send the value back. That way you can keep track of the time via the computer.

good luck,
Dan

--
==
| Daniel Lakeland. Mathematics Major. Iowa State University |
| dlakelan@iastate.edu; N6VYF coming soon to a packet site near you. |
==

Date: Mon, 16 May 1994 16:16:37 GMT
From: news.mentorg.com!srp!jbate@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Missed the beginning of the DSK thread
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article qw@vectorbd.com, jpll@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill) writes:
> It's a DSP Starter's Kit (thus DSK) from Texas Inst. It's s small PCB
> all assembled with a C26 (and now C50), AIC and glue chips that combined
> with available PD software gives you a RTTY Amtor Pactor system or a
> audio filter. The kit comes with manuals and develeopment s/w. Get it
> from Arrow for $99.95

What's the difference between the C26 and C50? Speed?

john, ki7hs/4

Date: 16 May 94 11:11:11 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Older MFJ-1270 and KISS
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

>I bought an older MFJ-1270 (Release 1.1.2 12/30/85) at a flea market
>thinking I could use it with NOS. After reading the manual it seems like
>there is no command to put it in KISS mode. Is there a combination of
>commands I can use to put the TNC in KISS mode.
>
>If this is not possible I wonder if the ROM can be upgraded?

>
>Chris Wysopal, n1obj

The firmware with built-in KISS came along a bit later than that, I think. You can get a firmware upgrade from MFJ or TAPR, but will also need to upgrade from 16K to 32K of RAM to use the newer firmware. If you only want to use KISS, you can get a KISS eprom from TAPR, which will work with 16K or 32K. MFJ and TAPR also have the RAM chips to do the memory upgrade. If you have the capatility to make your own EPROMs, TAPR has a disk with the rom images and a bunch of other stuff for $3.00.

73, Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
w6swe@tapr.org

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 00:48:30 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!jvnc.net!brownell@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Ramsey FX440 and PacComm NB96 at 9600?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Has anyone had any luck using this radio and TNC? I seem to have trouble with the 440's discriminator (marked FSK on board) output driving the NB96's receive audio.

Any sage advice/observations appreciated to brownell@tigger.jvnc.net. Thanks.

--
Vern Brownell Work: vern.brownell@fi.gs.com
Voice: +1 212 902 3471 Home: brownell@tigger.jvnc.net

NN1R{/2, /6Y5}, NRA, '91 Vanagon Synchro Camper

Date: 17 May 94 06:45:10 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Undeliverable RFC822 mail: returning to sender
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

--Boundary (ID cGdqc+JGQG+rSU3ZESOZGA)

Your message could not be delivered to:

HUTIN@ASL

Your message has been enqueued and undeliverable for 80 hours.
No further attempts will be made to deliver your messsage.

--Boundary (ID cGdqc+JGQG+rSU3ZESOZGA)
Content-type: MESSAGE/RFC822

Received: from DECNET-MAIL (MBA4218) by sinet.slb.com (PMDF V4.2-12 #5530) id <01HCAKZ7SN6O0076T9@sinet.slb.com>; Fri, 13 May 1994 14:22:34 MST

Date: Fri, 13 May 1994 14:22:33 -0700 (MST)
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@UCSD.EDU>
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #146
To: HUTIN@ASL
Message-id: <01HCAKZ7V2020076T9@sinet.slb.com>
X-Envelope-to: HUTIN@ASL
X-VMS-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.EDU
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Ham-Digital Digest Fri, 13 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 146

Today's Topics:
(none)
[Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ? (2 msgs)
AEA DSP2232 Mailing List started
GIF format
Help for PK232 problem
PI2 and latest ka9q code
Software for KAM Plus? (2 msgs)
TEKK Radios query
UPDATING 1270 ROMS

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 12 May 94 21:17:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I need information on basic netrom chip burning. I have all the
paperwork on TheNet X-1J Release 2 but they do not say how to burn
basic EPROMS. I have sent my $15 to the North East Digital Assn,
Manchester NH for their TheNet X-1J network guide but nothing
received yet. I'm more than a little miffed at the lack of help
by a certain SYSOP on the Northern Calif DX Packet network.

Any help on getting started will be greatly appreciated.

Ron/K6OZL
k6ozl@mcimail.com

Date: 11 May 1994 11:11:16 -0700
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!newshub.sdsu.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!apple.com!apple.com!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) writes:

>I see that only the Yaesu has a "RTTY" and "Packet" connector on
>the back of the rig. But since most of PacTOR is/will be LSB and
>not use the FSK capabilities of the rig - is there an advantage ?

I run (not simultaneously, of course :-) both a PK-900 and a KAM Plus
into the FSK connector of a Yaesu FT-990 both for PACTOR and straight
RTTY. No problem whatsoever.

The advantages of going this route, instead of injecting tones through
LSB are 1) the filters in the rig are properly centered, without
fiddling with passband tuning, to where the PACTOR controller wants
to see the signal, and 2) you won't accidentally have the speech
processor turned on and splatter whatever tiny RTTY subband we have.

Nothing wrong with your Omni V at all for PACTOR work. I also own
an Omni-V. Notice that the Omni performs FSK by frequency shifting
an RF oscillator, whereas a rig such as the FT-990 injects the output
from an internal AFSK oscillator into the LSB modulator. The religious
can dance on the head of a pin as to which scheme is superior :-).

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

Date: Wed, 11 May 1994 11:10:35 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.edu!eff!neoucom.edu!ns.mcs.kent.edu!kira.cc.uakron.edu!news.csuohio.edu!sww@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: [Q] your opinion for BEST HF PacTOR rig ?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Daniel T Senie (dts@world.std.com) wrote:
:
: One curious question: If one station is sending 30 or 40 messages before
: turning the line around, when does the receving station get to ID? It
: seems to me that more than 10 minutes may have passed...
:

The IDs are sent as required. The duty cycle on the ack station is
considerably lower than the station sending the data frames.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

Date: 12 May 1994 14:48:16 +0200
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!s1.gov!fastrac.llnl.gov!usenet.ee.pdx.edu!insosf1.infonet.net!convex!convex!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!Germany.EU.net!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: AEA DSP2232 Mailing List started
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hello,
due to lack of information on AEA's DSP2232 (e.g. SSTV) I started
a mailing list on this gear :-).

If you would like to subscribe write to:

dsp2232-request@rmi.de

with "subscribe" in the subject.

If you would like to contribute information, please write to

dsp2232@rmi.de

I hope, information (and users) will start soon.

Regards,
Rupert dl3no

--
Rupert Mohr | dl3no@rmi.de | Free space for future
RMI GmbH, D52016 Aachen | dl3no@dl3no.ampr.org | enhancements

---

Date: 11 May 1994 07:29:46 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!att-out!att-in!news.bu.edu!olivea!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!nitride.EECS.Berkeley.EDU!acollins@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: GIF format
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2qonevINN5l8@s850.mwc.edu>,
Bob Grattan <bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu> wrote:
>I'm looking for software, DOS or Windows, to view GIF format images.
>Is there an FTP site which might have this? I would also like to be
>able to convert GIF to other formats.
>

For DOS stuff, I would take a look at oak.oakland.edu, /pub/msdos. This
is one of the primary Simtel mirror sites, and has a lot of DOS stuff.

For Windows, try ftp.cica.indiana.edu. I don't know the directory
structure on this one, however.

Hope it helps...

Andy
--
//--
// Andy Collins -- KC6YEY acollins@eecs.berkeley.edu
// Proud owner and operator of OS/2 2.1
//--

Date: Tue, 10 May 1994 09:30:13 -0400
From: ftpbox!mothost!lmpsbbs!NewsWatcher!user@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Help for PK232 problem
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2qe47i$qi@news.ysu.edu>, as779@yfn.ysu.edu (Chuck Reti) wrote:

>
> Help!...Need assist with PK-232 problem.
>
> Have suddenly partially lost ability to communicate with my
> PK232. Using Mac LC, and both ZTerm and AEA MacRatt comm software,
> the TNC refuses to recognize commands from keyboard. With MacRatt
> trying to startup in "Host Packet VHF" mode,the message
> "Host Mode cannot be turned on, check cable and baud rate" appears.
> Resetting TNC settings from dialog box (Host Mode ON, CTS flow,
> 9600b Port speed) does not kick it back on.
> In MacRatt "dumb terminal" mode, and also with ZTerm (another
> terminal emulator), I can copy received packets, and with a CTL-C
> get a returned "cmd:" prompt. However, no further input from
> keyboard is recognized or acted upon, other than "cmd:" at CTL-C.
>

Sounds like you have the "X-on/X-off" terminal data flow setting on. Try
turning it off and also set your computer for hardware flow control (aka
"RTS/CTS"). If all else fails, clear the memory in the PK232 by removing
power from the unit, then remove the battery jumper. Wait at least 60
seconds before you replace the jumper. If that does not cure the problem
and you are SURE that your cable is good, call AEA.

> The cable is ok and have tried a substitute.
> The computer and comm port is ok, and I use terminal programs
> with phone modem and same cables with no problems.
> Supply voltage to PK232 is 12V or better.
> The four LED's at leftlight at powerup, PKT mode LED lit, CMD LED lit.
> Cold power up of PK232 yields the normal startup message on screen.
>
> Is there another diagnostic for PK 232 or suggestions for
> solution of this problem? Please reply to my email address.
> (Packet reply just won't work for now :-))
>
> Thanks in advance.
> --------
> Chuck Reti Detroit,MI WV8A

> Internet: aa010@detroit.freenet.org
> packet: wv8a@wb8zpn.#semi.mi.usa.na
>

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < The difference between genius and stupidity >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data < is that genius has its limits. -Unknown >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

Date: 11 May 1994 00:15:04 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!usc!nic-nac.CSU.net!charnel.ecst.csu
chico.edu!olivea!koriel!news2me.EBay.Sun.COM!engnews2.Eng.Sun.COM!bauhaus!cliffs@network.u
csd.edu
Subject: PI2 and latest ka9q code
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I'm wondering if anyone has ported the PI2 drivers to the latest
ka9q. It does not seem hard, but I figure why do the work if someone
else has already taken care of it. If anyone else is interested in this
send me a message and I'll mail you the replies I get. If there are
many, I'll post reponses.

Cliff

--
Cliff Skolnick | "It worked much better in a fantasy, imagination is
cliffs@sun.com | something that comes easy to me...While I pretend to
(415) 336-5820 | touch you, you pretend to feel. Passion is no ordinary
I think. I am. | word." -- Graham Parker

Date: 12 May 1994 12:59:30 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!spitfire.navo.navy.mil!n
ews@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Software for KAM Plus?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <2sw3Lc2w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) says:
>
>I am looking for recommendations for software for the KAM Plus. My
>primary interest is HF communications modes, PACTOR/RTTY/AMTOR/GTOR.
>
>I understand Kantronics makes something called Hostmaster II, plus I've
>heard mention of a package called KAMGold.
>
I have a friend who run's KaGold with a KAM+ and Likes it very much.
It supports PACTOR/RTTY/AMOTOR/ (GTOR I think) and PACKET !
I have used a version of it called TESTDRIVE for VHF PACKET and like it

But the TNC I use HAs some Limititions using Kagold.(KPC3).
I think that you KaGold is a good Choice.
73s.
de
N5TRJ

Date: Mon, 09 May 94 15:11:00 MST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!att-out!att-in!news.bu.edu!olivea!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!yeshua.marcam.com!usc!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ennews!stat!david@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Software for KAM Plus?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I am looking for recommendations for software for the KAM Plus. My
primary interest is HF communications modes, PACTOR/RTTY/AMTOR/GTOR.

I understand Kantronics makes something called Hostmaster II, plus I've
heard mention of a package called KAMGold.

Feedback would be appreciated?

David WB7TPY

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Date: 12 May 1994 19:51:03 -0400
From: newstf01.cr1.aol.com!search01.news.aol.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: TEKK Radios query
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

One of the past messages stated that a certain TEKK radio would not be suitable
for 9600baud operation....Was very curious as to what radio model that was and
if it was a KS-960 (which I own)I need this radio for a 440backbone in
northenr Wyoming....tnx in advance.....Neal KE7VS

Date: 10 May 1994 23:24:28 -0700
From: nntp.crl.com!crl2.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: UPDATING 1270 ROMS
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I know of no combination of keys to accomplish KISS mode if it is not
included in the ROM version in the 1270. However, I'm fairly sure you
can still get a new ROM with the KISS command from MFJ.. I did about
a year ago for the same reason. Give them a call and I think they
can solve your problem..

Dennis N6NG
n6ng@crl.com
--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #146
****

--Boundary (ID cGdqc+JGQG+rSU3ZESOZGA)

Delivery attempt history for your mail:

Mon, 16 May 1994 07:12:26 MST
HUTIN@ASL: %MAIL-E-PROTOCOL, network protocol error

--Boundary (ID cGdqc+JGQG+rSU3ZESOZGA)--

Date: Mon, 16 May 1994 15:42:31 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd2.cxo.dec.com!iamu.chi.dec.com!little@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Yaesu FT-726R and 9600 baud
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Is there anyone using an FT-726R and 9600 baud modem? I'm trying to find
the easiest and safest way to connect my G3RUH modem to my FT-726R. I've found
the output of the demodulator for receive that is easy to access, but haven't
found a similarly easy spot for injecting the xmit side into the modulator.

If anyone knows of the easiest (least impact on the FT-726R) way to connect
up a high speed modem, I'd sure like to hear about it.

73 es tnx,
Todd
N9MWB

Date: Mon, 16 May 1994 11:29:29 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.cerf.net!pagesat.net!netsys!tyrell.net!randyr@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, <1bKrj4xQ5ee0055yn@tyrell.net>,
<769016461snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Subject : Re: Help: Routing with X1J

In article <769016461snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>, David Hough wrote:
> In article <1bKrj4xQ5ee0055yn@tyrell.net> randyr@tyrell.net (Randy Rathbun) writes:
> >In article <2r0anf$okh@tribune.usask.ca>, Peter Hardie wrote:
> >>
> >> The problem is quite simple. We can't get our local X1J node to respond to
> >> a 'ping'.

> >
> >X1J will not respond to pings at all.
> >
> Oh yes it will. Or should I say all the X1G/H/J nodes in service around
> here will all return pings. The G/H versions had some funnies with
> 'long' pings but AFAIK X1J sorted them all out.
>
> If it won't return a ping then you have set it up wrong.

Yeah Dave, I apparently did have it set wrong. N7OO sent me mail about this Saturday night. I looked at the instructions and redid one of the nodes yesterday. It did ping. I stand corrected.

Out of curiosity, what experience do you have with the X1J v2 code? We just got the code here in the KC area and are getting ready to blow new eproms this week.

Viva la X1J! Viva la Gracilis!

Randy

Randy Rathbun | randyr@tyrell.net | I never had a pet. I figure I have
NV0U@N0OEV.#NWMO.MO.USA.NA | enough stupid friends as it is.
Send email for PGP public key | - Quentin Crisp

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #151
****

1775. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 04:56:35 UTC
From: whitemp@hemp
Message-ID: <1994Jun3.225638.15212@cnsvax.uwec.edu>
Source record: 48852

Bill Northup (northup@hoop.sw.stratus.com) wrote:
: An NDIS driver to talk to a TNC using KISS is just what I want. I already
: have a network of PC's running TCP/IP over ethernet in my house. Does anyone
: know of an NDIS/KISS driver? If so where can I get one?
The crynwr folks have some mighty nice drivers, and from the looks of
it, they provide source. It should be possible to modify one of the
drivers to work with a TNC via KISS. This is a bit over my head, otherwise
I would attempt it. If given some pointers/suggestions/ what not, I'll
give it a go. etherslip.com looks like a good candidate for munging...

--

Mike White whitemp@cnsvax.uwec.edu
N9UXC Tech+ and climbing

1776. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #175

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 05:30:14 UTC
From: mwestfal@indigo.CSci.CSusb.EDU
Message-ID: <9406040530.AA05796@indigo.csci.csusb.edu>
Source record: 48862

In a former treatise, someone spake thusly:

-> >In the ethernet world, there is a standard for a "packet driver"
-> >which presents a constant interface to applications above it
-> >which want to use the ethernet. There are packet drivers for
-> >every brand of ethernet card. DOes anyone think it's possible to
-> >write a packet driver which would provide the same interface
-> >to a tnc in KISS? That would let you use all the apps people
-> >have mentioned here, like NCSA Telnet, Trumpet, ect.
-> >
-> >Just a thought...
-> >Regards,
-> >Chris
->
-> Yeah, what he said. And for NDIS as well... (NDIS is microsoft's
-> equivalent to the "packet" drivers).

slip8250.com (and the one for 16550 also) supports kiss mode I beleive..
Check out the crynwr packet driver collection..

---
73 de Mike, ax.25net: N6KUY@W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
amprnet: n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org [44.18.0.49]
internet : mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu
"Old MacDonald had a farm, dit didit dit didit dahdahdah."
GCS/M { -d+ p+ c++ l u++ e+(*) m++(-) s/+ !n-(---) h-- !f g+ w+ t++ r-(--) y+ }

1777. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 09:37:18 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cqv9E6.JnB@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48865

> As suggested, perhaps
> certain cahnnels could be setup for broadcast protocol use but you
> know how well that will work when we can't even keep individual
> users from jumping onto a trunking frequency.

If the broadcast freq was only used for TXing by the broadcast station
then there would be nothing to jump on.

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1778. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 09:37:23 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cqv9EB.Jo8@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48866

> p.s. Seriously though why not just use a baycom type model in a db25
> shell? Now that is small. You could use surface mount componets and
> probably get it into a db9 shell.

But a PCMCIA TNC would be much neater...when not in use it would hide
inside my laptop, whereas a DB9 shell would either stick out of the
back all the time or I'd need to keep on plugging it in and unplugging it
each time I moved my laptop.

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1779. Vester SSTV board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 13:59:52 UTC
From: jeff.smith@n9csa.com
Message-ID: <940604220059693@n9csa.com>
Source record: 48884

Hey guys,
Can anybody make a Vester SSTV board (QST Jan. 1994) for me? I will pay you $$. I am a new ham awaiting my ticket but I have no electrical knowledge. Please help!!! Leave me a message.
Thanks and 73's, Jeff

1780. Re: MSYS117

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 14:25:05 UTC
From: nealb35819@aol.com
Message-ID: <2sq2s1$otg@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48867

In article <2sltnn$b4i@ub.d.umn.edu>, jremer@ub.d.umn.edu (Jeremy Remer) writes:

I have always downloaded the latest version of MSYS from the Cleveland Hamnet.
I don't have the phone number right now but if you need it let me know...Neal
KE7VS

1781. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 14:26:17 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <CqvMru.A3D@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48869

> It's not much to ask. A $59 286 motherboard, a $40 case and power
> supply,a $59 floppy drive and controller card, a $110 Ottawa PI card...

It's no problem for *me*. I've already got a 4 node network in the shack and have no worries about adding to it...other than cash for the bits and the electricity bill :(One thing you need to bear in mind though is that in the UK we have to multiply all your dollar costs by the exchange rate. I know that's the wrong way round...but that's how prices work over here :(

For Mr Joe User who is a black box operator that buys a TNC off the shelf, attaches it to a really dumb terminal (usually one that locks up when presented with a line feed character :) or the only computer they have (usually an early 1980's vintage Z80/8080/6502 based machine with 8/16/32k memory) the addition of a super-high spec Ethernet box (super low-spec to people like you and me) is out of the question.

What is difficult for techies to appreciate is that the average TNC user doesn't really know how it all works (like the average radio amateur not really understanding how a TX works :) Asking someone like that to set up NOS is going to result in one of two things...

1) Total failure to get it working (this is the 90% result). This usually puts the user off after spending a few nights not getting anything working at all.
2) Success in getting it to work, but set up with such awful parameters that they ruin the local network...like 16k packets at 300 baud.

I've been running packet for 8+ years now and I always shy away from NOS...mainly coz the config file is so enormous and if you don't get it exactly right nothing seems to happen. Imagine being a new packet user prsented with that...

> The user programs to work with the Microsat broadcast protocol BBSs
> are available turnkey from AMSAT, windows, pull down menus, all that
> user crap, already done. I think it's a $10 donation, I got mine when >
I renewed my membership. The BBS software itself runs on a V40 system >
very similar to a PC architecture. I think the code was actually
> developed on a PC. We should be able to shake it loose from the authors
> and put a jazzy sysop face on it for Joe BBS operator.

Hmmm...must ask my local Satgate operator about getting (another) look at the programs. Sounds like it could be an interesting experiment...even more interesting if the source code was available.

> It's not really spaghetti code. It's fairly well modularized, that's
> why there are so many source files, and it's fairly straightforward

> to add features. I have, and I'm no programming whiz. It does take
> a while to understand how the whole system hangs together and how
> the different modules communicate.

I know it's not as bad as it looks...it's just a case of figuring it out for the first time that's a big job. Mind you, I can't get it to run properly when compiled with BC++ v4...but that's another story.
> Fortunately, there is an alternative, it's called
> Linux...

Already got it, but I had to dump it off the machines to make space for other things (like 140MB of BC++ v4 compiler!!). Linux is fine...but as the vast majority of programs I use run under DOS/Windows it really needs a machine dedicating to it full time. One of these months....

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1782. Re: Motorola GPS engine purchase information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 14:30:58 UTC
From: mdf@vigard.mef.org
Message-ID: <1994Jun4.143058.18107@vigard.mef.org>
Source record: 48794
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

alanb@sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Marc T. Kaufman (kaufman@Xenon.Stanford.EDU) wrote:
>: ... the GPS measured position changes with time (dithers).
>
>What is the time constant of the GPS Selective Availability dithering?
>Does it change on the order of hours, minutes, seconds or even faster?

minutes, i believe. the marine DGPS systems being setup by the US and
Canadian coast guards broadcast pseudo-range corrections, at 50 bits
per second, on top of existing navigation beacons in the 300-500kHz area.

>AL N1AL
--
Matthew Francey mdf@vigard.mef.org ve3rqx@io.org
"live before you die" GPS(NAD27): N43o34.210' W079o34.563' +0093m

1783. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 14:50:49 UTC
From: david@djwhome.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <770766649snx@djwhome.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48803

In article <1994Jun2.105141.15184@cnsvax.uwec.edu> whitemp@hemp (Mike White) writes:
>Actually, the solution, as I see it, is to modify the 8250slip.com (or
>whatever they call it nowadays) so that it operates with KISS rather
>than slip. KA9Q does a fine job, true, but it is an application and not

It's not quite as simple as this. Amateur packet is a broadcast medium and needs an address resolution protocol. SLIP is a point to point protocol and doesn't use an address resolution protocol. A lot of TCP/IP software actually doesn't support SLIP class drivers, so there are SLIP drivers which spoof ARP to keep the stack happy. Also packet drivers assume that the higher software provides MAC level header information. To run with normal stacks, you have to run ARP within the packet driver and map ethernet or token ring addresses into callsigns within the driver. (I think you also have to handle parts of the AX.25 protocol, if you are using KISS.)

I seem to remember that there is an AX.25 class for packet drivers, but that would only work with AX.25 aware stacks (will KA9Q work with such drivers?). All this processing is going to make a KISS packet driver big and non-trivial to write, but not impossible. It may have been done, but I would have expected it to have been mentioned in this thread by now, if that were the case.
--
David Woolley, London, England david@djwhome.demon.co.uk
Demon is an IP/SMTP/NNTP Provider. *.demon hosts are independently managed.

1784. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 15:36:48 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cqvq1C.D7C@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48870

> I see know no reason why a computer filter with a carefully
> selected mask to sidetrack messages with certain words, etc.,
> for human inspection would not satisfy the regs.

Such filters exist for some packet BBS packages. They work quite well,
but certain childish idiots who like to use offensive language like to
find ways round them. There have been fid*les and F I D D L E S and even
fiddles that used the upper-128 accented chars of the ASCII set for the
dodgy words. Each time the filters are modified to catch another type of
word corruption, the childish hackers try their best to find some other
way.
At the end of the day, the regs makers don't (and probably never will)
specify how you should check or what is acceptible...they just say that
you should check and that you will be held responsible if you let
anything loose onto the network :(

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1785. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 15:44:38 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCqvqEE.M4H@netcom.com>
Source record: 48871

steve hix (fiddler@concertina.Eng.Sun.COM) wrote:

: Sounds like Roger got the decaf this morning by mistake.

: After humbly begging Roger's forgiveness, we'll all try to not irritate
: him in future.

There's nothing humble about your remarks. Who is this "we" by the way.
Do you speak for a group? :-) Or is it you and your tapeworm?

Smiles and grins all around.....:)

73
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1786. Re: Source for TNC-2 eprom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 16:45:44 UTC
From: gsmlrn@mendelson.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun4.164544.19204@gsm001.mendelson.com>
Source record: 48872

Rudi van Drunen (rudi@chem.rug.nl) wrote:
: Hi all !

: I'm looking for the Z80 SOURCE of the EPROM for use in the TNC-2.
: Esp. because I want to move the addresses of the Z80 peripheral chips
: to get the code running on another board.

: Please give me a lead where I can find the source ! The images of the
: EPROM seem to be scattered all around the Internet, but I have not
: found the source.

TAPR should be able to send you a copy of the source code for the TNC-2 eprom. I don't know if there would be a charge (beyond disk production and postage or not).

The KISS eprom for the tnc-2 both in source code and object is available from several ftp sites and on the QRZ CD-ROM.

73

Geoff.

--
"I am number six. Others come and others go, but I am always number six."
(From the movie "Eminent Domain".)

Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ (215) 242-8712 gsm@mendelson.com

1787. UK TCP/IP meet - reminder!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 18:04:04 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <2sqfmk$cne@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 48874
Cross-posted to: uk.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

TCP/IP Network Meeting
R:940516/0722z @:G7GPA.GB7BAD.#23.GBR.EU [Nowhere]

;;;Emacs-fodder: -*-Text-*-

Greetings, TCP/IP-people,
After the success (even though I managed to erase the minutes) of last year's Region 4 TCP/IP meeting, it gives me pleasure to announce:

The Second U.K. TCP/IP-AMPR Network Meeting

Date: Saturday, 18th June 1994 Venue: Nottingham University
Cost: Free Open to: Anybody
(note - date is provisional, but will only change if there's a _very_ good reason, i.e. NFD, World War III :))

This meeting is being held as a forum to discuss new ideas in TCP/IP networking by radio, and to help develop a plan for developing the network and increasing connectivity to produce a working plan. Other possible topics for discussion include - software, networking under alternative systems (Linux!) and anything else that's of interest.
I've called this meeting 'UK' as last year's meeting covered more than merely Region 4 specific issues, and also because I think it would be a great idea for us all to get together for a talk and a few beers, to hopefully produce a little more cooperation between different parts of the country, which would be universally beneficial.

A few suggested topics for discussion:
- Domain naming conventions (and problems with name service)
- Mail delivery over the wide-area UK network
- Distribution of network news
- Addressing schemes (we need to sort this one out! ;-))
- Networking with Linux (and other Unix versions)
- Interchange of mail and news with the Internet at large
- Interfacing with the vanilla AX25 network, and development of a common carrier?
- Trends in TCP/IP networking as seen on the Internet (Gopher, WAIS, WWW, high-speed networking)
- The legal issues raised by the above (sigh..)

Anybody who wishes to add something to the agenda (the above are only suggestions), please get in touch with me (addresses at the end).

If anybody would like to attend (which I hope you will!), then also drop me a line so I can get a rough idea of numbers and work out which room I need to book.

Please put 'TCP/IP Meet' or similiar in mail subject lines so I know where to file it. Thanks..

73
Mike G7GPA

+--- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK - M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| AX25: G7GPA@GB7BAD.#23.GBR.EU - if(2b||!2b) question=THAT; |
| "Pet Sounds" is the best album ever. Period. No arguing.. |
+-- GAT(!B) d--- -p+ c++++(---) l++ u+ e+/* *m+ s n+ h-- f* !g w+ t+ r- y* --+
/EX
--
+-- Mike Knell, University of Nottingham, UK -=- M.Knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk --+
| Linux - Live Free Or Die! | AX25: g7gpa@g7gpa.gb7bad.#23.gbr.eu |
| Clear the laundromat! This whirl-o-matic just had a nuclear meltdown! |
+-- GAT(!B) d--- -p+ c++++(---) l++ u+ e+ m+/* s-/ n+ h-- f* !g w+ t+ r-- y* -+

1788. PacComm DB9 BayCom Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 21:49:02 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <V2FyjexGLXYD065yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48877

In article <BAT.94Jun3070443@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>, Pat Masterson wrote:

> PacComm sells a neat Baycom modem in a DB9, as well as a DB25. It's
>almost invisible. And, it actually works!. I travel with it, a laptop,
>and an HT. Perfect for high-hotel-room packet playing. -pat

Neat, isn't it...!!! I have the same setup and it works great... For
$65.00, the PacComm BayCom modem and the latest version of BayCom is the
best kept secret in the ham world...

Marv...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

1789. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 22:01:03 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <2sqtiv$5kd@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 48878
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write you contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

1790. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-04 22:22:35 UTC
From: davidj@rahul.net
Message-ID: <Cqw8tn.HIH@rahul.net>
Source record: 48888

Gary's letter isn't here, but Doug's open letter is a fine start. And we have all read replies about one technical angle or another being the seed of our discontent. But have we ever thought about applications for packet radio? Excuse me, but what is this thing for?

We get bored pretty quickly with keyboard-to-keyboard communications. A regular BBS is pretty well out of the question, even at 9600 baud the throughput is nearly unusable. There are other things we can do, however, and I wonder why there hasn't been more development outside of the strictly technical. For instance:

ARESPACK from WN6I tracks who/where/what during a disaster. APRS plots locations of stations, DF headings, station status, etc on a map from information transmitted on packet. And the DX cluster is a perfect example of how we can use this mode to make things nicer.

Pedro Colla wrote a long article, pointing out what we have here: it is a low bandwidth, anarchic, highly resilient network that will work, eventually. Practical throughput, once there are more than two stations involved, is a few tens or hundreds of baud. It is a thin network. Why don't we give up on thinking of it as a ham Ethernet and start working on more applications where this sort of information pipe will do some good?

73
David WA6NMF

--
David Josephson / Josephson Engineering / San Jose CA / david@josephson.com

1791. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 00:33:27 UTC
From: whitemp@hemp
Message-ID: <1994Jun4.183328.15226@cnsvax.uwec.edu>
Source record: 48881

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

: Talking KISS is not the answer, there is already a packet driver that
: can do that.
Which one? I've been looking - give me an FTP site.

: What you have to have is the entire AX25 set embedded in
: the driver so that it can enclose the IP packets in an AX25 envelope
: and then enclose *that* in a KISS envelope for delivery to the KISS
: TNC. An AX25 driver is not something that can easily be made a TSR.
That's fine. All I want to need to do, is run a driver, much like
slip8250.com, that will turn the TNC into an 'ethernet' card. Heck,
they've done it with just a serial card, it seems like a TNC should
be a whole lot easier.

: There *is* a kernel mode AX25 driver for Linux, and one that runs in user
: space for Sys V Unix. IMHO, if you want kernel level support features, you
: need to run a proper operating system that's designed to support such
: features. Linux is one that will run on a PC.
Got it, run it, love it. BUT: MOST PPL I KNOW OF (for some reason or
another) WON'T RUN LINUX! That segment would be best served with a
driver.

: DOS is a glorified program loader,
You're being generous!

: no amount of kludges and bandaids (such as Windoze) can fix that.
Windoze is still a kludge. Unfornately, it's a popular kludge.

If you could point me in the direction of a driver that will allow my
TNC to run tcp/ip under dos, and speak to all of the nifty applications
(such as NCSA Telnet, Popmail, etc) that would be very good!

--

Mike White whitemp@cnsvax.uwec.edu
N9UXC Tech+ and climbing

1792. Help w/WEFAX & Pk232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 02:11:10 UTC
From: wy1z@meceng.coe.neu.EDU
Message-ID: <9406050211.AA09828@meceng.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 48882

I just received a new AEA PK232MBX TNC, and tried using JVFAX to decode WEFAX signals, but all I got was a white blanket on my screen.
I speaking with a friend of mine more familiar with JVFAX, he said he believes the program will only work with the special circuits recommended for specific reception and decoding of WEFAX.

Do any FTP-able programs exist for reception of WEFAX via a TNC, or do I need to spend a few more dollars and buy AEA's wefax s/w?

Thanks much for any help anyone can offer.

73,
Scott

==
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na
Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on
oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamradio
==

1793. Re: MSYS117

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 02:22:24 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun5.022224.113@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 48883

Jeremy Remer (jremer@ub.d.umn.edu) wrote:
: Where do I find MSYS117 on the network?
: So far, MSYS116 is what I have found so far.

FTP to 137.148.21.6 ... That is the author (Mike, WA8BXN's) site.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

1794. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 03:23:07 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2srger$b4l@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48886

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>You've almost got it. The only point on which you seem confused is
>the role and location of AX25. A TNC in KISS mode doesn't know from
>AX25. It's just a stupid modem with just enough smarts to not transmit
>if the channel is busy. The AX25 layer happens inside NOS *before*
>the KISS encapsulation driver. Let me try to illustrate with the
>OSI stack.

Then why can't we abandon the AX.25 layer entirely and just use the
KISS-mode TNC as the dumb modem it is? I can't find my FCC rulebook
right now (and I think it might be out of date anyway), but wouldn't
that count as an "unspecified digital code" which would be legal
as long as you transmitted an ID every 10 minutes or so in an acceptable
mode (CW/voice/packet ID frame...) just have your TCP/IP interface
transmit a packet ID frame every 10 minutes, and you'll be OK, I think.

73 - doug

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com ** drenze@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

1795. DXing Freqs for VHF FM Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 04:50:19 UTC
From: raoul@halcyon.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <2srlib$qci@nwfocus.wa.com>
Source record: 48887

I'm interested in doing some DX work on VHF FM Packet. I know enough not to use the network freqs but what ones should I use?

I'm in Washington State- Western side. I have 45 watts and a decent site- pretty high on a hill. I figured I would pick one of the freqs that guys do this sort of thing and set the beacon on and see what happens.

Is this proper proceedure and what freqs should Itry?

Jeff
KB7AIL

1796. Re: 9600 baud observations...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 07:04:34 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCqwwzM.Avq@netcom.com>
Source record: 48889

Jeffrey Austen (jra1854@tntech.edu) wrote:
: In Article <79731@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>, ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG wrote:
: >I'd like some comment on the TAPR and (apparently) MFJ firmware KISS modes.
: >With both, I've observed that after some time (5-10 minutes, maybe) the TNC
: >seems to reset, losing current timing parameters like TXDELAY, SLOTTIME,
: >etc.

: I have a MFJ 1270B and cured this problem by getting a new TNC2 EPROM from TAPR.

: Jeff, k9ja

I had a similar problem with the MFJ firmware. According to MFJ, there is
an (apparently undocumented) command that is *SUPPOSED* to disable the
reset timer. The command would be "param 250" if nos would accecpt it (my
copy of jnos won't). The command can still be entered from a pc/clone via
standard commo programs and the alt-keypad trick. The bad news is that this
never worked for me. I'd be interested in hearing from anyone for whom this
"param 250" (kissdog off) HAS worked! I finally just downloaded the tapr
kiss firmware from ucsd.edu and got a friend to burn it into a prom for me.
That's how I solved this problem. - 73 de Glenn wb6w@netcom.com

1797. Packet equipment?/Mail Order?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 08:47:00 UTC
From: un107332@wvnvms.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun5.044700.10600@wvnvms.wvnet.edu>
Source record: 48790

Hi,
I am interested in purchasing equipment that will let me do
packet. If I have a terminal, I can just use a TNC? And if I
take an old 8088, I can use a BayCom modem plus software on the
computer to do it? Please e-mail me if this is incorrect.
I have seen a lot of references to the Kantronics TNC, and
was wondering how much they cost .. also, on the same subject, what
are some mail-order companies that deal in radio equipment and packet
stuff specifically?
Thanks for any info ..

Laurent
--
Laurent Delfosse C.S. at WVU Do, or do not ...
UN107332@VAXA.WVNET.EDU there is no try. -Yoda

1798. RE: GRINOS AND ETHERNET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 08:54:28 UTC
From: awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <2st3hd$j77@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 48793

In Article <"940602.14:00:42*.G=KRISTOFF.S=BONNE.OU=PIRESSYS.O=BELGACOM.PRMD=RTTIPC.ADMD=RTT.C=BE."@MHS>
kbonne@nx.rtt.rtt.BE (Kristoff BONNE) writes:
..
>I've put NOS on a PC at my qrl to do some tests on the LAN.
..
>When I send/receive 'a lot' of data ('a lot' being some hundred bytes), the
>session hangs. (the rest of NOS still works OK?)

I don't have an answer, but have seen the problem with a slightly different configuration (386, and a different packet driver). It occurs when I connect via ethernet to a VAX or a Sun, both of which are set up to service large numbers of users. The VAX session usually hangs up before it gets through the messages of the day. The Sun will crash when I do an ls -l command on a moderately big directory.

I inquired on other groups about this and was given a suggestion that the telnet escape character default for NOS was the problem, but in fact it made no difference.

I suspect the problem may be that NOS does dynamic memory allocation and just can't do it fast enough to handle a large amount of data coming in fast, i.e., at ethernet speeds. Try using the "mem stat" command after this happens. I think a solution might be to recompile a NOS with less stuff in it, to use less memory. But I've never tried this.

The problem is not inherent in the ethernet interface per se, I can connect NOS via ethernet to another NOS box, to a Minix box, or to a couple of Linux systems. But these systems don't output as much data as the VAX or Sun.

Albert S. Woodhull
Hampshire College, Amherst, MA, USA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

1799. Re: Ethernet address Directory?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 10:48:31 UTC
From: sinisa@thphys.irb.hr
Message-ID: <2ssahv$eo0@nippur.irb.hr>
Source record: 48791

In <BAT.94Jun3070029@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM> bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM (Pat Masterson) writes:

> Each vendor has a whole BLOCK of ethernet addresses. So, each card
>they make can have a different address. These blocks are listed in
>an RFC, but I don't remember which one. And, for new ones, or
>those that don't seem to be listed, you can call the IEEE and ask
>them. They might not tell you who the vendor is, but they can have

Also look on FTP.LCS.MIT.Edu , file pub/map/EtherNet-codes
(via anonftp, of course).
Great!

>a vendor rep call you back if you need to identify some wayward
>ethernet address.
>--
>*---*
>* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
>* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
>* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

Sinisa
--

! Sinisa Novosel, Institut Rugjer Boskovic, dep. FIZIKA; Croatia,Zagreb !
! sinisa@thphys.irb.hr !

1800. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 11:44:09 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cqx9xL.F5r@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48797

> Hmmm...must ask my local Satgate operator about getting (another) > look
> at the programs. Sounds like it could be an interesting
> experiment...even more interesting if the source code was available.

Just asked him and he says that whilst PB/PG (the user progs) are readily
available, he's never seen a Pacsat simulator program around. He reckoned
it might not be available due to 'commercial' interests in the satellite
program :(

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1801. NPFPMS update version 2.20A available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 11:50:58 UTC
From: John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <770817058snz@g8dzh.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48792

Version 2.20a of the G8NPF Personal Message System (NPFPMS) is now available
as a self-exploding file 'NPF220A.EXE'. NPFPMS is designed to be used with
G8BPQ node software (version 4.05 or greater) on PC-AT class (286 and higher)
machines. New functions since the last Internet release 2.16d include:-

* Support for FBB Unproto broadcasts to maintain message lists. Messages read
from FBB BBS's by the AutoRead function can use compressed file format.

* Archive Message facility added.

* Virtual (ram) disk (or a different hard disk) support for temporary files.

* Extensions added to YAPP transfer protocol.
Crash recovery. Resume an aborted file download.
YappC checksum mode. (as used by FBB)

Plus many other improvements. NPF220A.EXE and information file NPF220A.TXT can
be ftp'ed from :

ftp.demon.co.uk [158.152.1.69] /pub/ham
ftp.funet.fi [128.214.248.6] /pub/ham/packet/misc

--
John Ray | Internet: John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk
Loughton | CI$ 100041,305
Essex | AMPRnet: g8dzh@gb7ine.ampr.org [44.131.182.1]
England | AX25: G8DZH@GB7HSN.#32.GBR.EU

1802. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 20:31:14 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2stcmi$c88@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48795

davidj@rahul.net (David Josephson) writes:

>Gary's letter isn't here, but Doug's open letter is a fine start. And
>we have all read replies about one technical angle or another being the
>seed of our discontent. But have we ever thought about applications for
>packet radio? Excuse me, but what is this thing for?

If Gary will give his permission, I can post a copy of his letter. It's
in the archives somewhere on our PBBS here.

>Pedro Colla wrote a long article, pointing out what we have here: it is
>a low bandwidth, anarchic, highly resilient network that will work,
>eventually. Practical throughput, once there are more than two stations
>involved, is a few tens or hundreds of baud. It is a thin network. Why
>don't we give up on thinking of it as a ham Ethernet and start working
>on more applications where this sort of information pipe will do some good?

I agree--I wasn't necessarily suggesting that we should create an alternate
Internet. The I-net examples I used were merely suggestions. I do think,
though, that a TCP/IP network wouldn't be bad. Ie, e-mail could be handled
by presently-existing SMTP applications. We could use things like FTPMail
for file/data transfer. We could replace the existing haphazard system
of bulletins with something using existing Usenet protocols, mail routing
would be expedited.
It would also be easier to support things such as (I think)
Gary Coffman suggested--ie, a simple FORTH-like language to carry out
remote tasks. I envision something like:

```
: MAIN
"STTNG" dbselect ( selects the database to be searched )
"worf" "riker" "troi" and and ( selects keywords to search for )
"picard" "riker" or not and ( selects keywords to exclude )
SEARCH ( executes the database search )
;
```

which could then be compiled into a tokenized string that would be uploaded
to the interpreter and executed. If it worked, it'd self-delete and mail
the results back to the originator, else it would be passed onto the next
computer in the chain.
I've actually sort of spec'ed out something along these lines. It
wouldn't necessarily have to support recursion in the initial stages, and
could be written with a relatively simple YACC grammar, methinks. I think
that the TinyMUCK code which supports the MUF programming language would be
a good example of how something like this could work.

Ack. I guess I've gotten off my original track. But anyway. This is, BTW, something which could be adapted to the Internet with fantastic results. Imagine being able to mail such a search program off to an archie server, or a network of WAIS servers.

Food for thought.

73 - doug

>73
>David WA6NMF

>--
>David Josephson / Josephson Engineering / San Jose CA / david@josephson.com
--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com ** drenze@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

1803. Internet <-> Packet gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-05 20:50:34 UTC
From: maui@mit.edu
Message-ID: <MAUI.94Jun5165034@xv.mit.edu>
Source record: 48796

Hi there:

This question is coming from someone who is Internet experienced but has very little HAM experience. I am looking for a gateway to communciate with someone who has an address on a Packet BBS in AZ. I know gateways between the Internet and Packet exist. Can someone tell me where one is and how to use it? Please e-mail me the answer to this question since I don't really read this newsgroup.

- Thanks -

(|)ark Uhrmacher
maui@mit.edu

1804. Internet <-> Packet gatew

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 00:01:47 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940605170225501@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 48814

```
-> From: maui@mit.edu (Mark A Uhrmacher)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: Internet <-> Packet gateway
-> Date: 5 Jun 1994 20:50:34 GMT
-> Message-ID: <MAUI.94Jun5165034@xv.mit.edu>
-> Organization: Massachusetts Institute of Technology
->
-> Hi there:
->
-> This question is coming from someone who is Internet experienced but
-> very little HAM experience. I am looking for a gateway to communciat
-> with someone who has an address on a Packet BBS in AZ. I know gatewa
-> between the Internet and Packet exist. Can someone tell me where one
-> and how to use it? Please e-mail me the answer to this question sinc
-> don't really read this newsgroup.
->
-> - Thanks -
-> ___
-> (|)ark Uhrmacher
-> maui@mit.edu

Send E-MAIL to David@stat.com for instructions...He has a very EASY
to use Internet Gate here in Phx, Az...

73 de Dan

Daniel.Meredith@Aznetig.Stat.Com
Arizona Packet Coordinator
```

1805. Re: Motorola GPS engine purchase information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 00:58:09 UTC
From: jherman@uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <CqyAoy.GAG@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 48798

In article <1994Jun4.143058.18107@vigard.mef.org> mdf@vigard.mef.org (Matthew Francey) writes:
>
>minutes, i believe. the marine DGPS systems being setup by the US and
>Canadian coast guards broadcast pseudo-range corrections, at 50 bits
>per second, on top of existing navigation beacons in the 300-500kHz area.

That wouldn't be very helpful to the ham community - those beacons
you speak of (285-325 kc is the maritime beacon band; the aeronautical
beacons operate from 200 to 415 kc) only have a range from 5 to 50 miles.

Jeff NH6IL

1806. Re: Vester SSTV board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 01:13:19 UTC
From: aa450@freenet.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <CqyBE8.62C@freenet.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 48799

In a previous article, jeff.smith@n9csa.com (Jeff Smith) says:

>Hey guys,
>Can anybody make a Vester SSTV board (QST Jan. 1994) for me? I will pay
>you $$. I am a new ham awaiting my ticket but I have no electrical
>knowledge. Please help!!! Leave me a message.
>Thanks and 73's, Jeff
>
FAR has that board for sale. See their add for address. It's < $5.

But... the circuit is so simple you can use a scrap of perfboard just
as well. I bumped into Ben Vester at Dayton and he pulled his out of
a pocket to show me, and.... it was a 2" square of perfboard.

Good luck, Kurt
--

1807. Re: Internet <-> Packet gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 01:35:17 UTC
From: wy1z@bach.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <WY1Z.94Jun5213517@bach.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 48800

In article <MAUI.94Jun5165034@xv.mit.edu> maui@mit.edu (Mark A Uhrmacher) writes:

Path: chaos.dac.neu.edu!grapevine.lcs.mit.edu!olivea!decwrl!ames!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!trane.uninett.no!eunet.no!nuug!EU.net!uunet!bloom-beacon.mit.edu!senator-bedfellow.mit.edu!mit.edu!maui
From: maui@mit.edu (Mark A Uhrmacher)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 5 Jun 1994 20:50:34 GMT
Organization: Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Lines: 13
Distribution: world
NNTP-Posting-Host: xv.mit.edu

Hi there:

This question is coming from someone who is Internet experienced but has
very little HAM experience. I am looking for a gateway to communciate
with someone who has an address on a Packet BBS in AZ. I know gateways
between the Internet and Packet exist. Can someone tell me where one is
and how to use it? Please e-mail me the answer to this question since I
don't really read this newsgroup.

- Thanks -

(|)ark Uhrmacher
maui@mit.edu

Check out: oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio/docs/packet-internet

There is gateway info there.

If you need any help, please let me know.

Scott

--
==
| Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio: wy1z AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
Internet: wy1z@neu.edu BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na
Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on
oak.oakland.edu - /pub/hamradio
==

1808. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 03:50:00 UTC
From: emd@ham.island.net
Message-ID: <060594195033Rnf0.79b4@ham.island.net>
Source record: 48805

davidj@rahul.net (David Josephson) writes:

>ARESPACK from WN6I tracks who/where/what during a disaster. APRS plots
>locations of stations, DF headings, station status, etc on a map from
>information transmitted on packet. And the DX cluster is a perfect
>example of how we can use this mode to make things nicer.
>

ARESPACK sounds like just the thing I could use here as ESS Comms
director. Where can I find it?

Tnx, Bob.

emd@ham.island.net (Robert Smits Ladysmith BC)

1809. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 04:54:26 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2sua62$frt@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48801

WB6YMH and I proposed the news broadcast scheme some years ago; it's
been tossed around a number of times since, but no one has gotten around
to writing the actual client (there is a sender). Certainly the various
clients intended for use with the PACSATS could (and do) work, but a
more purpose-built client would be better.

I envision that the news would be broadcast CONTINUOUSLY in round-robin
fashion - no need for the transmitter to ever unkey. New articles would
be added and old ones expired from the list over time.

User stations would run a background process (a "TSR" in MS-DOG parlance)
that would suck in the articles as they're broadcast (selectively or not
as the user specified), squirrel them away on disk, and update an index.
Since the user station never has to transmit - fills happen automatically
from the repeated broadcasts and error-correction coding could help -
there's no issue of unattended transmitter operation - it's receive only!

When the user stopped playing space blaster, gets back from the office,
or whatever, he'd be able to fire up a news reader and read the articles
that had appeared. Read them FAST, off local disk, not over the air.

I know that the idea of a continuous bulletin transmission doesn't sit
well with a lot of hams, but in the USA it's legal and it's clearly efficient.

Some day I or someone else will write the client and then it'll be time
to clank on the sender. You know, a single 10-watt transmitter on a
single 2m frequency on one mountaintop here in SoCal could cover
thousands of square miles and serve thousands of hams all at once.
- Brian

1810. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 04:58:02 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2suacq$fvt@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48802

packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:
>For Mr Joe User who is a black box operator that buys a TNC off the shelf

I do not sympathise with people who refuse to learn the state of the
art. They have chosen not to keep up; if they therefore can't do some
of the more advanced things, that is the result of THEIR DECISION.

A falsely-perceived need for backwards-compatability has held back more
progress than all the world's Luddites combined.
- Brian

1811. MS400 4 port serial card settings

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 06:18:34 UTC
From: mayfield@itd.adelaide.edu.au
Message-ID: <2suf3q$smq@quandong.itd.adelaide.edu.au>
Source record: 48823

Can anyone enlighten me as to the settings and options for the MS-400 4 port serial card for the PC ? any mods if required for ints 5 & 7 would also be appreciated.

Thanks ... Rob
--
rob mayfield senior technical analyst, australian submarine corporation p/l
vk5xxx / vk5zeu (postal) po box 73, oaklands park, south australia, 5046
i-net mayfield@wattle.itd.adelaide.edu.au or xtasc@levels.unisa.edu.au
packet radio vk5xxx@vk5xxx.#adl.#sa.aus.oc wire +6183487713w +618< ask >h

1812. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 09:09:08 UTC
From: M.Willis@ee.surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Jun6.090908.13836@ee.surrey.ac.uk>
Source record: 48804

In article <2suacq$fvt@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:
|> >For Mr Joe User who is a black box operator that buys a TNC off the shelf
|>
|> I do not sympathise with people who refuse to learn the state of the
|> art. They have chosen not to keep up; if they therefore can't do some
|> of the more advanced things, that is the result of THEIR DECISION.
|>
|> A falsely-perceived need for backwards-compatability has held back more
|> progress than all the world's Luddites combined.
|> - Brian

And a falsely-perceived need for change has held back progress even more. You can't just write off a worlds worth of equipment because it is now possible to go twice as quickly.

Regarding your lack of sympathy, are you unsympathetic to the unwilling or the incapable?

How many times does it need to be proved that the average person does not have the intellect to keep up with the state of the art? Perhaps we should take away the licences of all those black boxers who can not pass a new, suitably difficult, technical exam?

The reason people refuse to learn the state of the art is that the majority of those who are at that level are either incapable of teaching others or make things so difficult to understand that no-one else has a chance. For example, TCP/IP. There are a lot of developers out there who have written some very clever software. In the main the manuals are terrible. They are concise, exact and tell the beginner nothing. Acronyms are used all over the place, yet no list of acronyms is provided so you need to remember each one. Software that is not easy to use is bad software. If you require a large amount of technical insight to use an item, then it is badly designed.

When it is so hard to get started, no wonder those with less ability give up. I agree that we need to get rid of the CB mentality type of black box operator who knows nothing and is able, but not prepared, to learn.

Mike

1813. Re: Vester SSTV board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 09:37:33 UTC
From: jeff.smith@n9csa.com
Message-ID: <940606170044731@n9csa.com>
Source record: 48817

Kurt,
I got your reply to my request for help locating the Vester SSTV de-mod. It was addressed to ALL not me, but I still got it. You mentioned that FAR has it. Who is this and how do I contact them? Is this the whole kit or just the perf-board? Please let me know. I really appreciate you getting back to me. Do you use this SSTV system?
SEE you later, 73's, Jeff

1814. Re: Internet <-> Packet gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 13:57:01 UTC
From: ka6etb@GRAFex.sbay.org
Message-ID: <tLv8tAEABh107h@GRAFex.sbay.org>
Source record: 48822

In <WY1Z.94Jun5213517@bach.coe.neu.edu> wy1z@bach.coe.neu.edu (Scott Ehrlich) writes:

> This question is coming from someone who is Internet experienced but has
> very little HAM experience. I am looking for a gateway to communciate
> with someone who has an address on a Packet BBS in AZ. I know gateways
> between the Internet and Packet exist. Can someone tell me where one is
> and how to use it? Please e-mail me the answer to this question since I
> don't really read this newsgroup.

>Check out: oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio/docs/packet-internet

>There is gateway info there.

>If you need any help, please let me know.

Also available fro HAM-server

s

1815. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 14:40:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun6.144042.22081@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48808

In article <2srger$b4l@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>You've almost got it. The only point on which you seem confused is
>>the role and location of AX25. A TNC in KISS mode doesn't know from
>>AX25. It's just a stupid modem with just enough smarts to not transmit
>>if the channel is busy. The AX25 layer happens inside NOS *before*
>>the KISS encapsulation driver. Let me try to illustrate with the
>>OSI stack.
>
>Then why can't we abandon the AX.25 layer entirely and just use the
>KISS-mode TNC as the dumb modem it is? I can't find my FCC rulebook
>right now (and I think it might be out of date anyway), but wouldn't
>that count as an "unspecified digital code" which would be legal
>as long as you transmitted an ID every 10 minutes or so in an acceptable
>mode (CW/voice/packet ID frame...) just have your TCP/IP interface
>transmit a packet ID frame every 10 minutes, and you'll be OK, I think.

Oh, It'd be legal, except for forwarding third party traffic (that's
any traffic other than that generated by the two stations directly
involved in the transmission), but it would be *incompatable* with
every other packet system, and it would have *no link level protocol*
to manage data flow on intermediate links. So forget using it that
way in a *network*.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1816. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 15:00:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun6.150026.22213@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48809

In article <2stcmi$c88@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
>davidj@rahul.net (David Josephson) writes:
>
>>Gary's letter isn't here, but Doug's open letter is a fine start. And
>>we have all read replies about one technical angle or another being the
>>seed of our discontent. But have we ever thought about applications for
>>packet radio? Excuse me, but what is this thing for?
>
>If Gary will give his permission, I can post a copy of his letter. It's
>in the archives somewhere on our PBBS here.

Hmph, I didn't know I *wrote* a letter. I *still* haven't seen the original "Open letter" to me that all this thread is in reply to.

>>Pedro Colla wrote a long article, pointing out what we have here: it is
>>a low bandwidth, anarchic, highly resilient network that will work,
>>eventually. Practical throughput, once there are more than two stations
>>involved, is a few tens or hundreds of baud. It is a thin network. Why
>>don't we give up on thinking of it as a ham Ethernet and start working
>>on more applications where this sort of information pipe will do some good?
>
>I agree--I wasn't necessarily suggesting that we should create an alternate
>Internet. The I-net examples I used were merely suggestions. I do think,
>though, that a TCP/IP network wouldn't be bad. Ie, e-mail could be handled
>by presently-existing SMTP applications. We could use things like FTPMail
>for file/data transfer. We could replace the existing haphazard system
>of bulletins with something using existing Usenet protocols, mail routing
>would be expedited.

Indeed, a TCP/IP network *isn't* bad, and it *does* handle SMTP, FTP, etc right here and now on our 56kb systems, and has been for several years. It's *not* a new idea, it *is* being done. If it's not happening in *your* area, go out and preach the gospel at ham club meetings like we did. There's no need to reinvent the wheel, NOS is here, it works to the extent that's possible on a single threaded DOS machine. TCP/IP works a *lot* better when incorporated in a *real* OS though, and then NOS makes a fine router to get it on the radio network.

> It would also be easier to support things such as (I think)
>Gary Coffman suggested--ie, a simple FORTH-like language to carry out
>remote tasks. I envision something like:
>
> : MAIN
> "STTNG" dbselect (selects the database to be searched)

> "worf" "riker" "troi" and and (selects keywords to search for)
> "picard" "riker" or not and (selects keywords to exclude)
> SEARCH (executes the database search)
> ;
>
>which could then be compiled into a tokenized string that would be uploaded
>to the interpreter and executed. If it worked, it'd self-delete and mail
>the results back to the originator, else it would be passed onto the next
>computer in the chain.

Yes, a powerful search agent is much more efficient of network bandwidth
than randomly downloading the directories of every server on the network
looking for a file topic. But to make that interpreter work, you really
need a multitasking OS, otherwise you kill that node's network activities
while it executes your search request. That's also why you don't want to
implement TCP/IP as a driver in a DOS machine. If the network is active,
your machine will spend most of it's time in the driver routine verifying
packets instead of running your application. Or conversely, it'll spend
it's time in your application and fail to respond in a timely manner to
a packet addressed for your machine and cause unnecessary retries on the
limited bandwidth network. Pre-emptive multitasking is necessary to deal
with the competing demands of network and application.

> I've actually sort of spec'ed out something along these lines. It
>wouldn't necessarily have to support recursion in the initial stages, and
>could be written with a relatively simple YACC grammar, methinks. I think
>that the TinyMUCK code which supports the MUF programming language would be
>a good example of how something like this could work.
>
>Ack. I guess I've gotten off my original track. But anyway. This is,
>BTW, something which could be adapted to the Internet with fantastic
>results. Imagine being able to mail such a search program off to an
>archie server, or a network of WAIS servers.

Yes, now go ahead and write it. The ham internet can use it too.

Gary
--
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534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1817. Re: Motorola GPS engine purchase information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 15:06:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun6.150601.22303@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48810

In article <CqyAoy.GAG@news.Hawaii.Edu> jherman@uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman) writes:
>In article <1994Jun4.143058.18107@vigard.mef.org> mdf@vigard.mef.org (Matthew Francey) writes:
>>
>>minutes, i believe. the marine DGPS systems being setup by the US and
>>Canadian coast guards broadcast pseudo-range corrections, at 50 bits
>>per second, on top of existing navigation beacons in the 300-500kHz area.
>
>That wouldn't be very helpful to the ham community - those beacons
>you speak of (285-325 kc is the maritime beacon band; the aeronautical
>beacons operate from 200 to 415 kc) only have a range from 5 to 50 miles.

So? How much range do you think the repeater proposal that started this thread would have? To work, DGPS has to have the benchmark system in the mutual footprints of the *same* set of satellites as the rover systems. That mutual footprint isn't very big, so limited range RF systems are *perfect* for the job.

Gary
--
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Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1818. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 15:12:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun6.151251.22420@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48811

In article <2suacq$fvt@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:
>>For Mr Joe User who is a black box operator that buys a TNC off the shelf
>
>I do not sympathise with people who refuse to learn the state of the
>art. They have chosen not to keep up; if they therefore can't do some
>of the more advanced things, that is the result of THEIR DECISION.
>
>A falsely-perceived need for backwards-compatability has held back more
>progress than all the world's Luddites combined.
> - Brian

Oooooh, I couldn't have said it better myself. I won't hobble packet
to a stoneage TNC and glass TTY just because some hams won't use better.
I do suggest accomodation where possible, and cooperation as well, but
if a user won't update to modern methods, then he'll have to miss out
on modern applications and benefits. His loss.

Gary
--
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Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1819. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 16:19:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun6.161925.23273@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48812

In article <1994Jun4.183328.15226@cnsvax.uwec.edu> whitemp@hemp (Mike White) writes:
>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
>
>: Talking KISS is not the answer, there is already a packet driver that
>: can do that.
>Which one? I've been looking - give me an FTP site.

ucsd.edu, look for the Clarkson driver collection.

>: What you have to have is the entire AX25 set embedded in
>: the driver so that it can enclose the IP packets in an AX25 envelope
>: and then enclose *that* in a KISS envelope for delivery to the KISS
>: TNC. An AX25 driver is not something that can easily be made a TSR.
>That's fine. All I want to need to do, is run a driver, much like
>slip8250.com, that will turn the TNC into an 'ethernet' card. Heck,
>they've done it with just a serial card, it seems like a TNC should
>be a whole lot easier.

SLIP is a point to point protocol for a non-contending channel. Unlike
ethernet, or AX25, it does not encase the packet in a uniquely addressed
link level envelope, nor does it perform any media access control.

Gary
--
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1820. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 16:42:23 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CqzIEo.LKB@world.std.com>
Source record: 48807

In article <1994Jun3.142041.6981@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1994Jun2.105141.15184@cnsvax.uwec.edu> whitemp@hemp (Mike White) writes:
>>In article <CqquGp.8vx@ncifcrf.gov> you wrote:
>>: In article <2si9a5$40g@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze)
writes:
>>: >dated. IMO the best way to update our current technology would be
>>: >to develop a device driver for the standard TNC in KISS mode. This
>>: >device driver would allow standard TCP/IP implementations and apps
>>: >to interface to amateur packet radio transparently. It seems to me
>>:
>>: TCPIP is already available with the KA9Q NOS code (there's lots of books
>>: eg NOS INTRO, thru ARRL, to helpyou on your way). There is a problem that
>>: there's no one to talk to. The real problem is that increased data rate
>>: requires a wider IF and AF section in the T/X. The current voice grade
>>Actually, the solution, as I see it, is to modify the 8250slip.com (or
>>whatever they call it nowadays) so that it operates with KISS rather
>>than slip. KA9Q does a fine job, true, but it is an application and not
>>a driver. A driver would run invisibly to msdos (until, of course, and
>>application such as pop-mail needs some network traffic.) This sort of
>>modification would be most benneficial to Hamdom, as 'Joe Ham' would
>>have a 'simple' package in which to communicate.
>
>Talking KISS is not the answer, there is already a packet driver that
>can do that. What you have to have is the entire AX25 set embedded in
>the driver so that it can enclose the IP packets in an AX25 envelope
>and then enclose *that* in a KISS envelope for delivery to the KISS
>TNC. An AX25 driver is not something that can easily be made a TSR.
>It has to maintain state, it has to have various timers running, and
>it has to do link level address resolution via the arp agent. That's
>difficult to do on a single threaded operating system like DOS where
>preemptive multitasking isn't native.

Gary, your information is many years out of date. Constructing TSRs with
state information, disk I/O and beyond are not difficult, and toolsets
are available to assist in such creations. Preemptive multitasking is NOT
a requirement for networking. Look inside a router from any of the major
router manufacturers. You will find NON-preemptive scheduling, if you
find much scheduling at all. Summary: TCP/IP does NOT require Unix.

>
>There *is* a kernel mode AX25 driver for Linux, and one that runs in user
>space for Sys V Unix. IMHO, if you want kernel level support features, you
>need to run a proper operating system that's designed to support such
>features. Linux is one that will run on a PC. DOS is a glorified program
>loader, no amount of kludges and bandaids (such as Windoze) can fix that.

>NOS is an attempt to bring multi-threading to the DOS world. It works, but
>requires any added application be compiled in. That's not ideal, but it's
>about the best you can expect from a system hampered by DOS.
>

Windows is not at this stage a kludge or bandaid to DOS. Those in the software business who thought that are generally not in the software business any more. There are several TCP/IP stacks running as VxD drivers under Windows. There is no reason at all why an AX.25 stack could not be placed under them.

All that is needed is someone with the time to dedicate to doing this work. Perhaps someone could get permission to do it as a master's project or something.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1821. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 16:47:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun6.164701.23623@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48816

In article <CqvMru.A3D@cix.compulink.co.uk> packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:
>
>For Mr Joe User who is a black box operator that buys a TNC off the
>shelf, attaches it to a really dumb terminal (usually one that locks up
>when presented with a line feed character :) or the only computer they
>have (usually an early 1980's vintage Z80/8080/6502 based machine with
>8/16/32k memory) the addition of a super-high spec Ethernet box (super
>low-spec to people like you and me) is out of the question.

Right. He's out of luck. Too bad, his loss. We can't hold back all
users simply because some can't or won't keep up. There's still
Morse for those folks.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
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Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1822. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 16:47:47 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun6.164747.23709@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48815

In article <Cqx9xL.F5r@cix.compulink.co.uk> packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:
>> Hmmm...must ask my local Satgate operator about getting (another) > look
>> at the programs. Sounds like it could be an interesting
>> experiment...even more interesting if the source code was available.
>
>Just asked him and he says that whilst PB/PG (the user progs) are readily
>available, he's never seen a Pacsat simulator program around. He reckoned
>it might not be available due to 'commercial' interests in the satellite
>program :(

I don't think so, ask N4HY.

Gary

--
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1823. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 16:59:34 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CqzJ7B.4Et@world.std.com>
Source record: 48806

In article <BAT.94Jun3070443@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM> bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM (Pat Masterson) writes:
> PacComm sells a neat Baycom modem in a DB9, as well as a DB25. It's
>almost invisible. And, it actually works!. I travel with it, a laptop,
>and an HT. Perfect for high-hotel-room packet playing. -pat

Yes, the small baycom devices are nice and tiny, though they are not TNCs, they are modems. The software in the PC must do lots of work to get timings right. All for the lack of a proper SCC chip...

It would be neat to find a REAL TNC in a PCMCIA card, and have a fully portable fully featured TNC.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1824. paKet 5.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 18:48:00 UTC
From: mario.campos@nitelog.com
Message-ID: <cb.4463.2100.0ND04FA8@nitelog.com>
Source record: 48813

Currently looking at the "paket 5.1" program from Australia. Is this the latest version of the program or is there an update available! If there is an update - where is it available for downloading? I do not have access to CIS!

Thanks for any information that you have to offer on "paKet 5.1" I have tried contacting the author, the USA lliason but no response from either of them for weeks now!

Mario....N6ALS

1825. Macintosh Amateur Radio Software - June 1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 19:25:57 UTC
From: "Terry M. Stader" <p00489@psilink.com>
Message-ID: <9406061425.AA57718@worldlink.com>
Source record: 48830
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.info

Macintosh Amateur Radio Software - June 1994
Version 1.0.7

Please feel free to distribute this list as widely as possible. Many of you have asked if it is OK to cross-post this list? I don't mind, but I would like to know where it is going. If you think it should be cross-posted to other USENET groups, please let me know so I can try and manage these. We don't want to have any duplication or our welcome will be wore out!

Those of you that can tell me about ANY of these programs compatibility with System 7 would be appreciated! I am going to be adding a System 7 compatability section to EACH description in future releases. If the application is KNOWN to execute properly under System 7, the System 7 anotation will be placed as the last line of the product description. More clarification on levels of System 7 compatibility in the future editions... but this is a start!

Some of the information in this list was gleaned from flyers supplied by the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews in amateur radio publications or the README files included with the archive. Some of the information has not been verified for a long time; please check with the vendors/authors for the latest product specs, pricing, etc.

NEW/CHANGES: I am continuing to add more version numbers so that our users will know if they have the most current release. Thanks to those that have already sent them in... I'll accept all corrections!

The newest e-mail I have received indicates a new product soon to be released for the Mac which has been in the DOS world for awhile... the Automatic Position Reporting System (APRS) is currently being beta'd. It is expected to be released soon.

The ftp site at The World is no longer. It has been moved to oak.oakland.edu. Scott-WY1Z is maintaining these file as the Librarian of the Boston Amateur Radio Club. Look in the following path: /pub/hamradio/mac. If you'd like to archive your software.files here, please contact Scott at wy1z@netcomm.com.

Finally we are starting to see soem advances in Callbook data for the Mac. Mark Sproul, author of Packet Tracker, has completely revised the HAMCALL application that first appeared in the Oct 92 issue of the Buckmaster HamCall CD-ROM. This one is very nice. Well done Mark! RT Systems in Huntsville, AL has included a Mac interface for their SAM database. No information on this one just yet... but some Mac users will be getting information to me soon.

Check at the bottom of this list for more information on ftp'able sites carrying Amateur Radio software. The ARRL ListServer is also carrying the latest version of this list... in case you loose this one!

*** Collections ***
<MacNet v5.31>
Join MacNet and get included in the latest version of "Macnet Roster", a HyperCard 2.x stack that now has > 400 members and is the proverbial "Who's Who" of hams using Macs. You'll find "Macnet Roster" a great tool for finding out who, what and how other hams are using their Macs with their ham stations. It even includes this file!
Send $30.00($40.00 DX) check or money order to: WD1V, John Seney, 144 Pepperidge Drive Manchester, NH 03103 USA.
All disks shipped First Class Mail PPd. Get the COMPLETE Macnet Software Collection ppd. on 10 disks!
Based on your interests, you'll also receive public domain shareware received by our members.
System 7

<Project Mac>
Contest logging, antenna design, satellite tracking, clip art, etc. Microsoft BASIC required for many of the programs. Most of this software is now available in the MacNet collection. Send three formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, One Glen Ave., Wolcott, CT 06716-1442. Stan can be reached at horzepa@gdc.com
NOTE: Stan has indicated much of this software is "old" and may not work on some newer Macs. Also he notes that most of his collection is available in the MacNet collection above. He will send anyone what he has if you send him the disks and SAS mailer.

<Amateur Radio Software for Macintosh>
Extensive catalog including logging, Morse code, gray line, test preparation, satellite tracking, contesting, and packet radio programs.
ZCo Corporation, P.O. Box 3720, Nashua, NH 03061. NOTE: This company has been rumored to be out of business!

<Amateur Radio #1>
Contains satellite tracking, Morse code, attenuator design, and Ohm's law calculator programs. Kinetic Designs, P.O. Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067.

*** Test preparation ***
<Ham Test Stacks>
HyperCard stacks containing the entire question pool for each license class. Can be used for preparation or generating actual tests. The current releases are: Novice v4.1(new questions eff. 7/1/93), Technician v4.0(new questions effective 7/1/93), General v2.4, Advanced v2.4, Extra v2.4.
Available via anonymous FTP from various sites, including uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (/pub/ham-radio). NOTE: The newest releases of Novice and Technician stacks are available at uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (5/6/93) Author is available via Internet: dls@genrad.com
NOTE: Diana no longer is supporting this software, she no longer has a Macintosh computer. Diana thanks for your wonderful contribution to the Amateur Radio community for these stacks!

System 7 savy with HyperCard 2.1

<MacHam>
Test generators and study aids for the Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra class written elements. Includes the complete question pool for each license. Hypercard based.
Coyne Co., P.O. Box 2000-200, Mission Viejo, CA 92692.
System 7 with HyperCard 2.1

*** Morse code practice ***
<N6MZV Morse Trainer>
Lets you practice any combination of letters, numbers, and/or punctuation characters. Can send user-created text files.
RT Martin, N6MZV, 10382 Orange Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014. Also available via anonymous FTP from ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio).
Shareware.

<Morse Code Tutor v1.6> - used to be called Morse Tutor
Sends random groups of letters, numbers, and/or punctuation characters. Available via anonymous FTP from ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio). Or send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer to Jack Brindle, WA4FIB, 726-175th Street SW, Bothell, WA 98012; Compuserve: 73365,606.

<MorseMania V1.0>
Designed for those already familiar with Morse code who want to improve their speed. Allows code practice at various speeds and audio pitches. Can generate random sequences or play the contents of user-created text files. Freeware. Available via anonymous FTP from simoon.stanford.edu (/pub). Contact Edward Plumer, KM6IQ, for more information; Internet: plumer@simoon.stanford.edu.

<MacMorse>
Randomly sends chosen characters. Lets you create your own practice files. David A. Kall, 700 Marine Parkway #314, New Port Richey, FL 34652.

<MacMorse v1.3>
MacMorse is designed to help you learn Morse code and improve your receiving speed. It has several ways that it can send letters and punctuation. Shareware. Doug Havenhill, Dynamics and Control, 7143 West Sunnyside Drive, Peoria, AZ 85345.

<MacSamuel>
Sends random words, random character groups, and user-created text files. Can also create simulated QSOs with randomly generated text and callsigns. Avant Systems, P.O. Box 5437, Pittsburgh, PA 15206.

<Zihua Morse>
Designed to teach Morse code to beginners and to improve the accuracy and speed of advanced users. Responses can be typed into the computer; the program will calculate accuracy and timing statistics for each session. Optional speech synthesizer reads

the characters out loud for an accuracy check. Zihua, P.O. Box 51601, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

<Sparks-II v2.0.5>
More Code training program. Available for anonymous ftp at rahul.net /pub/davidj/radio

<Morse Master v1.0>
The newest of the morse code training programs. MM calculates the real speed as follows: Real speed = Number of Words/end time - start time. And the lengh of word is generating randomly, so if you set even 5WPM, sometimes another value will appear. However you should believe the slidebutton's value. If you repeat many times, the average speed should be 5WPM (if not... anyway, believe the slidebutton's value). Archive is available mac.archive.umich.edu, path: mac/util/organization/morsemaster1.0.sit.hqx The author can be reached thru the following e-mail addresses: h79261a@kyu-cc.cc.kyushu-u.ac.jp. (Eiji AOL account is no longer valid - moved back to Japan after his studies.)

<Morse Trainer-US v1.1.1>
MorseTrainer is a powerful tool for learning and training Morse code. Features: Three different training modes: user text, random text, library text; Arbitrary signal pitch and timbre; Arbitrary speed and tempo; Multi-alphabet support; Random text generator; Text library editor; On-line alphabet; On-line manual; Help Balloons; And a lot more. New features in 1.1: Enhanced sound generator, volume control and risetime control. The pitch is set in steps of 10Hz instead of using MIDI frequencies; Speed and tempo limits increased to 80 words/minute as a result of the enhanced sound generator; User-selectable font in the Misc settings dialog. FREEWARE!
This version uses TrueType fonts instead on bitmaps fonts so that the user can distinguish 0(zero) from O(character). Furthermore speed and tempo can be given in either characters/minute or words/minute. Archive is available mac.archive.umich.edu, path: mac/util/organization/ Author is available via internet: sund@tde.lth.se
System 7 savy

<CW Speed Builder v3.0>
This program is for improving Morse Code (CW) reception skill. The major difference between this and other Morse Code training programs is that this one will not continue sending until you provide the correct answer. Major changes which have been suggested and implemented since last version include: after three incorrect responses the program shows the correct character; the list of characters at the end which will show those you know and those you need more practice on; the frequency of the tone has been changed; volume of the tone has been reduced; the character " - " has been added (dah dit dit dit dah) Comments can be sent as

follows: America Online:K7UPJ, Internet:k7upj@aol.com, Packet radio:K7UPJ@KA3T, Compu$erv:70521,2356, Mail:Box 84, Cascade, MD 21719

*** Packet and other digital modes ***
<NET/Mac 2.3.40>
Allows simultaneous TCP/IP, AX.25, and NET/ROM connections. Requires a TNC with KISS mode. Copyright, but free for noncommercial use. The latest releases have added support of multi-port serial boards like AE's QuadraLink. It is now possible to have up to 16 TNCs connected up to a Nubus Mac!
Adam van Gaalen, PA2AGA, (Internet: adam@IGG.TNO.NL) has been making the modifications to NET/Mac. This version (and others) is available via anonymous FTP from ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming), mac.archive.umich.edu and oak.oakland.edu (/pub/hamradio/mac/digital/)
System 7

<Domain-to-Hosts Converter 1.0r3>
This application will create a hosts.net file from the domain.txt file that PC owners use with NOS. Created by Ken-NS1C is available on many TCP/IP packet switches in New England.program.
System 7

<IM/Mac 1.0b27z>
Mailer program for use with the SMTP protocol. Alternative to the BM program that comes with NET/Mac. Written by Ivo van Ursel, ON1XK. Ivo is continuosly updating his mailer program. His newest release supports built-in BinHex support, selectable sound chimes for incoming mail, "quoting" of forwarded messages and lots more. If you are not using this program... why not? Check for the latest release in the directory before "blind" ftp'ing. This software supports System 7's Ballon Help and is System 7 savy! Available via anonymous FTP from ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming).
Author is available via internet: on1xk@igg.tno.nl <<-- new address for Ivo!!!
System 7 savy

<SoftKiss 1.8>
Control panel device that emulates a TNC running in KISS mode. For use with packet-radio modems such as the Baycom kit and PacketMac Modem. Version 1.8 July 9 1993 update since 1.6. KD6PAG found a bug in quoting recieved escape and end characters is sofktiss 1.6. The bug and the fix and patch are all correct, thanks for some great detective work. Lots of doc files and drawings included in this archive! Requires the Serial Tool from Apple's Communications Toolbox! Available on the HAMNET forum of Compuserve, America Online and via anonymous FTP from akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g).
System 7

<PacketMac Modem>
PacketMac Modem kits can be obtained from: Sigma Design Associates, P.O. Box 49085, Colorado Springs, CO 80919, (719) 260-5513 (after 1/94). Dexter Francis can be reached at FRANCIS4@AppleLink.Apple.COM

<Savant 1.0.2>
A new packet terminal front-end by the author of Virtuoso. Savant has a split window interface, but it's also a multi-window, multi-connection interface and will work with almost any TNC,

unlike MacRatt or HostMaster.
A demo version of the product is available at cpre1.ee.iastate.edu
(pub/ke0ph) or via US Mail, send a SAS disk mailer and disk to CM
Technologies, Inc., RR#1, Box 83A, Kelley, IA 50134 (515) 597-2051.
System 7, 32-bit, '040 cache clean and it supports the required
AppleEvents.

<MacRatt with FAX>
Terminal program for use with AEA's PK-232 multimode controller. Supports packet, CW, RTTY, AMTOR, and facsimile. Includes cable. Advanced Electronic Applications, P.O. Box C-2160, Lynnwood, WA
98036.

<Host Master 1.2>
The Kantronics Host Master software provides an easy to use, multifunctional terminal program for the TNC. Host Master Mac is a simultaneous multi-mode terminal program for the Mac written by Kevin Krueger, N0IOS and marketed by Kantronics. It is a commercial product available from most of the ham radio stores and supports single and multiple packet connects, packet monitoring, and HF operation (with KAM) each on a separate window, all at the same time. This package retails for $69.95 in the US and is intuitive, friendly, and well supported by Kantronics. Current version as of 10/20/93 is 1.2. It is hoped that a future version will support FAX but currently Hostmaster supports PACKET, AMTOR, RTTY, PACTOR (KAM ver. 6.0), CW, and NAVTEX. Features: text and binary file transfer; packet conferencing; color or B&W windows; cut, copy, paste between windows; call exchange and data/time stamp; auto startup/shutdown commands; transmit buffers for each mode; simultaneous dual port, !
multiple connects; supports KPC-2,
KPC-2400, KPC-4, KAM and Data Engine. Requires: Macintosh Plus w/ System 6.05 or better. Current Kantronics firmware.
System 7 compatible, with baloon help

<PacketTracker 1.07>
PacketTracker ver 1.07 is a SHAREWARE program that monitors packet activity and keeps track of what is going on. It draws a graphical map showing who is talking to who and displays statistics of all current stations and keeps a running tally of activity. PacketTracker was written for both the casual packet user and the network manager or BBS operator. The casual packet user will be able to learn a great deal about what is happening in packet around him; which stations are generating the most data and what some of them are. he will be able to see graphically what stations he can hitdirectly and which ones he cannot. For the network manager and BBS operator, PacketTracker provides extensive insight to the operation of the local network and problems such as excessive retries on a path. It also allows for extensive logging of channel utilization and other pertinate information.
NOTE: This application requires the Apple's Serial Tool from the Communications Toolbox which is NOW included in the archive.
System 7

<APRS>
There will soon be a Mac version of the APRS (Automatic Position
Reporting System) software. Folks use this to collect packet beacons, plot channel activity, track chase vehicles for marathons, etc. When it's out, I'll let you know.

<DSK_Loader 1.0>
DSK_Loader is the Macintosh equivalent of the DOS program DSKL. With this program you can communicate with the DSK (DSP Starter Kit) from Texas Instruments. This program bootloads a simple communications kernel and then loads other software using this kernel. Other options are: Fill DSK memory with a certain value; Dump DSK memory into a textwindow, for further processing; Execute programs on the DSK; Graph output from the DSK; Act as a dumb terminal to the DSK.
The DSK and thus DSK_Loader is most interesting for people who want to experiment with Digital Signal Processing at low costs.
For HAM-Radio operators it is a very interesting piece of equipment, Some applications, like the KC7WW port of the W9GR filters are included.
This program is public domain so you can distribute it to others, put it on BBS's, FTP sides, etc. If you encounter some problem s, bugs, find language mistakes in the help-information (english is not my native tongue), or just want to know me that you use this program, feel free to write to the address below, by email, or just postal mail. Please add information about the system you use, and the application you use the DSK for. I also like to hear your wishes for future versions.
Author is available on the internet: G.Polder@CPRO.AGRO.NL. Gerrit Polder-PA3BYA, Prunus 8, 3904 LV Veenendaal, The Netherlands

*** RTTY ***
<MacTTY>
Decodes Baudot or ASCII transmissions. Can also be used for packet radio and other digital modes (including landline data communications). Includes split screen, a 15,000-character type-ahead buffer, and canned messages. Summit Concepts, Suite 102-190, 1840 41st Ave., Capitola, CA 95010.

<WeFaxWorks>
Weather facsimile terminal program for use with Kantronics TNCs. Kantronics rfconcepts, 1202 E. 23rd Street, Lawrence, KS 66046.

<MacMultiCom 1.0>
MFJ sells MacMultiCom 1.0 for their 1278 multimode controller. MacMultiCom supports all of the modes of the 1278: packet, rtty, ascii, pactor, amtor, gray scale faxes, and many different formats of color sstv. The program requires a minimum of a MacPlus and a hard disk. Requires a color Macintosh and System 7 for best results.
System 7

*** Logging ***
<Ham Radio Station Logbook>
HyperCard stack that stores and displays radio contact information. Automatically stamps entries with time and date. Contacts can be sorted by frequency, call sign, or date of contact. Includes report formats, a "Q-code" reference list, and on-line help. SanSoft, 892 E. Quail Place, Highlands Ranch, CO 80126. (The same program appears to be available from Heizer Software, 1941 Oak Park Blvd., Suite 30, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523.)

<FDLog!>
Contact logging and duping program. Can transmit any of ten programmable CW messages. Generates real-time statistics on QSO rates. System One Control, 3900 85th Ave N, Suite 200, Brooklyn Park, MN 55443.

<MacContest 3.5>
Allows real-time or post-contest logging of a wide variety of contests. Checks for dupes,

figures scores instantly, and offers various printouts. Interfaces to TNCs for CW and RTTY contests, to DX packet clusters, to Kenwood transceivers, and to MacinTalk for easy post-contest entry. Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY, P.O. Box 13, CH-4417 Ziefen, Switzerland.

<LOGic>
(Macintosh version scheduled.) Lets you define the rules determining dupes (such as once per band or once per contest). Displays heading, distance, and other information about the country being worked. Automatically enters contact time; if interfaced directly to a radio, also enters the frequency, band, and mode. Shows status toward earning amateur-radio awards. User-definable database fields. Exchanges data with other programs. Personal Database Applications, 2634 Meadow Bend Court, Duluth, GA 30136.

<HF Logger 1.2>
A real fine HyperCard logging program! (hey... thats all I got!) N0QGQ

<Simple Log .2b>
This little utility is a handy way to create a logging file that you can later import into any data base for analysis, etc. It also shows you that just about anyone can use Think C and create something on the Mac! Let me know if you'd like the source code. WD1V @ WA1WOK.NH.USA.NA Author is John Seney - WD1V, e-mail address is jseney@aol.com. For a copy of this program, mail a SASE disk mailer and 800K disk to: John D. Seney, WD1V, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH 03103
System 7

<Marathon>
Contesting/logging- Have seen references to (March 92 CQ magazine) and heard good things about MARATHON by N 0 IOS. I believe a demo was available for $8. Last address known is: Kevin Krueger, N0IOS, 1780 Ruth St., St.Paul, MN 551O9

*** Callbook data tool ***
<Hamcall 2.0>
This is the application that is used to support Buckmaster's Hamcall CD-ROM. This application provides much more data than previous versions including lat and long coordinates. Allows search by callsign as well as Zip Code sorts.
More information at info@buck.com
System 7

<SAM>
Amateur Radio Callsign Database now supports Mac interface. No additional information at this time.

*** Propagation, gray line, DX headings ***
<DX Map v1.1>
Displays a map of the world with the terminator. Gives location, prefixes, zone numbers, distance, and heading for any country you select. Freeware. Requires HyperCard 2.0. Available via anonymous FTP from joker.optics.rochester.edu (in the /ham/dxmap directory). Or send a formatted 800K Macintosh disk with a stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Len Saaf, NV2Z, 52 Raleigh Street, Rochester, NY 14620 (Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu).

<SatTrak>
Primarily a satellite tracking program, but also calculates beam headings, Maidenhead grid locations, MUF plots, and band openings. Shareware. Available via anonymous FTP from sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app). Or send a formatted 800K or 14.MB Macintosh disk

with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Mike Pflueger, WD8KPZ, 6207 W. Beverly Lane, Glendale, AZ 85306.

<Sun Clock>
Desk accessory. Displays a color map of the world, including the terminator. Indicates current time for any location. MLT Software, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Portland, OR 97207.

<DX Window>
Draws a great-circle world map centered on your QTH, with day/night terminator indicated. Displays over 400 DX locations with prefixes and beam headings. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<Skycom 1.1>
Enter solar flux and get propagation predictions to desired areas
of the world. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<Skycom 1.5>
Provides sunlight status at both ends of a path; MUF, F0F2, and FOT frequencies; S/N ratio of the link; and other information. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<DX Helper v1.57B>
Displays beam heading, distance, gray line, and propagation information. Generates great-circle maps. Identifies prefixes, zones, and oblasts. Includes code practice. MacTrak Software, P.O. Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98336.

<Mac MiniMUF v5.1>
A greyline and propagation predictor based on the PC version of MiniMUF by K4CFV. It is available directly from him for the price of a formatted disk and SASE (disk mailer). His address in callbook or: Bob Stamper K4CFV, 12510 Shadowrun Blvd., Riverview, FL 33569

<Mac ShortWave v1.2>
A program called Mac Shortwave that figures MUF and LUF. BXA Research in Plano, Texas

*** Satellite tracking ***
<SatTrack v1.02>
Tracks one satellite across a world map as it moves, displays the instantaneous position of several satellites, or generates tables of all satellites visible from a certain location at a given time. Also calculates beam headings, Maidenhead grid locations, and MUFs. Shareware. Available via anonymous FTP from sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app). Or send a formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Mike Pflueger, WD8KPZ, 6207 W. Beverly Lane, Glendale, AZ 85306.
System 7 compatible.

<MacSat v3.1>
Tracks up to 21 satellites simultaneously, either in simulation or real-time mode. Text screen displays ground-track coordinates, range, mean anomaly, visibility (azimuth and elevation) and Doppler shift frequency information for all satellites being tracked. Graphical screen portrays the satellite ground tracks superimposed on a world map. Polar plot displays graphically the precise location of each visible satellite above the observer's horizon. Developed by the Geodetic Research Laboratory of the University of New Brunswick. Available from Richard B. Langley, R.R. 12, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 6H7, Canada (Internet: lang@unb.ca). A demo version of MacSat may be ftp'ed from directory PUB.CANSPACE on unbmvs1.csd.unb.ca.

System 7

<OrbiTrack> <OrbiTrackFPU v2.1.4>
Calculates look angles to selected satellites, plots current satellite positions on a world map, and displays the visible passage of a satellite against background stars (either within the program itself or via a data file that can be read into the Voyager astronomy program). Please note that one version requires an FPU to operate! BEK Developers, P.O. Box 47114, St. Petersburg, FL 33743. (Bill Bard, CompuServe: 75366,2557) (Note: This replaces BEK's previous MacSat program, which was not related to the program of the same name from UNB.)
System compatible

<QuikMac>
Macintosh version of N4HY's QuikTrak program. Requires Microsoft BASIC. AMSAT, P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044.

<Satellite Orbit Prediction Program>
Macintosh conversion of W3IWI program. Requires Microsoft BASIC. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Earl Skelton, N3ES, 6311 29th Place NW, Washington, DC 20015. Or send self-addressed stamped envelope for source listing.

<Satellite Pro>
Uses world maps and tables to indicate rising and setting schedules, current locations, mutual visibility opportunities, and footprints. Includes Mercator, polar, and great-circle displays. Optional antenna control. MacTrak Software, P.O. Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366.

<MacSPOC>
Author is on AOL and can be reached as adamod@aol.com via the internet.

*** Antenna design ***
<MacMiniNEC>
Chris Smolinski, N3JLY, 40 South Lake Way, Reisterstown, MD 21136.

*** Radio control ***
<ICOM Radio Control>
Provides a Macintosh interface for controlling ICOM transceivers that use the CI-V remote-control system. Lets you quickly change frequencies and modes. Also does logging and duping. Requires a CI-V to RS-422 converter (schematic included with program).
KE6FG Software, 9763 Pali Avenue, Tujunga, CA 91042.

<FreqValet>
Provides frequencies and DX program info for shortwave radio listeners. The program databases update automatically at 15, 30, or 60 minute intervals, thus providing a continuous display of broadcasts on-the-air at any given time in a spreadsheet like format. Features include sorting of data, scanning, and on-screen changing of databases. The program will convert Tom Sundstrom's dBase shorwave broadcast listing to FreqValet format and will do the same for Shorwave Navigator users. Separate cards are provided for DX Programs, Ship to Shore, and Utility broadcasts. Computer control modules are available at extra cost for the Drake R8, Kenwood R-5000, JRC NRD-525, and NRD-535 receivers.
DX Computing, 232 Squaw Creek Road, Willow Park, TX 76087. Telephone (817) 441-9188 or (817) 441-5555 (fax). Author is available via internet: dxcomp@aol.com System 7 with

HyperCard 2.1

*** Ham radio BBSs ***
<Digikron Systems BBS>
Various ham-related applications, including logging, propagation, Morse code, and packet. (408) 253-1309.

<N8EMR BBS>
Various ham-related files, including packet, DXing, and contesting software; AMSAT bulletins; and several ham newsletters. (614) 895-2553. Also available via FTP on AMPRnet at 44.70.0.1.

<WB3FFV BBS>
Various ham-related software, including packet, contesting, and Morse code applications. (410) 661-2475, 661-2598, and 661-2648.

<ChowdaNet BBS>
(more info at a later date)

<

*** Online Services carrying Ham Radio software ***
<America Online>
Supports Macintosh, PC's DOS & Windows versions, PS/1, Apple //s, Casio Zoomer. Ham Radio Club (keyword = ham radio) supports all computer types. Software for amateur radio, scanners, swl'ers and general electronics. For 10 FREE hours of trial time send your snail mail address to tstader@aol.com or call 1-800-827-6364 Ext. 6285. This site NOT ftp'able (yet). Internet e-mail.

<CompuServe>
Supports any communications software on most computers Ham Radio area (go hamnet) supports all types of communications formats.
Call 1-800-848-8199 for information. This site NOT ftp'able. Internet e-mail.

<Delphi>
(more info at a later date) Internet e-mail

<GEnie>
(more info at a later date) Internet e-mail

<Prodigy>
Has ham radio message areas, no downloadable software. Limited internet e-mail.

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Misc. Internet FTP sites for
Amateur Radio Macintosh software

joker.optics.rochester.edu (/ham)
sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app)
mac.archive.umich.edu various locations
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (/pub/ham-radio)
ucsd.edu (/hamradio) many different subdirectories
(/hamradio/packet/tcp/incoming) newest
files temp holding area
(/hamradio/packet/tcpip/pa2aga)

NET/Mac & IM/Mac area
ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio)
akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g)
softkiss-mac nic.switch.ch (/software/mac/ham-radio)
world.std.com (/pub/hamradio/mac)

If you know of any other sites, please e-mail me info so I may keep
this list as up to date as possible!

- Terry

Thanks for all of the notes and updates! Keep them coming. Did I
get all of the versions right?

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NOTE: Much of this work was done by Patty-N6BIS as she collected information from many vendors. I would like to keep this list as up to date as possible. Please feel free to drop me a note if you have any additional software to this list.

DISCLAIMER: The software listed is not endorsed by Apple Computer,
Inc.(c) nor has it all been tested by the author/providers of this
information.

****
* Recompiled by Terry Stader - KA8SCP (tstader@aol.com) *
* Original list compiled by Patty Winter - N6BIS *
* New information last added 9/93 *
* some information not rechecked since early 1991. *
****

1826. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 20:10:30 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cqzs1J.HIv@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48824

> I do not sympathise with people who refuse to learn the state of the
> art. They have chosen not to keep up; if they therefore can't do > some
> of the more advanced things, that is the result of THEIR DECISION.

Is it possible for everyone to single-handedly keep up to date with all
'states of the art'? I understand state of the art in computers pretty
well, but my radio knowledge has suffered as a result. If I tried to
keep up with everything then I'd need to stop working...and then how
would I pay for all this state of the art stuff :(

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1827. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 22:23:26 UTC
From: mcleman@zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <2t07ku$gco@usenet.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 48818

In article <2so45k$ovp@transfer.stratus.com>

northup@hoop.sw.stratus.com (Bill Northup) wrote:

>An NDIS driver to talk to a TNC using KISS is just what I want. I already
>have a network of PC's running TCP/IP over ethernet in my house. Does anyone
>know of an NDIS/KISS driver? If so where can I get one?

> Bill
>--
>--

> Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
> Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
> 55 Fairbanks Boulevard Packet: N1QPR@WA1PHY.#EMS.MA.USA.NA
> Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: N1QPR

Well, not for 16Bit Windows, but if you wait a bit, maybe a 32 bit driver for a real
Windows OS. :-)

Jeff
(Who has been actively working to make TCP/IP better for Hamkind.)

Jeff McLeman Internet: mcleman@zso.dec.com
Windows NT Group / DECwest Compuserve: 74710,1332
KD1IT/7 Amprnet: jeffm@kd1it.ampr.org
AX25 slow-boat-packet: kd1it@n7fsp.wa.usa.na

Disclaimer: Opinions expressed here are mine, and not thos of Digital Equipment Corp.

Amateur Radio Interests: QRP, Tcp/Ip, and QSO's without Gall Bladder complaints.

1828. Re: Source for TNC-2 eprom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-06 23:53:32 UTC
From: dbashaw@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <Cr02D8.57M@synoptics.com>
Source record: 48819

>TAPR should be able to send you a copy of the source code for the TNC-2
>eprom. I don't know if there would be a charge (beyond disk production and
>postage or not).

Does tapr also have the hex file for the dcd state machine? I'like to
see it. Might make a 3105 modem more usable for packet!

Dave Bashaw
wa6qwl

1829. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 00:03:54 UTC
From: dbashaw@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <Cr02uJ.5B0@synoptics.com>
Source record: 48820

brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) Wrote:
>A falsely-perceived need for backwards-compatability has held back more
>progress than all the world's Luddites combined.
> - Brian

Backward compatibality can be a thing of tremendous value. Ask Intel, Motorola, etc.
Dave

1830. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 01:18:55 UTC
From: davidar@microsoft.com
Message-ID: <Cr06BK.685@microsoft.com>
Source record: 48718

In article <1994Jun3.150706.7300@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us wrote:
> It's not much to ask. A $59 286 motherboard, a $40 case and power supply,
> a $59 floppy drive and controller card, a $110 Ottawa PI card, and a
> $75 ethernet card, and you're set for speeds up to 56 kb. Comes to $343,
> about what a PK232MBX costs, and you don't need the PK232 and it's
> straitjacket limitations. You've got a totally open system to which you
> have the *source code*. Or, you can go down to the local surplus place that's
> selling pallets of PS/2 Mod 30s for $65 with keyboards (you can use the
> keyboard for something else). Drop in the ethernet card, and stick a Baycom
> module on the serial port, load the Baycom packet driver and NOS, and
> you're set again, but this time for only $165. That's the cost of a
> PacComm Tiny 2, and you don't need the Tiny 2. PCs are so cheap, and
> so much more powerful than a little Z80 dedicated board, that there's
> no reason to have a TNC. Dedicate a PC instead.

A very good point, and something I am going to seriously consider.
A good old Compaq portable should do--compact and tidy with the keyboard
and monitor all built-in.

However, there are going to be some who will not want to dedicate a PC
to the problem. The problem can be solved in software, but the software
solution would only solve a particular platform configuration.
For example, if someone were to write a AX.25 NDIS driver, that would
solve the problem for a MS-DOS TCP/IP stack which support NDIS at the bottom,
which, BTW, is probably very common.

Can you imagine running PC Mosiac for an Amateur Radio WWW?

Dave

1831. <<Wanted: CW reader for handi-ham>>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 02:08:42 UTC
From: penneys@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <2t0kra$8h@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 48821
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

My buddy N3MEQ approached me to help a fellow ham with a hearing problem. He likes to contest a bit, uses NA, likes CW, and wants to try a code reader. I used to have one.

Budget is limited. If you may know of a stand-alone code reader, like the Kam or AEA, or have a software/hardware solution to reading some CW on the screen while still in a contest type of mode, please let me know.

E-mail here is fine. Preferable address is penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu.

Tnx Bob

--
Bob Penneys, WN3K Frankford Radio Club Internet: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Work: Ham Radio Outlet (Delaware) (800) 644-4476; fax (302) 322-8808
Mail at home: 12 East Mill Station Drive Newark, DE 19711 USA

1832. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 02:59:01 UTC
From: robbomas@aol.com
Message-ID: <2t0npl$dmi@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48825

I think the C26 DSK kits are being passed over for the newer (and faster, more powerfull) C50 kit. It also sells for $99.95. I have one on order that should arrive tomorrow.

1833. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 04:10:19 UTC
From: Carl Makin <makinc@hhcs.gov.au>
Message-ID: <1994Jun7.141019.925@hhcs.gov.au>
Source record: 48829

In article <2slt3a$95d@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank Oredson, hanko@wv.mentorg.com writes:

> Now have ethernet between the various computers, and sure would
> like to have the ham radio network available on all the machines.
> Doing it now via BPQ over ethernet, which works ok, but would much
> rather be able to do what Brian describes.

> How would one setup such a system?
> Give us some details ...

I'm not sure if you're pulling our legs or what Hank, but here is
what I am using.

I have 6 machines participating in my house ethernet. 3 DOS machines,
one FreeBSD unix box, a Macintosh LC III and a Mac Plus (via a Webster
Multigate). I use Novell Lite between the 3 DOS machines and TCP/IP
between all of them (bar the BBS machine).

One of the DOS boxes, a 286/16 runs JNOS 1.10x15 and has 2 attached
serial ports. One of the serial ports links out to the 4800 baud
radio network and the other runs to my FBB/BPQ bbs. The bbs machine
also has 2 serial ports, one to a 1200 baud user channel and the other
to the JNOS box.

I forward mail for me and a couple of locals to the JNOS box from
the bbs which is then either sent via SMTP or held for connection via
POP3. I get my mail via POP3 from the JNOS box over the ethernet
using Eudora (and MacTCP).

I use NCSA Telnet on the Mac to connect to the JNOS box (and the unix
box) and then I can connect to the BBS or out via netrom or AX.25.

I run MacX on the LC III so I can do X windows work on the Unix box
remotely.

I have IP routing setup so that I can telnet or FTP (using fetch or
anarchie) from the Mac or any of the DOS machines or the unix box
through the local gateway (when its up. :-( ) to other ampr sites.
I've even run Mac Mosaic and TurboGopher over 4800 baud through the
gateway to see if it would work. (I opened up the security on the
gateway for a short time. :-) It was slow but usable.

How to do it is reasonably simple. Getting JNOS stable can be a pain
and really requires a fair bit of experimentation. Try different
flavours (JNOS 1.08dfd is supposed to be about the most stable at
the moment. See crompton.nadc.navy.mil) Memory is the most important
requirement though. I found my box became *much* more stable when

I switched to a NEAT chipset 286 and used QRAM to get 704k free under DOS and some UMB for the packet driver and other TSRs. Only compiling into the executable what you need so that the executable is smaller will help with memory problems.

Get an autoexec.nos from someone who has a stable system and minimally modifying that is a good way to start. I'm willing to post mine if people want.

A friend of mine restarts NOS every 6 hours. As he only uses it as a router to the outside world it doesn't affect his operation at all and it keeps the system going for weeks. This is a bit extreme though.

Once you have a reasonably stable version of NOS running you then either proxy arp as required or run the house network on a different subnet. In Canberra we have allocated a Class C address space to house networks. We have a couple up now and as there isn't too many machines it's not too hard to add proxy arp entries into JNOS so that we can 'simulate' standard class c addressing for the unix boxes and PC packages that can't handle classless routing.

I'd recommend Ian Wade's book, NOSIntro (I think the ARRL is stocking it) for beginners. It's a very good introduction into NOS.

Carl.
--
Carl Makin (VK1KCM) "Speaking for myself only!"
makinc@hhcs.gov.au (Internet) / vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc (Packet Radio)
'The best book on programming for the layman is "Alice in Wonderland";
but that's because it's the best book on anything for the layman.'

1834. Mac software for PK232?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 05:17:39 UTC
From: vasrat@shell.portal.com
Message-ID: <vasrat-070694001739@tvtwo.com>
Source record: 48826

Does anyone besides AEA make software that can control and monitor the PK-232MBX? I found a PC program that runs under SoftPC, but something more Mac-like would be nice.

--
John F. Braun | "Push the button, Frank!"
vasrat@shell.portal.com | -MST3K

1835. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 06:41:30 UTC
From: chris@zl2tpo.actrix.gen.nz
Message-ID: <41@zl2tpo.actrix.gen.nz>
Source record: 48827

>> Hmmm...must ask my local Satgate operator about getting (another) > look
>> at the programs. Sounds like it could be an interesting
>> experiment...even more interesting if the source code was available.
>
>Just asked him and he says that whilst PB/PG (the user progs) are readily
>available, he's never seen a Pacsat simulator program around. He reckoned
>it might not be available due to 'commercial' interests in the satellite
>program :(

There is no simulator, I aksed this of the groundstation
controllers on Surry a few years ago. However, the protocol
document is readily available and there are a couple of other
programs now available to access the satellites other than PB/PG
(WiSP for Windows for example).

Cheers
Chris ZL2TPO
internet: zl2tpo@amsat.org

1836. Baycom AX25 and OS/2??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 07:49:43 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2t18qn$j1h@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48828

Has anyone had any luck in getting the baycom modem to work in OS/2???

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|
```

1837. DRSI Card wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 13:48:33 UTC
From: iw3grx@maya.dei.unipd.it
Message-ID: <2t1trh$4ve@ada.dei.unipd.it>
Source record: 48831

Hallo, All !
I'm Paolo, from Italy, and I'm searching a DRSI card that can be use with F6FBB packet bbs software.
It must have two port channel, without modem , and must operate at 38400 baud in both channel.
Here, in Italy, i don't found it....is there anyone that could give me any information about.
Thank you very much, and see you soon !!
Paolo
--

bye bye..... Paolo iw3grx @maya.dei.unipd.it << internet address
iw3grx @iw3grx.iven.ita.eu << packet address

1838. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 14:02:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun7.140227.27550@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48836

In article <CqzIEo.LKB@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>In article <1994Jun3.142041.6981@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>>Talking KISS is not the answer, there is already a packet driver that
>>can do that. What you have to have is the entire AX25 set embedded in
>>the driver so that it can enclose the IP packets in an AX25 envelope
>>and then enclose *that* in a KISS envelope for delivery to the KISS
>>TNC. An AX25 driver is not something that can easily be made a TSR.
>>It has to maintain state, it has to have various timers running, and
>>it has to do link level address resolution via the arp agent. That's
>>difficult to do on a single threaded operating system like DOS where
>>preemptive multitasking isn't native.
>
>Gary, your information is many years out of date. Constructing TSRs with
>state information, disk I/O and beyond are not difficult, and toolsets
>are available to assist in such creations.

:-) :-) :-)

Ah, thank you, I haven't had such a good laugh in a long time.

>Preemptive multitasking is NOT
>a requirement for networking. Look inside a router from any of the major
>router manufacturers. You will find NON-preemptive scheduling, if you
>find much scheduling at all. Summary: TCP/IP does NOT require Unix.

Of course it doesn't, as long as all it's tasks are internal, look
at NET, NOS' predecessor, as an example. It's a fine router all by
itself, just don't ask it to work with separately compiled user
applications on the same box at the same time. Then you're looking
at TSR hell, locked or crashed machines, and poor performance at
best.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1839. Re: Mac software for PK232?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 15:23:02 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <2t23cm$28h@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48832

In article <vasrat-070694001739@tvtwo.com>, vasrat@shell.portal.com (John F. Braun) writes:

Check out the list I just sent out to the net... but Savant does everything to control a 232MBX. Here is the info from the list:

<Savant 1.0.2>
A new packet terminal front-end by the author of Virtuoso. Savant has a split window interface, but it's also a multi-window, multi-connection interface and will work with almost any TNC, unlike MacRatt or HostMaster.
A demo version of the product is available at cpre1.ee.iastate.edu (pub/ke0ph) or via US Mail, send a SAS disk mailer and disk to CM Technologies, Inc., RR#1, Box 83A, Kelley, IA 50134 (515) 597-2051. System 7, 32-bit, '040 cache clean and it supports the required AppleEvents.

73 for now.... c u on the shortwaves
Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host
Macintosh Amateur Radio Software List Maintainer
Internet: tstader@aol.com (e-mail) or
p00489@psilink.com (binaries/files >28K)
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NOAM
ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82] Mac
[44.56.4.120] DOS Clone
(they're BOTH pc's!)

1840. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 16:04:15 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <2t25pv$qev@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 48834

In article <2sleak$7lc@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> The proper approach, as I see it, is to use a minimal NOS to act solely
|> as a protocol converter between packet radio and the household ethernet.
|>
|> You can then use your Mac, X-terminal, BSDI, Sun, SGI, or whatever else
|> you want to do packet.
|>
|> The mistake is in thinking that NOS is all there is, and that you have
|> to be at the console. NOS doesn't even need to have a console, and you
|> don't have to be there.
|>
|> A simple 286 (what, $59 for the motherboard?) running with just a floppy
|> is sufficient. Add a DRSI card, or a PI card, or a PackeTwin card, or
|> even a serial card running KISS to a TNC, and you're up.
|> - Brian

I can not believe that hams are still arguing about this. Brian, you must have made this same statement a thousand times in the past 10 years. It appears that still, no one is listening to you. It really is sad though. With the availability of Residential SLIP/PPP at 14.4K (it costs $27 a month here in the backwoods of NE PA) I find it hard to believe that anyone is still trying to do Packet TCPIP networks. I have had a connection between Packet and the University's LAN (and the INETRNET) for over 5 years. I am getting ready to de-commission it because it has outlived it's usefulness. Wireless LANs are old hat. What happened to hams pushing the technology envelope?? Why are we still arguing about how to do something that was solved years ago?? Some things will never change I guess. I'll go back to sleep and peek at this group in another 5 years.

Oh yeah. If someone can tell me about any NETROM wormholes running across the INTERNET using NOS, I will probably see if the local BBS guru wants to use my link rather than just turning it off.

All the best.

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1841. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 16:50:16 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <2t28g8$qem@crl3.crl.com>
Source record: 48835

Andy Barrow (arba@chevron.com) wrote:
: > on order that should arrive tomorrow.
: Who did you order it from? Arrow told me that mine was on 3 weeks back
: order, which would make mine due in another week, at least.

Mine just came yesterday. Call Wyle Elec: 1-800-414-4144

--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

1842. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 17:05:29 UTC
From: arba@chevron.com
Message-ID: <9406070905.AA29229@arba.sr.chevron.com>
Source record: 48833

> on order that should arrive tomorrow.
Who did you order it from? Arrow told me that mine was on 3 weeks back
order, which would make mine due in another week, at least.

Andy R. Barrow
Chevron Information Technology Company
BTD/NE/WAN
internet: arba@chevron.com

1843. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 17:52:20 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <2t2c4k$l2m@acorn.acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 48837

In article <CqzIEo.LKB@world.std.com>,
Daniel T Senie <dts@world.std.com> wrote:

> Gary, your information is many years out of date. Constructing TSRs with
> state information, disk I/O and beyond are not difficult, and toolsets
> are available to assist in such creations. Preemptive multitasking is NOT
> a requirement for networking. Look inside a router from any of the major
> router manufacturers. You will find NON-preemptive scheduling, if you
> find much scheduling at all. Summary: TCP/IP does NOT require Unix.

But a router is not an application support system - it's quite different.
A router has a small number of fixed tasks that can be made to have well-defined
dependencies on each other. The tasks are relatively simple, and most of them
are needed most of the time.

Applications are generally large, have diverse needs (dependencies on
filesystems, user, console as well as network) and suffer from considerable
design constraints if forced to poll for work not related to the current
thread (such as processing packet routing while doing a disc-bound operation).

So no, TCP/IP does not require Unix. In fact, I understand that Phil Karn
(who ought to know what NOS is good for, if anyone does) stopped adding
applications to NOS some time ago, and uses it as a router. He runs the
applications under Unix, which does a good job of it. This is especially
true where the system is primarily a server rather than an end-user's
node - an end user will tolerate slowdown on a background task while his
foreground task gets the attention. But where that background task is
someone else's foreground, or a network router, the compromise is
less acceptable.

>
>Windows is not at this stage a kludge or bandaid to DOS. Those in the software
>business who thought that are generally not in the software business any more.
>There are several TCP/IP stacks running as VxD drivers under Windows. There is
>no reason at all why an AX.25 stack could not be placed under them.
>

MS-Windows _is_ a kludge : sales successes don't make that untrue.
But all engineering is a kludge in the sense of a compromise between ideal
design and economic necessity. Windows makes a trade-off that happens
to benefit Microsoft and the application developers more than it does
the users, but sufficient users are happy with that (because falling
hardware costs help compensate for the inefficiencies of a cooperative
multitasker) that the product sells.

>All that is needed is someone with the time to dedicate to doing this work.
>Perhaps someone could get permission to do it as a master's project or
>something.

Time _and_ inclination. Software is written for fun and/or profit : if there's no profit, it has to be fun. The number of people who are both willing to live within the constraints of DOS and write significant pieces of software for fun is, I think, falling rather rapidly.

The suggestion of an AX.25 driver and IP stack that provides an API to arbitrary applications has been made a number of times (including by myself). When I suggested it, the chief reason it wasn't useful was that DOS's memory management was too poor to permit usefully spawning multiple programs with differing lifetimes - i.e. there was a considerable advantage to having a single executable that did all the jobs you might require, despite the attendant disadvantages. MS-Windows has probably reduced those problems, but now many of the people who had the knowledge and interest to do the job have migrated to Linux or other Unix-like systems. It just isn't fun to spend more of your time fighting the limitations of the system than solving the real problem.

In short : it's a perfectly acceptable idea that suffers from a few limitations. If you want it though, you can't expect anyone else to do it for you - their time is just as precious as yours. So do it yourself.

-adrian

1844. Baycom Driver for AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 18:34:12 UTC
From: acs@news.sccsi.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun7.183412.15774@nuchat.sccsi.com>
Source record: 48839

```
--
A. C. Spraggins acs@nuchat.sccsi.com
South Coast Computing Services, Inc. w5ezm@sugarland.ampr.org
P. O. Box 270355 (713) 917-5000
Houston, TX 77277-0355 (713) 917-5005 fax
```

1845. DSP Implementation of 16QAM schemes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 20:14:54 UTC
From: nlaw@aztec.co.za
Message-ID: <2t2kfu$sqh@ticsa.com>
Source record: 48838

Hello All

I am looking for information on whether it is possible to implement a
16QAM (or TCM) modulator and demodulator at a raw data rate of 64kbit/s
and greater (128kbit/s), using a DSP.

The intended application is for a fixed, point-to-point, digital radio link.

I would appreciate any info, or references to someone who may know more
about this field.

Thanks in advance.

--
=Nigel Lawrence= -------- __ _/ 2004
nlaw@aztec.co.za /^\/' `\/ `-_ --(_)-- Olympics
-Cape Town, South Africa --> "the Mother City" <-- / \ in Africa!

1846. Re: paKet 5.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 21:48:45 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cr1r99.5Mt@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48746

I believe Paket 6 is rolling out (or about to any day). Sorry, but I don't know a US distributor. I think the UK distributor is G6FCL @ GB7DUG.#32.GBR.EU Perhaps he can let you know who to contact in the US.

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1847. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-07 23:12:47 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2t2utf$hmd@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48740

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Hmph, I didn't know I *wrote* a letter. I *still* haven't seen the original
>"Open letter" to me that all this thread is in reply to.

Perhaps "letter" is a misnomer. But you did post an article dated March,
1992. I've appended it to the end of this posting as I found it in our
PBBS archives.

>Indeed, a TCP/IP network *isn't* bad, and it *does* handle SMTP, FTP,
>etc right here and now on our 56kb systems, and has been for several
>years. It's *not* a new idea, it *is* being done. If it's not happening
>in *your* area, go out and preach the gospel at ham club meetings like
>we did. There's no need to reinvent the wheel, NOS is here, it works
>to the extent that's possible on a single threaded DOS machine. TCP/IP
>works a *lot* better when incorporated in a *real* OS though, and then
>NOS makes a fine router to get it on the radio network.

Aye, but that's the hitch, isn't it--preaching the gospel. :-) I've been
doing just that (BTW, thanks for clearing up my misconceptions about NOS.
I'm a lot less "down" on it now).

>Yes, a powerful search agent is much more efficient of network bandwidth
>than randomly downloading the directories of every server on the network
>looking for a file topic. But to make that interpreter work, you really
>need a multitasking OS, otherwise you kill that node's network activities
>while it executes your search request. That's also why you don't want to
>implement TCP/IP as a driver in a DOS machine. If the network is active,
>your machine will spend most of it's time in the driver routine verifying
>packets instead of running your application. Or conversely, it'll spend
>it's time in your application and fail to respond in a timely manner to
>a packet addressed for your machine and cause unnecessary retries on the
>limited bandwidth network. Pre-emptive multitasking is necessary to deal
>with the competing demands of network and application.

I'm planning on implementing this under Linux, soon's I get a box. Mean-
while I'm working on it on a NeXT I have access to. But I'm being hampered
by a few things:
1 I prefer to work in C++ but YACC likes C. Not much of
a problem though.
2 I've never written *any* sort of programming language,
much less a compiler/interpreter. Again, a minor
drawback, but I can handle it.
3 I'm definitely *not* a computer programmer. :-)
4 I'm working 2 jobs at the moment.

But I'm working on it! It just might take a while (so if there's anybody with more of a clue about what they're doing who wants to get in on it, please feel more than free to contact me).

And now, this is the original posting by KE4ZV to which I referred in my initial post.

+++
Date: Thu, 12 Mar 1992 20:35:17 GMT
From: psinntp!sunic!news.funet.fi!tampella!funic!fuug!krk!oh2lak@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Looking for new Software - PK88
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu
Date: 13 Mar 92 17:01:08 GMT
From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: PACKET RADIO TALK
To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu

In article <1992Mar10.100609.2512@EE.SuArrey.Ac.UK>
ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>I have to give a talk to my local radio club on packet. To finish it off,
>I would like to say a little about where packet is going. New
>applications, high speed, LANs etc. Now in the UK we are quite a long way
>behind the USA in terms of new applications. What I would like to know is
>what is happening in the rest of the world besides the UK. 'State of the
>art', stuff. DSP has just arrived here, but at L1000 ($1800) it is not going to

>get very far.

I doubt that you are very far behind the US in *applications*. It's hard to be *far* behind zero. This is the major problem facing packet in the US. Aside from Packetcluster DX spotting systems, and the BBS Email and bulletin systems, there are practically zero *applications* of packet radio.

We have proven high speed hardware, proven networking software, and fair connectivity in local areas, but we don't have anything to *do* with packet radio. The vast majority of users have remained at 1200 baud on simplex 2 meter channels because there isn't enough to *do* with packet to require them to upgrade to faster channels and better modulation schemes.

>Questions.
>
>How will we get around the junk (ie articles of no interest but to the
>sender, or telling you not to miss a contest that has already
>finished because the message took two weeks to get to the BBS) BBS
>mail problem ?

Short expires. If that doesn't work, use shorter expires. Ideally precedence fields should be implemented to indicate to the systems how to handle the message, and when and if it should be thrown on the floor.

>How will TCP/IP influence future systems ?

Because the implementation we have is totally open, it has attracted
a lot of interest among the code hackers. Potentially it opens the
way for unlimited applications, but as a practical matter because of
the monolythic way it's implemented on DOS machines, it's turning into
a complicated way to do a BBS and ship a few files. It's actually an
impediment to new applications at this time. It's best use now is
as a switch node in the trunk network and as a gateway to a capable
multitasking system with native TCP/IP (ie a Unix box). Before TCP/IP
can have a significant impact on packet, we've got to abandon DOS
or rewrite the code to act as a device driver accessable to *any*
program running on the system.

>Is DSP going to be affordable in the near future ? What advantages will it
>bring in terms of speed, overcoming interference, spread spectrum ?

As prices drop for DSP hardware, as most everyone expects it to do, there
will be a proliferation of software modem designs available for the down-
loading. That's going to obsolete the hardware multimode boxes like the
KAM, PK232, MFJ1278, G3RUH daughter boards, PSK pacsat modems, etc.
While it's unlikely that speeds will increase above 9600 baud using DSP
in the near future, certainly more efficient and more noise and interference
tolerant modem designs will be forthcoming. Because it's "only software",
users will upgrade quickly. DSP probably won't have an impact on spread
spectrum techniques in the near term, too much horsepower is required to
do SS in software.

>Why are some people so anti-packet (I need to get at the hecklers!), is it
>because they don't understand it, own the spectrum it uses, or another
>reason ?

Yes. :-)

There are a variety of reasons people are hostile to packet. The number
one thing that I hear is "it's not *real* radio because it doesn't take
any skill to use it." That comes mostly from the CW forever crowd, and
a little bit from the paper tape RTTY crowd. The second most common
complaint is "there's nothing to *do* with it." And the third most
common complaint, not from the CW crowd, is "it's so slow."

Packet *is* the fastest growing mode in amateur radio since the advent
of SSB, so there is interest in it out there. But many people quickly
become disenchanted with it because it is slow and booooorrrring. We
have hardware to fix the slow, but we haven't yet solved the boring.

>Any help would be appreciated. I already know how I think packet will
>develop, but I would like to know others views.

I've mostly dwelled on the problems of packet above. What I'd like
to see in the future is a more fully connected network operating
at a high enough speed and with proper networking software so that
distributed computing can become a reality. I'd like to see multi-
player, nulti-computer games. I'd like to see distributed databases

so you could send a demon out into the network to run down practically any fact you might want to know. I'd like to see cooperative massively parallel systems evolve that can take a problem handed to the network and divide it up among many machines for rapid solution. That's where I would like to see packet go, but I *expect* it to fall into a 1200 baud and C64 forever mindset that never reaches the heights it is capable of scaling. I guess I'll be happy if we can just reliably deliver the mail to a mobile user outside his home LAN.

Gary KE4ZV

+++
End of gary's original article.

73 - doug

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com ** drenze@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

1848. TAPR disks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 00:02:51 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <97@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 48743

There have been several messages recently regarding getting software from TAPR.

TAPR has a semi-extensive disk library, which is also available through the
Internet at hereford.ampr.org. To answer specific questions:

>Does tapr also have the hex file for the dcd state machine? I'like to see it.
>Might make a 3105 modem more usable for packet!

>Dave Bashaw
>wa6qwl

The TNC-2 eprom images including the state machine are available on disk from
TAPR or from the Internet at hereford.ampr.org in /pub/hamradio/tapr/disk07.

>Currently looking at the "paket 5.1" program from Australia. Is this the
>latest version of the program or is there an update available! If there is an
>update - where is it available for downloading? I do not have access to CIS!
>
>Thanks for any information that you have to offer on "paKet 5.1" I have tried
>contacting the author, the USA lliason but no response from either of them for
>weeks now!

PaKet 5.1 is available on disk from TAPR from hereford.ampr.org in
/pub/hamradio/tapr/disk35.

See /pub/hamradio/tapr/00Index for a complete list.

To get any of these in disk form, contact

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Rd. #337
Tucson, AZ 85749-9399
(817) 383-0000
(817) 566-2544 FAX

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ Amateur IP: 44.124.12.16
ax.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

1849. DRSI Card wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 00:31:53 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940607183510547@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 48747

-> From: iw3grx@maya.dei.unipd.it (Paolo Subiaco 355307/IL)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: DRSI Card wanted
-> Date: 7 Jun 1994 15:48:33 +0200
-> Message-ID: <2t1trh$4ve@ada.dei.unipd.it>
-> Organization: BBS MAYA - University of Padua, Italy
->
-> Hallo, All !
-> I'm Paolo, from Italy, and I'm searching a DRSI card that can be use
-> packet bbs software.
-> It must have two port channel, without modem , and must operate at 38
-> both channel.

DRSI does not use BAUD Rates, because it is an 8bit BUS using typically
interupt 7...It uses addresses 300 on up, rather than COM ports...

-> Here, in Italy, i don't found it....is there anyone that could give m
-> information about.

DRSI can be reached at: +1-813-461-0204

-> Thank you very much, and see you soon !!
-> Paolo
-> --
->
-> bye bye..... Paolo iw3grx @maya.dei.unipd.it << internet address
-> iw3grx @iw3grx.iven.ita.eu << packet address

Dan

1850. Re: TI 320C26 DSP Eval Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 01:04:00 UTC
From: arba@chevron.com
Message-ID: <9406071704.AA00129@arba.sr.chevron.com>
Source record: 48741

> Mine just came yesterday. Call Wyle Elec: 1-800-414-4144

Damn! I would call them, if I hadn't already ordered mine from Arrow. Is
Wyle in the Bay Area?

Andy R. Barrow | Opinions expressed
Chevron Information Technology Company | here are mine, all
BTD/NE/WAN | mine!
internet: arba@chevron.com |

1851. Re: Ethernet address Directory?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 01:37:17 UTC
From: zeller@zot.iipo.gtegsc.com
Message-ID: <Cr21u5.KI9@wlbr.iipo.gtegsc.com>
Source record: 48744

In article <CqsD1t.Ju6@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>, Larry Jenkins
<Larry.Jenkins@cl_2743.chinalake.navy.mil> writes:
>Does any one know where to find a directory listing at least the vendor
>name associated with ethernet addresses. Each vendor is supposed to have
>a unique address for their products.
>

The following is posted from comp.networks.noctools.tools newsgroup:

NAME
ethernet-codes

KEYWORDS
reference;
ethernet, fddi;
;
;
;

ABSTRACT
Mike Patton of MIT LCS has compiled a very comprehensive list
of the IEEE numbers used on Ethernet and FDDI (with some permutation).
This file contains collected information on the various codes used on
IEEE 802.3 and EtherNet. There are three "pages": type codes, vendor
codes, and the uses of multicast (including broadcast) addresses.

MECHANISM
FTP the file and use it like a secret decoder ring.

CAVEATS
Since this information is from collected wisdom, there are certainly
omissions.

BUGS
Mike welcomes any further additions.
They can be sent to a special mailbox that he has set up:

MAP=EtherNet-codes@LCS.MIT.Edu

LIMITATIONS
See caveats.

HARDWARE REQUIRED
No restrictions.

SOFTWARE REQUIRED
No restrictions.

AVAILABILITY AND CONTACT POINT FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS TOOL
The file is stored as flat, non-compressed ASCII text.
It can be FTP'ed from:

ftp.lcs.mit.edu

Retreive the file:

/pub/map/EtherNet-codes

To submit additions or obtain further assistance, send email to:

MAP=EtherNet-codes@LCS.MIT.Edu

CONTACT POINT FOR CHANGES TO THIS CATALOG ENTRY
This entry maintained by the NOCtools editors.
Send email to noctools-request@merit.edu

Craig Zeller | c/o GTE Government Systems Corp., Room 1293
UNIX Consultant | 31717 La Tienda Dr., Westlake Village, CA 91362
Digital Equipment Corp. | Phone: (818) 706-6867 FAX: (818) 706-5050
zeller@hngten.lao.dec.com | E-mail: zeller@zot.iipo.gtegsc.com
----

1852. Reed-Solomon S/W

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 03:20:05 UTC
From: robbomas@aol.com
Message-ID: <2t3dd5$c3v@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48742

Has anyone explored the possibility of using Reed-Solomon codes for error detection/correction? These are powerfull codes that are used in Compact Disc audio players.

Here are some thoughts:

1. They excel at correcting bust type errors. Should be good for fading and interference, especially when combined with interleaving.

2. The should also be somewhat (?) easy to decode since thay have a cyclic structure. One approach would be to divide the received codeword by the generator polynomial to obtain a syndrome polynomial in much the same way as is done for CRC detection. Then, instead of the complex algorithims usually associated with find the error locations, one could (?) use a table look-up to find the error positions.

3. One drawback is that in order to get a high code rate (less overhead) one needs to use more bits/symbol which results in a long code words.

Anyway, I just thought I'd toss this idea up. Maybe someone knows of existing software that could be used in simulations or in over-the-air testing.

Bob Masucci
WB3DBL

1853. Baycom software ftp site? FAQ loc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 04:23:50 UTC
From: un107332@wvnvms.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun8.002350.10628@wvnvms.wvnet.edu>
Source record: 48745

I need to know where I can ftp the Baycom software from .. also,
is there an FAQ for this group? I looked through past articles and didn't
see it ...did I miss it? If there is one, and it just hasn't been posted,
can someone post the ftp site to get it from if it is archived?
Thanks,

Laurent
p.s. Does anyone know if there are any packet modems that handle regular
data, with phone line, as a regular modem? And has anyone done anything
with the idea of using a Soundblaster as a packet modem?

1854. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 05:29:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun8.052952.1695@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48748

In article <2t2utf$hmd@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>Hmph, I didn't know I *wrote* a letter. I *still* haven't seen the original
>>"Open letter" to me that all this thread is in reply to.
>
>Perhaps "letter" is a misnomer. But you did post an article dated March,
>1992. I've appended it to the end of this posting as I found it in our
>PBBS archives.

Ah, that old thing, still holds up remarkably well after two years
doesn't it?

>Aye, but that's the hitch, isn't it--preaching the gospel. :-) I've been
>doing just that (BTW, thanks for clearing up my misconceptions about NOS.
>I'm a lot less "down" on it now).

Yes, NOS is a remarkable piece of code for us to play with. It's not what
we ultimately need, but it's what we've got, and it's useful as is. The
trick is to get the user community out of the TNC and glass TTY mindset
and into the possibilities for open computing that a packet network can
offer. That requires applications beyond keyboard chatting and BBSs.

>>Yes, a powerful search agent is much more efficient of network bandwidth
>>than randomly downloading the directories of every server on the network
>>looking for a file topic. But to make that interpreter work, you really
>>need a multitasking OS, otherwise you kill that node's network activities
>>while it executes your search request. That's also why you don't want to
>>implement TCP/IP as a driver in a DOS machine.

>I'm planning on implementing this under Linux, soon's I get a box. Mean-
>while I'm working on it on a NeXT I have access to. But I'm being hampered
>by a few things:
> 1 I prefer to work in C++ but YACC likes C. Not much of
> a problem though.
> 2 I've never written *any* sort of programming language,
> much less a compiler/interpreter. Again, a minor
> drawback, but I can handle it.
> 3 I'm definitely *not* a computer programmer. :-)
> 4 I'm working 2 jobs at the moment.
>
>But I'm working on it! It just might take a while (so if there's anybody
>with more of a clue about what they're doing who wants to get in on it,
>please feel more than free to contact me).

You might want to check out _Threaded Interpretive Languages_ by
R.G. Loeliger for an idea of how compact and efficient a small
interpreter can be. C and yacc are useful tools, but I think that's
the wrong approach to developing agents for small distributed systems.
You need a core of about 500 bytes of assembler, and the rest done in
the threaded language itself with appropriate hooks to OS calls. The
whole thing should be in a protective wrapper that accepts foreign
requests to present to the interpreter and which sets permissions
so errant programs can't cause mischief.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1855. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 06:49:01 UTC
From: jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jun8.064901.25756@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca>
Source record: 48762

In article <2suacq$fvt@network.ucsd.edu>,
Brian Kantor <brian@nothing.ucsd.edu> wrote:
>packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:
>>For Mr Joe User who is a black box operator that buys a TNC off the shelf
>
>I do not sympathise with people who refuse to learn the state of the
>art. They have chosen not to keep up; if they therefore can't do some
>of the more advanced things, that is the result of THEIR DECISION.

To what in amateur packet radio are you referring to as "state of the
art" or "advanced"? (I really can't think of anything; even the fastet
packet stuff we have (around here anyway) is based on 70-80's
electronics and technology)).

In any case, I think I understand your underlying sentiments: the fun
of the hobby is mainly in the learning and doing, not in the
geee-whizz factor of buying the latest gagdets. If people just want
to buy expensive equipment without having to learn anything, they
should pick another hobby, like buying high-end 'audiophile' (tube
amps and $200 speaker cables) type electronics to blow their money on
without the pain of having to learn.

TCP/IP packet takes some time to learn; if people don't like that they
can sign up with America Online if all they want to do is chat.

> - Brian

--

BogoMIPS Research Labs -- bogosity research & simulation -- VE7JPM --
jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca ve7jpm@ve7jpm.ampr.org jmorriso@rflab.ee.ubc.ca
---

1856. WA8DED EPROM for TNC-2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 11:50:55 UTC
From: johna@icsbelf.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cr2u8v.10y7@icsbelf.co.uk>
Source record: 48755

Hi All,

Thanks for reading this. Does anyone know if a version of WA8DED firmware
is available for use in a TNC-2 - specifically a Paccom Tiny-2 ?

I have the eprom images of WA8DED for a TNC-1, but I cannot see how this
can be used with a TNC-2.

If WA8DED firmware is available, is it on an ftp site somewhere ?

Thanks in advance ....
--

John Agnew, | johna@icsbelf.co.uk
ICS Computing Group Ltd, | ...!uknet!icsbelf!johna
Belfast (Northern Ireland) | Gi6IRL@GB7TED.#63.GBR.EU [44.131.15.11]

1857. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 13:03:37 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <2t4fj9$jv9@acorn.acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 48749

In article <1994Jun8.052952.1695@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>
>You might want to check out _Threaded Interpretive Languages_ by
>R.G. Loeliger for an idea of how compact and efficient a small
>interpreter can be. C and yacc are useful tools, but I think that's
>the wrong approach to developing agents for small distributed systems.
>You need a core of about 500 bytes of assembler, and the rest done in
>the threaded language itself with appropriate hooks to OS calls. The
>whole thing should be in a protective wrapper that accepts foreign
>requests to present to the interpreter and which sets permissions
>so errant programs can't cause mischief.
>

Loeliger is a useful book for explaining the concepts, but I'd have
thought a ground-up Forth interpreter including the machine-coded
primitives was a bit _too_ low level for this sort of thing, if only
because it makes the interpreter unnecessarily machine-dependent.
I appreciate that the primitives can be re-implemented in other
hardware's code, and that the actual language would be processor-
independent, but a C-based interpreter such as tile forth seems
a more convenient place to start.

Other interpreted languages with good string-handling functionality
and extensibility such as perl or lisp might also be useful.

For a much lower-level approach, there seems to be some work in
progress on protocols that are implemented in the packets (or
'messages') themselves, rather than in a fixed protocol definition
that's understood by each end. My limited knowledge of the German
Flexnet system (I don't recall having read a detailed description
of it) is that it works this way, and a forth-like interpreter
for a system called M0 has just been posted to comp.unix.misc.
FTP it from cui.unige.ch:/pub/m0 if you missed it - it has both
Unix and DOS implementations.

-adrian

1858. Re: Reed-Solomon S/W

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 13:29:12 UTC
From: hawley@aries.scs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <hawley.771082152@aries>
Source record: 48750

robbomas@aol.com (RobboMas) writes:

>Has anyone explored the possibility of using Reed-Solomon codes for
>error detection/correction? These are powerfull codes that are used
>in Compact Disc audio players.

>Here are some thoughts:

>1. They excel at correcting bust type errors. Should be good for
>fading and interference, especially when combined with interleaving.

>2. The should also be somewhat (?) easy to decode since thay have a
>cyclic structure. One approach would be to divide the received
>codeword by the generator polynomial to obtain a syndrome polynomial
>in much the same way as is done for CRC detection. Then, instead of
>the complex algorithims usually associated with find the error
>locations, one could (?) use a table look-up to find the error
>positions.

>3. One drawback is that in order to get a high code rate (less
>overhead) one needs to use more bits/symbol which results in a long
>code words.

>Anyway, I just thought I'd toss this idea up. Maybe someone knows of
>existing software that could be used in simulations or in
>over-the-air testing.

>Bob Masucci
>WB3DBL

I think the HAL company (Urbana, Illinois) uses this in their CLOVER II
product.

Chuck Hawley.....KE9UW.....Urbana, Illinois
hawley@aries.scs.uiuc.edu
School of Chemical Sciences, Electronic Services
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

1859. Packet with a Psion 3a ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 15:32:16 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Jun8.173216.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 48751

Hi hams out there,

Could someone tell me if they make packet with their Psion organizers ???
I know that it's possible to hook them up to a TNC, but it's still a TNC and
that makes them quite big.... is there another solution like a Baycom modem
or something of the like ????

73s de Daniel
--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ only AMIGA makes it possible ! ham radio amateur

1860. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 15:47:03 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2t4p5n$jh9@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48752

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Ah, that old thing, still holds up remarkably well after two years
>doesn't it?

Ayup. I had to check the date before I was certain it wasn't something
you'd written just recently and I'd managed to miss.

>Yes, NOS is a remarkable piece of code for us to play with. It's not what
>we ultimately need, but it's what we've got, and it's useful as is. The
>trick is to get the user community out of the TNC and glass TTY mindset
>and into the possibilities for open computing that a packet network can
>offer. That requires applications beyond keyboard chatting and BBSs.

So let's start bouncing some more applications around here. The tech-
nology we're working with may not be the absolute latest, but even on
the Internet it's only been the last two or three years IMO that it's
really started to take off application-wise--namely with the advent of
such things as Archie, Gopher, WAIS.

>You might want to check out _Threaded Interpretive Languages_ by
>R.G. Loeliger for an idea of how compact and efficient a small
>interpreter can be. C and yacc are useful tools, but I think that's
>the wrong approach to developing agents for small distributed systems.
>You need a core of about 500 bytes of assembler, and the rest done in
>the threaded language itself with appropriate hooks to OS calls. The
>whole thing should be in a protective wrapper that accepts foreign
>requests to present to the interpreter and which sets permissions
>so errant programs can't cause mischief.

Hrm. I'll take a look around for it. I'll probably still write it in
C--I'm not all that familiar with assembler and I am with C, but I'll
definitely look for the book. BTW, you wouldn't happen to have the ISBN
number, etc. for it? It'll make it a lot easier for me to find. :-)

73 - doug

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com ** drenze@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

1861. Packet Modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 17:42:00 UTC
From: john.hiatt@alley.com
Message-ID: <d3.290.130.0ND889CC@alley.com>
Source record: 48769

Could someone recommend a good Packet modem? I have a HTX-202 2M rig
from Radio Shack right now with a rooftop mount(house) discone antenna.

---
* OLX 2.1 TD * I dont jog, it makes my beer all foamy.

1862. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 19:27:34 UTC
From: phil@zeus.fasttax.com
Message-ID: <2t563n$6h6@zeus.fasttax.com>
Source record: 48754

packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:

>Is it possible for everyone to single-handedly keep up to date with all
>'states of the art'? I understand state of the art in computers pretty
>well, but my radio knowledge has suffered as a result. If I tried to
>keep up with everything then I'd need to stop working...and then how
>would I pay for all this state of the art stuff :(

How about if we just expect people to keep within some distance of the
leading edge of the state of the art, a distance based on what their
expectations of it will be. You know you can't get 1200 baud from your
Morse Code key, so you don't try and you don't expect it. That key is
way back there from the leading edge but we still have them (I have 2).

There is nothing wrong with keeping any old level of technology and even
using it. The point is to not expect everyone else who prefers to move
on to new and better things to hold back for you. There are ways to deal
with such things, such as a 1200 baud AX25 2m FM node that gives whoever
connects to it a telnet "shell" to get into the higher speed TCP/IP nets.

Life is supposed to be a continual learning experience. Those who decide
to stop are, IMHO, dead.
--
Phil Howard KA9WGN | The drive spec says the capacity is 600mb unformatted
Unix/Internet/Sys Admin | and 525mb formatted. So where do I find an unformat
CLR/Fast-Tax | utility?
phil@fasttax.com |

1863. Amiga NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 19:42:34 UTC
From: dave@flowserver.stem.COM
Message-ID: <9406081949.AA20549@flowserver.stem.com>
Source record: 48753

Can someone tell me an ftp site for and the exact name of the latest

complete amiga Nos files? I don't have ftp access and I've found
someone to mail me the files if I can tell him exactly where to find
them.

Dave

1864. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 20:34:38 UTC
From: packman@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cr3IHq.5v8@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48778

> There is no simulator, I aksed this of the groundstation
> controllers on Surry a few years ago.

I've had a private email from someone about a Pacsat simulation program.
I'll have to follow that lead up.

Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

1865. C50 DSK status

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-08 21:42:54 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cr3LnI.F26@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 48759

TI packaged the first lot on or about 5/13/94 and started shipping.
Arrow started shipping late May. I received mine yesterday. The
unit is a little longer than the C26 version. All connectors are
identical.

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1866. BBS info wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 00:12:03 UTC
From: sl4hq@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun8.181203.21253@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 48766

I have a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC, a 486/sx, a good high locations with a cubicle quad antenna, C programming experience, and a lot of time on my hands. What's the best way to go about setting up a packet bulletin board? What about nodes, etc.? Are internet mail gateways legal?

Thanks!

Michael J. Ames -- KB7MIG

Utah State University
sl4hq@cc.usu.edu

1867. Re: paKet 5.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 01:32:00 UTC
From: wk@sam.frc.maf.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1994Jun9.013200.10693@frc.maf.govt.nz>
Source record: 48763

I spotted a msge from the author (VK2DHU?) on our local BBS recently. He mentioned that he recently released paKet 6, and said that packet radio forwarding has broken down in his part of the woods, so you may have to contact him by snail mail. Paket 5.1 is a nice package, that supports most TNCs in standard mode. Useful features are YAPP binary transfers with the possibility of resuming after a link failure, and full, hands off up/download support for the BayCom/SP binary transfer protocol. I haven't seen version 6 yet, no mention was made of new features.

Cheers,

Wilbert, ZL2BSJ.

--
Wilbert Knol, Acoustics Group, MAF Marine Research, Wellington, New Zealand.
Usenet: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz PACKET:ZL2BSJ@ZL2WA.NZL.OC
AMPR:[44.147.180.88] AX25 NET/ROM TCP/IP MBX 146.625 147.075 MHz 24 hrs.

1868. WANTED: JNOS111 - where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 02:23:33 UTC
From: wy1z@meceng.coe.neu.EDU
Message-ID: <9406090223.AA02526@meceng.coe.neu.edu>
Source record: 48756

I was told by a friend on a local repeater here in Boston that JNOS111
was just released, but archie searches are coming up empty.

Can anyone please point me to it?

Better yet, if you can, please upload it to:
oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio/incoming

AND PLEASE E-MAIL ME AFTER YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY UPLOADED THE FILE.

Thank you very much in advance.

Scott

Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z
How to reach me: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@wa1phy.ma [Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

1869. Re: Reed-Solomon S/W

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 03:23:27 UTC
From: robertmas@delphi.com
Message-ID: <Jy6s-u-.robertmas@delphi.com>
Source record: 48757

Thanks for the information but I was hoping to find some C language source code to do some experimenting with. I've done several Gopher searches to no avail.

[I was hoping to avoid having to code this from scratch since I am neither an expert in programming or coding theory.

Thanks Again.

Bob

1870. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 04:10:04 UTC
From: glg@k8lt.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1994Jun9.041004.9092@k8lt.ampr.org>
Source record: 48758

```
|> >Talking KISS is not the answer, there is already a packet driver that
|> >can do that. What you have to have is the entire AX25 set embedded in
|> >the driver so that it can enclose the IP packets in an AX25 envelope
|> >and then enclose *that* in a KISS envelope for delivery to the KISS
|> >TNC. An AX25 driver is not something that can easily be made a TSR.
|> >It has to maintain state, it has to have various timers running, and
|> >it has to do link level address resolution via the arp agent....
```

I've modified the etherslip packet driver to do this in the simplest case: the Ethernet frames sent from the TCP/IP stack get converted to AX.25 UI frames, encapsulated in KISS. ARP is handled by the stack, with the packet driver mapping AX.25 addresses into pseudo-Ethernet addresses.

It should be possible to put the whole AX.25 protocol into such a driver, or even better create a separate AX.25 packet driver that could use another packet driver to run the hardware. I haven't gotten motivated yet to try it.

The biggest limitation so far is with the TCP/IP stacks I've tried. They generally have some hard coded assumptions about round-trip times, or ARP or name resolution that don't work well over slow, lossy radio links. There's also not the same level of status and manual control that NOS provides. I'd like to think those limitations can be overcome one way or another. The current crop of DOS and Windows applications are just the thing for a packet radio client-only user.

```
|> Windows is not at this stage a kludge or bandaid to DOS.
```
Well, it may be popular, powerful, and useful, but if you look under the hood, Windows stands as a monument to the gods of Backward Compatibility and Kludge.

1871. Atari 800 packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 04:43:34 UTC
From: un107332@wvnvms.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun9.004334.10633@wvnvms.wvnet.edu>
Source record: 48760

I saw someone made a post about using an Atari ST for packet in
r.r.a.misc (it was a question, not info on how to do it ..).
I have an Atari 800 and 400 sitting around, and a Baycom kit I've
been planning to use with an old 8088 PC whenever I build it.
Has anyone written Baycom software that would run on an Atari, and
is there a way to connect the Baycom to an Atari?
Thank for any information,

Laurent

1872. fax freq's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 06:04:54 UTC
From: brixius@winternet.com
Message-ID: <2t6be6$k7q@blackice.winternet.com>
Source record: 48761

Does anyone have any freq's for WeFax, or NOAA Weather Maps?
Could you please mail them to me at brixius@icicle.winternet.com

1873. Vester SSTV modulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 08:29:29 UTC
From: jeff.smith@n9csa.com
Message-ID: <940609170143791@n9csa.com>
Source record: 48774

Hey Guys,
Does anybody know where I can get a ready-made Vester SSTV board? It is featured in QST Jan. 1994. Or does anybody want to make it for me for cash? Let me know at this address.
Thanks, Jeff Smith

1874. Any good trades for AOR2800 1000 channel Scanner?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 08:39:58 UTC
From: ronh@pacifier.rain.com
Message-ID: <Cr4G2o.7JI@pacifier.rain.com>
Source record: 48764

********For Sale********
****AOR2800 Scanner****
Wife says I have to many toys, So, I must say
goodbye to some of it for cash. (I guess she
wants to spend some of our money too!) :)

This scanner was purchaced from Ace Communications
1 year ago, for $449.00 plus shipping. It is in
mint condition, and has everything it came with,
except the box. (Wasn't that great of a box anyway!)
Selling price: $325.00, I pay shipping.
Terms: Money Order or Cashiers check ships same day
Personal check must clear first. No COD.

Trades: May be interested in NEWER computer periphials
or components (NO 8088, 286, or 386SX16 junk please!)
All mode TNC, Misc. Ham gear (Keyers, paddles, Antennas
etc.) These may be partial trades with cash, or full.

Features:

AM, NFM, WFM, SSB w/BFO
Coverage; 500KHz-600MHz 800MHz-1300MHz
Sensitivity: .35uV Narrow FM
1.0uV Wide FM
1.0uV AM

Step Increments; 5-995KHz

1000 Memory Channels
1000 Search Channels

This unit works flawlessly, and is guaranteed against DOA
Does HF Ham bands and SW Great! (If you are wondering why
the cut-out between 600MHz and 800MHz, it is to prevent
front end overload from strong TV stations, which is the
only thing you mis by not having those frequencies)
Comes with manual, Antenna, Power supply and a nifty acrylic
desk stand, and a cigarette lighter plug.

If interested, send E-Mail to ronh@pacifier.rain.com

****
* Ron Hays | Bill Clinton say's he endorses *
* ronh@pacifier.rain.com | the Information Superhighway *
* extreme1@delphi.com | ....So....when does HE get on *
* Vancouver, Washington | the on ramp??????? *

(206) 944-9746*******

--
---
pacifier.com - Vancouver's Public access Internet (206) 693-0325
telnet or dial the above and type "new" at the prompt to register

1875. Re: Reed-Solomon S/W

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 09:21:38 UTC
From: paul@alantec.com
Message-ID: <paul.771153698@alantec.alantec.com>
Source record: 48765

robertmas@delphi.com writes:

>Thanks for the information but I was hoping to find some C language source code
>to do some experimenting with. I've done several Gopher searches to no avail.

Check out ecc, available at your favorite gnu site.

gatekeeper.dec.com:/pub/GNU/ecc-1.2.1.tar.gz 93.01.19 08:57 16k
--
Paul Ziemba, software archaeologist: paul@alantec.com alantec!paul
"The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable one
persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress
depends on the unreasonable man." - George Bernard Shaw

1876. Re: Amiga NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 11:49:20 UTC
From: wirth@cip.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de
Message-ID: <2t6vk0$gi5@winx03.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de>
Source record: 48767

David Adams (dave@flowserver.stem.COM) wrote:
: Can someone tell me an ftp site for and the exact name of the latest

: complete amiga Nos files? I don't have ftp access and I've found
: someone to mail me the files if I can tell him exactly where to find
: them.

: Dave

I found it on ftp.demon.co.uk
directory /pub/amiga/setup
file Install_DIS.lha (abt 800kB)

There are some help files in the same directory.

cu, Hans-Christoph
--
Hans-Christoph Wirth wirth@cip.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de
phone +49-931-960543 ax25-mail: dg9nfe@db0fp.#bay.de.eu

1877. Baycom AX25 and OS/2??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 12:34:30 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2t728m$7cc@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48768

Has anyone had any luck in getting the baycom modem to work in OS/2???
Or is there away to compile the AX25 verson for OS/2??

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|
```

1878. Re: Gary Coffman, Psychic Predictor!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 13:07:47 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-090694090748@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 48781

Well, Gary, I'll bet you never dreamed that this one would come back to haunt you. However, your foresight seems better than most folks hindsight. Maybe we need to resurrect more of your articles and review your prophesies once every year or so. It would provide a good barometer of amateur radio progress in high-volume wide-area messaging systems.

You only missed foretelling one item, far off-point anyhow, and that is that Commodore went under earlier this year and is currently being liquidated. That should aid the demise of "the 1200 baud - C64 forever mindset" that you made reference to in your closing paragraphs.

And last, I think you have at least tied the record formerly held by Dan Pickersgill N8PKV for having your name appear in a rec.radio.amateur newsgroup subject line for the longest number of consecutive days. Add that to your new job title "E-Mail Elmer" that we bestowed upon you a few days ago!

In article <2t2utf$hmd@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>, drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) wrote:

> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
> >Hmph, I didn't know I *wrote* a letter. I *still* haven't seen the original
> >"Open letter" to me that all this thread is in reply to.
>
> Perhaps "letter" is a misnomer. But you did post an article dated March,
> 1992. I've appended it to the end of this posting as I found it in our
> PBBS archives.
>
>
> And now, this is the original posting by KE4ZV to which I referred in my
> initial post.
>
> +++
> Date: Thu, 12 Mar 1992 20:35:17 GMT
> From: psinntp!sunic!news.funet.fi!tampella!funic!fuug!krk!oh2lak@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: Looking for new Software - PK88
> To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu
> Date: 13 Mar 92 17:01:08 GMT
> From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@
> network.UCSD.EDU
> Subject: PACKET RADIO TALK
> To: packet-radio@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <1992Mar10.100609.2512@EE.SuArrey.Ac.UK>

> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
> >I have to give a talk to my local radio club on packet. To finish it off,
> >I would like to say a little about where packet is going. New
> >applications, high speed, LANs etc. Now in the UK we are quite a long way
> >behind the USA in terms of new applications. What I would like to know is
> >what is happening in the rest of the world besides the UK. 'State of the
> >art', stuff. DSP has just arrived here, but at L1000 ($1800) it is not going to
>
> >get very far.
>
> I doubt that you are very far behind the US in *applications*. It's hard
> to be *far* behind zero. This is the major problem facing packet in the
> US. Aside from Packetcluster DX spotting systems, and the BBS Email and
> bulletin systems, there are practically zero *applications* of packet
> radio.
>
> We have proven high speed hardware, proven networking software, and
> fair connectivity in local areas, but we don't have anything to *do*
> with packet radio. The vast majority of users have remained at 1200
> baud on simplex 2 meter channels because there isn't enough to *do*
> with packet to require them to upgrade to faster channels and better
> modulation schemes.
>
> >Questions.
> >
> >How will we get around the junk (ie articles of no interest but to the
> >sender, or telling you not to miss a contest that has already
> >finished because the message took two weeks to get to the BBS) BBS
> >mail problem ?
>
> Short expires. If that doesn't work, use shorter expires. Ideally
> precedence fields should be implemented to indicate to the systems
> how to handle the message, and when and if it should be thrown on
> the floor.
>
> >How will TCP/IP influence future systems ?
>
> Because the implementation we have is totally open, it has attracted
> a lot of interest among the code hackers. Potentially it opens the
> way for unlimited applications, but as a practical matter because of
> the monolythic way it's implemented on DOS machines, it's turning into
> a complicated way to do a BBS and ship a few files. It's actually an
> impediment to new applications at this time. It's best use now is
> as a switch node in the trunk network and as a gateway to a capable
> multitasking system with native TCP/IP (ie a Unix box). Before TCP/IP
> can have a significant impact on packet, we've got to abandon DOS
> or rewrite the code to act as a device driver accessable to *any*
> program running on the system.
>
> >Is DSP going to be affordable in the near future ? What advantages will it

> >bring in terms of speed, overcoming interference, spread spectrum ?
>
> As prices drop for DSP hardware, as most everyone expects it to do, there
> will be a proliferation of software modem designs available for the down-
> loading. That's going to obsolete the hardware multimode boxes like the
> KAM, PK232, MFJ1278, G3RUH daughter boards, PSK pacsat modems, etc.
> While it's unlikely that speeds will increase above 9600 baud using DSP
> in the near future, certainly more efficient and more noise and interference
> tolerant modem designs will be forthcoming. Because it's "only software",
> users will upgrade quickly. DSP probably won't have an impact on spread
> spectrum techniques in the near term, too much horsepower is required to
> do SS in software.
>
> >Why are some people so anti-packet (I need to get at the hecklers!), is it
> >because they don't understand it, own the spectrum it uses, or another
> >reason ?
>
> Yes. :-)
>
> There are a variety of reasons people are hostile to packet. The number
> one thing that I hear is "it's not *real* radio because it doesn't take
> any skill to use it." That comes mostly from the CW forever crowd, and
> a little bit from the paper tape RTTY crowd. The second most common
> complaint is "there's nothing to *do* with it." And the third most
> common complaint, not from the CW crowd, is "it's so slow."
>
> Packet *is* the fastest growing mode in amateur radio since the advent
> of SSB, so there is interest in it out there. But many people quickly
> become disenchanted with it because it is slow and booooorrrring. We
> have hardware to fix the slow, but we haven't yet solved the boring.
>
> >Any help would be appreciated. I already know how I think packet will
> >develop, but I would like to know others views.
>
> I've mostly dwelled on the problems of packet above. What I'd like
> to see in the future is a more fully connected network operating
> at a high enough speed and with proper networking software so that
> distributed computing can become a reality. I'd like to see multi-
> player, nulti-computer games. I'd like to see distributed databases
> so you could send a demon out into the network to run down practically
> any fact you might want to know. I'd like to see cooperative massively
> parallel systems evolve that can take a problem handed to the network
> and divide it up among many machines for rapid solution. That's where
> I would like to see packet go, but I *expect* it to fall into a 1200
> baud and C64 forever mindset that never reaches the heights it is
> capable of scaling. I guess I'll be happy if we can just reliably
> deliver the mail to a mobile user outside his home LAN.
>
> Gary KE4ZV
>

> +++
> End of gary's original article.
>
> 73 - doug
>
> --
> Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
> DRenze@aol.com ** drenze@chop.isca.uiowa.edu

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < Genius may have its limitations, but >
Motorola LMPS- Analog Data < stupidity is not thus handicapped. >
< - Elbert Hubbard >
The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

1879. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 15:13:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun9.151318.15278@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48772

In article <2t4p5n$jh9@news.icaen.uiowa.edu> drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu (Douglas J Renze) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>Yes, NOS is a remarkable piece of code for us to play with. It's not what
>>we ultimately need, but it's what we've got, and it's useful as is. The
>>trick is to get the user community out of the TNC and glass TTY mindset
>>and into the possibilities for open computing that a packet network can
>>offer. That requires applications beyond keyboard chatting and BBSs.
>
>So let's start bouncing some more applications around here. The tech-
>nology we're working with may not be the absolute latest, but even on
>the Internet it's only been the last two or three years IMO that it's
>really started to take off application-wise--namely with the advent of
>such things as Archie, Gopher, WAIS.

Those are good applications, but they are bandwidth hogs. That's why
I push the idea of intelligent agents. One application of the net is
to use it as an extended database, so search agents are an important
first application. The net can also be a distributed computing resource.
Agents take advantage of this in a limited way, but many other applications
can also make use of the ability to farm out compute chores to available
systems. This can start with dedicated "compute" servers, but eventually
we want to be able to tap into any idle cycles of any system on the net.

An example of a dedicated compute server we might want to build is a
machine that can return orbit data given a satellite name and range
of times over which pointing data is required. Right now, everyone
has to run a orbital prediction program on their own machine, but
it would be useful to be able to farm this chore out to machines
with greater number crunching horsepower and allow your user machine
to devote it's cycles to other tasks.

Another example of a distributed computing environment is a foxhunting
varient of APRS where each machine in the network calculates parts of
the target solution and forwards it to the other machines so that a
complete solution can be rapidly found.

>>You might want to check out _Threaded Interpretive Languages_ by
>>R.G. Loeliger for an idea of how compact and efficient a small
>>interpreter can be. C and yacc are useful tools, but I think that's
>>the wrong approach to developing agents for small distributed systems.
>>You need a core of about 500 bytes of assembler, and the rest done in
>>the threaded language itself with appropriate hooks to OS calls. The
>>whole thing should be in a protective wrapper that accepts foreign

>>requests to present to the interpreter and which sets permissions
>>so errant programs can't cause mischief.
>
>Hrm. I'll take a look around for it. I'll probably still write it in
>C--I'm not all that familiar with assembler and I am with C, but I'll
>definitely look for the book. BTW, you wouldn't happen to have the ISBN
>number, etc. for it? It'll make it a lot easier for me to find. :-)

Sure ISBN 0-07-038360-X. There are likely better ways than this
available now, but the idea of compact interpreters is valid.
Forth is particularly attractive as an agent language because
complex programs can be expressed in only a few words over the
network. Our network has limited bandwidth, and is chaotic in
structure, so self-navigation and low bandwidth consumption
are primary attributes of good network applications.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1880. PAKET 5.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 17:11:40 UTC
From: wb7cky@vnet.ibm.com
Message-ID: <Cr53rG.3K95@austin.ibm.com>
Source record: 48771

Several of us here in Tucson have stopped using PAKET 5.1 because it seems to have a difficult time coexisting with BBS's that forward messages in a compressed format. PAKET will switch from user 1 to 2 to 3 and to 4 while in MONITOR mode. I was surprised that all of that non-ASCII data would have an affect on the program but it apparently does. Everything is great until the BBS's start their forwarding and then all heck breaks loose. I can be watching the monitored data in the first window and then suddenly nothing is happening except that I can see the counter for one of the other windows start stepping up indicating that window has nn bytes of unread data. Has anyone else experienced this?

1881. Re: Reed-Solomon S/W

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 19:11:43 UTC
From: paulf@abercrombie.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <paulf.771189103@abercrombie.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 48773

robbomas@aol.com (RobboMas) writes:

>2. The should also be somewhat (?) easy to decode since thay have a
>cyclic structure. One approach would be to divide the received
>codeword by the generator polynomial to obtain a syndrome polynomial
>in much the same way as is done for CRC detection. Then, instead of
>the complex algorithims usually associated with find the error
>locations, one could (?) use a table look-up to find the error
>positions.

Unless errors are very frequent, error polynomial solution time isn't really that important. What *really* matters is the speed of the encoder / decoder, and long polynomial shift registers tend to be pretty slow when done in software. In any event, unless you're using relatively short (less than 8 bit) codewords or not a lot of redundancy, the tables get large quickly. Also, the one and two word error equations aren't that bad, really, assuming your up on Galois vector extension fields (and have a nice math package like Maple).

>3. One drawback is that in order to get a high code rate (less
>overhead) one needs to use more bits/symbol which results in a long
>code words.

That's only bad if you're using table solutions, or if long blocks won't fit in between fades (on HF) or in a burst (for meteor burst systems).

>Anyway, I just thought I'd toss this idea up. Maybe someone knows of
>existing software that could be used in simulations or in
>over-the-air testing.

Well, have a look at ecc1.2.1, which is available from any Free Software Foundation site. It implements the (255,249,7) Reed - Solomon code (three byte errors corrected in a block of 255 bytes). The encoder and decoder are implemented as shift registers, and the error correcter is an implementation of the Peterson algorithm.

Oh, um, yeah, I'm the author.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "The National Anthem has become The Whine."
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | -- Charles Sykes, _A Nation of Victims_

1882. C50 DSK Bug Report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 21:47:35 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cr5GJC.7tu@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 48779
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,comp.dsp

After days of a few of us new owners struggling to get our C50 DSK's going, we decided to call TI. The tools worked OK, the Loader alone did not.

It seems that that EXE was compiled under OS/2 and will not run under "plain" ms-dos.

Jason Chyan advises that a new EXE will be on the TI BBS in a "few weeks".

Oh well.....

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1883. Re: 9600 baud observations...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 22:19:29 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cr5I0I.E29@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48776

: Jeffrey Austen (jra1854@tntech.edu) wrote:
: : In Article <79731@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>, ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG wrote:
: : >I'd like some comment on the TAPR and (apparently) MFJ firmware KISS modes.
: : >With both, I've observed that after some time (5-10 minutes, maybe) the TNC
: : >seems to reset, losing current timing parameters like TXDELAY, SLOTTIME,
: : >etc.

: : I have a MFJ 1270B and cured this problem by getting a new TNC2 EPROM from TAPR.

One of the things discovered locally about that problem is that it appears
to be related to transmitter activity. One of the locals temporarily
solved the problem by programming a beacon to go off a little more often
than the reset interval. Not that we really like beacons...

73
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1884. Re: Packet with a Psion 3a ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 22:24:58 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun9.222458.10189@combdyn.com>
Source record: 48782

In article <1994Jun8.173216.1@ugun2a> pfund@uni2a.unige.ch writes:
>Hi hams out there,
>
>Could someone tell me if they make packet with their Psion organizers ???
>I know that it's possible to hook them up to a TNC, but it's still a TNC and
>that makes them quite big.... is there another solution like a Baycom modem
>or something of the like ????
>
On a similar thread, I'm looking to purchase a(nother) PDA...and I'm interested
in finding one that will drive a TNC. Suitable for doing some packeting when
I'm travelling....or during an emergency.

I already run packet with an HT and a battery powered TNC....(I'm using the
--
WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ

Praxis BBS - 529 1610 | CYSNET BBS - 526 4304 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 526 6957
---
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

1885. Re: Help with JNOS for Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-09 22:32:42 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cr5IMI.EM1@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48775

NJBIRDMAN (njbirdman@aol.com) wrote:
: Benn trying to get JNOS (j109lxa3) working. When I compile,
: everything goes fine until it gets near the end, then I get
: "curses.c XXX (linux.a(curses.o)) Undefined symbol _getattrs
: referenced from text segment"

Suggest you get the latest version (j109lxA4) off of ucsd.edu. I had the
same troubles with A3 and all are gone from the A4 release.

: Thanks in advance..

You Betcha!

: John N4JS (jsielke@wx2l.uscc.com)

73, Bob
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

1886. Re: Baycom AX25 and OS/2??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-10 03:36:42 UTC
From: medin@nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Jun10.033642.2621@nosc.mil>
Source record: 48777

In article <2t728m$7cc@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (David Toste) writes:
>
>Has anyone had any luck in getting the baycom modem to work in OS/2???
>Or is there away to compile the AX25 verson for OS/2??

I have been singularly unsucessful & finally gave up. Found ax25 doesnt work on a ps2 also. If you get any sucess let us know.
73, ted
n6trf

1887. package radio amateurs in Germany

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-10 09:24:25 UTC
From: bt4735@btrtx3.uni-bayreuth.de
Message-ID: <2t9bg9$dji@btr0x1.hrz.uni-bayreuth.de>
Source record: 48780

To improve the partnership between Plouay (France) and Kueps (Germany)

I am searching for radio amateurs in Germany, who have the opportunity

to contact with f1blo@f6kbo.fbre.fra.eu

thanks.

questions to t4a30@btmpx1.mat.uni-bayreuth.de

1888. RE: GRINOS AND ETHERNET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-10 10:20:56 UTC
From: kbonne@nx.rtt.rtt.BE
Message-ID: <"940610.12:19:56*.G=KRISTOFF.S=BONNE.OU=PIRESSYS.O=BELGACOM.PRMD=RTTIPC.ADMD=RTT.C=BE."@MHS>
Source record: 48783

Greetings, Albert.

KB: Kristoff Bonne (kristoff.bonne@piressys.belgacom.rttipc.rtt.be)
AW: Albert S. Woodhull (awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu)

KB>> I've put NOS on a PC at my qrl to do some tests on the LAN.
...
KB>> When I send/receive 'a lot' of data ('a lot' being some hundred bytes), the
KB>> session hangs. (the rest of NOS still works OK?)

AW> I suspect the problem may be that NOS does dynamic memory allocation and
AW> just can't do it fast enough to handle a large amount of data coming in fast,
AW> i.e., at ethernet speeds. Try using the "mem stat" command after this happens.

You were right that the problem was actually a memory problem.

Increasing the 'mem ibufsize' to 1024 resolved the problem.

Thank you for your help.

BTW: Did you receive my message from UseNet (if yes, which one?) or from the 'ham-digital'
mailing-list at ucsd.edu?

73 et mny grts de kristoff (on1arf).

Kristoff Bonne, BelgaCom PI/IF3 TeLaNet (WAN planning and management)
internet: kristoff.bonne@piressys.belgacom.rttipc.rtt.be
X400: (C=be,A=rtt,P=rttipc,O=belgacom,OU=piressys,S=Bonne,G=Kristoff)
HAM: on1arf@on1ced.wvn.bel.eu & on1arf@on1arf.ampr.org (44.144.9.11)

1889. Shareware IBM PC RTTY/FAX Reception FAQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-10 11:36:04 UTC
From: moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu
Message-ID: <2t9j74$ghn@bronze.lcs.mit.edu>
Source record: 48770
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

Shareware RTTY/FAX Decoding Programs for the IBM PC

Frequently Asked Questions

by Dave Moisan, N1KGH

Last Revised--28 November 1993

Many people have gotten interested in receiving RTTY and FAX transmissions with their PC's. Shareware, combined with cheap, easy-to-build hardware, has put RTTY and FAX reception in reach of anyone with a good digital portable such as the Radio Shack DX440 or Sony 2010.

Two programs have become very popular: Hamcom 2.2, a RTTY terminal program, and JVFAX 6.0, a full-featured FAX/SSTV receive program. The two programs both use an identical basic interface, so one can get started in FAX and RTTY for almost nothing. Another program, PKTMON, lets you monitor HF and VHF packet off the air, using the same hardware.

This FAQ list is divided into five sections:

Introduction
Using HamComm
Using JVFAX
Using PKTMON
General Problems

Appendix--HamComm Interface Schematic and Parts List

INTRODUCTION

** Where do I get the software?

HamComm and JVFAX are available from a number of sources on the Internet, including the Simtel mirrors (such as wuarchive.wustl.edu) and nic.funet.fi (/pub/ham/misc); look for HAMCOM22.ZIP and JVFAX60.ZIP. PKTMON 1.2 is available from nic.funet.fi.

Note that HamComm 2.2--unlike earlier versions--is no longer freeware; registration is $20. It's still a bargain.

** What are the basic system requirements?

HamComm: Fast (8 MHz) XT or better, 320K free RAM, hard disk not required.

JVFAX: 286 or better, at least 1M RAM; a hard disk is
strongly recommended. Note that JVFAX has its
own extended memory driver, which might conflict
with QEMM and other memory drivers. (Version
6.0 *does* work with HIMEM.SYS, however.)

Pktmon: 286 or better.

** What are the basic receiver requirements?

I've successfully received RTTY, fax and Packet with my
Radio Shack DX400 digital portable, and have had less
luck with CW. Receivers like that will work, but table
top radios (Kenwood, Icom and Yaesu) and ham transceivers
are much more suited for this application.

** Where can I find plans for the basic interface?

The plans are included in the documentation for both Hamcom and
JVFAX. JVFAX has schematics for both the basic interface, and
a more sophisticated interface that also receives GOES/APT
satellite pictures.

A complete schematic and parts list is included at the end
of this FAQ list.

** I don't want to build it. Can I buy a interface?

Yes. William Nolle is selling his version of the interface,
called FAXCAP, and it includes all software discussed here.
Contact him at:

William Nolle
122 Phillips Rd
Hazel Green, AL 35750

(Disclaimer: I am not affliated with William, nor am I even
a customer, but merely a friend and fellow enthusiast.)

Also, Dieter Dippel is selling an interface (with surface-
mount components) which includes JVFAX and HamComm. Contact:

Dieter DIPPEL, DF4RD
Fenitzerstr. 33
D-90489 Nuernberg
Germany

Phone: (049) 911 / 55 92 96 between
18:00 and 20:00 german local time or at weekends.
(1700-1900 UTC)

Email: UNRZ45@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de

** How does the interface work?

This is a zero-crossing detection circuit, made up of a 741
connected in an open-loop configuration. For every zero-
crossing (twice a cycle), an interrupt is generated.
HamComm measures the time between successive interrupts using
the PC timer chip.

** How do I connect it to my radio?

Simply run an audio cable from the interface box to the earphone/
headset output, record output, or data output of your radio. The
Sangean 803A has a record output, and the DX440 can be modified for
same. Note that the interface needs 100 mV of audio to work,
but most rigs can easily supply this.

** Can you transmit with the interface?

Depends on the software, and how you construct the interface.
Hamcomm will send through the speaker or TxD line of the serial
port; JVFAX sends through the speaker (and the TxD line starting
with version 6.0.) Pktmon doesn't transmit at all. See the
appendix for details.

USING HAMCOMM

** How do I set up HamComm?

There's a sample configuration file in the HamComm archive, HC.CFG
which explains the numerous parameters required for the program
to run. Here are the ones you should set:

select port com<n> (Select default com port, <n=1 to 4>)

Note: COM1 and COM2 are already defined. If you need to
use COM3 or COM4, here are the "define port" statements
to use:

define port com3 iobase 0x3e8 irq 4
define port com4 iobase 0x2e8 irq 3

You don't need to do this for COM1 or COM2 unless you have
an unusal setup.

If you want HamComm to keep time in UTC, include these two lines:

set timezone UTC
set timediff 7200

The timediff parameter is the time difference between UTC and
your local time (UTC minus local), in seconds. In the
example above, timediff is set to account for U.S. Eastern Standard
Time (-4 UTC).

There are many other configuration options, all explained in
HC.CFG.

** Where can I find RTTY on HF and what does it sound like?

The ham bands are the best place to find decodable RTTY. I tune into CFH, Halifax, Nova Scotia on 4271, 6496.5 and 10536 KHz. RTTY is usually sent on the half-hour. RTTY has a "deedle-deedle" sound that you're probably familiar with if you've ever randomly tuned the shortwave bands.

If you want to know what an RTTY signal sounds like, go to the RTTY screen (F3) and try control-T (transmit on/off). Type in some text and hit ENTER. You will hear a signal from the PC speaker according to the currently selected speed, shift and center frequency.

** How do I tune RTTY?

First, hit F9 for the tuning screen and, using the arrow keys, set the center frequency to 1200 Hz. For example, if you're trying to decode the ARRL bulletins on 3625 KHz, the tuning screen should look like this:

Signal Frequency: 01### Hz

0 . . . .500 . . . .1000 . . . .1500 . . . .2000 . . . .2500 Hz
Space -> | | <- Mark
|

Center Frequency: 01200 Hz

Using the arrow keys, move the lower tuning bar between the two upper tuning bars. You may need to vary your BFO, RIT or clarifier so that the upper bars are centered on the display.

The difference between the two frequencies, or "distance" between the two upper bars is the *shift* of the RTTY signal. Hit Alt-K and select the appropriate shift--in this example, 170 Hz.

You'll know when the signal's tuned properly, because a train of square waves will appear at the bottom of the screen.

Next, hit Alt-S and select the *speed*; Ham RTTY is usually 45 baud. Outside of the ham bands, 50 and 75 bauds are most common

In HamComm 2.2, you can use the Bitlength Histogram screen to measure the speed. Hit F6--the baud rate will be indicated on the upper bit display. You won't get an accurate count on very noisy signals, however.

Note: If you're mathematically adept, you can figure out the speed yourself. Hit F8 to select the Scope and freeze the display by hitting Return. Measure the time interval of the _shortest_ peak, and calculate Baud rate = 1/t*10**-3, where t is in milliseconds.

Now, hit F3 (for Baudot), and readable text should scroll forth on
the screen. If it doesn't, hit the Tab key to toggle between
Normal and Inverted keying. If text is still unreadable, hit Alt-S
and adjust the speed.

** How do I log RTTY to a file?

Hit Ctrl-F; select the directory or file you want to save to and
hit Return. To stop logging, hit Ctrl-F again.

Here's some RTTY recorded off the air on 4271 Khz (at 0230 UTC):

avalon peninsula
east coast the bonavista peninsula only.
freezing rain warning continued for the bonavista peninsula only.
tonight..overcast. intermittent drizzle or freezing drizzle.
periods of freezing rainpm yrkwivonavista peninsula ending
overnight. winds becoming strong northerly. low zero.
friday..cloudy. patchy freezing g7+)-01vtov

** Whenever HamComm is receiving a string of numbers (like
from CFH or other weather stations), it comes in garbled.

First, turn off the Auto Unshift feature by hitting Ctrl-L;
the "L" annunciator on the bottom right of the screen should turn
off.

HamComm 2.2 has a weather broadcast mode that will automatically
decode weather synop broadcasts--the string of numbers you may
have seen. Here's a sample, again from CFH:

17:45:50 UTC end/tcf
17:45:52 UTC xxxxx 142346z
17:45:55 UTC snvd17 cwhx 142300
17:45:57 UTC bbxx [SHIP]
17:45:58 UTC 44139 [ship id]
17:45:59 UTC 14231 [day:14 UTC:2300] [Wind speed obtained from
anemometer (m/s)]
17:46:00 UTC 99443 [latitude:44.3]
17:46:00 UTC 70573 [longitude:57.3] [Latitude south, longitude west]
17:46:01 UTC 46/// [automatic] [cloud height:no data] [visibility:no data]
17:46:02 UTC /2809 [cloud cover:no data] [wind dir:280 deg, speed:9]
17:46:02 UTC 10092 [air temp:+9.2]
17:46:03 UTC 40075 [pressure at sea level:1007.5hPa]
17:46:05 UTC 57014 [pressure:decreasing] [change in 3h:1.4hPa]
17:46:05 UTC 22200 [ship direction: stationary, speed: 0 knots]
17:46:05 UTC 00082 [sea-surface temp: +8.2]
17:46:06 UTC 10805 [wave period:08 seconds, height:2.25-2.75m]
17:46:07 UTC 70023 333 [section 3]
17:46:08 UTC 91211
--- log closed Sun Nov 14 1993 18:02:36 UTC ---

(In the above example, note that the latitude is reversed
between north and south; this is a known bug.)

Hit Alt-T Y to decode SYNOP reports. Alt-T I decodes SHIP
format reports. HamComm will automatically recognize incoming reports
(prefixed with "aaxx", "bbxx" or "zczc" headers), but the Alt-T
commands are useful when you want to decode in the middle of a report
without waiting for the next one.

** I found RTTY, but Hamcom can't decode it.

A sad fact of life in the shortwave bands is that at least 3/4's
of all RTTY is encrypted, and alas, much of the unencrypted
traffic is not sent in plain Baudot. There still are many
decodable signals, but you'll need good references to find them.

** How do I decode CW?

Decoding CW is similar to decoding RTTY, except that there's only
one frequency to be concerned with. While you hear the CW,
go to the decoding screen, as below:

Signal Frequency: 01200 Hz

0 . . . .500 . . . .1000 . . . .1500 . . . .2000 . . . .2500 Hz
|
|

Center Frequency: 01200 Hz

Just move the arrows so that the lower line is lined up with the
upper and hit F2.

Here's a sample of CW copied off the air, on 4281 Khz

vvv vvv vvv cqde vcs vcs vys qsx 4 6 and 8 mhz chnl 3/4/7/8 vvv
vvv vxv cq de vcs vcs vcs qsx 4 6 and 8 mhz chnl 3/4/7/8 vvv vvv
vvv cq de vcs vcs vcs qsx 4 6 and 8 mh7 chnl 3/4/7/-.--.. vvv
vvv vvv cq de vcs vc5 vcs qsx ......- 6 und 8 mhz chnl 3/4/7/8

Note that HamComm subsitutes dot-dash marks for any character it
can't decode.

** I'm hearing CW, but Hamcom just garbles it.

There are two different problems encountered with CW decoding in
HamComm. Here's what Django, DL5YEC, author of HamComm has to say:

Problem 1: Tone detection

For many people it is obvious that an RTTY signal has two states,
usually called mark/space or high/low tone. ANY data
transmission requires at least two states for 1 bit at a time and
CW is no exception. So what are the two states for CW? They
are the tone and ... NOISE ! You may be surprised to hear that
a certain amount of noise is REQUIRED to detect that the tone
has ended.

HamComm has an indicator for the tone detector output. At the bottom of the RX window, just to the right of the WPM display, is a small white dot that jumps up and down: up = tone detected, down = no tone (noise) detected. Listen to the signal and watch the jumping dot. It should follow the signal precisely and not jump around nervously or stick to one position.

The input signal is compared to the currently selected mark/space tones. To be regarded a valid tone the signal has to stay in that range for a certain amount of time. So the behaviour of the detector mainly depends on the currently selected SHIFT.

The tone detector output as displayed by the dot is the input to the character decoder.

Problem 2: Character decoding

In theory a dash is three times as long as a dot, the gaps within a character are dot-sized and the gaps between characters are dash-sized. In reality there are short and long tones and gaps of variable size because CW is usually 'hand-made.' The speed and length ratios also change during a transmission if the operator gets tired.

HamComm keeps a floating average of the tone duration to adjust to speed changes. Overall decoding quality mainly depends on the tone detector.

As an aside, I should mention that the bouncing-dot display also works great for RTTY; just tune the receiver until the dots bounce equally between top and bottom.

** Are there any reported bugs in HamComm?

As noted earlier, HamComm 2.2 has a bug in the WX decoder where the position reports are reversed from north to south in quadrants 5 and 7.

The "send text file" function transmits some text twice when in WORD mode.

USING JVFAX

** How do I set up JVFAX?

Select "Configuration" from the menu, and you should see a Config screen. Options are set using the arrow keys to select, and the space bar, - or + to set each option. Here are the options you need to set:

Demodulator: Set to "8 bits" and "Comparator". Specify the address and IRQ according to the following table:

For: Specify IRQ: and Address:
---- --- -------
COM1 4 03F8

COM2 3 02F8
COM3 4 03E8
COM4 3 02E8

Graphics and SSTV-Graph: Set this as appropriate for your system.
Most users can specify "VGA (640x480)". If you've Super VGA, see
the next paragraph, otherwise skip ahead to "Printers".

Configuring Super VGA: You'll have to choose between 16-color SVGA
and 256-color SVGA; the latter is required if you intend to view
false-color weather pix and for resolutions higher than 800x600.

Under the menu "Customising SVGA Parameters", complete the following
items. I'll use my elderly Trident card, set to 640x400x256,
as an example.

Chipset (256-color only): Select the name of the chipset in your
SVGA card (usually in your SVGA card manual).

AH/AL: Enter the register value for the video mode you want--this
can be found, again, in your SVGA card manual. In my case, I want
640x400x256 which is mode 5Ch, entered into AL.

BH/BL: Some SVGA cards, particularly VESA-standard cards, require
this register pair as well. My card doesn't use them.

Dots Per Line:
Number Of Lines: Self-explanatory. For my Trident, I enter 640 and 400
for the values.

Aspect Ratio: This is normally set to 10000 for standard (3:4 aspect
ratio) screens such as 640x480, 800x600, etc. It is calculated with
the following formula: (Lines/(Dots * .75))*10000. My Trident is
slightly nonstandard, so my aspect ratio is:

(400/(640*.75))*10000 = 8333

The JVFAX documentation lists settings for many popular cards.

Printer: Again, set this as appropriate for your system. Most
popular dot matrix printers and the HP Laserjet are supported.
(As an example, for my Panasonic 1124, I selected "Epson 24-pin".)

Enable scrolling: This determines whether faxes will scroll
off the screen when being received. Set this to "Yes".

Default Picture Directory: Enter the disk and directory where
faxes will be stored, e.g. "C:\WEFAX".

Store Pictures in GIF 89a: JVFAX uses the GIF 89a standard to store
special information on each fax, such as mode, LPM and IOC. Unless
you're using other GIF software that can't handle this standard,
leave this enabled ("Yes").

Miscellaneous Settings: Hit Esc to enter yet another configuration menu. There are just a few settings you need to make:

Quicksave: This feature lets you save the last picture sent; it works by continuously capturing faxes to a .GIF file, which may become *very* large. Unless you have lots of hard disk space, set this "off".

Initial RX Mode: Set to "1--Wefax 576"; this is the mode that almost all weather faxes are sent in.

Disable XMS use: Set to "No". Normally, if HIMEM.SYS is loaded by DOS, JVFAX will use it to manage memory. With some DOS/BIOS/hardware combinations, this may cause problems (blank pictures, lock-ups, etc.) so you may need to disable XMS (set parameter "Yes"). This will degrade JVFAX's performance so leave this alone unless you are actually having problems.

Hit Ctrl-Enter to leave this menu. Hit Ctrl-Enter again, and you're done!

** Where do I find fax and what does it sound like?

A Fax signal will have a "scratchy wheel" sound when sending a picture, and a carrier tone when idle. It can be found easily in the maritime bands. Unlike RTTY, there are few variations, and no transmissions are encrypted that I know of.

Two stations I hear regularly on the US East Coast are NAM, Norfolk, VA on 3356, 8080 (irregular) and 10865 KHz, and CFH, Halifax, NS on 4271, 6496.5 and 10536. CFH sends faxes on the hour, generally. I've found press fax on 9242, from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

** What modes are faxes usually sent in?

Weather faxes are usually sent with an IOC (Index of Correlation--the ratio of width to height) of 576, and an LPM (Lines Per Minute) of 120. Press faxes, the few I have found, use an IOC of 288 and an LPM of 60.

** OK, I'm hearing it. How do I tune in?

Using NAM, 10865 KHz as an example, follow these steps:

1) From the JVFAX main menu, hit F (Fax), and you'll be shown a blank screen with a tuning indicator and a menu box on the bottom of the screen.

2) Select the mode by hitting 1 ("Wefax 576").

3) Set the deviation to 400 by hitting the D key till it comes up.

4) Using your BFO, RIT or clarifier, tune the signal (in lower sideband) until you see a peak on the tuning indicator. Tune this peak towards the W (white) end of the scale (This will normally be 1.9 Khz below the center frequency, in this case 10863.1 Khz.) The indicator should look like this:

```
! <- Signal
! peak
! should
. . . .. .. .. . . ##! be here
----------------------------------------
B W
```

5) Hit A (APT); it should read "Running" and you should start to see a fax appear on the screen! To stop recieving, hit A again.

NOTE: If you have selectable filters on your receiver, set them to "wide" or "FAX" and set the RF gain as high as possible without overloading.

** I don't get a fax, or I get something garbled.

Check the mode; most fax transmissions use "Wefax 576", mode 1 in the program. The LPM should be 120. Check your connections to the interface. If that's in order, you may have an RFI or interrupt problem (see questions in "General Problems").

** I get a fax, but it comes out slanted.

Hit / and a line will appear; use the arrow keys to tilt and move the line so that it's lined up with a line on the fax (such as a border or a chart line). Hit Return, and the fax should now come in straight. Note that this is a permanent adjustment, and you shouldn't need to fix this ever again, no matter what faxes you subsequently receive.

** I get a fax, but it's not aligned with the edge of the screen.

Hit R (Rotate) and move a line with the arrow keys to the left edge of the fax (there'll be a black bar where the fax is supposed to start.) Hit Return and the fax should now be properly aligned.

** My fax is negative!

You're receiving the fax on the wrong sideband; try the other sideband. Most faxes are sent in LSB. A few press stations transmit negative pictures (JVFAX can be set to fix this; see the docs.)

** My fax is too dark.

** My fax is too light.

Your receiver is mistuned. If the fax is too dark, tune towards the white end of the tuning scale (peak moves towards W). If the fax is too light (washed out), tune towards the black end of the tuning scale (peak moves towards B).

Also, make sure the deviation is set correctly--at 400 for most faxes. This is especially important for receiving the GOES satellite images that NAM and other stations send.

** I started receiving a fax, but JVFAX stopped it (APT "waiting").

When reception is noisy or weak, JVFAX often interprets a noise burst to mean "end of picture". Hit A again to restart receiving. If this happens more than once, you probably won't get a very good fax anyway.

** How do I save a fax to disk?

While you're not receiving a fax (APT "waiting"), the S key will toggle the save-file option on and off. Faxes will be saved in .GIF format to the disk and subdirectory you specified in the configuration screen.

** I enabled Save to File, but when I hit A to start a fax, the Save feature turned off.

Go to the configuration screen (C from main menu) and check the save file specification. JVFAX won't save to a file if there's a typo (like "C:\\JVFAX") but it won't notify you of the error either.

** How do I print a fax?

Two ways:

1) While you're in the fax receive mode and not receiving a fax (APT "waiting"), P will enable your printer; it's a toggle, so hit P again to disable printing.

NOTE: You cannot have both Save to File and Print options enabled at once. Also, once the fax is printing, the Rotate command will not work on the printout.

2) Hit H (Show and Send Pictures). Select the fax you want to print. When it appears on the screen, hit P. JVFAX will ask how much width it will print in (0-100%); hit Return for the default (100%).

** The GIFs I save are too big! How do I shrink them?

It's not uncommon for weather faxes to be very large, especially if you regularly pick up 16-shade GOES images over NAM (a recent GOES fax from them "weighed in" at 870k!)

There are several methods you can use to shrink the size of your GIFs:

1) You can crop them. From the main menu select H (Show and Send Pictures); from the directory listing, select the file you want to crop. The fax will show up on the screen--select the Z (Zoom) option. Use the arrow keys to move the zoom box (which is about the size of a regular 640x480 VGA screen), and the X, Y, + and - keys to resize it. Hit Return and the cropped image will fill the screen. Hit S to save it (under a different name.)

2) You can reduce the resolution on faxes to be received. Most faxes (of the Wefax 576 variety) have a resolution of 1810x 1000, which makes for beautiful printouts, but is overkill if you're just using a GIF viewer.

To fix this, go into the Mode Editor (M from the main menu) and select the mode you normally use (e.g. Wefax 576). Step through the options with the arrow keys and select Resolution. For Wefax 576, it'll normally be 1810. Enter a smaller value (800 is OK) and hit Return.

If you're only interested in charts and not satellite images, select the Grays option and set the number of shades to 2 (B&W only--no gray scale). Your GIFs should be much smaller, though at a significant loss of resolution. (That being said, I once saved some GOES images from NAM for a friend of mine in 800x600x4 and they still looked good.)

** I get an all-white/all-black signal, no matter what signal is coming in on the receiver.

** I get horizontal white/black bands on my pictures.

** I get a white peak on the tuning indicator that doesn't move.

Either your audio cable to the interface is broken, or you have an interrupt conflict between serial ports. If it's the latter you may need to move the interface to another port.
(See "General Problems" for more on troubleshooting this.)

USING PKTMON

Unlike HamComm and JVFAX, Pktmon has few options and is simpler in scope. Using the same interface, Pktmon will decode HF and VHF packet. Pktmon can log to a file, and will optionally keep track of packets, assembling them into separate files for you. Note that the program is receive-only.

While it will never approach, let alone replace, Baycom or a TNC, I've been delighted with its very ingenious attempt at implementing AX.25 in software, and have found it a surprisingly fair performer. It even comes with source code (Turbo Pascal) for implementing your own projects with the interface!

There isn't much to running Pktmon, so here's a quick rundown through the prompts.

"COM 1 or 2?" Self-explanatory.
Pktmon doesn't support COM3 or COM4.

"Packet type?" Enter 1 for HF packet or 2 or 3 for VHF packet.
I've never noticed a difference between the latter
two options in use.

"Log bad packets?" If you answer Y, packets with CRC errors will
printed, otherwise, not. I usually choose to
log them.

"File to log all packets"

Self-explanatory. If you don't specify a file,
packets will go on the screen.

"File to log sorted packets"

Enter a filename, _no extension_. Pktmon will
sort packets to the files <n:filename.#>, #=
0 to 9. It also creates a file <n:filename.OTH>
for uncategorized packets such as beacons.

That's it. Pktmon will start decoding packets until you hit Return.
There's a tuning indicator on the top of the screen that indicates
activity. Here are some sample unsorted packets copied off the air
on 14099 Khz around 2300:

Started Logging on 1993-04-16 at 18:00:11
[...]
18:03:00 => CQ -0 WA2GGI-0 Ctrl:03 [UnAck Info] Pid:F0
Data: #0D
18:03:11 => K4YPE -0 WA2GGI-0R Ctrl:73
18:03:13 => K4YPE -0R WA2GGI-0 Ctrl:00 [Data, seq 0] Pid:F0
Data: **HI BOB IN BOCA RATON FL.BUSY NOW PLEASE LEAVE MESSAGE
ON MAILBOX TNX.#0D
18:03:23 => K4YPE -0R WA2GGI-0 Ctrl:04 [Data, seq 2] Pid:F0
Data: ,RM,S, or Help >#0D
18:03:35 => K4YPE -0 WA2GGI-0R Ctrl:73
18:03:38 => KB7HJM-0 WA2GGI-0 Ctrl:63
18:03:41 => KB7HJM-0 WA2GGI-0 Ctrl:00 [Data, seq 0] Pid:F0
Data: **HI BOB IN BOCA RATON FL.BUSY NOW PLEASE LEAVE MESSAGE ON
MAILBOX TNX.#0D
[...]
82 total frames received and 6 good ones + 3 CRC errors
Stopped logging on 1993-04-16 at 18:20:42

It's rather like reading the news on an RS232 service monitor,
isn't it? :) Note that control characters are depicted as "#cc".

Now, here are some sorted packets:

****** File open at 18:03:16 on 1993-04-16 for
WA2GGI-0 => K4YPE -0 traffic

**HI BOB IN BOCA RATON FL.BUSY NOW PLEASE LEAVE MESSAGE ON MAILBOX
TNX. [1 lost pkts] ,RM,S, or Help >
****** connection inactive for 5 minutes
****** File closed at 18:09:02 on 1993-04-16
****** File open at 18:13:28 on 1993-04-16
for KC4FS -0 => W1DXQ -0 traffic

Phone call Jack. Please wait...

****** connection inactive for 5 minutes

Now, the questions:

** Where do I find packet and what does it sound like?

On HF, packet can be found mainly at the lower end of 20 meters
(14090-14150 usually) and in the 30 meter band (10100-10150 Khz).
VHF packet can be found on 145.01, 145.03, 145.05, 145.07 and
145.09, among other places. It has a "braaaap..." sound quite
unlike RTTY.

** How do you tune in packets on HF?

On the upper edge of the screen, there's an "A" scale. While
hearing packets, tune VERY carefully until the scale reads 6 or
higher. Pktmon expects a tone frequency of about 1000 Hz.

** I'm logging sorted packets, but they're missing linefeeds.

You'll have to go into your favorite ASCII word processor and
have it insert linefeeds. I usually copy all the <n:filename.#>
files into a single file and fix it there.

** I'm getting lots of CRC errors.

On HF, this is, sadly, normal. Packet is just not well suited
to a ever-changing ionosphere, and it's marvelous that it works
at all. (When I copied the sample text, the ionosphere was
very quiet, an unusual occurence as I'm writing this.)

On VHF, on the other hand, CRC errors may be a result of Pktmon
being unable to keep up with transmission. 1200 baud is near
the limit for this type of interface. I've also found that with
my setup (in an apartment), I seem to be prone to multipath
and other VHF anomalies that disrupt reception, especially
of packet.

** The program locks up on me when receiving lots of packets!

If there's too much activity on the air, or the receiving tone
frequency is too high, Pktmon tends to lock up, as it can't
"follow" the signals fast enough. This has been reported by
several users on Fidonet.

According to the author, Pawel Jalocha, if Pktmon takes a long
time to terminate upon hitting Return, your machine may be

too slow.

GENERAL HARDWARE PROBLEMS

** Can I use EMM386/QEMM or other memory managers with HC, JVFAX or PKTMON?

Generally, no. HamComm, JVFAX and PKTMON are interrupt-intensive and use up most of the CPU cycles. That's the price you pay for having the demodulation and decoding done in software (rather than in a TNC). JVFAX comes with its own memory manager, anyway.

Note: While JVFAX 6.0 and HIMEM.SYS seem to work fine, if you have interrupt problems (blank pictures, streaks), try removing "DEVICE=HIMEM.SYS" and "DOS=HIGH" statements from your CONFIG.SYS before using JVFAX. I've not seen any problems with HIMEM and HamComm or Pktmon.

If you regularly use EMM drivers, Windows or Desqview, make up a minimal boot disk disabling all such programs, before running HamComm, JVFAX or PKTMON.

** I can't seem to receive freqs. higher than 100 Hz on the HamComm tuning screen.

The interface may not be receiving enough power from the serial port to operate. Modifications for a battery-powered interface are in the appendix.

** I get noise from my computer--HELP!

One of the most difficult problems in linking PC's with radios is RFI. It's beyond the scope of this FAQ list to cover every possible contingency, but here are some suggestions:

1) Keep your computer and your antenna *well* separated from each other and use good, well-shielded, coax for the lead-in.

2) The HamComm interface should be *shielded*--use a metal or foil-lined box. Use good shielded cable for both the audio and data connections.

3) Use RFI toroids (available at Radio Shack) on all cables.

4) Install 0.1 uF capacitors from the DTR and RTS lines to ground.

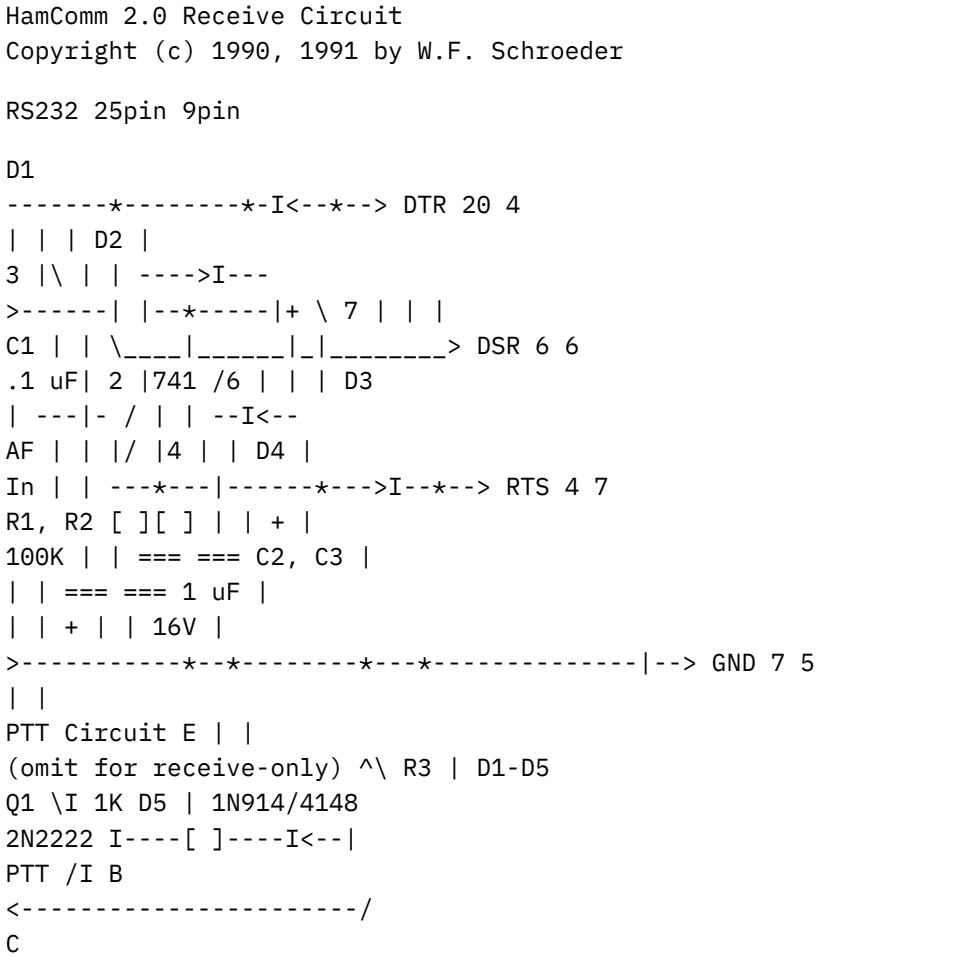
5) Install an audio isolation transformer between HamComm and the radio. (Radio Shack #273-1374).

6) Make sure the monitor, printer and their connecting cables are well shielded. Monitor noise is very common, as is printer noise.

In my case, I had to do all of those steps. My 286 PC was feeding RFI back through the earphone jack of my radio), *desensing* it (ouch!) I never got all the RFI out, but I reduced it considerably so that I only get a slight increase in background noise on a few frequencies.

APPENDIX -- THE HAMCOMM INTERFACE SCHEMATIC

Here's a schematic of the HamComm interface, reproduced with permission:



Battery Power Modification

```
+ ! + !
To Pin 7 of IC1 <--------!!---!!--------> To Pin 4 of IC1
! !
B1 (9V) B2 (9V)
```

Disconnect D1, D2, D3, D4, C2 and C3.

NOTE: HamComm sends RTTY through the COM port's TxD line, as well as the speaker. See the HamComm docs for more details.

If you're just interested in receive, omit the PTT and transmit audio circuitry.

None of the parts are critical, so raid your junkbox! Prices for equivalent Radio Shack parts are given for reference--which you can beat by judicious shopping/scrounging.

Parts List -- Main Circuit

Part	Value	Radio Shack #	Price (1994 catalog)
C1	0.1 uF	272-135	$0.69 (for 2)
C2, C3	1 uF 16 V	272-1434	$0.59 each
D1-D4	Diode, 1N914	276-1122	$1.19 (for 10)
*D5	Diode, 1N914	276-1122	
IC1	Op amp, 741	276-007	$0.79
R1, R2	100K	271-045	$0.39 (for 2)
*R3	1K	271-023	$0.39 (for 2)
*Q1	Trans. 2N2222	276-2009	$0.59

* Not needed for receive-only interface

Parts List -- Transmit Audio Filter

Part	Value	Radio Shack #
C1	.1 uF	272-135 $0.69 (for 2)
C2	.022uF	272-1066 $0.69 (for 2)
C3	.022uF	272-1066
R1	10 K var.	271-282 $0.49
R2, R3	15 K	271-036 $0.39 (for 2)

Miscellaneous:

Enclosure (RS #270-239 recommended, $2.19), PC board (RS #276-170, $2.79), audio jack (RS #274-316, $2.19 for 4), RFI toroids (RS #273-104 $7.95 for 2), DB-9 connector (RS #276-1536, $1.29), audio cable, plug to match radio.

If you buy all Radio Shack parts for the converter, it should cost $15 for the full circuit (plus transmit portion), not including the RFI toroids. Again, the circuit is not really critical--if you have any parts lying around that fit, use them!

SOME RTTY AND FAX FREQUENCIES

Here's a short list of RTTY and FAX frequencies heard around the world. It's nowhere near complete, but it'll get you started. These are mostly meteorological stations, with some press stations thrown in.

All FAX stations have a LPM and IOC of 120 and 576 unless otherwise noted. All frequencies are in KHz:

Station Frequencies Comments
------- ----------- --------

CFH, Halifax, NS Canada 4297, 6496.5, 10536, RTTY 75 baud/850 Hz
13510 FAX 120 LPM/576 IOC

NMN, Portsmouth, VA USA 3357, 10865 FAX

NPG, San Francisco, CA 6453, 9090 FAX

IMB55, Rome, Italy 8146.6 FAX

NPM, Pearl Harbor, HI 4855, 9390, 21839 FAX

KCNA, North Korea 8020, 8152, 10524, Press RTTY and FAX
10580, 11430, 11476, LPM 60/IOC 288,
11536, 13580, 14452, negative
14568, 14580, 15633

ECA7, Madrid Meteo 3650, 6918, 10250 FAX

GFA, Bracknell, U.K. 2618.5 4610, 8040, FAX
14436, 18261

Bracknell, U.K. 4488 RTTY wx
50 Baud/425Hz shift

Quickborn, FRG 4583 RTTY wx
50 baud/425Hz shift

USAF, Offutt AFB, NE 3232, 6905, 11121, FAX
19327

AXM32, Melbourne, Aus. 5100 FAX

AXM34, Melbourne, Aus. 11030 FAX

AX134, Darwin, Aus. 10555 FAX

XINHUA, China 14453 Press RTTY
50 Baud/425 Hz shift

TANJUG, Serbia 5240, 7592, 7658, Press RTTY
7806, 7996, 11604,
12212.5, 13440,
15705, 16343, 20204

MAP, Morocco 7842.4, 14760, Press RTTY
15654.9, 18220.9,
18265, 19171.1

Diarios y Noticias, 8167.5, 9242, 11451 Press FAX
Buenos Aires LPM 60/IOC 288, negative
2100-0000 UTC

W1AW, Newington CT, 3625, 7095, 14095, RTTY 45 Baud/170 Hz shift
USA 18102.5, 21095, 28095

There's now a database program of weather fax stations, WXFAX,
that contains information on 101 stations on 312 frequencies,
which may be sorted and printed in any order; it also includes
sample faxes. A demo copy can be found on nic.funet.fi, directory
pub/dx/software/msdos/misc, file WXFAX.LZH.

CLOSING COMMENTS

This FAQ list was the inspiration of myself and many others on the
Fidonet SHORTWAVE echo, who have been using and experimenting with
HamComm and JVFAX for over six months, trading ideas and hints along
the way. When more people asked me for help, there and on the
Internet, I thought of the obvious and wrote this! <g>

The following get credit for lending me a hand:

W.F. Schroeder (DL5YEC), Pawel Jalocha (SP9VRC), Reid Kelly,
John Palaima (N1NIG), William Nolle, Tom Carney (WB9RJX),
Ken McKenzie, Derek Buchler, Stephen Lee, Marius Rensen and many
others not cited here.

More questions?

If anyone has questions or comments or even flames, drop me a
line! My address(es):

Internet: moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu
n1kgh@amsat.org

Fido: 1:101/165

Snailmail: David Moisan
86 Essex #204
Salem, MA 01970

73's and Good Listening, Dave, N1KGH
--
| David Moisan, N1KGH /^_/^\ moisan@silver.lcs.mit.edu |
| 86 Essex St. Apt #204 (o ^ o) n1kgh@amsat.org |
| Salem. MA 01970-5225 | | ce393@cleveland.freenet.edu |
| |

1890. PKFAX problems - any help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-10 15:22:19 UTC
From: "F. Kevin Feeney" <fkf1@cornell.edu>
Message-ID: <2ta0fbINNhtc@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 48784

Hi,

A friend of mine has a new PK232 and the PKFAX program and is having some problems getting it to run. The 232 seems to work fine on all the other modes, it seems that this software is balky. I used to run it eons ago and recall it wasn't terribly handy at the time but I don't remember stones about it. Anyway does anybody have any good tips on getting this software to work properly? Hints, tips, or maybe a pointer to some third party software that does a better job on this?

Thanks in advance.

Kevin, WB2EMS

1891. Kantronics KPC-3 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-10 17:07:51 UTC
From: qyzyx@slacc.com
Message-ID: <028713AUIYEUUOKPHOVD@slacc.com>
Source record: 48785

I've been interested in buying a KPC-3 for a couple years. Your $85
sounds like a good price. Could you list the address to which I could
write?
73 Steve N0SJB

SLACC STACK BBS - St. Louis, Missouri
The bulletin board service of the St. Louis Area Computer Club

+1 314.367.1903

1892. Re: PAKET 5.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-10 18:43:04 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <Cr72nt.141@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 48786

wb7cky@vnet.ibm.com wrote:
: Several of us here in Tucson have stopped using PAKET 5.1 because it
: seems to have a difficult time coexisting with BBS's that forward
: messages in a compressed format. PAKET will switch from user 1 to 2
: to 3 and to 4 while in MONITOR mode. I was surprised that all of
: that non-ASCII data would have an affect on the program but it
: apparently does. Everything is great until the BBS's start their
: forwarding and then all heck breaks loose. I can be watching the
: monitored data in the first window and then suddenly nothing is
: happening except that I can see the counter for one of the other
: windows start stepping up indicating that window has nn bytes of unread
: data. Has anyone else experienced this?

I would try changing the SwitchStream parameter in the TNC and in the
paKet configuration menu. Also, if your TNC supports ChangeDouble I
would us it. Sorry if I have the TNC parameter names incorrect, I'm
just trying to recall them from memory.

What program have you switched back to?

John, WB3ESS

1893. AMIGANOS 2.9n source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-10 23:00:58 UTC
From: hardie@herald.usask.ca
Message-ID: <2tarba$qvd@tribune.usask.ca>
Source record: 48787

Does anybody out there know of an anonymous FTP site that has the V2.9n source code for John Heaton's AmigaNOS? The latest I can find is V2.9k.
Thanks.
Pete Hardie
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca
--
ve5va.qrp@usask.ca

1894. Linux jnos problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-11 03:21:23 UTC
From: chuckk@netcom.com
Message-ID: <chuckkCr7qno.ILM@netcom.com>
Source record: 48788

I've just downloaded the new Linux Jnos from ftp.uscd.edu and got a bunch of new errors during the compile. It's Linux 1.0.8. Anybody else getting errors? I've yet to look into it in more detail. Pointers and help appreciated.

Chuck

---

chuck%wa7oef@nsd.3com.com

Distribution: usa

1895. Another "What should I buy?" post

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-11 17:24:46 UTC
From: dem@skyline.dayton.oh.us
Message-ID: <2tcs0u$37g@skyline.dayton.oh.us>
Source record: 48789

With all the recent talk about getting TCP/IP on the air by making
an old 286 with NOS a router, I'm inspired to give it a shot. But I
know little about the cards referred to in recent posts that were said
to be much cheaper than full-blown TNCs.

Can anyone provide a recommendation for such a card? Hopefully one
that doesn't require an obscure NOS variant to operate. I assume
these cards are basically like TNCs, but only with KISS mode.

Any recommendations and enlightenment appreciated. Thanks.

--
David Myers dem@skyline.dayton.oh.us
Dayton, Ohio dem@meaddata.com

1896. Numerically Controlled Oscillators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 00:25:13 UTC
From: pasha@netcom.com
Message-ID: <pashaCr9D62.3ol@netcom.com>
Source record: 48690

I just acquired a bunch of numerically controlled oscillator and DDS hardware in various unknown states. Among the parts represented are the DRFS-2250, the TRW TDC1012J, a PC board called the DRFS-PCHPE, a PC board called the DRFS-DX 2070, etc. Any of this stuff sound familiar? I need technical data.

1897. Wimpy AFSK Output TS-450S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 03:01:07 UTC
From: kriss@austin.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <2tdtpj$p96@kestrel.austin.lockheed.com>
Source record: 48691

Help! I am having AFSK packet and RTTY output power problems with my Kenwood TS-450S/AT in digital modes. I have it interfaced with a PK-232MBX. The interface seems to be right, however, I cannot get anything other than a few (15 to 20) watts of SSB power. The MIC gain has little effect and I cannot overdrive the ALC. In the CW key-down, the rig puts out near 100 watts. It is just wimpy in the digital modes. Turning up the AFSK output on the PK-232 has little effect. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

73/Dick, KD5VU Austin, Texas
KD5VU @ N5LJF.#AUS.TX.USA.NA
kd5vu@kd5vu.ampr.org [44.76.1.40]
kd5vu@austin.lockheed.com

1898. Re: C50 DSK Bug Report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 04:44:20 UTC
From: robertmas@delphi.com
Message-ID: <JQ+sXpc.robertmas@delphi.com>
Source record: 48692

Does this bug cause the system to report an "Error Code 3" error message?

The supplied application programs seem to work fine but the C26 DSK programs
for doing DSP modems also had reported error messages.

1899. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 12:47:59 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <oe6sNc5w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 48694

packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:

> > p.s. Seriously though why not just use a baycom type model in a db25
> > shell? Now that is small. You could use surface mount componets and
> > probably get it into a db9 shell.
>
> But a PCMCIA TNC would be much neater...when not in use it would hide
> *inside* my laptop, whereas a DB9 shell would either stick out of the
> back all the time or I'd need to keep on plugging it in and unplugging it
> each time I moved my laptop.

The other side is that PCMCIA cards need device drivers that take up
memory.

Larry - W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

1900. info wanted: new Kantronics 9k6 modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 12:55:39 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <2tf0kb$rql@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 48693

from bnt@rhi.hi.is

Hello.
I was just hearing about the new Kantronics 9k6 packet
modem. I saw the advertisment in QST, but no price or
info. I don't want to wait some months to see some
reviews in the amateur magazines plus, the prices from
e.g. A.E.S or some other major amateur equipment supplyers.
So please if you know something about this modem, especially
price, please e-mail or reply to this article.
I think I can trust Kantronics, as I have the KAM and the
MFJ-1278 (whith the MFJ-9600 modem), but I would like to
free the MFJ from the packet only operation on my BBS.

So tnx in andvance
73 CUL de TF3BNT
Benedikt Sveinsson
from Reykjavik Iceland.

e-mail : bnt@rhi.hi.is

1901. Re: Another "What should I buy?" post

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 14:04:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun12.140436.1156@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48698

In article <2tcs0u$37g@skyline.dayton.oh.us> dem@skyline.dayton.oh.us (David Myers) writes:
> With all the recent talk about getting TCP/IP on the air by making
>an old 286 with NOS a router, I'm inspired to give it a shot. But I
>know little about the cards referred to in recent posts that were said
>to be much cheaper than full-blown TNCs.
>
> Can anyone provide a recommendation for such a card? Hopefully one
>that doesn't require an obscure NOS variant to operate. I assume
>these cards are basically like TNCs, but only with KISS mode.

You assume incorrectly. There is a card on the market that *is* a TNC, sort of analogous to an internal phone modem instead of an external modem, but that offers no advantage over an external TNC. The reason we want to use the internal cards we've been talking about is to *eliminate the troublesome TNC* completely from the packet system. Most of us no longer use *terminals* that need controlling. Instead we use full fledged computers that are capable of handling the complete protocol stack internally while avoiding the interrupt per character bottleneck that limits performance with TNC->Comm port setups. The cards we've been discussing, Gracillis PacketTwin and Ottawa PI, bypass the bottleneck by doing direct DMA to computer memory and generating a service interrupt per *frame* instead of per character. This makes speeds of 56kb+ practical on a PC. The secret is the 8530 HDLC chip and DMA controller chip on the card, both programmable by the PC. There is no microprocessor on these cards at all. All of the low level processing is done by ISRs in the PC. Both of these cards are directly supported by NOS.

The Ottawa PI card has only half duplex DMA, but that's sufficient for most purposes. The Ottawa group has a new card out, the PI-2, but I don't have any first hand experience with it yet. The PacketTwin offers duplex DMA, but costs about 2.5 times as much. (This is what I'm currently using.)

Gracillis also offers a "super" card, the PacketTen, that can be had in standalone or PC plugin form. This is a *router on a card* that runs a special version of NOS out of it's internal ROM. It can support up to 3 T1 channels and 2 lower speed channels at once using a special Motorola communications processor chip. (These cards aren't cheap, around $750.)

There is also a cruder card on the market, the DRSI PCPA. This card has an 8530, but no DMA support. You're stuck doing interrupt per character with this card, which limits it's performance. It's still better than using a traditional TNC.

For low speed packet, there's the little Baycom adapter and driver. There's really no reason to use a TNC, KISS or otherwise, anymore.

That's an obsolete technology that only acts as a bottleneck to
superior performance.

Note: Everything talked about above, aside from the Baycom unit which
basically *is* just a modem, require separate modems to operate. These
cards are just the digital interface to the high speed modems. These
high speed modems are *dumb* modems with no processing at all, aside
from perhaps some DSP applied to the signals, the entire protocol stack
remains in the PC where it belongs.

Since both the Ottawa guys and the Gracillis guys read this group, perhaps
they can post, or send you mail, about their latest offerings.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1902. Re: info wanted: new Kantronics 9k6 modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 14:09:15 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun12.140915.1245@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48699

In article <2tf0kb$rql@eldborg.rhi.hi.is> bnt@rhi.hi.is (Benedikt Sveinsson) writes:
>Hello.
>I was just hearing about the new Kantronics 9k6 packet
>modem. I saw the advertisment in QST, but no price or
>info. I don't want to wait some months to see some
>reviews in the amateur magazines plus, the prices from
>e.g. A.E.S or some other major amateur equipment supplyers.
>So please if you know something about this modem, especially
>price, please e-mail or reply to this article.
>I think I can trust Kantronics, as I have the KAM and the
>MFJ-1278 (whith the MFJ-9600 modem), but I would like to
>free the MFJ from the packet only operation on my BBS.

The Kantronics 9600 baud modem is a G3RUH copy, like the MFJ
and the PacComm. The only difference is in form factor of the
card to fit the different TNCs. Street price is in the range
of $87-$109 at most shows. Aside from kludging the packaging,
your MFJ 9600 baud modem will work in the KAM.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1903. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 14:53:44 UTC
From: jcw@kd4dts.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun12.145344.12127@kd4dts.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48695

This would be prohibitively expensive. Most TNC designs are based around
a Z80 family member. The Z80 (last time I checked) is not available in a
1 or 2 millimeter package, along with the peripherial components a Z80 design
uses (Z80-SIO, CTC). Memory would not be a problem, and a number of people
(including Zilog), make the PCMCIA interface chip (Zilog is proud of thiers,
because it's supposed to be very inexpensive). PCMCIA cards still base out
around $200. Packaging is not cheap (plastics cost money), plus someone
would have to write a socket driver for the card on the PC side (even when
you use NOS, you can't just "go use" a PCMCIA device). Look at what Paccomm
still gets there for thier super small TNC, well over $200. Of course, it
does include a battery, but even so, it takes up a lot of space. I'm willing
to bet that right now, it would take a minimum of a type III PCMCIA card size
to do this project.

But it would be cool, wouldn't it?

- John
rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:

>packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:

>> > p.s. Seriously though why not just use a baycom type model in a db25
>> > shell? Now that is small. You could use surface mount componets and
>> > probably get it into a db9 shell.
>>
>> But a PCMCIA TNC would be much neater...when not in use it would hide
>> *inside* my laptop, whereas a DB9 shell would either stick out of the
>> back all the time or I'd need to keep on plugging it in and unplugging it
>> each time I moved my laptop.

>The other side is that PCMCIA cards need device drivers that take up
>memory.

>Larry - W1HJF

>--
>L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
>Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

--

John C. Wren (kd4dts) | "The UNIX operating system has a command, NICE,
jcw@kd4dts.atl.ga.us | which allows a user to voluntarily reduce the
..!emory!wa4mei!kd4dts!jcw | priority of his process, in order to be nice to

1904. Re: C50 DSK Bug Report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 17:14:16 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <2tffp8$2md@crl3.crl.com>
Source record: 48697
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,comp.dsp

Jim Lill (jpll@vectorbd.com) wrote:
: After days of a few of us new owners struggling to get our C50 DSK's
: going, we decided to call TI. The tools worked OK, the Loader alone
: did not.

: It seems that that EXE was compiled under OS/2 and will not run under
: "plain" ms-dos.

: Jason Chyan advises that a new EXE will be on the TI BBS in a "few weeks".

: Oh well.....

Thanks Jim,

At least the assembler and debugger work on DOS :-)

I noticed that the op codes produced by the 'C26 assembler are different
than those produced by the 'C50 assembler. For example, a 'call'
instruction assembled by the 'C26 assembler is 0feh but is 07ah when
assembled by the 'C50 assembler. This is true with other op codes
as well.

Therefore, 'C26 programs will not run on the 'C50 DSK.

There is a table in the 'C50 User's guide (page 4-257) that gives
the instruction set mapping from 'C26 to 'C50.

To convert a 'C26 program over to the 'C50 will require translating
many of the assembly instructions from 'C26 to 'C50 and then assembling
using the 'C50 assembler. In addition, the 'C50 has a different
memory mapping scheme, but that is no big deal.

Hopfully some of the authors of the existing 'C26 programs will be
able to find time to do the conversion.

Henry Smith - NA5K (hbs@crl.com)

1905. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 17:52:21 UTC
From: svollum@teleport.com
Message-ID: <svollum-120694095221@ip-ca.teleport.com>
Source record: 48696

In article <1994Jun9.151318.15278@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) wrote:

>
> >>You might want to check out _Threaded Interpretive Languages_ by
> >>R.G. Loeliger for an idea of how compact and efficient a small
> >>interpreter can be. C and yacc are useful tools, but I think that's
> >>the wrong approach to developing agents for small distributed systems.
> >>You need a core of about 500 bytes of assembler, and the rest done in
> >>the threaded language itself with appropriate hooks to OS calls. The
> >>whole thing should be in a protective wrapper that accepts foreign
> >>requests to present to the interpreter and which sets permissions
> >>so errant programs can't cause mischief.

Its interesting to note that the new generation of PCI interface cards that conform to the (proposed) open system interconnect standards all run a threaded interpretive language (i.e. FORTH)! This interpreter is very compact and can be implemented well of virtually any processor... and is a nice machine independant solution to boot time configuration before the system knows what kinds of cpu/card has been connected.

I think we are going to see a resurgance of TILs such as FORTH for distributed and machine independant systems... sounds like this was a good suggestion.

-- N7SNR

1906. Re: Wimpy AFSK Output TS-450S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 22:13:34 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCrB1qn.9LB@netcom.com>
Source record: 48700

R M Kriss (kriss@austin.lockheed.com) wrote:
: Help! I am having AFSK packet and RTTY output power problems with my Kenwood
: TS-450S/AT in digital modes. I have it interfaced with a PK-232MBX. The
: interface seems to be right, however, I cannot get anything other than a few
: (15 to 20) watts of SSB power. The MIC gain has little effect and I cannot
: overdrive the ALC. In the CW key-down, the rig puts out near 100 watts. It is
: just wimpy in the digital modes. Turning up the AFSK output on the PK-232 has
: little effect. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

: 73/Dick, KD5VU Austin, Texas
: KD5VU @ N5LJF.#AUS.TX.USA.NA
: kd5vu@kd5vu.ampr.org [44.76.1.40]
: kd5vu@austin.lockheed.com

Couple of thoughts. Firstly, I recommend you run the 450 in FSK mode,
rather than AFSK mode. You will find that the filters work wildly better,
because the radio automatically adjusts the bandpass. No comparison
between AFSK and FSK for this radio, for Amtor and Pactor modes.

If you insist on running AFSK, then remember that all the TNC is is a
source of modulation for the TNC in LSB mode. Most TNCs, such as my
PK-232, have an adjustment on the back which adjusts the modulation
mode. Look under "calibration" in the manual.

The 450 is a great digital radio. You should have no trouble. But once
again, I recommend that you wire it up for FSK rather than AFSK.

73 and hope to cu on the digital bands soon.

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1907. Help: How to become a Internet gateway?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 22:30:54 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <2tg2au$959@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 48704

Hello all.
I am one of few (15-20) packet enthusiasts here in Iceland.
I run one of 3 BBS'es, in the southern part of Iceland, where
98% of all amateurs in TF land are located!
We have had 3 BBS'es witch have they're own task. One serving
as a main BBS with HF forward: TF3BBS witch TF3EJ operates.
TF3LJ witch is our SatGate. And my BBS witch serves as a local
CD-ROM server with lots of shareware programs and other common
interest, as NetNews bulletins.
Sadly (but understanding) TF3EJ witch operates TF3BBS is
trying to get rid of the enormous task of running a HF BBS
and is trying to pass it to someone else, whereas he is also
going to take a summer vacation for a month or longer to Japan.

So what we need is for someone in Iceland to take over the HF BBS!
But unfortunately no one is quite capable to run the HF BBS, for few
reasons : 1. All the really active packet guys are all technical class
2. The HF men don't have enough time or equipment and computer knowledge.

So we have been thinking of putting up a Internet gateway, but
How!?. I have the access to a HP-UX computer (HP-9000) via
telephone line, good knowledge about Internet and I'm
a programmer (Pascal,TC and assembler), but not HF-license :-(
(Active though on AO-13,21,27). We all run the F6FBB packet BBS program.

So all I need to know is:
What Unix and Dos software do I have to get,
Some info on interfacing to the F6FBB BBS program.
Some good advice,
A forwarding partner(s)!!
Is there a FAQ or some text file on Internet forwarding, other
than just the rules.

Remember TF3LJ is a good durable SatGate, We have the packsats
very often for our selves!

So PLEASE HELP!

e-mail : bnt@rhi.hi.is
Benedikt Sveinsson TF3BNT
Reykjavik Iceland.

1908. Re: info wanted: new Kantronics 9k6 modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 22:42:38 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wCrB332.H3o@netcom.com>
Source record: 48701

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: In article <2tf0kb$rql@eldborg.rhi.hi.is> bnt@rhi.hi.is (Benedikt Sveinsson) writes:
: >Hello.
: >I was just hearing about the new Kantronics 9k6 packet
: >modem. I saw the advertisment in QST, but no price or
: >free the MFJ from the packet only operation on my BBS.

: The Kantronics 9600 baud modem is a G3RUH copy, like the MFJ
: and the PacComm. The only difference is in form factor of the
: card to fit the different TNCs. Street price is in the range
: of $87-$109 at most shows. Aside from kludging the packaging,
: your MFJ 9600 baud modem will work in the KAM.

: Gary

Actually, I don't think the KAM can do 9600 at all. I asked the Kantronics rep
about the KAM and 9600 and was told that the KAM does its HDLC processing in
software rather than the hardware implementation that the TAPR II and clones
use. The software is fine for 1200 baud and slower, but just can't handle
9600. The Kantronics data engine does work very well at 9600 and a G3RUH
clone ought to work well in an TNC II clone.

Oh...I understand that the KPC-3 also does HDLC in software, so it will never
do 9600 either.

73 de Glenn wb6w
: Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
: Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
: 534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
: Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1909. Re: Wimpy AFSK Output TS-450S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 22:55:12 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CrB3o0.FCA@world.std.com>
Source record: 48702

In article <2tdtpj$p96@kestrel.austin.lockheed.com> kriss@austin.lockheed.com (R M Kriss) writes:
>Help! I am having AFSK packet and RTTY output power problems with my Kenwood
>TS-450S/AT in digital modes. I have it interfaced with a PK-232MBX. The
>interface seems to be right, however, I cannot get anything other than a few
>(15 to 20) watts of SSB power. The MIC gain has little effect and I cannot
>overdrive the ALC. In the CW key-down, the rig puts out near 100 watts. It is
>just wimpy in the digital modes. Turning up the AFSK output on the PK-232 has
>little effect. Any suggestions will be appreciated.
>

Tell us some more about your setup. Are you connected to the AFSK input jack on the back of the TS-450? Are you measuring the output with a separate watt meter while hooked to a dummy load?

The way to figure out the problem is to eliminate as many variables as you can, hence the suggestion to use a dummy load. The TS-450 has an FSK input mode, I believe, which you might also try.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1910. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-12 23:01:02 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CrB3xr.GCA@world.std.com>
Source record: 48703

In article <1994Jun12.145344.12127@kd4dts.atl.ga.us> jcw@kd4dts.atl.ga.us (John C. Wren) writes:
>This would be prohibitively expensive. Most TNC designs are based around
>a Z80 family member. The Z80 (last time I checked) is not available in a

Actually, there is no real reason to build a TNC on a Z80 base, other than to get the software without doing any work at all. Kantronics does not use a Z80, and they do NOT use an SCC that does HDLC framing. They use a non-Z80 cpu to do the AX.25 and the HDLC framing. There are some neat little RISC microcontrollers that should fit on a PCMCIA...

>1 or 2 millimeter package, along with the peripherial components a Z80 design
>uses (Z80-SIO, CTC). Memory would not be a problem, and a number of people
>(including Zilog), make the PCMCIA interface chip (Zilog is proud of thiers,
>because it's supposed to be very inexpensive). PCMCIA cards still base out
>around $200. Packaging is not cheap (plastics cost money), plus someone
>would have to write a socket driver for the card on the PC side (even when
>you use NOS, you can't just "go use" a PCMCIA device). Look at what Paccomm
>still gets there for thier super small TNC, well over $200. Of course, it
>does include a battery, but even so, it takes up a lot of space. I'm willing
>to bet that right now, it would take a minimum of a type III PCMCIA card size
>to do this project.

Actually, it should be possible to make the PCMCIA card appear to the system as a serial port, much as a modem card plugged into a PC does. Not that this is necessarily an efficient approach, but it does cut down on the drivers and special software...

>
>But it would be cool, wouldn't it?
>
> - John
>rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
>
>>packman@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Chris Mcmahon") writes:
>
>>> > p.s. Seriously though why not just use a baycom type model in a db25
>>> > shell? Now that is small. You could use surface mount componets and
>>> > probably get it into a db9 shell.
>>>
>>> But a PCMCIA TNC would be much neater...when not in use it would hide
>>> *inside* my laptop, whereas a DB9 shell would either stick out of the
>>> back all the time or I'd need to keep on plugging it in and unplugging it
>>> each time I moved my laptop.
>

>>The other side is that PCMCIA cards need device drivers that take up
>>memory.
>
>>Larry - W1HJF
>
>>---
>>L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
>>Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430
>
>--
>---
>John C. Wren (kd4dts) | "The UNIX operating system has a command, NICE,
>jcw@kd4dts.atl.ga.us | which allows a user to voluntarily reduce the
>..!emory!wa4mei!kd4dts!jcw | priority of his process, in order to be nice to

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1911. Re: Compiling JNOS with BC++ v4?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 05:44:56 UTC
From: Greg Law <gregl@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <xq+sPlQ.gregl@delphi.com>
Source record: 48705

I have tried to compile JNOS with Borland C++ 4.0 and found that it just would not work. Apparently Borland C++ 4.0 (and the run-time library) does not like it when we fiddle with the stack frames. At least that's a big problem I ran into. I couldn't even use Turbo Debugger -- it crashed -- to find out exactly why and were it was bombing. I was able to run JNOS when compiled with Borland C++ 4.0, although I did not attempt to attach any ports, but it crashed the system when I tried to exit to DOS.

The only solution I've found so far is to compile it with Borland C++ 3.1. I realize this is not the ultimate solution, but is one I could afford by installing a minimum version of Borand C++ 3.1 in a separate directory. I just received a certificate to upgrade to Borland C++ 4.1 and to get the DOS extender at a "reduced price." I plan to get the DOS extender and attempt to get JNOS to run with either the 16- or 32-bit DOS extender. Memory is real tight (excruciatingly tight!) with 64K segments.

73 Greg

1912. Re: Baycom AX25 and OS/2??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 07:43:18 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <2th2mm$6hj@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48706

ME> >Has anyone had any luck in getting the baycom modem to work
ME> >Or is there away to compile the AX25 verson for OS/2??
ME>
ME> I have been singularly unsucessful & finally gave up. Found
ME> ax25 doesnt work on a ps2 also. If you get any sucess let us
ME> know.

I will, but no one has posted anything to this group or private mail. So I guess no ones had anyluck, I'll keep trying.

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|
```

1913. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 12:07:56 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <X8XuNc7w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 48708

Erich Franz Stocker <stocker@spsosun.gsfc.nasa.gov> writes:

... stuff deleted
(Using Packet nodes for Internet nodes doesn't hold much appeal for me
either, although, there's nothing wrong with saving money!)

> While I can appreciate the BBS services of packet. I have to question
> this as a main purpose in amateur radio. I'd like to see packet
> turn into a more real time "communications" avenue. Logging into a
> mail box isn't really radio.

I disagree, Erich. I think it's as much a part of radio as contesting,
dxing, experimenting - all those different modes. Frankly, it seems to me
that traffic handling and bbs's are the thing for which packet is most
suited. Voice communications seem to me to be far more efficient for real
time. This based on holding a ticket for 40 years now and getting into just
about everything I could. :)

73,

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

1914. Re: info wanted: new Kantronics 9k6 modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 12:43:59 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun13.124359.5359@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48712

In article <wb6wCrB332.H3o@netcom.com> wb6w@netcom.com (Glenn Thomas) writes:
>
>Actually, I don't think the KAM can do 9600 at all. I asked the Kantronics rep
>about the KAM and 9600 and was told that the KAM does its HDLC processing in
>software rather than the hardware implementation that the TAPR II and clones
>use. The software is fine for 1200 baud and slower, but just can't handle
>9600. The Kantronics data engine does work very well at 9600 and a G3RUH
>clone ought to work well in an TNC II clone.
>
>Oh...I understand that the KPC-3 also does HDLC in software, so it will never
>do 9600 either.

Hmm. Good point Glenn. I used real TNC2 type TNCs when I was using
TNCs. I had forgotten that the Kantronics boxes are gutless wonders.
Still, I do know that the Kantronics 9600 baud modem that fits the
Data Engine (and the Gracillis PacketTwin) is a G3RUH clone, and will
work with MFJ and PacComm TNCs, though it's physically the wrong shape
to fit in the cases.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1915. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 12:58:32 UTC
From: broderic@codger.physics.duq.edu
Message-ID: <2thl5o$9v4@godot.cc.duq.edu>
Source record: 48709

Chris Mcmahon (packman@cix.compulink.co.uk) wrote:
: > I'm aware that TCP/IP is already available. But this is a suite of
: > programs which operate only through packet, if I'm not mistaken. >
: Ideally,any program which can run through standard TCP/IP should be able
: > to run through a packet-radio version of TCP/IP. As far as I know,
: this > is not currently the case.

: I've made the same comment to some of the TCP/IP fanatics in this area.
: They seem to be happy with the various flavours of NOS/NET that exist.
: I'd like to add some 'features' to NOS, but I get put off by having to
: try and figure out what the impact of my changes will be on the 350 (ish)
: source code files that comprise JNOS (for example). What I'd ideally
: like is a TCP/IP stack as a TSR that can have one or many hardware
: drivers plugged into the bottom end and then present a standard API to
: the programming world. Then standard telnet, etc could be used on top of
: the TSR and I could write software using the API without having to worry
: about messing up any of the underlying code. One possibility that could
: be used, although I've not explored it, is some of the Winsock software.
: Unfortunately that means learning to write sensible Windows programs :-(
: I'm talking 'IBM PC world' here, but the same could easily apply to other
: environments.
..... more deleted
: Chris - G6FCI Packet : G6FCI @ GB7FCI.#16.GBR.EU
: Internet : packman@cix.compulink.co.uk

I was recently surprised to see references to ka9q code in a package
of Ftp Software's PC/TCP for dos. This package comes with some
winsock stuff (I think...), and although the source isn't available, one
might coax an ax25 packet driver into working with it. I suspect that
this is typical of many dos networking packages.

As far as other computing environments, work done for Sunos, and recently
Linux, points in this direction-- these provide kernel-layer interfaces
to the ax.25 world. The chalenge now exists to write software to
bridge between where packet users are today (mostly store/forward bbs
style systems) to something a bit more transparent.

Don Broderick N3GUZ

1916. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 15:06:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun13.150626.6769@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48714

In article <X8XuNc7w165w@lmr.mv.com> rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
>Erich Franz Stocker <stocker@spsosun.gsfc.nasa.gov> writes:
>> While I can appreciate the BBS services of packet. I have to question
>> this as a main purpose in amateur radio. I'd like to see packet
>> turn into a more real time "communications" avenue. Logging into a
>> mail box isn't really radio.
>
>I disagree, Erich. I think it's as much a part of radio as contesting,
>dxing, experimenting - all those different modes. Frankly, it seems to me
>that traffic handling and bbs's are the thing for which packet is most
>suited. Voice communications seem to me to be far more efficient for real
>time. This based on holding a ticket for 40 years now and getting into just
>about everything I could. :)

I agree with Larry, realtime "chat" mode is about the worst use for
packet. We have other modes that are much better suited to this type
of use. Packet is useful for the things it can do better than other
modes, and store and forward is a primary example of where packet
is superior to other modes. Packet does that well, but it isn't a
substitute for a microphone when the need is for realtime person to
person communications. Hopefully, as the network speed increases,
realtime machine to machine communications will become an important
application facilitator, but right now non-realtime store and forward
is the niche best served by packet.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

1917. Re: info wanted: new Kantronics 9k6 modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 15:09:52 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CrCCsH.A8L@world.std.com>
Source record: 48710

In article <wb6wCrB332.H3o@netcom.com> wb6w@netcom.com (Glenn Thomas) writes:
>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
>: In article <2tf0kb$rql@eldborg.rhi.hi.is> bnt@rhi.hi.is (Benedikt Sveinsson) writes:
>: >Hello.
>: >I was just hearing about the new Kantronics 9k6 packet
>: >modem. I saw the advertisment in QST, but no price or
>: >free the MFJ from the packet only operation on my BBS.
>
>: The Kantronics 9600 baud modem is a G3RUH copy, like the MFJ
>: and the PacComm. The only difference is in form factor of the
>: card to fit the different TNCs. Street price is in the range
>: of $87-$109 at most shows. Aside from kludging the packaging,
>: your MFJ 9600 baud modem will work in the KAM.
>
>: Gary
>
>Actually, I don't think the KAM can do 9600 at all. I asked the Kantronics rep
>about the KAM and 9600 and was told that the KAM does its HDLC processing in
>software rather than the hardware implementation that the TAPR II and clones
>use. The software is fine for 1200 baud and slower, but just can't handle
>9600. The Kantronics data engine does work very well at 9600 and a G3RUH
>clone ought to work well in an TNC II clone.
>
>Oh...I understand that the KPC-3 also does HDLC in software, so it will never
>do 9600 either.

Kantronics has just announced a new box that handles one port for 9600 packet
and another for 1200 packet. The HDLC framing is in software. Keep in mind that
there is absolutely nothing wrong with using a software solution. It allows
a MUCH simpler method for providing fixes should a problem be found. Suppose
you find a bug in an HDLC-capable SCC chip? The usual answer to that is to
live with it...

I'm looking forward to trying one of the new Kantronics 9600 boxes...

Dan N1JEB

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

1918. TM-733A and 9600 baud packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 15:29:04 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <2thu00$18f$1@rosebud.ncd.com>
Source record: 48711

I have a TM-733A and I would like to talk with others who are currently using it for 9600 baud packet...

I would like to know what TXdelay you are running. I seem to have to keep TXDelay at 18... Which seems long. Other than that... It seems to work perfectly!

Phil
de kj6nn

1919. Re: TM-733A and 9600 baud packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 16:08:50 UTC
From: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <2ti0ai$f9p@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48713

In article <2thu00$18f$1@rosebud.ncd.com> phil@hansen.ncd.com (Phil Graham) writes:
>I have a TM-733A and I would like to talk with others who are currently using
>it for 9600 baud packet...
>
>I would like to know what TXdelay you are running. I seem to have to keep
>TXDelay at 18... Which seems long. Other than that... It seems to work
>perfectly!
>

Wow! I'd love to be able to set my TXDelay at 18 (180ms). I currently have to
set it to 40 with my GE Custom MVP. Anyone got any ideas how I can speed my
MVP up? How about mods for 9600 buad?

--
Joseph M. Zawodny (KO4LW) NASA Langley Research Center
Internet: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov MS-475, Hampton VA, 23681-0001
Packet: ko4lw@n4hog.va.usa

1920. NOS peculiarities

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 17:01:37 UTC
From: jcaradim@gr.oracle.COM
Message-ID: <9406131701.AA12603@GRSEQ1.gr.oracle.com>
Source record: 48707

Hello folks,

I would like to share with you some problems I faced the last few days, while I was trying to setup a NOS front-end PC at home.

I spend the last few days, setting up a dedicated NOS front-end to collect my mail. The front-end was to stay on, all day long, so I wanted to use dedicated equipment, in order to avoid problems at my normal rig, PC, power supply and TNC.

I got a 386SX with 1 MB RAM, I already had a 10A power supply and an IC-229 VHF rig. All I needed was a TNC, so I opted for Baycom.

I installed the small modem and made the connecting cables. However, my modulat ion was uncomprehensible, and I could not demodulate other stations.

After making sure that everything was connected correctly etc, the cullprit was found to be a TSR (terminate-and-stay-resident) clock program, that I was using, to show the date and time, on the top right corner of the screen. It looks as if this program, is creating a havoc since it is stealing interupts from the system (since it is monitoring the DOS clock, thru interupts) and screwed up the Baycom transmitting and receiving capabilities.

As soon as I removed the clock from memory, Baycom works fine!

Another problem I faced was that, while I could do ftp at other stations, when I issued the 'dir' command, I was getting the message 'cannot read directory' (or something similar). Strangely, althought I could not see the directory contents, I could ftp a file I knew it was there. Well, it turned out that althought my environment was set up for 'SET TMP=C:\TEMP' and 'SET TEMP=C:\TEMP', a \temp directory did not exist. As soon as it was created, everything returned to normal.

My 2 cents contribution.

Best 73 de John (SV1CEC)

+---+
John Caradimas	email: sv1cec@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr (home)
P.O.Box 31689	jcaradim@gr.oracle.com (office)
Athens 100-35 GREECE	tel. : +(301)-6451541 (h) +(301)-8831511 (o)
+---+
| DISCLAIMER : For all these, you can only blame me, nobody else! |
+---+

1921. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 19:31:10 UTC
From: shane@mdd.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <2tic5u$3rc@daffyduck.mdd.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 48715

In article <X8XuNc7w165w@lmr.mv.com>, Larry Rappaport <rapp@lmr.mv.com> wrote:

>suited. Voice communications seem to me to be far more efficient for real
>time.

Maybe from the standpoint of the user but not from the standpoint of channel
usage. There's a reason the phone companies have gone digital /:) What we
ought to have is packet voice!

-=-
Hugh Shane | 206 487 5909 (PST)
Motorola Wireless Data | N7UAX
shane@mdd.comm.mot.com | #include <std_disclaimer.h>
-=-

1922. Re: Paket 5.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 19:50:00 UTC
From: Gregory.Breedlove@f40.n382.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <771532219.AA01175@afarm.uucp>
Source record: 48654

w> From: wb7cky@vnet.ibm.com
w> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
w> Organization: IBM Tucson
w> Reply-To: wb7cky@vnet.ibm.com
w> Date: Thu, 9 Jun 1994 17:11:40 GMT

w> Several of us here in Tucson have stopped using PAKET 5.1 because it
w> seems to have a difficult time coexisting with BBS's that forward
w> messages in a compressed format. PAKET will switch from user 1 to 2

Change your TNC setting to (Filter On). With Filter set to On, your TNC
will inhibit control characters (hex$00-$19) that may be present in monitored
packets: ie. binary or compressed data file transfers.
My TNC manual says that embedded control characters can have
< STANGE AND UNPREDICTABLE RESULTS > on monitored packets, such as stream
switching. All control characters except carriage return and line feed will
be filtered out. This command is not active when you are connected to
another station. My setup is a KPC3/Paket 5.1.

Gregory < KB5YKO >

* Evaluation copy of Silver Xpress. Day # 117
* Silver Xpress V4.00

1923. Re: TM-733A and 9600 baud packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 20:59:15 UTC
From: phil@hansen.ncd.com
Message-ID: <2tihb3$i0g$1@rosebud.ncd.com>
Source record: 48716

I thought that most 9600 baud folks were trying to run with a TX delay of 7 to
9 (aka 70 to 80 ms)...

How about it... What is common for 9600 baud?

phil
de kj6nn

In article <2ti0ai$f9p@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>, zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov (Joseph M
Zawodny) writes:
|> In article <2thu00$18f$1@rosebud.ncd.com> phil@hansen.ncd.com (Phil Graham) writes:
|> >I have a TM-733A and I would like to talk with others who are currently using
|> >it for 9600 baud packet...
|> >
|> >I would like to know what TXdelay you are running. I seem to have to keep
|> >TXDelay at 18... Which seems long. Other than that... It seems to work
|> >perfectly!
|> >
|>
|> Wow! I'd love to be able to set my TXDelay at 18 (180ms). I currently have to
|> set it to 40 with my GE Custom MVP. Anyone got any ideas how I can speed my
|> MVP up? How about mods for 9600 buad?

1924. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 21:13:03 UTC
From: cmoore@ilx018.intel.com
Message-ID: <2tii4v$4l2@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 48717

Hugh Shane (shane@mdd.comm.mot.com) wrote:

: There's a reason the phone companies have gone digital
: Hugh Shane | 206 487 5909 (PST)

Hi Hugh, last time I checked, the initial deployment of IS-54 (digital)
was no more bandwidth efficient than NAMPS (analog). And GSM (digital)
is worse than NAMPS.

73, KG7BK, OOTC, CecilMoore@delphi.com

1925. Need info on Ottawa PI Card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-13 21:39:35 UTC
From: davidar@microsoft.com
Message-ID: <CrCuu2.5y1@microsoft.com>
Source record: 48721

Where can I get one, company contact names, etc.

Thanks.

davidar@microsoft.com
KD6IFY

1926. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 00:36:33 UTC
From: myers@spot.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2tiu2h$vu@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 48719

In article 685@microsoft.com, davidar@microsoft.com (David Arnold) writes:

>However, there are going to be some who will not want to dedicate a PC
>to the problem. The problem can be solved in software, but the software
>solution would only solve a particular platform configuration.
>For example, if someone were to write a AX.25 NDIS driver, that would
>solve the problem for a MS-DOS TCP/IP stack which support NDIS at the bottom,
>which, BTW, is probably very common.

Not a bad idea. In the System V world, an AX.25 Streams module would be
cool, though a really good one would allow both AX.25 sessions and
other networking sessions, and would be a multiplexor module, not as
easy as a straight AX.25/IP module. NDIS should be pretty straightforward,
though I have to write an NDIS driver.

>Can you imagine running PC Mosiac for an Amateur Radio WWW?

No. Well, on second thought, I can. It would suck. Here's a :-) for those
who need it.

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests *

1927. Packet Ideas Sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 02:15:46 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <2tj3si$96v@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 48720

I'm thinking this summer about what I might want to do for a
senior thesis in computer science next year, and I've decided that if
it is possible, I would like to do something involving packet radio.
Im still trying to think of something to do, however. I have a few
thoughts:
The focus of whatever I do is probably going to revolve around the
nature of the amateur network as a fairly slow one (1200-9600 baud with
rare exception.) It is also currently almost entirely accessed through
text based terminal programs. There are a few specialty products on
the market, but these are all most entirely specialty terminal
programs. So, I could possibly explore something about the nature of
the interface used to access the services in the network. I could
possibly explore the use of something like an X Window system or
similar open protocol for graphically-oriented distributed,
client-server programs.
Or I could possibly explore the netwrk for another angle, and ask
the question "what services should be provided and how can they be best
provided?" "What sort of changes/enhancements in the network will be
the most beneficial to the user community?" Is there something like
hypertext that will greatly improve the nature of the network?
If you have any thoughts on this, I would appreciate it if you
would drop me a line, or start up a general discussion of it here. I'm
just sort of collecting thoughts at this stage, so anything might help.
Also, if anyone knows of a good source for technical documentation
on AX.25 or TCP/IP or the packet network in general, I would appreciate
the pointers.
Thanks and 73's...

==
Kenneth E. Harker N1PVB Dartmouth College Amateur Packet Radio
kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu Hinman Box 1262 n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-5716 Hanover, NH 03755 or n1pvb-5 on 144.99
==
(PGP Public Key now available on request)

1928. Thenet Eprom 1X for Thenet Node

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 08:55:09 UTC
From: cerdini@lanpc1.univ-lyon1.fr
Message-ID: <2tjr9d$7l@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 48722

I'm looking for contents of Thenet Eprom 1X for Thenet Node (data which are loaded in TNC eprom)... Someone know where I can found that ?

--
Michel CERDINI - Universite Lyon 1 | E-Mail cerdini@lan1.univ-lyon1.fr
Laboratoire d'Analyse Numerique URA 740 | Tel Pro 72 43 10 93 - aka Djoe
43, boul. du 11 novembre 1918 | Minitel 78 36 19 96 (24h/24) v
69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, France. | Modem 78 36 10 01 (V-Fast) _/

1929. Re: Need info on Ottawa PI Card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 13:25:58 UTC
From: dp@hydra.carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CrE2nA.Muu@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48723

In article <CrCuu2.5y1@microsoft.com> davidar@microsoft.com (David Arnold) writes:
>Where can I get one, company contact names, etc.
>
>Thanks.
>
>davidar@microsoft.com
>KD6IFY

For info on the Ottawa PI2 card, send mail with any subject/body to:

pi-info@hydra.carleton.ca

You will be sent an automated response.

regards,
Dave
va3dp

--
Dave Perry | Any opinions stated here are mine
dp@hydra.carleton.ca | and have nothing to do with Carleton University
va3dp@ve3jf.#eon.on.noam |

1930. help re baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 13:44:57 UTC
From: ferrett@werple.apana.org.au
Message-ID: <2tkc8p$mj4@werple.apana.org.au>
Source record: 48724

Hi everyone
I have a bycom modem and I am interested in knowing if there is any other software aside from the baycom software that is known to work with the modem. I need this due to compatibility problems with a wang computer emulating an ibm.

cheers
peter vk3kat

1931. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 16:07:14 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-140694120716@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 48735

In article <2tic5u$3rc@daffyduck.mdd.comm.mot.com>, shane@mdd.comm.mot.com
(Hugh Shane) wrote:

> In article <X8XuNc7w165w@lmr.mv.com>, Larry Rappaport <rapp@lmr.mv.com> wrote:
>
> >suited. Voice communications seem to me to be far more efficient for real
> >time.
>
> Maybe from the standpoint of the user but not from the standpoint of channel
> usage. There's a reason the phone companies have gone digital /:) What we
> ought to have is packet voice!

We already do, it's called VOICEMAIL. The inbound messages just sit there
and you retrieve at your convenience.

>
> -=-
> Hugh Shane | 206 487 5909 (PST)
> Motorola Wireless Data | N7UAX
> shane@mdd.comm.mot.com | #include <std_disclaimer.h>
> -=-

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < Genius may have its limitations, but >
Motorola LMPS- Analog Data < stupidity is not thus handicapped. >
< - Elbert Hubbard >
The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

1932. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 16:09:04 UTC
From: richard@sfu.ca
Message-ID: <CrEA75.147@sfu.ca>
Source record: 48725

> >Can you imagine running PC Mosiac for an Amateur Radio WWW?
>
> No. Well, on second thought, I can. It would suck. Here's a :-) for those
> who need it.

Maybe not on 1200 or 9600 bps packet, but it's gangbusters at 56 kbps!

Don't limit your sights to the Least Common Denominator. There's nothing stopping us from implementing packet at Ethernet rates (or faster) on the higher bands. 56 kbps is here now (on 220 Mhz and up) and Mosaic *is* usable at that speed.

--
- Richard Chycoski, VE7CVS
Senior Systems Consultant
Academic Computing Services
Simon Fraser University
richard@sfu.ca
richard@ve7cvs.ampr.org

1933. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 16:30:48 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <2tklvo$7e5@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 48726

In article <CrEA75.147@sfu.ca>, richard@sfu.ca (Richard Chycoski) writes:
|> > >Can you imagine running PC Mosiac for an Amateur Radio WWW?
|> >
|> > No. Well, on second thought, I can. It would suck. Here's a :-) for those
|> > who need it.
|>
|> Maybe not on 1200 or 9600 bps packet, but it's gangbusters at 56 kbps!
|>
|> Don't limit your sights to the Least Common Denominator. There's nothing
|> stopping us from implementing packet at Ethernet rates (or faster) on the
|> higher bands. 56 kbps is here now (on 220 Mhz and up) and Mosaic *is* usable at
|> that speed.
|>

Of course it's usable at 56K. Our whole university uses it with only one
56K line feeding the entire Campus Network.

Now, when do you anticipate the majority of hams having that kind of capability??

Or even a measurable percentage of hams??

Not in my lifetime, I'll wager.

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1934. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 16:51:44 UTC
From: dp@hydra.carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CrEC68.Io6@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48727

In article <CrEA75.147@sfu.ca> richard@sfu.ca writes:
>> >Can you imagine running PC Mosiac for an Amateur Radio WWW?
>>
>> No. Well, on second thought, I can. It would suck. Here's a :-) for those
>> who need it.
>
>Maybe not on 1200 or 9600 bps packet, but it's gangbusters at 56 kbps!
>
>Don't limit your sights to the Least Common Denominator. There's nothing
>stopping us from implementing packet at Ethernet rates (or faster) on the
>higher bands. 56 kbps is here now (on 220 Mhz and up) and Mosaic *is* usable at
>that speed.

Gangbusters? Speaking from experience, I'd characterize it more as barely
useable... It doesn't win me too many friends on our shared 56K lan either.
Oh well, it gives us a goal to shoot for...

Dave
va3dp

--
Dave Perry | Any opinions stated here are mine
dp@hydra.carleton.ca | and have nothing to do with Carleton University
va3dp@ve3jf.#eon.on.noam |

1935. Re: help re baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 17:37:54 UTC
From: rspear@sookit
Message-ID: <2tkpti$a4f@netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48728

Peter Berrett (ferrett@werple.apana.org.au) wrote:

: Hi everyone
: I have a bycom modem and I am interested in knowing if there is any other
: software aside from the baycom software that is known to work with the
: modem. I need this due to compatibility problems with a wang computer
: emulating an ibm.

: cheers
: peter vk3kat

peter - there are at least two other programs...mubay101.zip and spxxx (i
don't remember the version number). there is also a new version (1.5) of
baycom.

you can get muncbay and the new baycom software via ftp from ftp.funet.fi --
the software is in /pub/ham/packet/baycom. teh spxxx software is on
compuserve in the hamnet forum...search on bay* to find it.

regards, richard

rspear@sookit.jpl.nasa.gov
all disclaimers apply

1936. BBS for Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 18:57:05 UTC
From: etmav@ci.ua.pt
Message-ID: <CrEHz8.MKt@news.ci.ua.pt>
Source record: 48730

73 for everybody
I need DOS software for a BBS of Packet. Where can i get it?
Please help me to find it.
Sorry about my Inglish.

1937. Emerson 1415EM VGA monitor? its dead!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 19:12:04 UTC
From: heiss@ualr.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun14.131204.1@eivax.ualr.edu>
Source record: 48729

Hi All:
I have a dead Emerson 1415EM VGA monitor. I tried to get Emerson cutomer service but got disconnected every time. I never talked to a real person. If anyone has a service manual for this monitor I would very much like to get a copy of it. Even a circuit schematic would help. The technician who takes care of The Engineering Tech. departments equipment is trying to fix it but it is difficult with no information. Any help would be greatly appreciated.
Thanks.
--
****
Larry Heiss
University of Arkansas @ Little Rock
Laser Applications Lab
e-mail heiss@ualr.edu
call: KC5CVL
****

1938. Lan-Link 2.30 is released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 21:07:49 UTC
From: ken@shore.net
Message-ID: <ken.44.0015219F@shore.net>
Source record: 48734

I just got a notice from Joe Kasser G3ZCZ that he has released version 2.30 of his packet interface LAN-LINK.

It's available for download from his BBS I guess, but does anyone know if its on an FTP site anywhere?

Ken Smith ken@shore.net

CopiLabs CONNECTION 508-794-1413
Network Solutions / Desktop Imaging

1939. Looking for DLs nr Birkenau

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 21:38:34 UTC
From: swick@x.org
Message-ID: <2tl80q$ff7@GRAPEVINE.LCS.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 48731

Jeremy, KB1AWE, a young and very enthusiastic ham from our local club will be visiting a relative in Birkenau from mid July to mid August. Jeremy is very active in digital modes and is thinking about taking some of his equipment along. He would like to get in touch with any hams in DL-land to see what the possibilities might be.

I'll be glad to play courier for messages to Jeremy, and/or to facilitate initial direct contact. (Jeremy's only HF privileges currently are on 10M).

Thanks es 73
de Ralph, KD1SM
kd1sm@x.org Internet
kd1sm@kd1sm.ampr.org AMPRnet
kd1sm@k1ugm.#ema.ma.usa AX.25

1940. Re: Lan-Link 2.30 is released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 21:50:34 UTC
From: gregg@PLAINS.NODAK.EDU
Message-ID: <gregg.314.000BFD26@PLAINS.NODAK.EDU>
Source record: 48738

In article <ken.44.0015219F@shore.net> ken@shore.net (Ken Smith) writes:

>I just got a notice from Joe Kasser G3ZCZ that he has released version 2.30 of
>his packet interface LAN-LINK.

>It's available for download from his BBS I guess, but does anyone know if its
>on an FTP site anywhere?

It has been on ftp.funet.fi for several days.

> Ken Smith ken@shore.net

> CopiLabs CONNECTION 508-794-1413
> Network Solutions / Desktop Imaging

****
Joseph M. Gregg
Internet: Gregg@Plains.NoDak.edu
Packet: KN0A@W0ILO.#SEND.ND.USA.NOAM
LL: 701-588-4427
****

1941. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 22:00:47 UTC
From: mcleman@zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <2tl9af$iv2@usenet.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 48732

In article <oe6sNc5w165w@lmr.mv.com>

rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) wrote:

>>The other side is that PCMCIA cards need device drivers that take up
>>memory.

>>Larry - W1HJF

>>--
>>L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
>>Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

Drivers take up memory if you use DOS. Friends do not let friends use DOS. Some of use use operating systems, instead of program loaders, like DOS.

1942. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-14 22:04:21 UTC
From: mcleman@zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <2tl9h5$ivn@usenet.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 48733

In article <CrB3xr.GCA@world.std.com>

dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) wrote:

Dan,

Actually a type II card would be plenty of space. A little RISC cpu, a serial chip and some EEPROM.
THere are intelligent Ethernet PCMCIA cards in type II form factors.

If I could find a PCMCIA card form, I'd design and build my own.

(I have done my own TNC, without using that Z80)

Jeff

1943. aprs503a.zip - Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 06:40:18 UTC
From: TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil
Message-ID: <9406150640.AA7515@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 48736
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.info,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/packet/
aprs503a.zip Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

APRS provides real-time display of operational traffic via UI frame broadcasts and map displays. A station with information to contribute transmits, and all stations on frequency receive and display it.

APRS503A adds some more map symbols, and contains a number of other improvements and bug fixes.

aprs503a.zip is the latest version (as of 10 June 94) of APRS, and contains all files. It has replaced aprs501a.zip.

Uploaded for the author, Bob Bruninga, WB4APR @ WB3V.MD.USA

Tim Dugan KA3YYP
TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil

1944. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 11:01:45 UTC
From: pschleck@unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <radio/personal-intro-1-771678100@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 48737
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.info,rec.answers,news.answers

Posted-By: auto-faq 3.2.1.2
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.5 12/18/93 14:15:53
Changes: new mailing lists, .packet rmgroup, and .policy updates

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info, and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 September 1993 to add the mailing lists for the new rec.radio.amateur newsgroups, to note the rmgroup of rec.radio.amateur.packet, and to officially retire some (in)famous threads of discussion on rec.radio.amateur.policy.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio. The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically

for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in rec.radio.amateur.misc. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (to replace .packet), .equipment, .homebrew, .antenna, and .space.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize

this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, rec.radio.amateur.packet, should be removed by September 21st, 1993. It is obsolete, and you should use .digital.misc instead (or the appropriate new mailing list, mentioned below). The group has .misc as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as .digital.tcp-ip.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially .equipment and .homebrew, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. Recent changes to the Amateur Radio Rules (FCC Part 97) have finally laid to rest the Great Usenet Pizza Autopatch Debate as well as complaints about now-preempted local scanner laws hostile to amateurs, but plenty of discussion about what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, as well as the neverending no-code debate, may still be found here.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar progagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquires and other administrivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas,

commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

Except for rec.radio.swap and rec.radio.cb, all of these newsgroups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting
===========================

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker
GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

1945. Re: BBS for Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 14:03:06 UTC
From: etjfonte@ci.ua.pt
Message-ID: <CrFz18.7A@news.ci.ua.pt>
Source record: 48646

M.VASCONCELOS (etmav@ci.ua.pt) wrote:

: 73 for everybody
: I need DOS software for a BBS of Packet. Where can i get it?
: Please help me to find it.
: Sorry about my Inglish.

Eu tenho informacoes sobre isso , manda-me um mail ou entao depois
se te encontrar eu digo-te...
73's
--
|---|
Jose' Miguel M.B.Fonte	Aveiro University - PORTUGAL - EUROPE
Box 108 - 4801 Guimaraes - PT.	Electronics and Telecomunications Dept.
E-mail : etjfonte@ci.ua.pt |---|-----------------------------------
PACKET : CT1ENQ@CT1EDY.CTAV.PRT.EU	Ham:CT1ENQ - Univer.Club: CT6ARU
A fantasia e' um bom lugar para passar ferias, mas a realidade
e' onde se passa a vida.
Sergio Aragones

1946. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 14:53:51 UTC
From: im@hydra.carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CrG1Dr.B8K@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48739

>> >Can you imagine running PC Mosiac for an Amateur Radio WWW?
>>
>> No. Well, on second thought, I can. It would suck. Here's a :-) for those
>> who need it.
>Maybe not on 1200 or 9600 bps packet, but it's gangbusters at 56 kbps!
>

Mosaic works just fine here in Ottawa too. So does CU-SeeMe, but
the other guys on the LAN *really* notice it when I fire it up;-)

im

--
Ian A. McEachern, VE3PFH | This space for rent.
Packet Working Group, Ottawa A.R.C. |
im@hydra.carleton.ca |
ian@ve3pfh.ampr.org |

1947. Mac or IBM? open letter from amateur digital music producer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 15:42:47 UTC
From: hcollado@eagle.wesleyan.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun15.114247.1@eagle.wesleyan.edu>
Source record: 48640

My name is H. Collado. I am a DJ for WESU WEsleyan's College radio station. I am interested in using computers to produce new musical forms. I am not sure of which route I should take: IBM and compatibles or Macintosh?
Please respond. All the information that you might have will be greatly appreciated.

1948. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 16:03:44 UTC
From: myers@bigboy.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2tn8p0$7b@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 48641

In article <2tklvo$7e5@gopher.cs.uofs.edu> bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>In article <CrEA75.147@sfu.ca>, richard@sfu.ca (Richard Chycoski) writes:
>|> > >Can you imagine running PC Mosiac for an Amateur Radio WWW?
>|> >
>|> > No. Well, on second thought, I can. It would suck. Here's a :-) for those
>|> > who need it.
>|>
>|> Maybe not on 1200 or 9600 bps packet, but it's gangbusters at 56 kbps!
>|>
>|> Don't limit your sights to the Least Common Denominator. There's nothing
>|> stopping us from implementing packet at Ethernet rates (or faster) on the
>|> higher bands. 56 kbps is here now (on 220 Mhz and up) and Mosaic *is* usable at
>|> that speed.
>|>
>
>Of course it's usable at 56K. Our whole university uses it with only one
>56K line feeding the entire Campus Network.
>

There's a big difference between a 56kb/s full-duplex landline
connection and 56kb/s amateur half-duplex packet.

I for one think it would be the cat's meow to build a fast, wide area
network on radio. I mean, people like MCI, ATT, and others have shown
us how.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests *

1949. TrakBox (forwarded message)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 16:18:40 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <99@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 48643

From: Greg Jones <gjones@tenet.edu>
Subject: TRAKBOX
Date: Tue, 14 Jun 1994 21:54:26 -0500 (CDT)

TAPR is now out of TrakBox units.

The TAPR board is looking over two possible designs to replace
the older units. No timeline as to when these will be made
available as kits or which will be chosen as a final design.

More information will appear later this year in the PSR.

Greg

President -- Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Corp

TAPR Office (817) 383-0000 | Internet: gjones@tenet.edu

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE Internet: w6swe@tapr.org
Tucson, AZ Amateur IP: 44.124.12.16
ax.25: w6swe@wb7tls.az.usa.na

1950. Re: PCMCIA TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 16:32:36 UTC
From: davemars@netcom.com
Message-ID: <davemarsCrG5yC.5rH@netcom.com>
Source record: 48642

JeffM (mcleman@zso.dec.com) wrote:
: Actually a type II card would be plenty of space. A little RISC cpu, a serial chip and some EEPROM.
: THere are intelligent Ethernet PCMCIA cards in type II form factors.

: If I could find a PCMCIA card form, I'd design and build my own.

Jeff,
Try calling R&D Micro Inc, in Mission Viejo, CA. (714)830-1387.
They manufacture and sell empty PCMCIA type 2 card frames, complete with a nifty 15-position connector and cable assembly out the end of the card. If you do design such a device, would you mind sharing with those of us who might want to build them ourselves? I have the necessary hardware/software experience to build one, but very little time to devote to the project...

Dave
--

Dave Marsh
Systems Engineer
A. E. Mann Foundation for Scientific Research
(818)362-5958 x3007 8-5 PST
davemars@netcom.com
70750.3146@compuserve.com

"No, I haven't lost my mind- it's backed up on tape somewhere..."

1951. Re: Lan-Link 2.30 is released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 18:45:59 UTC
From: ken@shore.net
Message-ID: <ken.45.0012C46D@shore.net>
Source record: 48647

In article <gregg.314.000BFD26@PLAINS.NODAK.EDU> gregg@PLAINS.NODAK.EDU (Joe Gregg) writes:

>>It's available for download from his BBS I guess, but does anyone know if its >>on an FTP site anywhere?

>It has been on ftp.funet.fi for several days.

Thanks Joe!

Ken Smith ken@shore.net

CopiLabs CONNECTION 508-794-1413
Network Solutions / Desktop Imaging

1952. HP48 Packet Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 19:49:10 UTC
From: stroup@gauss.usafa.af.mil
Message-ID: <2tnlvm$obk@usafa2.usafa.af.mil>
Source record: 48653

[No readable article body recovered]

1953. Why Clover price cut?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 20:07:50 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun15.140750.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 48644

As I was scanning my new AES catalog, I noticed the HAL Clover board advertised full-page for $699. What gives? Sales slow? Unit discontinued? New unit on the way? So anyone know why the price dropped to $699 from a high of $995?

73
Carl
--

_____
Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

1954. PACTOR FEC Frame

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 21:14:03 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9406152013.AA11007@ATK.COM>
Source record: 48645

Subject: Time:3:08 PM
OFFICE MEMO PACTOR FEC Frame Date:6/15/94
Last week I was in D.C. teaching the course on low cost digital and packet radio theory and applications for the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute. It occurred to me in the course of teaching the TOR's, that I didn't have a description of the PacTOR FEC frame in my literature collection. Study of PacComm's PacTOR Controller manual didn't reveal the answer. A call to PacComm didn't yield the answer. The PacComm technical representative recommended I contact Dr. Tom Rink at SCS in Hanau, Germany, directly. So I did. The following is the fax reply I received from Tom.

"A PACTOR FEC transmission is nothing but normal PACTOR data packets in a row. The only difference to the normal ARQ scheme is the omitted receiving gap, thus the [FEC] packets also consist of header, data field, status, and CRC. All information is used in the same way as in an ARQ link, i.e., the header is required for synchronization, the data field contains the user information, the status defines the packet number as well as the used code and the CRC contains the checksum."

"As you probably know, the number of repetitions of one packet as well as the baud rate (100 or 200 baud) can be adjusted by the user. This allows to choose for example only two repetitions and 200 baud absolute speed in good propagation conditions and say 5 repetitions as well as only 100 baud in bad conditions."

There you have it, TOR fans! The PacTOR FEC frame revealed (assuming, of course, that you've done your homework and know how the ARQ frame is constructed). Remember, you read it first right here on the "ham digital" newsgroup.

By the way, I note that Tom used all upper case PACTOR so I'll change my ways and quit calling it PacTOR.

73/Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

1955. AX25L2.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-15 22:40:49 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CrGn02.72G@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 48656
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I'm looking for a copy of the spec for the newest ax25 version.
I think Level 2.1 includes fragmentation

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

1956. llbbs to packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 01:51:11 UTC
From: wayneb@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <2tob6f$ieq@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 48648

[No readable article body recovered]

1957. Re: Numerically Controlled Oscillators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 03:43:41 UTC
From: robertmas@delphi.com
Message-ID: <xiyuHN1.robertmas@delphi.com>
Source record: 48649

Robert J. Kelley <pasha@netcom.com> writes:

>I just acquired a bunch of numerically controlled
>oscillator and DDS hardware in various unknown states.
>Among the parts represented are the DRFS-2250, the
>TRW TDC1012J, a PC board called the DRFS-PCHPE, a
>PC board called the DRFS-DX 2070, etc. Any of this
>stuff sound familiar? I need technical data.

The DRFS prefix part numbers sound like the stuff that a company call
"Digital RF Solutions" used to make. I'm not positive but I think they went out
of buisness a few years ago. The TRW part sounds like one of their old high-
speed D/A converters. This is just my best guess though. If you send me Email
I'll try to dig up an old data sheet.

1958. Re: Mac or IBM? open letter from amateur digital music producer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 06:09:56 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <2toqbk$m0m@apple.com>
Source record: 48650

In article <1994Jun15.114247.1@eagle.wesleyan.edu>,
<hcollado@eagle.wesleyan.edu> wrote:
>My name is H. Collado. I am a DJ for WESU WEsleyan's College radio station. I
>am interested in using computers to produce new musical forms. I am not sure
>of which route I should take: IBM and compatibles or Macintosh?

I'm responding via a posting so that other people will also know that
there is a newsgroup for this sort of discussion: comp.music. The topic
might also be appropriate in one of the comp.advocacy groups. :-)

Patty

--
============================== Patty Winter ==============================
Apple contractor Internet: winter@apple.com
Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.4.44
"Here I've been talking with the most intelligent people
in the world, and I never even noticed." --Columbo
================================== N6BIS ==================================

1959. Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 06:55:37 UTC
From: s9898198@sandcastle.cosc.brocku.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jun16.065537.28157@spartan.ac.BrockU.CA>
Source record: 48652

I have heard a legend that a college radio station (either at MIT, Tufts, or Swarthmore) welded antenna to railroad tracks, and peeved the FCC by broadcasting nationwide. Is this true? If anyone knows, please email me (or post here) If you do know, could you please direct me to some documentation regarding this legend if you can.

This is very important! Thanks in advance.

James R. Storm |
Accounting Student | This message was brought to you by
s9898198@sandcastle.cosc.brocku.ca | the letters M, Q, and the number 6
(905) 227-9571 voice |

1960. KAM Plus Cockpit Troubles (newbie wannabe)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 07:13:57 UTC
From: ceddlemon@tecvax.stim.tec.tn.us
Message-ID: <1994Jun16.011357.278@tecvax.stim.tec.tn.us>
Source record: 48651

I purchased a Kam Plus last Fall, hooked it up to play with it for a
few days and had to set aside for several months during a period of a
serious family illness.

Last Dec. and Jan. I had lots of fun seeing the packet messages from the
unit using my Icom HT and '386 computer. Last week I hooked it up again
and can't seem to get it to put any messages up on the screen.

I've tried using it with a BC-142XL scanner so that I could easily confirm
packet activity on 145.01, 145.03, etc. The RcV light comes on as before
but I'm wondering if I got over in the TERM mode of this unit where there
are a ton of features (PAKTOR, CW, etc) and could have engaged something
that is not allowing the paket signals to be processed?

Should I try to reset the unit back to the NEWUSER state and start over?
I'm sure I could find a local who could try it out for me.

The computer hookup seems OK. ie I can give it commands and the unit responds.

The disk from Kamtronics came blank ... believe me it was unformatted!
Someone told me to give the Paket 5.1 program a try before and that's what
I'm using right now. Someone else told me just to use a simple terminal
emulator program ... and I could do everything I needed to do.

The KAM manuals are readable but mean little to me as a newbie packet wannabe.
I understand what being said but there's little there for a newuser.

Any suggestions on where I might start to see if this unit is only suffering
from my setting one of those zillion other parameters outside the NEWUSER mode?

Charles EMail replies to ceddlemon@stim.tec.tn.us

PS I've told the KAM to use COM2 at 1200 baud since mouse is on COM1. The
commands from the keyboard seems to get into the unit OK.

1961. Connecting Alinco HT to TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 12:24:52 UTC
From: lambert@unixs1.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <2tpgal$l0c@usenet.srv.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 48655

I just purchased an MFJ 1270C TNC and would like to connect it to my Alinco DJ560T/A HT. The Alinco manual is useless, but I gather the pinouts are the same as for Yaesu HTs. Can anyone confirm or deny this or offer further information?

Michael H. Lambert
N3MVY

1962. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #196

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 13:31:56 UTC
From: RVGC2@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <940616133451.23c3253b@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 48657

How do I subscribe to the rec.radio.swap??
I hear about it but never see any postings?
Is this group of rec.radio.nnnn the same as a listserver LIST?
Thanks in advance for any help.
Ken

>>RVGC2@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU<<
>>PHONES 703-857-7584 >>VATECH CAMPUS 13855<<
>>FAX 703-857-7371<< KEW6X@POE.ACC.VIRGINIA.EDU >>
>>ARMY MARS AAT3PK/VA<< AMATEUR>N4LYO<<
>>IBMMAIL (USVPITMA)<<
ROANOKE VALLEY GRADUATE CENTER
US SNAIL: 117 W. CHURCH AVE.
ROANOKE, VA. 24011-1905

1963. Standard Digital Radio Interface Proposal (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 14:18:23 UTC
From: jra1854@tntech.edu
Message-ID: <jra1854.1122163943A@news.tntech.edu>
Source record: 48658

Here is an article which was just published in PSR. Comments?

A Proposal for a Standard Digital Radio Interface

Jeffrey Austen, k9ja
2051 Clearview Dr., Cookeville TN 38501, USA
Internet: jra1854@tntech.edu
PacketBBS: k9ja@wa4uce.#midtn.tn.usa.noam

Introduction

Just about everyone who has ever used packet radio has had to deal with what should be a simple task: that of properly connecting radios and terminal node controllers (TNCs) together. Unfortunately, many people have learned that it is not very simple. Not only do the proper signal connections need to be determined between each radio and TNC but the correct audio levels must be set in order for the system to work well. This problem is compounded for persons with multiple TNCs or multiple radios. Every time a radio or TNC is changed, the system must be readjusted for proper receive and transmit audio levels, as well as proper delay times to accommodate the key-up time of the transmitter. These problems are exacerbated by the existence of differing connectors for different models of radios and TNCs. All of this can be attributed to the fact that the interface between the equipment uses analog signals despite the fact that packet radio is a mode of digital communications. For operation at speeds greater than 1200 bits per second (b/s) most radios do not even provide a connector for the appropriate signals. Operators of digipeaters or remote sites are burdened with the task of hauling around extra test equipment and adjusting radios on-site instead of performing these adjustments in a convenient location such as a laboratory or home station. Emergency operation is difficult because it is almost impossible to properly connect various equipment quickly in the field unless the exact configuration is known beforehand.

In this article a proposal for a digital radio (DR) interface is developed. This interface is designed to support all current packet modulation methods and speeds and any which can be reasonably anticipated for future use. It provides "plug and play" operation between any digital radio and TNC (from here onward the term TNC refers to a TNC or any other device, such as computer or packet switch, which processes the data being communicated). It can be easily incorporated into most of the current equipment and it allows the use of a single radio in multiple packet modes without changing cables or making any adjustments.

Requirements

The requirements of the interface are as follows:
- connect any DR to any TNC;
- be transparent to the data stream;
- operate over a wide range of speeds;
- operate with both synchronous and asynchronous modulation modes;
- operate in both full- and half-duplex modes as well as in transmit-only and receive-only systems;
- provide good immunity to electromagnetic interference (EMI);
- be tolerant of variations in the equipment: not require any adjustments when equipment is changed;
- operate over cable distances from zero to at least 10 meters;
- be usable for all existing digital communications modes and for all anticipated modes in the future;
- operate at all existing speeds and at all reasonable future speeds, at least up to 2 Mb/s;
- have a single standardized connector so that connection is "plug and play;"
- sense when cable is disconnected or when the DR is powered down;
- make use of existing standards, where possible; and
- allow easy migration from the current system.

Development of the Interface

In a digital communications system the digital information is communicated by representing the information as an analog signal. For the interface the simplest representation should be used for the information being sent: this is a serial bit stream. To do this, it is necessary to move the "modem" out of the TNC and into the DR. This change has a benefit of making the dual use (voice and data) of the radio easier to accomplish. A front panel switch could easily select between voice and one or more data modes; for example, a 2-m radio might be built to support voice, 1200 b/s packet and 9600 b/s packet.

Many standards have been developed for use in data communications. Some standards which are related to the needs of this interface are EIA/TIA-232, EIA/TIA-422, EIA/TIA-423, CCITT V.10, V.11, EIA/TIA-449. There appears to be no standard which provides the necessary functionality; however, some standards can be incorporated into the interface.

Examination of the information which must be communicated across the interface yields the required signals. The fundamental information which must be conveyed across this interface is receive data and transmit data. Auxiliary information is necessary to indicate where each data bit is, when the data is valid, and when the data can be sent and received. To accommodate both synchronous and asynchronous systems at varying speeds a synchronous interface is used. The receive and transmit clock signals originate at the digital radio and are independent of each other.

To send data from the DR to the TNC the following items are necessary.
- Receive Data: the data from the DR to the TNC.
- Receive Clock: a clocking signal for the receive data, originating at the DR.
- Receive Data Valid: a signal originating at the DR which indicates that the receive data signal is valid (similar to carrier detect).

To send data from the TNC to the DR the following items are necessary.
- Transmit Data: the data from the TNC to the DR.
- Transmit Clock: a clocking signal for the transmit data, originating at the DR.
- Request To Send: a signal from the TNC to the DR indicating that data transmission is requested.
- Clear To Send: a signal from the DR to the TNC indicating that data transmission may proceed.

One other signal is necessary to convey the DR status to the TNC.
- DR Ready: a signal from the DR to the TNC indicating that it is powered up and capable of reception and/or transmission of data.

The Interface Proposal

The signals listed above will be sent using a combination of EIA/TIA-422 (differential) and EIA/TIA-423 (single-ended) signal levels. The two data signals and two clock signals, because of the potentially high speed will use differential signaling, which provides for speeds of up to 10 Mb/s. These signals will use eight wires of the interface. The status signals will use single-ended signaling because high speed is not necessary. These signals will use four signal lines and two ground lines (one in each direction, per EIA/TIA-423 specifications). To insure proper operation under fault conditions (either unit is powered down or the cable is not connected)"fail safe" line receivers must be used for the four status signals (RDV, RTS, CTS, and DRR).

Much of the delay necessary at the beginning of the transmission are due to internal delays in the transmitter. This delay is made the responsibility of the DR rather than the TNC. When CTS becomes active, data can be sent immediately; after the last bit of data has been sent, RTS may become inactive. Additional delay may be added in the TNC (as is done currently).

The physical connector selected is a high-density 15-pin D-series connector. This connector is small enough to be used on mobile and portable equipment and yet it reasonably rugged, reliable and inexpensive. The male connector (plug) is used on the TNC and the female connector (socket) is used on the DR. Although the same type of connector is popular for computer displays, the opposite sex connector is used on the computer so that confusion should not occur. Cables will act as "extension cords," that is they pass all pins straight through from the connector on one end to the other end. The shell of the connector must be used for the shield connection if a shield exists on the cable; if no shield exists the shells must be connected by a wire in the cable. All DRs and TNCs must have metallic connector

shells so that shielded cables can be used effectively.

Alternative Interconnections

Although the interface is specifically designed to connect a DR to a TNC, it can be used to connect two DRs or two TNCs together or it can be used in a transmit-only or receive-only system. To connect two DRs together there needs to be a adapter which contains a FIFO large enough to accommodate the largest packet at the maximum speed differential between the systems. To connect two TNCs together there needs to be an adapter which generates appropriate clock signals. The receive and transmit signals are independent of each other so they can be running at different speed or be going to different DRs; use in a transmit- or receive-only system is also possible (a protocol other than AX.25 will be necessary in this case).

Incorporation Into New and Existing Equipment

This interface can be incorporated into new radio designs by including the "modem" with the radio and providing a method for switching modes (e.g., voice, 1200 b/s data, 9600 b/s data). Most TNC designs can be updated quite easily to incorporate the interface without eliminating any current features.

Most existing systems can be easily modified to use the new standard. It appears that the PackeTen, DataEngine, PI, PI2 and PackeTwin cards and Kantronics DataEngine modems require very little modification as the appropriate signals are available to easily add the interface; the only significant change is that with the new interface the modem is physically housed with the DR, not the TNC. In general, any modem which performs clock recovery can be easily modified for use with this interface. Any TNC which provides the "modem disconnect header" can have the interface added to it by using that connector. A smooth transition from the current system to using the new interface can be made by providing adapter kits for common modems and TNCs so that current equipment will not be obsoleted.

Summary

The interface proposal presented here will solve the problem of connecting digital radios and terminal node controller or computer equipment together. It provides a simple, inexpensive, versatile, and easy-to-use solution. It is applicable to all current packet radio systems, as well a other digital systems and it does not inhibit future improvements to packet radio systems, either in the modulation and coding techniques or in the protocols. While the exact specifications remain to be finished and tested through implementation, much existing technology is being used and no problems are anticipated. The author welcomes suggestions for the improvement of this interface and is interested in hearing from a few persons who are willing to design and test interfaces for various modems and TNCs.

1964. Re: Mac or IBM? open letter from amateur digital music producer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 14:43:02 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9406161443.AA04708@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 48659

In the future, please post your email address so replies don't have to go
to the list.

> My name is H. Collado. I am a DJ for WESU WEsleyan's College radio station. I
> am interested in using computers to produce new musical forms. I am not sure
> of which route I should take: IBM and compatibles or Macintosh?
> Please respond. All the information that you might have will be greatly
> appreciated.

In a word, my opinion, Macintosh. There is no other hardware or software or
combination that is as trouble free as the Mac. Some mistakenly list the
Mac's primary attribute as "user friendly", which is interpreted as "hand
holding". When the ultimate in user friendly-ness is "trouble free".

Used Mac Plus's are running $300 or so with 4M RAM. New Performa 605's are
about $700 with 4M/80 and color monitor (check Wal-Mart). HP DeskWriter
printers are currently advertised new for $199 in MacUser. New Pentium-Eater
PowerMacintosh 6100/60's are $1650 in 8/80 form (or is it 8/230?) just add
one or two monitors and your choice in keyboards.

David Kelly, N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

1965. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 14:45:12 UTC
From: jfh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jfhCrHvnC.Gz8@netcom.com>
Source record: 48660

s9898198@sandcastle.cosc.brocku.ca (STORM JAMES) wrote:
>I have heard a legend that a college radio station (either at MIT, Tufts,
>or Swarthmore) welded antenna to railroad tracks, and peeved the FCC by
>broadcasting nationwide. Is this true? If anyone knows, please email me
>(or post here) If you do know, could you please direct me to some
>documentation regarding this legend if you can.

Seems unlikely. The railroad system is not one giant circuit. There are
breaks everywhere.

--

Jack Hamilton jfh@netcom.com packet: kd6ttl@n0ary.#nocal.ca.us.na

1966. Re: Standard Digital Radio Interface Proposal (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 15:21:11 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.15.2E006DE7@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48661

In article <jra1854.1122163943A@news.tntech.edu> jra1854@tntech.edu (Jeffrey Austen)
writes:
>Path:
ornl!stc06r.CTD.ORNL.GOV!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!darwin.sura.net!atlas.tntech.edu!news!jra1854
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>Subject: Standard Digital Radio Interface Proposal (long)
>Message-ID: <jra1854.1122163943A@news.tntech.edu>
>From: jra1854@tntech.edu (Jeffrey Austen)
>Date: Thu, 16 Jun 94 14:18:23 GMT
>Followup-To: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>Organization: Tennessee Technological University (USA)
>Nntp-Posting-Host: cookie-monster.ee.tntech.edu
>X-Newsreader: VersaTerm Link v1.1.3
>Lines: 205

>Here is an article which was just published in PSR. Comments?

>A Proposal for a Standard Digital Radio Interface

>Jeffrey Austen, k9ja
>2051 Clearview Dr., Cookeville TN 38501, USA
>Internet: jra1854@tntech.edu
>PacketBBS: k9ja@wa4uce.#midtn.tn.usa.noam

>Introduction

>Just about everyone who has ever used packet radio has had to deal with
>what should be a simple task: that of properly connecting radios and
>terminal node controllers (TNCs) together. Unfortunately, many people
>have learned that it is not very simple. Not only do the proper signal
>connections need to be determined between each radio and TNC but the
>correct audio levels must be set in order for the system to work well.
>This problem is compounded for persons with multiple TNCs or multiple
>radios. Every time a radio or TNC is changed, the system must be
>readjusted for proper receive and transmit audio levels, as well as
>proper delay times to accommodate the key-up time of the transmitter.
>These problems are exacerbated by the existence of differing connectors
>for different models of radios and TNCs. All of this can be attributed
>to the fact that the interface between the equipment uses analog
>signals despite the fact that packet radio is a mode of digital
>communications. For operation at speeds greater than 1200 bits per
>second (b/s) most radios do not even provide a connector for the
>appropriate signals. Operators of digipeaters or remote sites are
>burdened with the task of hauling around extra test equipment and
>adjusting radios on-site instead of performing these adjustments in a
>convenient location such as a laboratory or home station. Emergency

>operation is difficult because it is almost impossible to properly
>connect various equipment quickly in the field unless the exact
>configuration is known beforehand.

>In this article a proposal for a digital radio (DR) interface is
>developed. This interface is designed to support all current packet
>modulation methods and speeds and any which can be reasonably
>anticipated for future use. It provides "plug and play" operation
>between any digital radio and TNC (from here onward the term TNC refers
>to a TNC or any other device, such as computer or packet switch, which
>processes the data being communicated). It can be easily incorporated
>into most of the current equipment and it allows the use of a single
>radio in multiple packet modes without changing cables or making any
>adjustments.

>Requirements

>The requirements of the interface are as follows:
> - connect any DR to any TNC;
> - be transparent to the data stream;
> - operate over a wide range of speeds;
> - operate with both synchronous and asynchronous modulation modes;
> - operate in both full- and half-duplex modes as well as in transmit-
> only and receive-only systems;
> - provide good immunity to electromagnetic interference (EMI);
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> - operate over cable distances from zero to at least 10 meters;
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> at least up to 2 Mb/s;
> - have a single standardized connector so that connection is "plug and
> play;"
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> - make use of existing standards, where possible; and
> - allow easy migration from the current system.

>Development of the Interface

>In a digital communications system the digital information is
>communicated by representing the information as an analog signal. For
>the interface the simplest representation should be used for the
>information being sent: this is a serial bit stream. To do this, it is
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>and received. To accommodate both synchronous and asynchronous systems
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>To send data from the DR to the TNC the following items are necessary.
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>data can be sent immediately; after the last bit of data has been sent,
>RTS may become inactive. Additional delay may be added in the TNC (as
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>The physical connector selected is a high-density 15-pin D-series
>connector. This connector is small enough to be used on mobile and
>portable equipment and yet it reasonably rugged, reliable and
>inexpensive. The male connector (plug) is used on the TNC and the
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>remain to be finished and tested through implementation, much existing
>technology is being used and no problems are anticipated. The author
>welcomes suggestions for the improvement of this interface and is
>interested in hearing from a few persons who are willing to design and
>test interfaces for various modems and TNCs.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

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= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
==
...._ .. ...._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__

1967. Re: Standard Digital Radio Interface Proposal (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 15:43:19 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.16.2E007317@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48663

In article <jra1854.1122163943A@news.tntech.edu> jra1854@tntech.edu (Jeffrey Austen) writes:

>Here is an article which was just published in PSR. Comments?

>A Proposal for a Standard Digital Radio Interface

>The physical connector selected is a high-density 15-pin D-series
>connector. This connector is small enough to be used on mobile and

[stuff deleted]

In all of the rambling I lost track of how many of the 15 pins would be used and how many would be spares. Some ASCII art would be helpful here. Anyway, make sure there are plenty of spares even if you need to go to the 25-pin D series. Straight through DB 25 modem cables are plentiful and cheap. While the author said future growth was being taken care of, I did not see mentioned some of the future features that have been discussed here, such as automatic adaptive control (power, bandwidth, frequency, cellular like), which will require more parallel circuits between the TNC and DR.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

```
==========================================================================
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
==========================================================================
...._ .. ..._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__
```

1968. programming midland radio's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 16:01:00 UTC
From: graham.collins@tabb.com
Message-ID: <66.465.1853.0N5C579C@tabb.com>
Source record: 48679

I have a midland 70-245b uhf handheld radio. it is 16 channel and reprogammable. I would like to be able to do this on my own without having to take it into a mobile radio shop everytime I would like to change something. Does anyone know how I might do this (I am aware that you need an adapter and some software to do this)? Has anyone kludged up a way to do this without paying the big bucks midland wants for their adapters and software?

Thanks in advance, graham.collins@tabb.com
73 VE3GHM

1969. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 16:33:28 UTC
From: jvp@tools1.ee.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jvp.771784408@tools1.ee.iastate.edu>
Source record: 48664

In <jfhCrHvnC.Gz8@netcom.com> jfh@netcom.com (Jack Hamilton) writes:

>s9898198@sandcastle.cosc.brocku.ca (STORM JAMES) wrote:
>>I have heard a legend that a college radio station (either at MIT, Tufts,
>>or Swarthmore) welded antenna to railroad tracks, and peeved the FCC by
>>broadcasting nationwide. Is this true? If anyone knows, please email me
>>(or post here) If you do know, could you please direct me to some
>>documentation regarding this legend if you can.

>Seems unlikely. The railroad system is not one giant circuit. There are
>breaks everywhere.

Plus wouldn't it be grounded at points? I don't know if insulating
the tracks is a design criterion. This would make it even more unlikely.

+---+
| Jim Van Peursem - Ph.D. Candidate (Ham Radio -> KE0PH) |
| Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering |
| Iowa State University - Ames, IA 50011 : (515) 294-8339 |
| internet - jvp@iastate.edu -or- jvp@cpre1.ee.iastate.edu |
+---+

1970. FCC Action On Automatic Con

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 16:55:20 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9406161551.AA22761@ATK.COM>
Source record: 48662

Subject: Time:10:28 AM
OFFICE MEMO FCC Action On Automatic Control Date:6/16/94
Below is an abbreviated copy of the FCC's long awaited announcement on authorization of unattended automatic (and semiautomatic) control of HF digital stations:

Report No. DC-2613 ACTION IN DOCKET CASE June 15, 1994

AUTHORIZATION OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL FOR HF DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS IN AMATEUR SERVICE PROPOSED
(PR DOCKET 94-59)

The Commission has proposed amending the amateur service rules to authorize automatic control of stations transmitting a digital emission on the High Frequency (HF) amateur service bands.

[4 paragraphs omitted]

The Commission said it was gratified by the cooperation and dedication of organizations within the amateur service community in determining the conditions necessary to allow automatic control of stations transmitting data and RTTY (narrow-band direct printing) emission types on the HF amateur service bands. It agreed with the petitioners that automatic control of amateur stations in the HF bands can, with safeguards, make the transmission of data and RTTY emission types practical and effective.

Therefore, the Commission proposed to authorize automatic control for stations transmitting data and RTTY emission types on one specific subband of each HF band where such emissions are authorized. It also proposed to authorize communications between a locally or remotely controlled station and an automatically controlled station on any frequency where data and RTTY emission types are otherwise authorized.

[2 paragraphs omitted]

It looks like the FCC "bought" the idea of subbands for unattended automatically controlled stations. It will be interesting to see if they are the same subbands requested by ARRL based on IARU recommendations (which, in my opinion, provides way too much spectrum for the "robot" stations on 20 M). It will also be intresting to see if the FCC "bought" the idea of limiting unattended semiautomatic stations to 500 Hz bandwidth and, if so, how they

define "bandwidth." For example, by one definition (CCIR) the 300 baud 200 Hz shift G-TOR signal would occupy 540 Hz.

73/Rick W0TN
<rick_whiting@atk.com>

1971. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 17:37:03 UTC
From: bmm1@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <2tq2jv$sa4@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 48666

Dana Myers (myers@bigboy.West.Sun.COM) wrote:

: There's a big difference between a 56kb/s full-duplex landline
: connection and 56kb/s amateur half-duplex packet.

We cn do full duplex cross-band. And if it is through a repeater the
user only needs a receiver for 1 of the bands. This could be a $100 or less
scanner for 440 MHz.

: I for one think it would be the cat's meow to build a fast, wide area
: network on radio. I mean, people like MCI, ATT, and others have shown
: us how.

--
Bruce M. Marshall bmm1@freenet.fsu.edu voice 615 481 0990 fax 615 481 8039

1972. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 17:48:46 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jun16.104846.4325@mallrc.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 48665

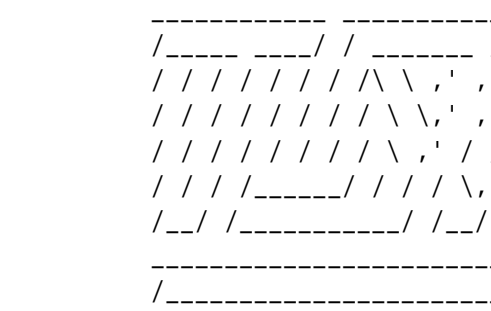
In article <jfhCrHvnC.Gz8@netcom.com>, jfh@netcom.com (Jack Hamilton) writes:
> s9898198@sandcastle.cosc.brocku.ca (STORM JAMES) wrote:
>>I have heard a legend that a college radio station (either at MIT, Tufts,
>>or Swarthmore) welded antenna to railroad tracks, and peeved the FCC by
>>broadcasting nationwide. Is this true? If anyone knows, please email me
>>(or post here) If you do know, could you please direct me to some
>>documentation regarding this legend if you can.
>
> Seems unlikely. The railroad system is not one giant circuit. There are
> breaks everywhere.
>
> --
>
> ---
> Jack Hamilton jfh@netcom.com packet: kd6ttl@n0ary.#nocal.ca.us.na

Modern railays use "block control/detection" for location of trains. This system relies on the the fact that a railroad train can be a moving short circuit. This fact is detected for block detection and to signal level crossings of the presence of trains. To do this the rail system is delib-erately insulated into sections. A low voltage bridge circuit is used to detect the short between the two tracks. The reason a bridge is used is to compensate for ground leakage due to wet ties.

A stretch of track behind your house might make a great shortwave recieving antenna but it would be a real bugger to load!

BTW track maintenance gear has insulated wheels so that they don't trip the detection circuitry.

--



Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

1973. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #198

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 18:58:45 UTC
From: RVGC2@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <940616190429.23c3253b@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 48667

If I don't post to the list How DO I get info back? What is a list for anyway?
Ken

>>RVGC2@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU<<
>>PHONES 703-857-7584 >>VATECH CAMPUS 13855<<
>>FAX 703-857-7371<< KEW6X@POE.ACC.VIRGINIA.EDU >>
>>ARMY MARS AAT3PK/VA<< AMATEUR>N4LYO<<
>>IBMMAIL (USVPITMA)<<
ROANOKE VALLEY GRADUATE CENTER
US SNAIL: 117 W. CHURCH AVE.
ROANOKE, VA. 24011-1905

1974. Kudos to AEA on PK-232/TS-450 Interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 19:03:34 UTC
From: kriss@austin.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <2tq7m6$3lj@kestrel.austin.lockheed.com>
Source record: 48668

Ref: My (kd5vu) posting "Wimpy AFSK Output TS-450S"

First, the problem is HISTORY and the TS-450 and PK-232 are working great.

The following are my notes on how to interface a PK-232MBX to a TS-450S/AT
for FSK Operation. These notes are based on tips and notes from Richard
Stuart,
WF7A, from AEA. Richard really helped and I appreciate AEA's technical support
to old customers as well as new customers. BUY AEA products!

You need two wires from the PK-232 (from J7 and J7) to one ACCY2
port on the TS-450S/AT. The following are the connections:

PK-232MBX to TS-450S via ACC-2 Connector for FSK

PK-232 (J-6) TS-450S/AT (ACCY-2)
=========== ============
Pin 5 RED PTT Pin 9 PTT
Pin 4 BROWN GND Pin 8 GND
Pin 3 BLACK - Not Used
Pin 2 WHITE AFSK-OUT Not Used
Pin 1 GREEN AFSK-IN Pin 3 AFSK-OUT
Shield Pin 12 GND

PK-232 (J-7) TS-450S/AT (ACCY-2)
=========== ============
Pin 4 FSK-R Pin 2 RKT
Pin 2 GND Pin 12 (shield)

Forget about even trying to run the TS-450 in AFSK. Go FSK
and you will not have problems. The TS-450 is hosed for AFSK.
Don't waste your time or money on a phone call to Kenwood for help.

If you have a TS-450, I suggest you SAVE this message.

Dick Kriss, KD5VU
On: 6/16/94 2:07:55 PM CST

==
Richard (Dick) Kriss E-Mail:kriss@austin.lockheed.com
904 Dartmoor Cove Packet Radio: SP KD5VU @ N5LJF.#AUS.TX.USA.NA
Austin, Texas 78746 Phone: 512-386-4153 (day) or 327-9566 (evenings)
AMPRnet: kd5vu@kd5vu.ampr.org
My employer has nothing to do with this message! ... _._
==

1975. Re: An open note to Gary Coffman, KE4ZV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 20:03:56 UTC
From: im@hydra.carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CrIAEL.FzE@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48669

>: There's a big difference between a 56kb/s full-duplex landline
>: connection and 56kb/s amateur half-duplex packet.

>We cn do full duplex cross-band. And if it is through a repeater the
>user only needs a receiver for 1 of the bands. This could be a $100 or less
>scanner for 440 MHz.

I don't really think you could use a scanner for 56 kbps rx. More like
a demodulator and a downconvertor. However, since the Hamtronics
downconverter is only about $50 to 75 it's still pretty cheap.

The trick is that full duplex really doesn't buy you much improvement
in performance, for a multi-user network. If you are all sharing
the network, then you have to take turns transmitting. Full
duplex will allow you to determine if you have collided with anohther
transmitter and thus stop transmitting sooner and free the channel
quicker. If however, you want to do something like a multi-point
video conference using something like CUSeeME full duplex would
not buy you as much as increasing your data rate by 3 or 6 db:-)

Full duplex repeater is a must, but half duplex user stations
are not really that much worse off from full duplex user
stations. Fast aquisition, and lock up time of demods would
also probably buy you more improvement than full duplex user
stations. A nit with the GRAPES-WA4DSY modem, mine needs about
10 or so mSec preamble or it starts loosing lots of packets.
A couple of the guys here have modified the PLL's to bring it
down in the 2 mSec range though.

56 kbps is cool but getting old. With applications like Mosaic,
CUSeeMe, and other interactive whiteboard sorts of software
out there - 56 kbps seems like 1200 baud did 7 years ago when
I got my first TNC .. neat but too slow. It's time to start
pushing the envelope some more ... What is needed now is a cheap
easy to build and align 1 Mbps+ modem!

im
--
Ian A. McEachern, VE3PFH | This space for rent.
Packet Working Group, Ottawa A.R.C. |
im@hydra.carleton.ca |
ian@ve3pfh.ampr.org |

1976. FCC to rule on HF forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-16 23:46:37 UTC
From: w6swe@w6swe.tapr.ORG
Message-ID: <101@w6swe.tapr.org>
Source record: 48672

Report No. DC-2613 ACTION IN DOCKET CASE June 15, 1994

AUTHORIZATION OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL FOR HF DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS
IN AMATEUR SERVICE PROPOSED
(PR DOCKET 94-59)

The Commission has proposed amending the amateur service rules to authorize automatic control of stations transmitting a digital emission on the High Frequency (HF) amateur service bands.

This action was requested in petitions filed by The American Radio Relay League, Inc. (ARRL), and the American Digital Radio Society, Inc. (ADRS)

The propagation characteristics of the HF bands allow for long distance communications. Amateur operators take advantage of these characteristics to communicate with other amateur stations all over the world. Establishing and maintaining a HF communications link, however, presents operating demands not encountered on the Very High Frequency (VHF) and higher frequency bands. The variables affecting communications in the HF bands are highly complex. To maintain the communications link and avoid causing interference to the communications of other amateur stations, the control operator constantly monitors the activity on the channel being used and adjusts the station's transmitting parameters as needed. Because the presence of the control operator has been necessary for proper operation in these systems, automatic control of an amateur station that is transmitting on any HF band or on the 160 meter MF (medium frequency) band has not been authorized.

In 1986 the Commission authorized automatic control of amateur stations transmitting digital communications on the VHF and higher frequency bands and indicated it was interested in authorizing automatic control of stations using the HF bands.

To determine solutions to the problem of avoiding interference from automatically controlled HF digital stations the ARRL conducted a successful feasibility project under special temporary authority the Commission granted to 50 amateur stations. The ARRL's petition is based on the results of that study. The ADRS's petition contained an additional recommendation from amateur operators who have been experimenting for several decades with digital communications on the HF bands.

The Commission said it was gratified by the cooperation and dedication of organizations within the amateur service community in determining the conditions necessary to allow automatic control of stations transmitting data and RTTY (narrow-band direct printing) emission types on the HF amateur service bands. It agreed with the petitioners that automatic control of amateur stations in the HF bands can, with safeguards, make the transmission of data and RTTY emission types practical and effective.

Therefore, the Commission proposed to authorize automatic control for stations transmitting data and RTTY emission types on one specific subband of each HF band where such emissions are authorized. It also proposed to authorize communications between a locally or remotely controlled station and an automatically controlled station on any frequency where data and RTTY emission types are otherwise authorized.

The Commission said that it firmly believes in the principle that government should be responsive to user needs. It noted that the rules it proposed were the result of a successful feasibility project planned and carried out within the amateur service community and represent the recommendations of two organizations dedicated to bringing the benefits to be derived from the transmission of digital communications on the amateur service HF bands to amateur operators in the United States and elsewhere without causing unnecessary interference to other types of communications.

Action by the Commission June 13, 1994, by Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 94-171). Chairman Hundt, Commissioners Quello and Barrett, with Commissioners Ness and Chong not participating.

- FCC -

News Media contact: Rosemary Kimball at (202) 418-0500.
Private Radio Bureau contact: William T. Cross at (202) 632-4964

This message forwarded by TAPR
Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

1977. Re: info wanted: new Kantronics 9k6 modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 03:17:53 UTC
From: Karl Medcalf <kmedcalf@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <ZS-xoKB.kmedcalf@delphi.com>
Source record: 48670

Hi. I've just joined Internet through Delphi and noticed the comments on the KPC-9612 (new Kantronics 9600/1200 TNC). I don't know how often I'll be on here but I am the Test Engineer for Kantronics. The new KPC-9612 is not a G3RUH clone, it's an MXCOM chip (MX589 to be exact). The HDLC is done if firmware, as most of the Kantronics TNCs are. The Data Engine is the one exception with an 85C30 SCC doing the dirty work.

The new KPC-9612 is fully compatible with the G3RUH systems, and I've been testing it on the air against the Data Engine. The KPC-9612 has been connected to many different types of radios and works well with most of them. All of the new generation radios exhibit a slightly long TXD, but they are fully synthesized units.

I'm hesitant to give pricing here, but the paperwork for FCC certification is on someone's desk in Washington, and as soon as it comes back, the unit will be shipping. Hopefully that will be around July 10 or earlier.

Hope that helps.

73, Karl - WK5M @ WK5M.#NEKS.KS.USA.NOAM (no business packet mail please!)

1978. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 03:19:38 UTC
From: fval_ltd@uhura.cc.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun17.031938.12958@galileo.cc.rochester.edu>
Source record: 48671

In <1994Jun16.104846.4325@mallrc.mala.bc.ca> wagner@mala.bc.ca (TOM WAGNER, Wizzard of old Audio/Visual Equipment.....Nanaimo Campus) writes:

>Modern railays use "block control/detection" for location of trains. This
>system relies on the the fact that a railroad train can be a moving short

[crunch]

>BTW track maintenance gear has insulated wheels so that they don't trip the
>detection circuitry.

Just to note, the block system isn't really modern. Been around for almost 100 years, i believe. Want to say since 1868, but not sure (hey, if they could have fax machines back then, I am sure they could do block control) Certain RRs do mandate that maintenance equip not shunt the track, while others require it. I think Union Pacific now has equipment that shunts the tracks since it is a bit safer in teh long run. The Burlington Northern doesn't, tho I met one guy whos vehicle shunted the track if he steped on the brakes and gas at the same time or so -- advantageous for tripping crossing guards, etc.

trey
--
trey valenta fval_ltd@cc.rochester.edu
189 milburn street apt #8 N2WJU
rochester ny 14607 716.242.9008
Post No Bills

1979. MFJ multi-mode opinions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 10:03:53 UTC
From: mwhite@mitre.org
Message-ID: <mwhite.44.000A10E3@mitre.org>
Source record: 48676

I'm thinking of upgrading from a packet-only tnc to a multi-mode, and I'm considering the MFJ because of the slow-scan mode. Has anyone had any experience with it, and any advice? Thanks.

Mike, N4PDY

Mike White
mwhite@mitre.org
m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
703-883-7923 office
703-430-8402 home

My opinions are my own, not my employer's.

1980. using a dummy terminal with a kam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 12:31:06 UTC
From: genz0003@gold.tc.umn.edu
Message-ID: <genz0003.771856266@gold>
Source record: 48673

[No readable article body recovered]

1981. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 13:28:29 UTC
From: gcouger@olesun.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <CrJMrH.KrK@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 48674

If we assume that railroad track are all connected and excelent transmision
lines with loss of 1 db per mile they still have more loss than signals
in air and would quickly loose all the signal to loss. Also they would
be very long traveling wave antennas and if they worked they would be
highly directional.

Gordon AB5DG

Gordon Couger
Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering
Oklahoma State University
114 Ag Hall, Stillwater, OK 74074
gcouger@olesun.agen.okstate.edu 405-744-9763 day 624-2855 evenings
I do not speak for my employer

1982. SCANNER BAN COMING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 13:43:00 UTC
From: chuck.zeps@dt-can.com
Message-ID: <fe.443.3242@dt-can.com>
Source record: 48681

From a CANADIAN PRESS article of Friday 17 June 1994

PHONE SCANNERS LIKELY TO BE BANNED

OTTAWA - Chances are "very high" the government will ban digital scanners that pick up cellular and cordless phone conversations, says Jon Gerrard, secretary of State for science and technology. The Federal advisory council on the information highway is poised to recommend outlawing manufacture and sale of the scanning devices - advice the government is likely to accept, Gerrard said Thursday.
"I think the case was made very eloquently and quite convincingly", he said at the conclusion of the councils second full meeting. The 30 member council, appointed this spring, is advising the government on the so-called information highway - the burgeoning web of telephone, cable, satellite and computer networks.

SECURITY ISSUES: " The Government is very concerned about privacy and security issues," said Gerrard, who attended the two-day meeting. There are more than one million cellular phones, well over two million cordless phones and some 900,000 analog scanners across Canada.
The wireless phone industry is shifting to digital signals that can't be picked up by cheap analog scanners.
But some are concerned that scanners capable of decoding digitized voice communications could soon become common in corner electronic stores.
Legislation would nip the new breed of scanner in the bud , said Gerrard.
"There's no point in people investing money developing commercial digital scanners if that's the direction were going to go," he said. "And I suspect , based on the recommendations of the council, that the chances of that are very high."

[...]
=
chuck.zeps@dt-can.com
=
::
:::c.zeps@genie.geis.com:::NsAc4sEmTeXpEtNbOmBcLiNtOnSsDeAbAtF:::
:::CDN.Assn.Rocketry S155::kGbGrUcSiSrCmPdOdsPeTzNaZiJeWmOsSaD:::
:::VE3SMN:::NRA Member:::::@8F@CoCaMeXcArTeLgOvDoPeBuShMeNaGuN:::::::
::

• TNet 3.90 • USENET| The Obelisk BBS | London, Ont.| 519.6790021

1983. GTOR evaluation/update?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 13:48:58 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCrJnpn.Hxq@netcom.com>
Source record: 48675

I'd be interested in hearing about your evaluations of GTOR versus Clover or Pactor. How is this new mode working out?

I am on a budget due to starting school soon, so cannot afford to buy a new TNC for a bit. So I'll not be running GTOR until it comes out for the PK-232. Anyone know where we are on this?

There is quite a bit of controversy about how effective an improvement GTOR is. Kantronics makes some pretty heady claims. On the other hand, I've read some Internet posts which say otherwise.

The proof of the puddin' is the eatin'! What are you all finding out?

I'd be interested in reading your opinions.

73
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1984. TEKK KS-900 interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 15:24:10 UTC
From: ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CrJs4A.931@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48677

Just xtal'd up my KS900 in anticipation of our new 9600 bps repeater at ve3ocr.

I've seen recommendations of putting a resistive attenuator on the TX line coming from the modem to bring it down to about 50mV, which I plan on doing. However, should I also stick a 5-10 uF non-polarized cap in series as well? I've read in the manual that the g3ruh wants to see about 500 ohms, or a "chirp" could result on key-up.

As well, the TEKK manual says this rig runs from 9.6 to 11.5 volts. I want to be able to run this rig portable with a 12 volt gel-cell. I was thinking of putting approx. 1 ohm resistor in line to drop the voltage below 11.5 volts on transmit. (lazy man's voltage regulation 8^).
Is anyone running the TEKK from just plain 12 Vdc?

any advice would be appreciated

tnx de va3rr
--

1985. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 17:38:37 UTC
From: jkaidor@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <CrJyCE.8xH@synoptics.com>
Source record: 48678

In article 12958@galileo.cc.rochester.edu, fval_ltd@uhura.cc.rochester.edu (trey valenta) writes:
>In <1994Jun16.104846.4325@mallrc.mala.bc.ca> wagner@mala.bc.ca (TOM WAGNER, Wizzard of old Audio/Visual Equipment........Nanaimo Campus) writes:
>
>
>>Modern railays use "block control/detection" for location of trains. This
>>system relies on the the fact that a railroad train can be a moving short
>

***** Actually, as I remember it, typical practice is to use a separate inductive loop under the track. Seems that there's something about trains that can cause a large inductance change when they pass overhead :-).

- Jerry Kaidor

1986. Re: HP48 Packet Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 18:40:09 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Jun17.184009.25163@arrl.org>
Source record: 48687

As small as it is, it shouldn't annoy anyone if I post it, :)
so here it is:

```
%%HP: T(3)A(D)F(.);
DIR
PPAR {
(-3.25,-3.1)
(3.25,3.2) X 0
(0,0) FUNCTION Y }
RALL
\<< .2 STIME
# 131d # 64d BLANK
PICT STO
DO
DO BUFLEN
UNTIL AND
END PICT {
# 0d # 0d } PICT {
# 0d # 6d } {
# 131d # 64d } SUB
REPL PICT { # 0d
# 58d } PICT { # 0d
# 58d } # 131d # 6d
BLANK REPL 31 SRECV
DROP 1 \->GROB REPL {
# 0d # 0d } PVIEW
CLEAR
UNTIL 0
END
\>>
W
\<<
DO BUFLEN AND
UNTIL
END
\>>
QUAL { { "OPEN"
\<< "Qualifier" {
"" { 1 6 } \Ga }
INPUT CONT
\>> } { "80"
\<< "80" CONT
\>> } { "40"
\<< "40" CONT
```

```
\>> } { "20"
\<< "20" CONT
\>> } { "15"
\<< "15" CONT
\>> } { "10"
\<< "10" CONT
\>> } }
DX
\<< "Frequency"
"" INPUT \-> F
\<< "Call Sign"
{ "" { 1 6 } \Ga }
INPUT \-> C
\<< "Comment"
{ "" { 1 1 } \Ga }
INPUT \-> COM
\<< "DX " F
\->STR + " " + C +
" " + COM + TRAN
\>>
\>>
\>>
\>>
C3 "N4Q"
STN { { "NE1R"
\<< "NE1R" CONT
\>> } { "SECT"
\<< "SECT" CONT
\>> } { "WYN"
\<< "BBSWYN" CONT
\>> } { "KB1H"
\<< "KB1H" CONT
\>> } { "SALEM"
\<< "SALEM" CONT
\>> } }
TRAN
\<< EOL + XMIT
DROP
\>>
REC
\<< 20 STIME
# 131d # 64d BLANK
PICT STO 0 \-> N
\<<
DO
DO 1
SRECV DROP EOL
UNTIL ==
END W 1
SRECV DROP DROP W 3
```

```
SRECV DROP \-> S3
\<<
IF 'C3\=/
S3'
THEN
IF S3
"DX" POS 0 \=/
THEN
660 .5 BEEP 990 .5
BEEP 13 SRECV DROP
DROP PICT # 0d N 6
* R\->B 2 \->LIST
# 131d # 6d BLANK
REPL PICT 21 SRECV
DROP " " + 33
SRECV DROP DROP
PICT # 116d N 6 *
R\->B 2 \->LIST 4 SRECV
DROP 1 \->GROB REPL
ELSE
PICT S3 18 SRECV
DROP + PICT # 83d N
6 * R\->B 2 \->LIST 7
SRECV DROP 5 SRECV
DROP DROP 5 SRECV
DROP + 1 \->GROB REPL
END 1
\->GROB # 0d N 6 *
R\->B 2 \->LIST SWAP
REPL N 1 + 10 MOD
'N' STO { # 0d # 0d
} PVIEW
END
\>> CLEAR
UNTIL 0
END
\>>
\>>
CST { { "SEND"
\<< "Enter text"
{ "" { 1 1 } \Ga }
INPUT TRAN RALL
\>> } REC {
"SH/D"
\<< "SH/D " QUAL
TMENU HALT + TRAN 0
MENU REC
\>> } { "DX"
\<< DX REC
\>> } RALL
```

```
SBRK { CON
\<< "C " STN
TMENU HALT + TRAN 0
MENU RALL
\>> } { DIS
\<< SBRK "D" TRAN
RALL
\>> } { "FO"
\<< "FO BBSWYN"
TRAN RALL
\>> } { "TIME"
\<< DATE \-> D
\<< TIME \-> T
\<<
"DAYTIME " D
1000000 * 100 MOD
100000000 * D IP
100 MOD 10000 * + D
100 * IP 100 MOD
1000000 * + T IP
100 * + T 100 * IP
100 MOD + 0 FIX
\->STR + TRAN
\>>
\>>
\>> } { "CONV"
\<< "K" TRAN RALL
\>> } { "BUCK"
\<< "SH/BUCK "
"Call Sign:" { "" {
1 1 } \Ga } INPUT +
TRAN RALL
\>> } { "QSL"
\<< "SH/QSL "
"Call Sign:" { "" {
1 1 } \Ga } INPUT +
TRAN RALL
\>> } }
EOL ""
IOPAR { 9600 0 1
1 3 1 }
END

*(eof)
```

1987. Re: Numerically Controlled Oscillators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 20:23:07 UTC
From: raymonda@uranium.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <2tt0nb$vm@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 48680

In article robertmas@delphi.com, robertmas@delphi.com () writes:
.>Robert J. Kelley <pasha@netcom.com> writes:
.>
.>>I just acquired a bunch of numerically controlled
.>>oscillator and DDS hardware in various unknown states.
.>>Among the parts represented are the DRFS-2250, the
.>>TRW TDC1012J, a PC board called the DRFS-PCHPE, a
.>>PC board called the DRFS-DX 2070, etc. Any of this
.>>stuff sound familiar? I need technical data.
.>
.>The DRFS prefix part numbers sound like the stuff that a company call
.>"Digital RF Solutions" used to make. I'm not positive but I think they went out
.>of buisness a few years ago. The TRW part sounds like one of their old high-
.>speed D/A converters. This is just my best guess though. If you send me Email
.>I'll try to dig up an old data sheet.
.>

The DRFS-xxxx parts were made by Digital RF Solutions. DRFS got
absorbed into Proxim Corporation (in Mt. View, CA) which is very much alive,
however I'm not sure if they are marketing the NMCO stuff any longer. I've got
some app-notes/data sheets on a lot of the DRFS parts. If you would like me to
see if I can find them please e-mail.

Ray Anderson WB6TPU
raymonda@uranium.ebay.sun.com

1988. Re: GTOR evaluation/update?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-17 23:34:00 UTC
From: hamilton@BIX.com
Message-ID: <hamilton.771896040@BIX.com>
Source record: 48682

rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:

>I'd be interested in hearing about your evaluations of GTOR versus Clover
>or Pactor. How is this new mode working out?

I also would be interested in hearing reports from those who've tried
these different protocols. But I must say, from the evidence in front
of me, it looks like Clover, available only in the IBM PC plug-in board
from HAL, is going to have a miserable time against a protocol available
in a standard outboard TNC unless its technical advantages are just
overwhelming. Add on that the HAL board is far more expensive than
the KAM Plus w/ GTOR and it's Marketing 101: Clover has no possible
chance against GTOR: the price and configuration disadvantages of the
HAL product make its success completely unimaginable to me.

No surprise, if you call up any of the ham equipment stores and ask
for a recommendation (which is really the same as asking what sells
the most, usually) the answer is the KAM Plus, no question.

Regards,
Doug Hamilton KD1UJ hamilton@bix.com Ph 508-358-5715
Hamilton Laboratories, 13 Old Farm Road, Wayland, MA 01778-3117, USA

1989. DCD mod from TAPR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-18 05:10:05 UTC
From: jchandle@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jchandleCrKuCu.B2D@netcom.com>
Source record: 48683
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I just finished installing the TAPR DCD mod in my 1270B. I wish that I would have gotten it long ago, it's GREAT. It allows you to run your TNC radio unsquelched so the DCD circuit is only active on a valid packet signal. I highly recommend it.

1990. Re: GTOR evaluation/update?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-18 13:46:19 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCrLI97.In9@netcom.com>
Source record: 48684

hamilton on BIX (hamilton@BIX.com) wrote:

: I also would be interested in hearing reports from those who've tried
: these different protocols. But I must say, from the evidence in front
: of me, it looks like Clover, available only in the IBM PC plug-in board
: from HAL, is going to have a miserable time against a protocol available
: in a standard outboard TNC unless its technical advantages are just
: overwhelming. Add on that the HAL board is far more expensive than
: the KAM Plus w/ GTOR and it's Marketing 101: Clover has no possible
: chance against GTOR: the price and configuration disadvantages of the
: HAL product make its success completely unimaginable to me.

: No surprise, if you call up any of the ham equipment stores and ask
: for a recommendation (which is really the same as asking what sells
: the most, usually) the answer is the KAM Plus, no question.

That is exactly the point. If G-TOR is anywhere near as good as Clover
(or Pactor II, when it arrives, which will also require new hardware)
then there is little reason for anyone to migrate to Clover/PactorII.
GTOR can be a simple firmware upgrade for pretty much any multimode TNC,
at nominal cost.

There has been a fair amount of technical discussion regarding whether or
not GTOR really does deliver on the claims made by Kantronics (Don't ask
me :))

But would sure like to hear from actual GTOR users who have had the
chance to really determine how it compares to Amtor and Pactor.

73
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

1991. Re: SCANNER BAN COMING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-18 17:32:38 UTC
From: sjking@freenet2.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <2tvb3m$5hb@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 48686

Chuck Zeps (chuck.zeps@dt-can.com) wrote:
> --
> From a CANADIAN PRESS article of Friday 17 June 1994
> --

> PHONE SCANNERS LIKELY TO BE BANNED

[article deleted]

> SECURITY ISSUES: " The Government is very concerned about privacy
> and security issues," said Gerrard, who attended the two-day meeting.

When are people going to realize that if you want privacy, don't use a mode of communication that sends your conversation out into the ether? The cellular phone mfgrs and companies are aiding in continuing the ignorance of the public about the lack of security of cordless communications. They would rather make listening illegal than risk having to tell their customers that using a cellular or cordless phone is like talking to your next door neighbor with a bullhorn, or actually having to find a way to encrypt their signals to prevent off-the-shelf receivers to listen to them.

--
Steven King (Grid: EL89tq) | "Democracy and socialism have nothing
E-Mail SJKing@Freenet.FSU.EDU | in common but one word: equality. But
V-Mail (904) 375-8658 x5464 | notice the difference: while democracy
ICBM 29N 41' 26" / 82W 21' 17" | seeks equality of liberty, socialism

1992. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #199

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-18 17:43:25 UTC
From: mwestfal@iris.CSci.CSusb.EDU
Message-ID: <9406181743.AA17623@iris.csci.csusb.edu>
Source record: 48685

In a former treatise, Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup spake thusly:

-> Modern railays use "block control/detection" for location of trains. This
-> system relies on the the fact that a railroad train can be a moving short
-> circuit. This fact is detected for block detection and to signal level
-> crossings of the presence of trains. To do this the rail system is delib-
-> erately insulated into sections. A low voltage bridge circuit is used to
-> detect the short between the two tracks. The reason a bridge is used is
-> to compensate for ground leakage due to wet ties.

At road grade crossings, the track is shunted at a certain distance from the
crossing on both sides of the crossing. A constant-current low frequency
sine wave signal is fed into the track at the crossing, and the track acts
as a BIG inductor. When the train crosses the shunt, it is now a rolling
short, making the inductor smaller and smaller as the train gets closer
to the crossing. Equipment in the wayside box monitors the phase and voltage
of the track signal and computes not only how far the train is away from
the crossing, but also how fast its going. The gates always come down at
X number of seconds before the train gets to the crossing. When the train
passes the crossing, the rolling shunt is moving away now, and the box
detects this and brings the gates up immediately. The gates also come
up if the incoming shunt reduces it's speed to less than 3 miles per
hour or so.. There is an "island" around the immediate area of the
crossing where the gate will always stay down if the shunt is within the
island, regardless of speed...

To make all this work, especially where there are many road crossings
close to each other, insulated joints and various track frequencies,
as well as tuned shunts, notch filters and peak filters, .etc are used.

A radio signal wouldn't go very far in this environment..

->
-> BTW track maintenance gear has insulated wheels so that they don't trip the
-> detection circuitry.
->

----
73 de Mike, ax.25net: N6KUY@W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
amprnet: n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org [44.18.0.49]
internet : mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu
"Old MacDonald had a farm, dit didit dit didit dahdahdah."
GCS/M { -d+ p+ c++ l u++ e+(*) m++(-) s/+ !n-(---) h-- !f g+ w+ t++ r-(--) y+ }

1993. AEA MBA Code Reader Input Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 03:07:25 UTC
From: leigh@rain.org
Message-ID: <leigh.771994800@coyote>
Source record: 48688

Recently I bought a used AEA "MBA Reader" without a manual, and would appreciate any hints and input on how to use it.

Thus far I've been able to decode some CW and one RTTY transmission. The RTTY was on 20 meters, and the MBA was set at the "60" setting.

Can it also decode AMTOR/SITOR and 300 baud HF packet? If so, how?

For CW, I don't think it works quite as well as a PK-232 I've used.

The most logical way I've found to use it, is to turn the "threshold" adjustment untill both LEDs go out, and then find a strong signal, and then tune the signal so both LEDs are of equal brightness. Is this correct??

Thanks and 73 from Leigh/KM6JE.

PS: BTW, I paid 30 bucks for the "MBA": is this reasonable?

1994. finding the freq of an xtal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 05:55:16 UTC
From: acsys@crl.com
Message-ID: <2u0mk4$sgt@crl3.crl.com>
Source record: 48689

I have a xtal of unknown value (~8.7mhz) that I need to find the exact
frequency of. What is the best way to do this? I do have a frequency
counter, sho should I build a xtal osc and use the coutner? How bout
a simple osc made out of cmos parts like the 4011? If so what would
be a good schematic to use to do this? I need to be quite accurate.

thanx,

mycal

1995. Microwave data transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 10:07:29 UTC
From: Richard@mole.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <9406191101.aa23591@post.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48490

I'm looking at the possibility of using a microwave link for computer data and voice communications between my house and a friends house. He lives about 3/4 mile away across open fields, and we can get line-of-sight except for a big tree right in the line, nearer to his house. (otherwise I'd maybe use infra-red!)

Any comments?

Anyone with any experience?

Any published data?

Thanks,

Richard Smith (richard@mole.demon.co.uk)

Antique & classic Auto restorer, Agricultural engineer, shepherd, electrician, electronics design engineer (in order of income!)

1996. Re: GTOR evaluation/update?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 15:36:53 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <7VB7Nc3w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 48491

rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:

> But would sure like to hear from actual GTOR users who have had the
> chance to really determine how it compares to Amtor and Pactor.

I have one of the new KAMPlus with both. I really haven't seen much of a difference between GTOR and Pactor, but I've only tried it on two contacts so far, and only in conversation mode. I haven't had the time to transfer some medium size binary files to see it works any better.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

1997. Re: finding the freq of an xtal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 16:51:01 UTC
From: profrickd@aol.com
Message-ID: <2u1t1l$qrf@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48493

In article <2u0mk4$sgt@crl3.crl.com>, acsys@crl.com (Acsys Inc.)
writes:

I have a xtal of unknown value (~8.7mhz) that I need to find the
exact
frequency of. What is the best way to do this? I do have a
frequency
counter, sho should I build a xtal osc and use the coutner? How bout
a simple osc made out of cmos parts like the 4011? If so what would
be a good schematic to use to do this? I need to be quite accurate.

thanx,

mycal

Obviously an oscillator would be a fantastic way to check your
crystal. In factr, given the circumstances, if you dont have really
good test equipment, it is probably the best way. Another way you
could test the crystal would be a with a sweep generator that is
capable of going up to well beyond the frequency of the crystal, and
by using a spectrum analoyzer and a generator, you should be able to
sweep through the frequencies, look for the peak output and then
determine the center frequency.

Build the oscillator though... simplier... :)

Prof RickD, N0NJY

1998. DISTRIBUTION STATUS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 16:54:16 UTC
From: POSTMSTR@GSGMVS.EMIS.hac.COM
Message-ID: <GSGMVS.POSTMSTR.140054160094170FGSGMVS@EMIS.HAC.COM>
Source record: 48496

```
SMTPGATE.HAMDIGI2 DISTRIBUTION STATUS INFORMATION 06/19/94 16:
53:00
================================================================================

DISTRIBUTION ID: SMTPGATE.HAMDIGI2.3416
SUBJECT : Ham-Digital Digest V94 #200
DOCUMENT NAME : %%DOCNAME
DATE SENT : 06/18/94 TIME SENT: 07:56:00
================================================================================

YOUR MAIL WAS NOT DELIVERED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASON:

SNADS STATUS : 000F
X.400 CODE : %%DIAGCODE
INFORMATION : %%SUPPLINFO
EXPLANATION : SNADS SYSTEM ERROR

================================================================================

RECIPIENT : CCMAIL.0060880
LAST NAME :
FIRST NAME :
MIDDLE INITIAL :
INITIALS :
NATIVE NAME :
COUNTRY :
ADMD :
PRMD :
ORGANIZATION :
ORG UNIT 1 :
ORG UNIT 2 :
ORG UNIT 3 :
ORG UNIT 4 :
DDA :
TITLE :
DESCRIPTION :
USERDATA :
TELEPHONE :
```

1999. Re: finding the freq of an xtal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 17:12:22 UTC
From: domonkos@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <zQ71kiubGcW4066yn@access.digex.net>
Source record: 48492

In article <2u0mk4$sgt@crl3.crl.com>, Acsys Inc. wrote:
>
> I have a xtal of unknown value (~8.7mhz) that I need to find the exact
> frequency of. What is the best way to do this? I do have a frequency
> counter, sho should I build a xtal osc and use the coutner? How bout
> a simple osc made out of cmos parts like the 4011? If so what would
> be a good schematic to use to do this? I need to be quite accurate.
>
> thanx,
>
> mycal
>
The freq counter should be accurate enough, you have to find a buffered
point to pick off the signal, otherwise you'll pad the crystal oscillator
and throw it off frequency a bit if you go directly to it.

Andy N3LCW

2000. Re: GTOR evaluation/update?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 21:56:01 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun19.215601.12792@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 48494

Having tested both Pactor and GTOR over a number of environments, it is plain that although GTOR offers superior performance, Pactor is more reliable.

We do quite a bit of camping. When camping, we connect back home through a number of BBS ports that support Pactor and GTOR. In two systems, two KAMs were placed in parallel with one on GTOR and one on Pactor. A number of weeks have been spent then getting back to the systems from remote locations.

On an eighty meters 200 mile path, GTOR was fantastic when the band was in good to excellent condition. We typically had to stay at the terminal to read the data that was flowing through. The rate of data flow was high enough to be at the limit of reading it as it came in. However, over that same path, Pactor was found to be more reliable. When the band was opening or closing, GTOR would just not link or would do so only on stations that were not scanning. Pactor would link fairly quickly and the link would hold. Data flow once linked would show Pactor throughput to be higher than GTOR. As much of our operation is on 80 meters as the band opens and closes, Pactor is the mode of choice for those limited to one TNC.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA <<< this works best
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu <<< this works better
the above address <<< will not work at all

2001. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-19 22:01:03 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <2u2f6v$eg4@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 48495
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
====================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
====================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write you contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

====================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
====================================================================
```

2002. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 01:33:14 UTC
From: tarumph@jabba.cybernetics.net
Message-ID: <2u2rkq$5p7@jabba.cybernetics.net>
Source record: 48497
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.railroad

STORM JAMES (s9898198@sandcastle.cosc.brocku.ca) wrote:
: I have heard a legend that a college radio station (either at MIT, Tufts,
: or Swarthmore) welded antenna to railroad tracks, and peeved the FCC by
: broadcasting nationwide. Is this true? If anyone knows, please email me
: (or post here) If you do know, could you please direct me to some
: documentation regarding this legend if you can.
:

I don't think that this would be useful for the frequencies used for
comericial radio, but the Pensylvania RR did use inductive train phones
that used low frequency signal passed through the rail. The antennas
looked like hand rails on top of the cars and locos. This worked very
well for the trains, but the equipment was not at all portable, and
propigation away from the tracks was very poor.

--
Tim Rumph Concord, NC
tarumph@cybernetics.net (PSE sent mail here, not to uncc.edu-ALL DONE!)
kd4ows@wb4kdf.#gas.nc.usa.na (non-hams: don't try to use this on the
Internet)

2003. Re: finding the freq of an xtal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 07:44:45 UTC
From: jdow@BIX.com
Message-ID: <jdow.772098285@BIX.com>
Source record: 48498

domonkos@access.digex.net (Andy Domonkos) writes:

>In article <2u0mk4$sgt@crl3.crl.com>, Acsys Inc. wrote:
>>
>> I have a xtal of unknown value (~8.7mhz) that I need to find the exact
>> frequency of. What is the best way to do this? I do have a frequency
>> counter, sho should I build a xtal osc and use the coutner? How bout
>> a simple osc made out of cmos parts like the 4011? If so what would
>> be a good schematic to use to do this? I need to be quite accurate.
>>
>> thanx,
>>
>> mycal
>>
>The freq counter should be accurate enough, you have to find a buffered
>point to pick off the signal, otherwise you'll pad the crystal oscillator
>and throw it off frequency a bit if you go directly to it.

>Andy N3LCW

Well, sorta. You have to know whether the crystal is cut for a parallel resonant mode (if so what parallel capacitance) or a series mode. Then you build a leetle oscillator that is appropriate to the crystal's mode and measure it. That tells you a little bit about the crystal. Howsosomeever, crystals are sensitive to the amount of drive you place on them, temperature (of course), pressure, etc etc. Um, just how acurate must it be? If a couple hundred parts per million are enough then a rude-crude CMOS or TTL oscillator should do. If you need it characterized to the nitties and gritties you have a whole nuther ball of fish to fry. (Hm, could I mix that metaphore worse?)

An ideal way is a VERY stable network analyzer. Place the crystal in a well calibrated fixture in shunt with the line. Slowly sweep til you see a small dip. Note the frequency and the amplitude. Then place it in series. Note the peak and dip as you tune. Then build an equivalent circuit from the results. Repeat it with higher drive levels until you see the crystal frequency change noticeably. Do not drive it within 10dB of that level if you want REAL stability. Of course, if you need this level of accuracy you're playing serious engineer and know how to do the math. Yer on yer own here. It is too long since I limped through some of this for characterising some VXO crystals. (It DOES work. The resultant VXOs very closely matched predictions, right down to when the spurious resonances would kick in and become a PITA. Your measurement WILL see them if you do it VERY patiently.)
{^_^}

2004. WA8DED rom wanted gor v2.6 need higher

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 11:11:55 UTC
From: J.Verhoeven@nw.hse.nl
Message-ID: <J.Verhoeven.6.2E05797B@nw.hse.nl>
Source record: 48500

Hello,

I have a tnc2 with a rom that contains wa8ded v2.6 and tapr 1.1.7.
I have discovered that the software has some disavantages.
Example:

when receiving frame 2 and 4 the tnc sends a RR3 (receiver is ready to
receive frame 3). after frame 3 has arrived it sends a RR4. But frame 4 is
has already arrived correctly. The tnc should have send a RR5 (ready fore
frame 5).

The software that I use with my baycom modem does this correctly. It saves a
lot of bandwith because correct frames aren't transmitted again.

I asume that this function is already built in in newer version of wa8ded
hostmode software. I have version 2.6 at the moment but I have read postings
of people talking about 6.6.4.

My quest is the search of this new software.
Where can I find romimages of this new software or where can I buy it??
(btw. I live in the netherlands europe, so obscure stores in singapore are
out of the question. unless the have internet access).

More information about wa8ded is also very nice I got a document that talks
about v0.91 and I use v2.6 so there is probably a great difference.

jan verhoeven

J.Verhoeven@nw.hse.nl
or
nl1eer@nl1eer.nl.cbpr.org (yes that's my home computer via an internet-
packet gateway).

2005. MFJ 1274 - Info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 11:23:14 UTC
From: ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <772111394snz@oiiag.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48499

I have recently bought an MFJ1274 TNC. All working well. But thought
that it should have MAIL facility. I couldn't find anything in the
User Manual that referenced MAIL (having scanned it several times).

Eventually, while in QSO with a friend, he suggested trying to type
'MAIL ON'. Suprise - suprise, it accepted it and presumably enable
the mail system. Why is such an important feature undocumented ?

However - I am new to packet and in need of advice as to how to use
my TNC's mailbox, e.g reading it! Can anyone please enlighten me ?

The specification on the box and when the TNC powers up, is that it
supports FAX and BPL (what's BPL??). Does anyone know how to use
these from the MFJ1274. I have a couple of FAX progs, e.g. JVFAX
and WEFAX, but not sure whether I can use this TNC with these progs.

Would be very grateful for ANY info - especially any other undocumented
command !

Life used to be so simple with a morse key !!!!

--
Ian Gillingham (G0FLB)

2006. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 12:59:48 UTC
From: pierson@cimcad.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2u4439$rka@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 48501
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.railroad

In article <2u2rkq$5p7@jabba.cybernetics.net>, tarumph@jabba.cybernetics.net (Tim Rumph) writes...
>STORM JAMES (s9898198@sandcastle.cosc.brocku.ca) wrote:
>: I have heard a legend that a college radio station (either at MIT, Tufts,
>: or Swarthmore) welded antenna to railroad tracks, and peeved the FCC by
>: broadcasting nationwide. Is this true? If anyone knows, please email me
>: (or post here) If you do know, could you please direct me to some
>: documentation regarding this legend if you can.

>I don't think that this would be useful for the frequencies used for
>comericial radio, but the Pensylvania RR did use inductive train phones
>that used low frequency signal passed through the rail.
The trainphone system was basically a huge air core transformer, using existing line side wire (including catenary, where present) and the rails to form the coil. The frequencies were in the 30-50KHz regions.

>The antennas looked like hand rails on top of the cars and locos. This worked
>very well for the trains, but the equipment was not at all portable,
"walkie talkies" with antennas as 4 foot dia hoops (to be carried strung over the shoulder) were tried. Not popular with crews. Useful installations on locos, cabees (errrr_cabins_) and wayside.

> and propigation away from the tracks was very poor.
A feature. RR business stayed private.

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
200 Forest St |I am the NRA.
Marlboro, Mass 01751 |pierson@msd26.enet.dec.com
"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

2007. DRSI HF Modem??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 13:01:00 UTC
From: mockler@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <mockler.6.0@nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 48502

I have a DRSI Type 2 and a DRSI Type 1 in my 386, which runs a packetcluster node. I find that the HF modem does a very poor job. At one time I owned a PK-232 and it could copy just about anything. The DRSI HF modem seems to have real problems. Has anyone else beside me actually bought one of these? If so, how do you find that it works? de Rick VE9HF.

2008. Re: DRSI HF Modem??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 13:02:37 UTC
From: mockler@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <mockler.7.0@nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 48503

In article <mockler.6.0@nbnet.nb.ca> mockler@nbnet.nb.ca (Mockler Allen & Dixon) writes:
>From: mockler@nbnet.nb.ca (Mockler Allen & Dixon)
>Subject: DRSI HF Modem??
>Date: 20 Jun 1994 13:01:00 GMT
>I have a DRSI Type 2 and a DRSI Type 1 in my 386, which runs a
>packetcluster node. I find that the HF modem does a very poor
>job. At one time I owned a PK-232 and it could copy just
>about anything. The DRSI HF modem seems to have real problems.
>Has anyone else beside me actually bought one of these? If so,
>how do you find that it works? de Rick VE9HF.

2009. Re: finding the freq of an xtal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 14:07:17 UTC
From: jjw@seastar.seastar.org
Message-ID: <1994Jun20.140717.5997@seastar.seastar.org>
Source record: 48510

As quoted from <2u0mk4$sgt@crl3.crl.com> by acsys@crl.com (Acsys Inc.):

>
> I have a xtal of unknown value (~8.7mhz) that I need to find the exact
> frequency of. What is the best way to do this? I do have a frequency
> counter, sho should I build a xtal osc and use the coutner? How bout
> a simple osc made out of cmos parts like the 4011? If so what would
> be a good schematic to use to do this? I need to be quite accurate.
>
> thanx,
>
> mycal

What are you going to do with the crystal? If you'll be using it
in an oscilator and you need it to be accurately measured, build the
oscillator (see TTL databooks for a good circuit) and measure that.
If you're using it for a crystal filter, you more likely need the
series resonant frequency (the TTL oscillator is parallel-resonant,
and typically a few kilohertz higher in frequency, and changes with
varying capacitance). Series resonant can best be had by using a
signal generator and an oscope. If this is what you need, write me
for details (won't waste bandwidth this way).

--
While (its_not_working()) John Welch, N9JZW
mess_with_it(); jjw@seastar.org

2010. Re: Railroad track as an antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 15:55:07 UTC
From: steve@hi.com
Message-ID: <steve-200694114633@brainiac.hi.com>
Source record: 48504

In article <CrJyCE.8xH@synoptics.com>, jkaidor@synoptics.com (Jerome Kaidor) wrote:
> ***** Actually, as I remember it, typical practice is to use a separate inductive loop
> under the track. Seems that there's something about trains that can cause a large
> inductance change when they pass overhead :-).

Actually, it's the other way around; signals from the inductive loop under the track are picked-up by a small coil mounted on the locomotive. This system feeds the block-occupancy information from the track circuit to relay-logic on the locomotive. The signal indication is relayed in the cab of the locomotive. If the engineer does not acknowlege the signal indication (by pushing lever) and respond appropriately (by observing the appropriate seed restriction for the signal indication), the logic applies the emergency brakes.

This system and variants were a result of a federal regulation (ICC or FRA - I forget) that allowed higher speeds if such automatic safeguards were implemented.

Steve Byan internet: steve@hi.com
Hitachi Computer Products (America), Inc.
1601 Trapelo Road phone: (617) 890-0444
Waltham, MA 02154 FAX: (617) 890-4998

2011. Info Wanted - paKet 6.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 16:19:52 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CrpEp5.AL8@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 48505

I am looking for information on the latest release of a packet terminal program called paKet. Does anyone know of a ftp site or land line BBS that has this new version?

John, WB3ESS aljkbe@attme.att.com

2012. SoundBoard scope program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 18:32:54 UTC
From: tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <2u4nf6$cd6@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 48506
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Can anyone tell me where I can obtain a Microsoft Windows 5Mhz Oscilloscope program that will run on my PC's sound board which supports stereo right/left channel input to display a lissajous pattern?

The reason I'm looking for this type of program, so I can attach my sound board's input, to my PK232 TNC's mark/space output, for tuning digital signals on the HF bands. Updates need to occur at a minimum of 2 seconds to make tuning functional, and the oscilloscope display Windows needs to be scaleable in size.

Tom WB7ASR...

2013. Baycom and TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 20:07:54 UTC
From: goldwein@xrt.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <2u4suq$rv2@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 48507

I am looking for anyone who has successfully enstalled Baycom modem with AX.25 and NOS. I cannot get the software to work. I do not know whether it is the AUTOEXEC.NOS file, or the commands I am using.

Thanks

2014. Re: GTOR evaluation/update?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 20:21:15 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <2u4tnr$fi8@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 48508

In article <hamilton.771896040@BIX.com>, hamilton@BIX.com (hamilton on BIX) writes:
|> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:
|>
|> >I'd be interested in hearing about your evaluations of GTOR versus Clover
|> >or Pactor. How is this new mode working out?
|>
|> I also would be interested in hearing reports from those who've tried
|> these different protocols. But I must say, from the evidence in front
|> of me, it looks like Clover, available only in the IBM PC plug-in board
|> from HAL, is going to have a miserable time against a protocol available
|> in a standard outboard TNC unless its technical advantages are just
|> overwhelming.

Well ... to date that has been the case:
CLOVER far outperforms any other protocol on HF.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2015. HAM/PACKET MODEM FAQ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-20 23:15:51 UTC
From: drew@iotek.ns.ca
Message-ID: <drew.4.2E062321@iotek.ns.ca>
Source record: 48509

I'm looking for information about packet modems that work over VHF/HF radio.
Is there a FAQ for rec.radio.amateur? Any information you happen to have
would be greatly appreciated.

Drew

2016. HF PacketCluster Access

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 13:23:39 UTC
From: mockler@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <mockler.9.0@nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 48511

You can access YCCC and the Gulfcoast PacketCluster networks as follows on 14.105. Connect to KB5OGN-7, VE9IW-7, VE9HF and you're in. Both KB5OGN-7 and VE9IW-7 are on 14.105. 73 de VE9HF (Fredericton, New Brunswick).

2017. Re: HAM/PACKET MODEM FAQ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 16:20:51 UTC
From: acs@news.sccsi.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun21.162051.21819@nuchat.sccsi.com>
Source record: 48523

Drew MacInnis (drew@iotek.ns.ca) wrote:

: I'm looking for information about packet modems that work over VHF/HF radio.
: Is there a FAQ for rec.radio.amateur? Any information you happen to have
: would be greatly appreciated.

: Drew

Drew: There is a group under rec.radio.amateur.packet but it's not too
active. Everybody seems to use this digital.misc instead. What kind of
info do you need? I have a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC and a Baycom TNC. Both
will work on VHF/HF 300 or 1200 baud.

73 de A.C.
W5EZM

--
A. C. Spraggins acs@nuchat.sccsi.com
South Coast Computing Services, Inc. w5ezm@sugarland.ampr.org
P. O. Box 270355 (713) 917-5000
Houston, TX 77277-0355 (713) 917-5005 fax

2018. PacketCluster Info???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 17:41:57 UTC
From: mockler@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <mockler.10.0@nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 48512

I understand that DL1SBR in Stuttgart has some sort of mailing list
for PacketCluster sysops and users. Can someone tell me how I get into
that? de Rick (VE9HF)

2019. Re: Baycom and TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 19:11:41 UTC
From: fernando@edugraf.ufsc.BR
Message-ID: <199406211911.QAA08444@desterro>
Source record: 48513

>I am looking for anyone who has successfully enstalled Baycom modem with
>AX.25 and NOS. I cannot get the software to work. I do not know whether
>it is the AUTOEXEC.NOS file, or the commands I am using.
>
>Thanks
>

There are a lot of Wnos users using it successfully whith Baycom modems
(the local amprNet bbs also uses a Baycom to the 1200 bauds port).

To get in touch with the guys that use Wnos&Baycom, subscribe
the Wnos discussion list. Send a mail to:

ListProc@edugraf.ufsc.br

with content:

SUBSCRIBE WNOS-L <your name>

If you don't have Wnos, give it a try... It seems the best choice to a
end-user host with Baycom.

Download it from the anonymous FTP server:

FTP.edugraf.ufsc.br

There you'll find most of Wnos (sources and exes):

Wnos4a8, Wnos4a9, Wnos4a9p, Wnos5, Wnosbeta0

73!

Fernando

fernando@edugraf.ufsc.br or: pu5dkv@edugraf-bbs.ampr.org

2020. Re: Connecting Alinco HT to TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 20:00:15 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CrrJKH.n14@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48514

Michael H Lambert (lambert@unixs1.cis.pitt.edu) wrote:
: I just purchased an MFJ 1270C TNC and would like to connect it to my
: Alinco DJ560T/A HT. The Alinco manual is useless, but I gather the
: pinouts are the same as for Yaesu HTs. Can anyone confirm or deny this
: or offer further information?

Yes, they are the same - also for Icom, Standard, and Radio Shack

: Michael H. Lambert
: N3MVY

73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2021. Suggestion pse for 9600 bps + integrated pkt/radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 21:48:28 UTC
From: dgf@netcom.com
Message-ID: <dgfCrroKt.CMv@netcom.com>
Source record: 48516

A friend of mine and I would like to set up an on-line system on UHF somewhere for point-to-point usage (his house to mine), and would like to go faster than 1200 bps on 2M. I've seen some UHF 9600 bps integrated packet tnc/radios but never paid attention to the ads. Are there any experiences with these products good or bad? This is for ham radio usage, so I'm not looking for one of those non-licensed 900 MHz doodads.

73 Dave WB0GAZ dgf@netcom.com

2022. Oscilloscope program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 22:13:10 UTC
From: tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <2u7or8$piv@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 48515
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc.soundcard.misc,comp.os.ms-windows.apps.misc

Can anyone tell me where I can obtain a Microsoft Windows 5Mhz Oscilloscope program that will run on my PC's sound board which supports stereo right/left channel input to display a lissajous pattern?

The reason I'm looking for this type of program, is so I can attach my sound board's input, to my PK232 TNC's mark/space output, for tuning digital signals on the HF bands. Updates (refreshes) need to occur at a minimum of 2 seconds to make tuning of a signal on the shortwave radio functional, and the oscilloscope display Windows needs to be scaleable in size.

Tom WB7ASR...
tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com

2023. PC-PAKRATT II GMT default

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 23:38:23 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <17760.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48518

does anyone out there know how to change the zulu time offset in this software? i purchased my software from someone in the Pacific time zone, with a used PK-232. it now has a 7 hour offset, i would like a 5 or 6 hour off set (CDT or CST).

tom medin, N0UFM
internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2024. PC-PAKRATT II GMT default

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 23:40:59 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <16693.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48519

does anyone out there know how to change the zulu time offset in this software? i purchased my software from someone in the Pacific time zone, with a used PK-232. it now has a 7 hour offset, i would like a 5 or 6 hour off set (CDT or CST).

tom medin, N0UFM
internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2025. PC-PAKRATT II GMT default

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 23:41:31 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <16726.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48520

does anyone out there know how to change the zulu time offset in this software? i purchased my software from someone in the Pacific time zone, with a used PK-232. it now has a 7 hour offset, i would like a 5 or 6 hour off set (CDT or CST).

tom medin, N0UFM
internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2026. PC-PAKRATT II GMT default

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-21 23:43:38 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <16837.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48521

does anyone out there know how to change the zulu time offset in this software? i purchased my software from someone in the Pacific time zone, with a used PK-232. it now has a 7 hour offset, i would like a 5 or 6 hour off set (CDT or CST).

tom medin, N0UFM
internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2027. Re: Suggestion pse for 9600 bps + integrated pkt/radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 00:07:20 UTC
From: kb2cq@panix.com
Message-ID: <2u7sgi$957@news.panix.com>
Source record: 48517

>
> A friend of mine and I would like to set up an on-line system on UHF
> somewhere for point-to-point usage (his house to mine), and would like
> to go faster than 1200 bps on 2M. I've seen some UHF 9600 bps integrated
> packet tnc/radios but never paid attention to the ads. Are there any
> experiences with these products good or bad? This is for ham radio
> usage, so I'm not looking for one of those non-licensed 900 MHz doodads.
>
> 73 Dave WB0GAZ dgf@netcom.com

Dave,
I've run a couple of 9600 bps links on 70cm for about 2 years now. The first was an old TAPR TNC1 with 9600 bps modem and a Tekk 900 radio. The modem was the real problem. I then upgraded to a DataEngine with Kantronic's 9.6/19.2 modem. That worked quite well. I added a second DE with 9.6/19.2 modem and a Kantronic's D4-10. That was truly plug and play. The D4-10's 10 watts out was a nice improvement on the 15 mile hop I use it on. I did have a problem with the D4-10's frequency drift until Kantronic's installed a modification and replaced a bad cap. I recently replaced the Tekk 900 with a Tekk 960 which is told to have better frequency stability. I can not say that it has improved things, as the link is quite reliable generally.
The groups I belong to has also installed a full duplex bit regenerator "repeater" operating at 9600 bps using TAPR's 9600 bps modem and a MFJ tnc. That works quite nicely. The rcvr is actually a Tekk 900, while the xmtr is a motorola.
Completely packaged radios and tnc's though I have no experience with.
I hope this helps.

Regards,
Bill, kb2cq

2028. Where current KA9Q TCP/IP Software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 00:09:16 UTC
From: eric@terrapin.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <2u7vfc$cbh@hpchase.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 48522

I know this is probily a FAQ but I am looking for the most current revision
of the KA9Q TCP/IP NOS Software. O figured it would be on oakland but I
couldn't find any there....
Thanks in advance....
Eric

--
"If a Train Station is where a train stops, what is a Work Station?"

////
(o o)
---oOO--(_)--OOo--------
| |
| |
| Eric Struble Landline: 916.785.8288 |
| CPO Engineering Internet: eric@terrapin.rose.hp.com|
| Support Materials Org. hp-Snail: MS R10-OL |
| Hewlett-Packard RF: N6PYF 146.745- (N6PYF/R) |
| U.S.A. AX.25: N6PYF@WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA |
| |

2029. DRSI 2 card and G8BPQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 06:35:01 UTC
From: tom@hekla.Systemtechnik.TU-Ilmenau.DE
Message-ID: <2u8m2l$sdc@prakinf2.PrakInf.TU-Ilmenau.DE>
Source record: 48524

Using a DRSI2 card together with G8BPQ node software (and PacketCluster)
I mentioned a small problem:
the configured txdelay for the ports are not recognized - txdelay always is set to 1.
Using the sysop-utility one can check and set this manually. But that parameter
should be recognized correctly ! Is it a bug or a feature, hi ?
Any hint is welcomed !
73! Thomas, DL5ATP
--
Thomas Planke Planke@Systemtechnik.TU-Ilmenau.DE
Technical University of Ilmenau Phone: +49 3677/69-1465

2030. email address for GRAPES modem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 14:11:10 UTC
From: matt.kangas@analog.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun22.141110.24056@analog.com>
Source record: 48525

Well, we've had the info-address for the Otttawa PI posted.. so, does
anybody have an email address to which I can write for information on
the GRAPES modem? I've tried

Doug, kd4nc gatech!gt-eedsp!kd4nc!dug

which was given in the packet_misc file in the ARRL archives, but
the address doesn't seem to be valid anymore. (and yes, I know how
to handle UUCP addresses) So, anybody have a new one?

-Matt
--
. . . . . .
Matt Kangas//matt.kangas@analog.com//DSP Tools Group, Analog Devices Inc.
(my opinions? yellow and black and rectangular with wedge shapes inside)

2031. Re: PC-PAKRATT II GMT default

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 18:14:49 UTC
From: bmp@cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <2u9v2p$rgi@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 48526

tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu wrote:
: does anyone out there know how to change the zulu time offset in this
: software? i purchased my software from someone in the Pacific time zone,
: with a used PK-232. it now has a 7 hour offset, i would like a 5 or 6 hour
: off set (CDT or CST).

: tom medin, N0UFM
: internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
This is documented in the manual for the software.
Check your autoexec.bat for a set command that sets
the variable "TZ".
Brian

2032. DSP-12 users/programmers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 19:46:49 UTC
From: bmm1@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <2ua4f9$c8@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 48527
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

I have been using an L.L.Grace DSP-12 for about a year now and am
happy with it. It is a very powerful piece of equipment and is under
utilized with it's present firmware. Is anyone doing any programming
for this device? Is firmware version 2.0 the latest? Is the AEA DSP
unit programmable and if so are programs written for it compatible
with the DSP-12? Any info or opinions welcomed.

Thanks
Bruce N4USH
--
Bruce M. Marshall bmm1@freenet.fsu.edu voice 615 481 0990 fax 615 481 8039

2033. DROP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 19:48:00 UTC
From: t.smith@cccbbs.cincinnati.oh.us
Message-ID: <1.567.uupcb@cccbbs.cincinnati.oh.us>
Source record: 48530

```
-- Jabber Control Message --

---
. JABBER v1.2 .
```

2034. What's packet radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 21:40:09 UTC
From: aa207@cfn.cs.dal.ca
Message-ID: <Crtluy.JtB@cs.dal.ca>
Source record: 48529

What's packet radio and how does it work? Does it let you connect to the internet? Is it expensive?

2035. Re: Help: How to become a Internet gateway?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-22 21:59:05 UTC
From: daved12345@aol.com
Message-ID: <2uac79$1h5@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48528

In article <2tg2au$959@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>, bnt@rhi.hi.is (Benedikt Sveinsson) writes:

Hi Benedickt,

I'm not sure about setting up an Internet Gateway to Packet, but if you have access to Internet at all, a number of HAMS in the US will put messages on the INTERNET in compressed format. When unzipped, these can be directly imported into FBB.

I'm not sure if this will help, but if you are interested, let me know and I'll get some of the info where these are available by anonymous FTP.

73,

Dave Durakovich, N5OWS

2036. Re: DSP-12 users/programmers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 02:40:05 UTC
From: hansen@jane.cs.fredonia.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jun23.024005.14683@penny.cs.fredonia.edu>
Source record: 48531
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

Bruce M. Marshall (bmm1@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu) wrote:
: I have been using an L.L.Grace DSP-12 for about a year now and am
: happy with it. It is a very powerful piece of equipment and is under
: utilized with it's present firmware. Is anyone doing any programming
: for this device?

There have been some interesting applications developed but they are
few and far between. I have an oscilloscope program that Brooks gave
me a year or so ago (but I don't know whether it is available for
public distribution). Also right now there are some audio filters
posted on Ko-23. I've not tried them yet but they look interesting.

: Is firmware version 2.0 the latest?

yes
: Is the AEA DSP
: unit programmable and if so are programs written for it compatible
: with the DSP-12? Any info or opinions welcomed.

They are not compatible... if I'm not mistaken it even uses a different DSP
chip.

You may or may not know that LL Grace has a developer's kit for sale for
$25. I know Brooks has been puzzled as to why there has not been more
development activity. One reason, I think, is that there is no way to
upload additional programs to the unit. If you upload new firmware it
replaces what is in ROM, it doesn't augment it. So you go through an
upload proceedure to put an additional program in, but the next time you
want a 9600 baud modem you have to default to the ROM, but if you want the
new program you have to upload it again. You really have to think twice
before deciding to upload

73, John

2037. Re: PACTOR FEC Frame

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 08:00:49 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CruBLE.9sz@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48535

Rick Whiting (Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM) wrote:

: There you have it, TOR fans! The PacTOR FEC frame revealed (assuming, of
: course, that you've done your homework and know how the ARQ frame is
: constructed). Remember, you read it first right here on the "ham digital"
: newsgroup.

Actually, I think I saw it in QEX a couple of years ago, when the protocol
was first presented...

73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2038. Re: PC-PAKRATT II GMT default

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 08:06:40 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CruBv6.AKz@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48534

Brian M. Perkin (bmp@cup.hp.com) wrote:
: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu wrote:
: : does anyone out there know how to change the zulu time offset in this
: : software? i purchased my software from someone in the Pacific time zone,
: : with a used PK-232. it now has a 7 hour offset, i would like a 5 or 6 hour
: : off set (CDT or CST).

: : tom medin, N0UFM
: : internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
: This is documented in the manual for the software.
: Check your autoexec.bat for a set command that sets
: the variable "TZ".
: Brian

Another aspect of the TZ environment variable is that with most versions of DOS it will not take effect unless it is defined ahead of the path and/or prompt statements in your autoexec.bat file. What you want to do specificly is add a line near the beginning of your autoexec.bat file that says:

SET TZ=CST6CDT

When PC-Pakratt II finds this environment variable and the date your computer is set for, it automagicly determines if the 'daylight time' correction is needed instead of the 'standard time' correction.

73
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2039. Re: Where current KA9Q TCP/IP Software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 08:09:13 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CruBzE.AvE@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48536

Eric Struble (eric@terrapin.rose.hp.com) wrote:
: I know this is probily a FAQ but I am looking for the most current revision
: of the KA9Q TCP/IP NOS Software. O figured it would be on oakland but I
: couldn't find any there....
: Thanks in advance....
: Eric

Take a look on ftp.ucsd.edu. Note that this is a different system at ucsd
than the old 'ucsd.edu'.

73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2040. Looking for nord<>link firmware

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 09:35:11 UTC
From: J.Verhoeven@nw.hse.nl
Message-ID: <J.Verhoeven.7.2E09574E@nw.hse.nl>
Source record: 48532

Hello,

I am now looking for the rom image of the nord<>link firmware software.
It seems that it is wa8ded compatible software with lot's of extra's.

Can anyone point me towards a ftp site or shop (preferably in europe) where
I can get such a rom (or image only, I can burn the roms myself).

many thanks in advance....

jan verhoeven

j.verhoeven@nw.hse.nl (school)
nl1eer@nl1eer.nl.cbpr.org (home: packet-internet gateway)

2041. NET_Mac2.3.41.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 10:41:23 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9406231041.AA04644@iggcis1.igg.tno.nl>
Source record: 48533

The Netherlands, June 23, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.41.sea.hqx...

For those who don't know NET/Mac... NET/Mac is the application that
supports TCP/IP over packet-radio, which means, that hamradio operators
can use NET/Mac for their wireless TCP/IP network...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- Allow recording of finger-sessions to a file
- Mods to prompt for username and password (FTP)
- Truncate hostnames that are too long to be printed
- Fixes for AddResMenu() bug in System 7.5
- Password-protect 'remote <hostname> reset' command
- Make sure NET/Mac doesn't leave a watchcursor on the screen
- Change double linespace to single space in TRACE-files
- Create new TRACE-files only when the traceflags are nonzero

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/net/radio-netmac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to:
1) ucsd.edu, to the directory hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
If it's not there then look at hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

It may have also been uploaded to:
oak.oakland.edu, to the directory pub/hamradio/mac/digital

Kind regards,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@iag.tno.nl)
(or: pa2aga@iag.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)

2042. new HAMCOM interface with optical isolation

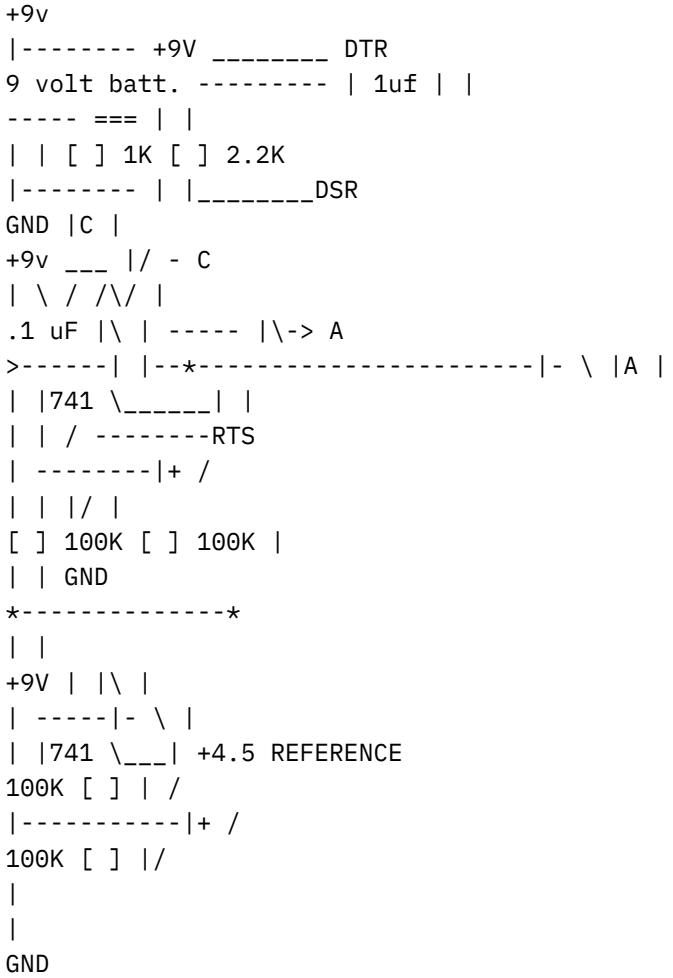
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 15:08:48 UTC
From: copeland@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CruvEo.4y8@metronet.com>
Source record: 48538

Here are two opto circuit I've been playing with for HAMCOM/JVFAX.
They virtually eliminate all computer induced rfi. I've been using
a five foot serial cable and twenty foot audio cable with this
circuit and the results are truly remarkable with JVFAX.

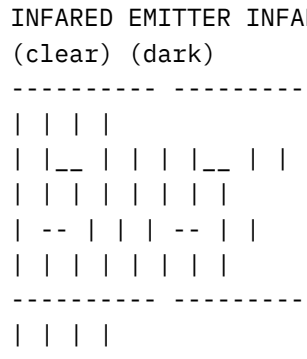
I've used the first circuit successfully, but recommend using the second.
The first can be built with common Radio Shack parts. The second requires
a little more uncommon LM358 and TIL181. The Radio Shack opto RECEIVER
is only rated at 20v but used at 24v and could eventually burn out.
It also may introduced problems since the +9v is not regulated and induces
error into the reference op amp output ... even though it seems to work well.

Perhaps some engineers out there may have some advice.

==========



==========

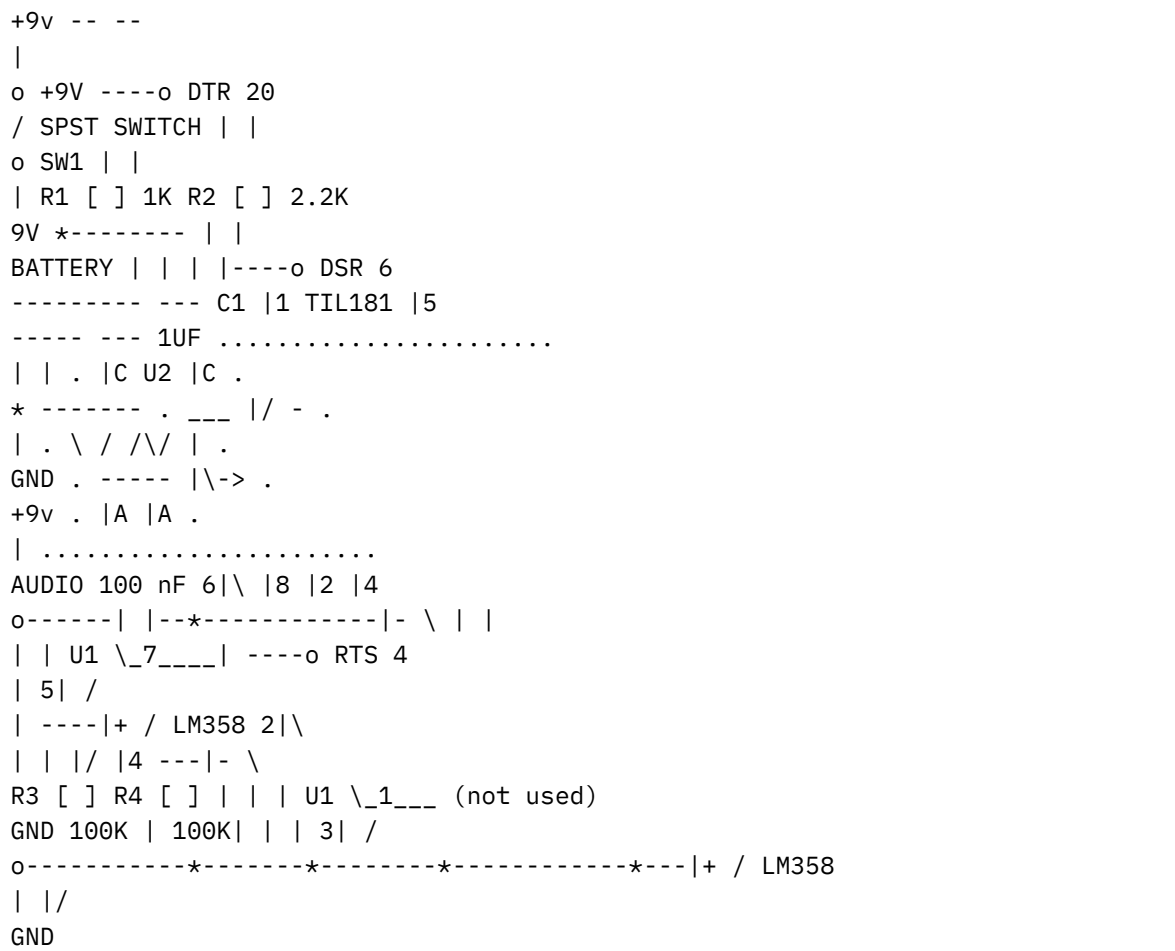


These are available at Radio Shack as a pair for $1.99 (#276-142).
This shows which is the Anode and which is the Cathode, not clear on
the package.

The LED and DETECTOR must be positioned right up against each other and
exactly aligned to get maximum light transfer. The sides with the little
lense like dots must be placed together.

==========

I'd recommend this second circuit for more stability and possibly accuracy.



```
================================================================================
| ** NOTE** |
| After constructing, measure LM358 pin 7 with no audio on the input. |
| It should be high (~8v), if it is low (~0v) it will drain the battery |
| in only 20 hours or less. |
| |
| To correct this: Disconnect R1 from +9v and reconnect to U1 pin 7. |
| Disconnect U1 pin 2 and reconnect to GND. |
| |
================================================================================
```

The LM358 is a single supply opamp and can be substituted with the LM2904, LM158, or LM258. (The dual supply 741 can not be used as a substitute.)

The opto isolator IC can be substitued for many other types. The 4N35 has been tested successfully. The discrete infared emitter/detector from Radio Shack has been tested successfully.

I tried to use a darlington opto (TIL113), but couldn't get it to work. A darlington opto circuit would only require 1.5ma average. That would make battery life about 133 hours. Maybe I'll try again later.

```
================================================================================
```
MORE NOTES:

The 9v battery could be substitued with a 9 or 12 vdc adapter. However I've found the clearest pictures occur when both the radio and HAMCOM are running off batteries ... at 6am 8).

A 9v battery should last about 50 hours while audio is present (assuming 200ma hours for a battery). If no audio is present the battery will last 400 hours.

The battery life could be a problem for people who leave HAMCOM running all night using the timed FAX option. Battery would only last a week.

If you have any advice or knowledge that could improve this, please let me know.

copeland@metronet.com

```
--
------------------------------------------------------------------------
| copeland@metronet.com |
------------------------------------------------------------------------
```


```
--
------------------------------------------------------------------------
| copeland@metronet.com |
------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2043. What's packet radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 15:50:32 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199406231557.IAA07188@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48537

>What's packet radio and how does it work? Does it let you connect to the
>internet? Is it expensive?

sounds like you might need more of a backgroud....

for starters call the American Radio Relay League at 800-32-new-ham and ask
for the prospective ham package.

2nd look at a publication called "Now You're Talking" produced by the ARRL and
available at places like Radio Shack -- this will cover some of the basics.

3rd look at a video tape produced by the guys at CQ Magazine called "Getting
Started in Packet Radio" (if available).

if you want protocol details there are several documents that get into the
meaning of the bits and all that.

there are content restrictions for amateur radio. so the answer is "no, packet
radio doesn't let you connect to the internet at this time".

Expensive is relative. if you have a computer and the right software then you
can have a cheap dumb modem. if you want "serial device independance" where
you can use any RS-232 serial device with the packet station, then you are
looking for a terminal node controller...

that should get you started...

bill wb9ivr

2044. Wormholes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-23 17:12:29 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <2ucfpt$lo5@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 48539

I seem to remember a while back some talk about using the INTERNET
to provide wormholes to remote places. I even seem to recal that
this capability was built into at least one version of NOS. Can
anyone tell me where I can find out about this?? Are there any
exotic places offering NETROM Nodes across the INTERNET?? Sure
would impress the local ham community if I started running NETROM
on my NOS box and had some european or australian Nodes in the table
that were actually reachable.

Any information would be greatly appreciated.

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2045. Re: DSP-12 users/programmers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-24 01:53:52 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCrvp9s.4tD@netcom.com>
Source record: 48540
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

there is a aea dsp-2232 mailing list... you might want to subscribe to it if
you are interested in dsp modems...

mitch
wa4osr

* * * I collect telegraph equipment (mostly bugs - Vibroplex) * * *

Email: fmitchell@rd.qms.com or, second choice, fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR, 11 Midtwon Park, E., Mobile, AL 36606 USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

--
* * * I collect telegraph equipment (mostly bugs - Vibroplex) * * *

Email: fmitchell@rd.qms.com or, second choice, fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR, 11 Midtwon Park, E., Mobile, AL 36606 USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

2046. Packet freqs in Oklahoma City?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-24 11:21:47 UTC
From: tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <CrwFKB.4Ft@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 48541

Will be traveling to Oklahoma City for about a week in August and was wondering what the local packet frequencies are there. Supposedly I'll be staying in one of the hotels (Radison?) in downtown. Would appreciate any info on packet frequencies, node/digipeater callsigns, etc.

--
Antonio Querubin
tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu / ah6bw@uhm.ampr.org / querubin@hawaii.bitnet

2047. Using TS-850s with PK-232?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-24 18:56:59 UTC
From: rs2@tntvax.ntrs.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun24.135659@tntvax>
Source record: 48542

I wondered if anyone has experience in connecting a Kenwood TS-850s to an AEA PK-232 controller?

Pins 3 and 4(ground) on accessory plug ACC2 are recommended as the source of the audio signal FROM the 850 TO the PK-232. I might be mistaken but I don't find the level of that signal sufficient to drive the PK-232.

If you have any experience connecting these two units, I would appreciate your comments.

Please send responses DIRECTLY to the address below. Thank you.

--
Richard Steck, W9RS
Internet address: steck.richard@ntrs.com
Phone: 312-630-6622

Opinions expressed are my own and not those of my employer.

2048. DR-1200 9600 mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-24 23:08:36 UTC
From: Darren Leno <Darren.Leno@f747.n115.z1.fidonet.org>
Message-ID: <772502916@f747.n115.z1>
Source record: 48564

I'm looking for the 9600 mod for the Alinco DR-1200. Also would like to find someone who has done this mod.

Please respond to WD0EWJ@radiohobby.chigate.com

Thanks!

2049. Work NERDS on Field Day!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-25 01:53:07 UTC
From: penneys@brahms.udel.edu
Message-ID: <2ug2m3$rje@brahms.udel.edu>
Source record: 48543
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

The Newark Extras from Rural Delaware State, or N.E.R.D.S., will be holding
a 5 watt QRP battery power operation on Field Day from Iron Hill Park,
New Castle County, Delaware. We will be on HF, packet and satellite.

Not to mention on top of a large magnetic iron mountain under a metal
roof during expected thunderstorms.

Please listen for WN3K and try to work us. Thanks.

--
Bob Penneys, WN3K Frankford Radio Club N.E.R.D.S.
Internet: penneys@brahms.udel.edu Mail: 12 E. Mill Stn. Dr., Newark, DE 19711 Work: Ham
Radio Outlet (DE) 800-644-4476, 9:30-5:30 Eastern Fax: 302-322-8808

2050. Re: DSP-12 users/programmers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-25 02:32:49 UTC
From: chris@zl2tpo.actrix.gen.nz
Message-ID: <66@zl2tpo.actrix.gen.nz>
Source record: 48544
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.scanner

In article <1994Jun23.024005.14683@penny.cs.fredonia.edu>, John Hansen (hansen@jane.cs.fredonia.edu) writes:
>You may or may not know that LL Grace has a developer's kit for sale for
>$25. I know Brooks has been puzzled as to why there has not been more
>development activity.
The developers kit was more expensive when I purchased it. Also, it doesn't include any modems (except for a test one I think). The only sample code is the V40 code, not DSP code.

Chris ZL2TPO

2051. Kenwood DSP 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-26 20:15:21 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <17384.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48545

Does this filter work in the IF stage? A friend of mine says it has wires going into the rig, so I suspect it works in IF rather than AF. Also, will it work with the TS 450? One more question, is it as good as the Timewave products, or any of the other good dsp's out there?

tom medin, N0UFM
internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2052. RE: Packet Freq. in OKC,OK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 03:39:11 UTC
From: krt@ocpfcad.att.com
Message-ID: <9406270339.AA06388@ocpfcad>
Source record: 48546

145.05 and 145.07 are busy packet freqs. in the OKC area.


```
###############################################################################
# Kenneth R.Tiernan N5PKA |\ | :---- :---. | / /\ #
# Internet: krt@ocpfcad.att.com | \ | | | | | / / \ #
# Packet: n5pka@k2gkk.ok.usa.na | \ | :___ |--- |/ /----\ #
# Alternet Internate: | \ | | | | \ / \ #
# ken.tiernan@oubbs.telecom.uoknor.edu | \| ____/ | | \ / \ #
###############################################################################
```

2053. Mobitex chips?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 08:10:46 UTC
From: denouden@inter.NL.net
Message-ID: <Cs1qpz.JKM@inter.NL.net>
Source record: 48547

I'm looking for chip(sets?) which implement the Mobitex packet radio standard.

If you have any info, please post it or mail me.

Thanks,

Jan den Ouden denouden@inter.nl.net

2054. 9600 baud modem designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 09:41:46 UTC
From: djch@tamar.rivers.dra.hmg.gb
Message-ID: <DJCH.94Jun27104146@tamar.rivers.dra.hmg.gb>
Source record: 48548

I want to add a 9600 modem to my TNC (a TNC2 type clone). Where might I find information on such modems ? (I'd like to build not buy if possible)

Many thanks

David Hutchinson (G8SQH)

2055. Re: 9600 baud modem designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 10:48:10 UTC
From: 0060880@CCMAIL.EMIS.hac.COM
Message-ID: <CCMAIL.0060880.470953100094178FCCMAIL@EMIS.HAC.COM>
Source record: 48552

>I want to add a 9600 modem to my TNC (a TNC2 type clone). Where might I find
>information on such modems ? (I'd like to build not buy if possible)

>Many thanks

>David Hutchinson (G8SQH)

TAPR has a 9600 bps modem in kit form whic will plug into the disconnect header on the TNC-2 circuit board. It can be used with a switch to go between 1200 and 9600. The kit price is $80 US plus shipping. For shipping info or to place an order, contact:

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85732
Office (817) 383-0000 * Fax (817) 566-2544
Internet e-mail: tapr@tapr.org

73 de Bob w6swe@tapr.org

2056. Re: 9600 baud modem designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 11:44:41 UTC
From: bigwood@cmopma.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2umap6$hit@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 48549

In article <DJCH.94Jun27104146@tamar.rivers.dra.hmg.gb>, djch@tamar.rivers.dra.hmg.gb (David Hutchinson) writes...
>I want to add a 9600 modem to my TNC (a TNC2 type clone). Where might I find
>information on such modems ? (I'd like to build not buy if possible)
>
>Many thanks
>
>David Hutchinson (G8SQH)

David,

The G3RUH 9600 modem kit is freely available in the UK. I've seen it advertised in RADCOM recently.

I've got a unwanted board with instructions if you want to mail me bigwood@cmopma.enet.dec.com. I'm also QTHR and in phone book.

73s de Paul G3WYW

2057. Kantronics 9600 baud TNC...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 13:54:20 UTC
From: domonkos@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <TVj3kiubG2JJ067yn@access.digex.net>
Source record: 48550

I'd like any feedback on the new Kantronics 9600 baud TNC (how'd it work 2M, 440; is it truly 9600baud ready, etc...). Thanks

Andy N3LCW

2058. GPS group purchase shutdown

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 17:25:53 UTC
From: bonomo@specxn.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <2un231$4go@nntpd2.cxo.dec.com>
Source record: 48551

Greetings, all.

As I have not achieved critical mass in the number of orders for the Motorola GPS engines, I am shutting down the group purchase.

I am on vacation for the next two weeks. If, upon returning, there has not been enough orders received to reach the magic 100 mark, I will be returning the checks to those who have sent them to me, and discontinuing any efforts in this area. As of now, I have orders for about 35 units. For those of you interested, that's about $13,000 sitting on my desk.

Thanks for your time, efforts and wonderful interest in this matter.

Regards,

Tom Bonomo

2059. DF9IC 9600 bauds modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 18:22:00 UTC
From: alain.bourassa@inno.synapse.org
Message-ID: <234.4296.uupcb@inno.synapse.org>
Source record: 48557

Hello to all

Is there someone out here who have the schematic of the 9600 bauds
packet modem designed by DF9IC ?

Or have builted or used one ?

Alain Bourassa
VE2MTV @VE2TRP.#MAU.PQ.CAN.NA

. OLX 2.2 . HAM RADIO, THE BEST HOBBY IN THE WORLD !

2060. TAPR Internet Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-27 19:20:38 UTC
From: greg@ponder.csci.unt.edu
Message-ID: <2un8q6$6v6@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48553

```
SB TAPR @ TAPR $TAPR627.001
NEWS: TAPR Internet Update

Please use BID: $TAPR627.001

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio June 27th, 1994
------------------------------------------------------------------------

TAPR INTERNET INFORMATION - UPDATE

------------------------------------------------------------------------

TAPR SIG Archives

The TAPR SIG mail exchange archives are being made available via FTP access.
system: tcet.unt.edu (129.120.20.191)
directory: tapr/SIG

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TAPR Internet Mail Groups

TAPR's SIG groups are very active and all are welcome.
Current mail groups include:

o BBSSIG is the mail group for the BBS Special Interest Group
o NETSIG is the mail group for the Network Special Interest Group
o TAPR-BB is the mail group for TAPR bulletins.

To subscribe to these lists, send mail to 'listserv@tcet.unt.edu',
include in the message body the command:

join groupname

Example:
join bbssig
join netsig
join tapr-bb

When you get tired of one of these groups the command to remove yourself is:

unjoin groupname

Example:
unjoin bbssig

To get more information, send Internet mail to 'listserv@tcet.unt.edu' and
include in the message of the body the command 'help'.

-----
```

TAPR FILE SERVER

The orginal TAPR file server remains on-line and available for use.
'file-request@tapr.org' can be used to access TAPR's file system.
The electronic issue of the PSR (Packet Status Regiester) is now being made
available via the server as a file. If your club editor is looking
for packet articles and information to republish this is a great source.
To get more information, send Internet mail to 'file-request@tapr.org' and
include in the message of the body the command 'help'.

FTP Access

The TAPR Software Library is available via anonymous FTP. You can
access the library by ftp access to 'ftp.hereford.ampr.org' in the directory
pub/hamradio/tapr. Login in as 'anonymous', with a password of
'your_account@internet_address'.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

/EX

2061. JVFAX Version????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-28 04:38:54 UTC
From: David Rutter <darutter@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <p45xII+.darutter@delphi.com>
Source record: 48554

What is the current version of JVFAX? I am currently running 6.0 with a supplement released in around February, 1994. Is this the current verision or is there a newer one?

Thanks for your help.

73
Dave
N8CLF

darutter @ delphi.com

2062. Re: Compiling JNOS with BC++ v4?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-28 05:51:20 UTC
From: Thom Forbes <forbest@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <p8yyAn4.forbest@delphi.com>
Source record: 48555

Hi Greg;
I'm somewhat relieved to find I'm not the only one encountering dificulty
compiling JNOS under Borland C++ ver. 4.0... Like yourself, I too
have resorted to using version 3.1 to compile JNOS. It occurs to me that
a possible solution would be to construct an IDE project file for
compilationunder ver. 4.0, an enormous task. Whats more, ver. 4.0 IDE will not
debug
a dos program dirrectly, and would require the use of the Borland

In any event, if you should discover a better way, I really appreciate
hearing from you. If I come up with anything, I gladly let you know.

- 73 -
Thom, N2CBV

2063. Is Timewave DSP-9 any good?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-28 12:37:24 UTC
From: mockler@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <mockler.18.0@nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 48556

I've got power line noise on 20 meters about 50 percent of the time. Is the DSP-9 capable of doing anything about this? de Rick VE9HF.

2064. NET_Mac2.3.42.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-28 19:10:50 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9406281910.AA07032@iggcis1.igg.tno.nl>
Source record: 48558

The Netherlands, June 28, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.42.sea.hqx...

For those who don't know NET/Mac... NET/Mac is the application that
supports TCP/IP over packet-radio, which means, that hamradio operators
can use NET/Mac for their wireless TCP/IP network...

I believe I made some slips-of-the-pen in the 2.3.41 FTP-mods...
Although I have not been able to reproduce all of the bugs that were
reported, I still hope, that 2.3.42 cures those...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- Fix for mods that prompt for username and password
- Support 'rdate' command (see HELP-info)
- Fix error in TRACE-output, introduced in 2.3.41

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/net/radio-netmac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to:
ftp.ucsd.edu, to the directory hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
If it's not there then look at hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

It may have also been uploaded to:
oak.oakland.edu, to the directory pub/hamradio/mac/digital

Kind regards,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@iag.tno.nl)
(or: pa2aga@iag.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)

2065. ARRL Digital Conference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-28 21:19:16 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9406282015.AA29120@ATK.COM>
Source record: 48559

Subject: Time:3:13 PM
OFFICE MEMO ARRL Digital Conference Date:6/28/94

The deadline for submission of papers for publication in the Proceedings of the 13th annual ARRL Conference on Digital Communications has been extended to July 5, 1994. Papers should be submitted to: Maty Weinberg, ARRL, 225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111 or via Internet to lweinber@arrl.org. It is not necessary to present the paper at the Conference for the paper to be published in the Proceedings.

So, if you haven't already done so, put your fingers to the keyboard and write-up your software and hardware developments, experimental results, ideas, theories, philosophy, etc., to share with the digital communications community.

The ARRL Digital Conference will be held August 19-21, 1994, at the Thunderbird Hotel and Conference Center in Bloomington, MN, U.S.A. (near the Minneapolis International Airport). The main Conference presentations will be on Saturday August 20. In addition to the presentation of papers, six forums are planned covering digital data methods, DSP developments, HF data methods, TCP/IP developments, ARRL Committee updates, and high speed data transfer.

For more information call Cathy Thomas at 1-800-726-6715 or write to ARRL Digital Conference, Paul Ramey WG0G, 16266 Finland Ave., Rosemount, MN 55068, U.S.A.

73 de Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

2066. Re: Compiling JNOS with BC++ v4?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-29 05:15:03 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.12.00004049@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 48560

In article <p8yyAn4.forbest@delphi.com> Thom Forbes <forbest@delphi.com> writes:

>Hi Greg;
>I'm somewhat relieved to find I'm not the only one encountering dificulty
>compiling JNOS under Borland C++ ver. 4.0... Like yourself, I too
>have resorted to using version 3.1 to compile JNOS. It occurs to me that
>a possible solution would be to construct an IDE project file for
>compilation under ver. 4.0, an enormous task.

I don't know what the difference is, but I could not get JNOS 1.10b to run correctly when compiled with Borland C++ 4.0. Actually, it seemed to come up OK but crashed (hung the system) on exit. Based on this information, I never tried to actually attach any ports or work out the problems. I figured Borland C++ 4.0 expected the stack frames to be unchanged and fixing it would be a major bear.

I grabbed JNOS 1.10d and have been running it for a few weeks. In the interim I ran into all kinds of problems -- users and a local PBBS would intermittently get a 'busy disconnect' from me for unknown reasons, etc. I finally traced that to a bug in iface.c (around line 40 the line ifp->flags += ... should be changed to ifp->flags |= ...). While trying to fix the problem, I compiled JNOS 1.10d with Borland C++ 4.0 with full debugging information (add -v to the compiler flags). For whatever reason it's been running without problems for a couple of weeks. The only changes I've made are to the makefile to select BC4, and I add the experimental mods for F6FBB style forwarding.

2067. JNOS 110d Sources

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-29 10:43:53 UTC
From: mcleman@zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <mcleman.53.000ABB33@zso.dec.com>
Source record: 48561

I lost the paper that I wrote for the location that the JNOS sources are on.
(Johann gave it out at SeaPac early in June). Does anybody have a pointer?

Thanks.

JeffM -- KD1IT/7

mcleman@zso.dec.com

2068. Open architecture for HF digital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-29 17:44:15 UTC
From: forrerj@frl.orst.edu
Message-ID: <forrerj.36.0@frl.orst.edu>
Source record: 48562

Dear fellow digital experimentors,

--- THE NEED FOR AN OPEN ARCHITECTURE FOR HF DIGITAL ---

It has been suggested by several individuals with interests in modern high speed HF communications that there appears to be a need for high speed networking (many users on a single frequency) as well as an interactive mode(half/full duplex between two users). One may argue that such modes already exists, it is however, evident that "proprietary" or "closed" architectures are increasingly finding its way into digital appliances for the amateur radio market. Personally, I do not see any problem with such developments should they have merits in technical excellence -there still remains a need for participation and innovation by amateurs interested and capable of contributing to this fascinating field. Such participation is only possible through an open exchange of ideas. Your sharing of ideas and experiences would be very valuable.

A variety of topics need to be addressed:

1) Modulation schemes: bandwidth, symbol rate, robustness, tuning/synchronization, equalization, scrambling, wave shaping etc.

2) Protocols: ARQ/FEC, coding methods, i.e. block, convolutional, hybrids etc..

3) Development platforms and implementation issues: DSP hardware and software, host hardware and software.

Are there folks that wish to cooperate in such developments? Would this newsgroup be suitable for such discussions - other suggestions that you may have?

Please post here or e-mail me directly.

Thanks in advance.

Johan Forrer

KC7WW

e-mail: forrerj@frl.orst.edu
also on CompuServe

2069. Domain.txt -> Host.net Converter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-29 19:35:59 UTC
From: kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com
Message-ID: <kleite-290694143600@157.176.175.2>
Source record: 48563

Hi,
And thanks for reading my post, I have a question.I am wondering if anyone knows if there is some type of program that will convert the domain.txt format into a Host.net format ????
I am presently using Net/Mac NOS software which uses the (ip) (call) type scructure and most of the domain.txt files are arranged (call) (ip). My software does not support the file in that manner and it gets kinda tiring doing it by hand ...hehe, so hope someone know's an easier way to convert the domain.txt format.

Thanks Keith ...

-.-
Keith J Leite / ARS AA1JF
AMPR aa1jf@switch.sema.ampr.org
AX25 aa1jf @ wa1phy.#ema.ma.usa.na
Internet kleite@sentry.ndhm.gtegsc.com
-.-

2070. Re: JVFAX Version????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-30 07:38:16 UTC
From: schro@norton.sni.de
Message-ID: <2utsp8$5re@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 48565

In <p45xIl+.darutter@delphi.com> David Rutter <darutter@delphi.com> writes:

>What is the current version of JVFAX? I am currently running 6.0 with
>a supplement released in around February, 1994. Is this the current
>verision or is there a newer one?

JVFAX 6.0 release 2/94 is still the current version. As usual
DK8JV is working on the next version but it is not finished yet.

73 Django, DL5YEC

2071. Q: MFJ 1278B Multi-Controller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-30 07:39:01 UTC
From: torsten@rnivh.rni.sub.org
Message-ID: <Cs7992.E4A@rnivh.rni.sub.org>
Source record: 48566

Can anyone tell me his/her experiences with this controller ??
I thought about purchasing one, but for it's my first 'Multi' I'm not
quite sure which one to choose. I would mainly use it for
rtty/amtor/pactor - no pr ...
Do you think it's ok ?

tnx in advance,

73 es gl de Torsten.

--
O / ____ _ Torsten Leibold (DH5FBT)
-+-= | ____o____/_| Konrad-Adenauer-Allee 105
/ \ <[_____-----< 68519 Viernheim, Germany
| o' ...!subnet.sub.net!rnihd!rnivh!torsten

2072. cheap 4 port dedicated BPQ engine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-30 15:43:02 UTC
From: djk@dirku.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cs7vnq.78A@demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48567

I have just purchased one a THORCOM MSC800 as a data engine clone and I think that it is quite good value. They are priced at STG 352 + vat.

The box is the same size as a PACCOM Tiny-2 and supports up to 4 Baycom (or Kiss mode) TNCs @ 9600 (it is alleged that greater aggregate speeds are possible). It is essentially an IBM PC (complete with BIOS) with 4 uncommitted serial ports which you can use for whatever you fancy. It make an excellent BPQ node which I am going to use with 3 radio ports (KISS TNCS) and one port connected to the existing BBS PC. The BPQ node software comes in ROM and just boots straight up.

I enclose a data sheet cribbed from the instructions:-

---------- cut here ----------

MSC800 Mobile System Controller

Thorcom Systems Limited have just released a new radio/data comms product called MSC800. The MSC800 is a 80188 target processor board with four RS232 serial channels designed for in-vehicle use for data comms and data processing applications, but also has a wide range of "data engine" radio and data applications.

MSC800 was developed to allow Systems Integrators and OEM/VARs to develop mobile data systems quickly and efficiently and use standard PCs for development work and then place final systems in the field with software running from EPROM.

The MSC800 comes as standard with a 20MHz processor, 128K SRAM and 64K BIOS and ability to add further RAM or EPROM if required. The BIOS contains INT-14 (COMBIOS compatible) drivers for the serial ports and timer support. A set of support routines, written in C, is supplied to provide access to the serial and timer functions along with some example programs including GPS receiver handling.

A version of BPQ AX.25 networking software is available for the MSC800 and supports Baycom type external modems, TNCs operating in KISS mode and NET/ROM inter-node protocol.

Contacts:

Data Sheets, industrial, Thorcom Systems Limited
commercial applications: Unit 4
96B Blackpole Trading Estate West
Worcester, WR3 8TJ, England

Tel: [+44] (0)905 756700
Fax: [+44] (0)905 755777

Amateur Radio Sales: Siskin Electronics Limited
2 South Street
Hythe
Southhampton, SO4 6EB

Tel: [+44] (0)703 207155
Fax: [+44] (0)703 847754

------------------------ cut here -------------------------------

They also sent me a data sheet on this dinky little TNC which I haven't tried. It is TINY and will happily fit _inside_ a lot of transceivers.

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RLC320 miniature packet radio modem

Thorcom Systems have recently introduced a new miniature packet radio controller/modem called RLC320.

The packet modem supports data transmission at 1200, 2400 and 4800 baud over the radio channel using FFSK audio tones, has two serial ports (one RS232 and one TTL/CMOS) and has a modem disconnect header.

The tiny modem measures only 63mm x 44mm x 10mm and draws under 90mA allowing it to be built in to other equipment, eg. radio transceiver.

The modem is supplied with standard firmware which offers AX.25 level 2, version 2.0, Extended-AX.25 with 16 frame sliding window & selective reject and KISS/SLIP mode.

Other firmware is available to customise the modem for use with GPS core-receivers in Automatic Vehicle Location systems and MAP27 is supported for use on trunked radio systems.

Thorcom expect the modem to find a wide range of applications in both the commercial/industrial sectors as well as use in Amateur Radio.

Further details, etc. from:

Thorcom Systems Limited

as above

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73 Dirk G1TLH

2073. Re: Q: MFJ 1278B Multi-Controller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-30 18:07:19 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jun30.180719.375@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 48568

In article <Cs7992.E4A@rnivh.rni.sub.org> torsten@rnivh.rni.sub.org (Torsten Leibold) writes:
>Can anyone tell me his/her experiences with this controller ??
>I thought about purchasing one, but for it's my first 'Multi' I'm not
>quite sure which one to choose. I would mainly use it for
>rtty/amtor/pactor - no pr ...
>Do you think it's ok ?
>
>tnx in advance,
>
>73 es gl de Torsten.
>

IMHO, the MFJ-1278B has good points and bad points. The good points are price and flexibility. On a limited budget it will give adequate performance and allow you to try quite a few different modes.
I should say that I've had mine for over a year and am quite pleased with it. Now for the bad points:
The documentation and software is very poor. I still find things buried in the manual or completely undocumented. If you like surprises and experimentation then maybe this is a good point ;-).
The SSTV portion, although functional, leaves a LOT to be desired. It can only handle 16 (32?) colors and the resolution is poor. I enjoyed using SSTV when all I had was a B&W VGA monitor but as soon as I switched to colour VGA I lost interest.
The FAX software also leaves a lot to be desired although it is functional.
Other than that, for normal RTTY, amtor, pactor and packet is fine although not as good as the new DSP multimode controllers. I also use mine for 9600baud packet with the optional G3RUH modem.

In summary, its worth exactly what they charge for it and is a good starter TNC that will do a lot of things.

==========
John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA
==========

2074. 9600 bps Activity in AZ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-06-30 20:30:14 UTC
From: rapw20@email.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Jun30.203014.20787@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 48585
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Can someone tell me what freqs the 9600 bps packet activity is on in Arizona, preferably the Phoenix/East Valley area? I'd be interested in TCP/IP or 'regular' packet. I just picked up a PK-96 and will be ready to give it a try as soon as I make up a cable. Any info will be appreciated.

Tks & 73... Mark AA7TA

2075. DSP as Packet Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 00:42:04 UTC
From: mikej@shell.portal.com
Message-ID: <2uvoos$l6u@news1.svc.portal.com>
Source record: 48569

Is it possible to use a DSP (with an Analog to digital converter) to make a packet modem? I'm sure the DSP could be used as the modem, but is there enough horsepower (I'm planning on using the 56002) to also implement all the other layers to make a full TNC? <Has this already been done?> This sounds like a rather ambitious software effort, and I hoped that someone had already come up with a similar DSP implementation.

Thanks!

mikej@shell.portal.com
KE0CH

2076. Updated Info on the WB3FFV BBS...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 01:44:15 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <Cs8nHs.A20@wb3ffv.wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 48580

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there are plenty of other wares on-line). Through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
The BBS also offers access to nearly all of the Internet (USENET) NetNews
groups, plus access to Internet E-Mail. Below is the information that is
needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone, please pass it around to
as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs

410-661-2475 - 12/24/48/96/14.4/16.8/19.2/21.6/28.8
(V.32bis,V.32terbo,V.Fast,HST,V.42bis)

410-661-2598 - 12/24/48/96/14.4/16.8/19.2/21.6/28.8
(V.32bis,V.32terbo,V.Fast,HST,V.42bis)

410-661-2648 - 1200/2400/4800/9600/14400/23000
(MNP2-5, V.32bis, V.42bis, Turbo-PEP)

Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: UniBoard UNIX BBS Software (Version 1.21g)
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80486-66 running UNIX System V Release 4.2
and features more than 3 Gigabytes of on-line file storage.
Most transfer protocols are available!!
Sorry, FTP access is NOT currently available

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
KA9Q TCP/IP (Version by G1EMM, PE1CHL, PA0GRI, Etc.)
N2GTE Packet Message Switch [GTEPMS]
WA7MBL BBS for the PC
W0RLI BBS for the PC
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's
AA4RE BBS for the PC (plus BETA versions)
F6FBB BBS for the PC
G8BPQ PC-Node (Version 4.06)
```

Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs

If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck, and Enjoy...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
TELEX : 152252474 | 4107 Martin Avenue
FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA | Phone: (410)-661-0447

2077. Re: Baycom and TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 02:32:34 UTC
From: tony@mpce.mq.edu.au
Message-ID: <tony.84.773029954@mpce.mq.edu.au>
Source record: 48571

In article <2u4suq$rv2@netnews.upenn.edu> goldwein@xrt.upenn.edu (Joel W. Goldwein, M.D.) writes:
>From: goldwein@xrt.upenn.edu (Joel W. Goldwein, M.D.)
>Subject: Baycom and TCP/IP
>Date: 20 Jun 1994 20:07:54 GMT
>I am looking for anyone who has successfully enstalled Baycom modem with
>AX.25 and NOS. I cannot get the software to work. I do not know whether
>it is the AUTOEXEC.NOS file, or the commands I am using.
>
>Thanks
****
* Dr Tony Farrow, *
* Physics Department, *
* Macquarie University, *
* Sydney, Australia 2109. *
* tony@mpce.mq.edu.au *
****

2078. Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 03:00:08 UTC
From: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-welcome_773031607@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 48573
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.info,news.answers,rec.answers

```
Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome
Last-modified: $Date: 1994/01/02 22:00 $
Version: $Revision: 1.06 $

*** Welcome to rec.radio.info! ***

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source
of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and
to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which
explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions.
The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to
read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next
" -- " string. The sections available are:
- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
- What type of material is considered inappropriate?
- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to
rec.radio.info?
- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to
speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

-- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with
a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit
chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles
only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further
discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it
was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

-- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered
presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with
```

a unique Message-ID, is propogated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic) doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:
/Newsgroups:.*[,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:
rec.radio.info:!s/:^
in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:
sequence
rec.radio.info
rec.radio.
at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the `Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for disussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:
rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.

2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.

3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I

reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

listserv@ucsd.edu

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

< Dated information here >

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:
- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotalampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat

transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl
rec.radio.broadcasting moderator Bill Pfeiffer wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU pschleck@unomaha.edu
Ian Kluft, KD6EUI ikluft@uts.amdahl.com

--
Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info
Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
* Requests for information do *not* belong in rec.radio.info *

2079. Paket 6.0??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 03:08:45 UTC
From: ROB SCHMITT <mogollon@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <hw5SR2d.mogollon@delphi.com>
Source record: 48570

I've heard rumors that Paket 6.0 has been released.
Does anyone know know about this, and if it is true
how to obtain a copy?
73's
rs

2080. Is NPRM 94-59 on fcc.gov?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 12:51:29 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul1.125129.8754@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 48572

I would appreciate any pointers as to how to obtain the text of
NPRM 94-59 which should be on fcc.gov. According to ARRL bulletin 51,
it was adopted on June 13, 1994.

Thanks,
Steve
NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

2081. Lan Link Users Comments Pse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 13:40:27 UTC
From: waltk@cor5.pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <Cs9KnG.A95@pica.army.mil>
Source record: 48574

Howdy. I've been playing with G3ZCZ's Lan-Link demo. I was wondering if there are any users of his software within hearing distance of this forum. Your candid comments would be appreciated. I have a KAM+ and would like to integrate the TNC with VHF packet, HF multi-modes and my HF rig an Icom IC-765. Let me know if you have a similar setup. Many Thanx and hope to catch you on the air... 73 de Walt - K2WK

--
.....
Walter Kornienko - K2WK waltk@pica.army.mil Bldg. 350, Picatinny Arsenal,
Senior Software Engineer Dover, New Jersey
Decision Systems Technology Inc. 201-724-3158/4879

2082. FCC HF Digital NPRM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 15:31:10 UTC
From: greg@ponder.csci.unt.edu
Message-ID: <2v1cru$1dc@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48575

If you wish to join the tapr-bb mail list, send Internet e-mail to
'listserv@tapr.org' and place in the message body 'help'. TAPR
sends out bulletins, such as this, via this mail group.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

PR Docket No. 94-59
RM-8218
RM-8280

In the Matter of

Amendment of Part 97 of the
Commission's Rules Concerning
HF Digital Communications in the
Amateur Service.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Adopted: June 13, 1994
Released: June 23, 1994

Comment Date: October 1, 1994
Reply Comment Date: November 1, 1994

By the Commission: Commissioners Ness and Chong not
participating.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In this Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Notice), we
propose to amend the amateur service rules to authorize
automatic control[1] of stations transmitting a digital emis-
sion on the High Frequency (HF) amateur service bands.[2]
This proceeding was initiated by two petitions for rule
making.[3]

Il. BACKGROUND

2. The propagation characteristics of the HF bands[4] allow for long distance communications. Amateur operators take advantage of these characteristics to communicate with other amateur stations, particularly with those in other countries. Establishing and maintaining a HF communications link, however, presents operating demands not encountered on the Very-High Frequency (VHF) and higher frequency bands frequencies above 30 MHz. The variables affecting communications in the HF bands are highly complex. To maintain the communications link and avoid causing interference to the communications of other amateur stations, the control operator constantly monitors the activity on the channel being used and adjusts the station's transmitting parameters as needed. Because the presence of the control operator has been imperative for proper operation in such systems, automatic control of an amateur station that is transmitting on an HF band has not been authorized.[5]

3. In 1986, however, automatic control of amateur stations transmitting digital communications[6] on the VHF and higher frequency bands was authorized.[7] In the same proceeding, the Commission indicated an interest in also authorizing automatic control of amateur stations transmitting digital communications in the HF band. In this regard, the Commission noted that a feasibility study planned by The American Radio Relay League, Inc. (ARRL) would be helpful in determining if any rule changes were necessary to prevent interference to and from other amateur service communication.[8] The ARRL's petition is the result of that study.

Ill. DISCUSSION

4. According to the ARRL, its project was carried out under Special Temporary Authority we granted to some fifty amateur stations. It states that these stations were assembled as an automated digital communication system on the 20 meter HF band based upon the packet radio protocol used generally by amateur stations on the VHF bands.[9] Based on the experience gained managing this system, the ARRL concludes that the only regulatory safeguard needed to prevent interference to other stations is to restrict those stations that engage in automatically controlled station transmissions to specific subbands within the eight HF bands where data and RTTY emission types may be transmitted. The ARRL believes that this approach will provide advance notice to other amateur operators that they may receive interference to their communications from automatically controlled stations should they attempt to operate their stations in these subbands.[10] The ARRL recommends that the subbands be those it has coordinated with other amateur radio societies in North and South

America.[11]

5. In its petition, the American Digital Radio Society (ADRS) states that it also believes that automatic control in the HF bands is workable[12] as long as proper safeguards for other users of these bands are included.[13] It agrees that communications between automatically controlled stations should be confined to the ARRL-recommended subbands.[14] The ADRS also recommends, however, that communications between a locally or remotely controlled station and an automatically controlled station should be permitted on any frequency authorized for data and RTTY emission types.[l5] It argues that the potential for interference is much less from stations operating in this configuration because the control operator of the locally or remotely controlled station can terminate the transmissions from all the stations. In its comments, the ARRL supported the ADRS petition.[16]

6. We are gratified by the cooperation and dedication of organizations within the amateur service community in determining the conditions necessary to allow automatic control of stations transmitting data and RTTY emission types on the HF amateur service bands. We concur with the petitioners that automatic control of amateur stations in the HF bands can, with the safeguards recommended. make the transmission of data and RTTY emission types practical and effective.[17] Also like the petitioners, we believe that the potential for interference to the communications of other amateur stations will be mitigated by rules based upon their recommendations. We propose, therefore, to authorize automatic control for stations transmitting data and RTTY emission types on the subbands recommended by the ARRL. We also propose to authorize communications between a locally or remotely controlled station and an automatically controlled station on any frequency where data and RTTY emission types are otherwise authorized.[18] These proposed rules are intended to facilitate the development of digital communications on the HF amateur service bands. We request comments on these proposals.

IV. CONCLUSION

7. We firmly believe in the principle that government should be responsive to user needs.[19] The rules that we are proposing are the result of a successful feasibility project planned and carried out within the amateur service community. They are responsive to the recommendations of two organizations dedicated to bringing the benefits to be derived from the transmission of digital communications on the amateur service HF bands to amateur operators in

the United States and elsewhere without causing unnecessary interference to other types of communications.

V. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Ex Parte Rules - Non-Restricted Proceeding

8. This is a non-restricted notice and comment rule making proceeding. Ex parte presentations are permitted, except during the Sunshine Agenda period, provided they are disclosed as provided in Commission Rules. See generally 47 C.F.R. 1.1202, 1.1203, and 1.1206(a).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

9. We certify that the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 does not apply to this rule making proceeding because if the proposed rule amendments are promulgated, there will not be any significant economic impact on small business entities, as defined by Section 601(3) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The amateur service may not be used to transmit communications for compensation, for the pecuniary benefit of the station control operator or the station control operator's employer, or for business communications on a regular basis. See 47 C.F.R. 97.113(a). The Secretary shall send a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rule Making, including the certification, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in accordance with paragraph 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Pub. L. No. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, 5 U.S.C. 601-612 (1981).

Comment Dates

10. Authority for issuance of this Notice is contained in Sections 4(i), 303(b), 303(g), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 303(b), (g), and (r). Pursuant to applicable procedures set forth in Sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 1.415 and 1.419, interested parties may file comments on or before October 1, 1994, and reply comments on or before November 1, 1994. To file formally in this proceeding, you must file an original and five copies of all comments, and reply comments. To file informally, you must file an original and one copy of your comments, provided only that the Docket Number is specified in the heading. You should send comments and reply comments to: Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. Comments and reply comments will be available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239) of the Federal Communications Commission,

1919 M Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20554.

11. For further information, contact William T. Cross, Personal Radio Branch, Private Radio Bureau, (202) 632-4964.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

William F. Caton
Acting Secretary

APPENDIX

Part 97 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is proposed to be amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for Part 97 would continue to read as follows:

Authority citation: 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply 48 Stat. 1064-1068, 1081-1105, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 151-155, 301-609, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 97.109 is amended by revising paragraphs (d) and (e) to read as follows:

97.109 Station control.

(d) When a station is being automatically controlled, the control operator need not be at the control point. Only stations specifically designated elsewhere in this Part may be automatically controlled. Automatic control must cease upon notification by an EIC that the station is transmitting improperly or causing harmful interference to other stations. Automatic control must not be resumed without prior approval of the EIC.

(e) No station may be automatically controlled while transmitting third party communications, except a station transmitting a RTTY or data emission. All messages that are retransmitted must originate at a station that is being locally or remotely controlled.

3. Subpart C of Part 97 is amended by adding new Section 97.221 to read as follows:

97.221 Automatically controlled digital station.

(a) This rule section does not apply to an auxiliary station, a beacon station, a repeater station, an earth station, a space station, or space telecommand station.

(b) A station may be automatically controlled while transmitting RTTY or data emissions on the 6 m or

shorter wavelength bands, and on the 28.120-28.189 MHz, 24.925-24.930 MHz, 21.090-21.100 MHz, 18.105-18.110 MHz, 14.0950-14.0995 MHz, 14.1005-14.112 MHz, 10.140-10.150 MHz, 7.100-7.105 MHz, or 3.620-3.635 MHz segments.

(c) A station may be automatically controlled while transmitting a RTTY or data emission on any other frequency authorized for such emission types provided that:

(1) The station is responding to interrogation by a station under local or remote control: and

(2) No transmission from the automatically controlled station occupies a bandwidth of more than 500 Hz.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Section 97.3(a) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.3(a), defines automatic control as the use of devices and procedures for control of a station when it is transmitting so that compliance with the Commission's Rules is achieved without the control operator being present at a control point. Only stations specifically designated in the rules may be automatically controlled.

[2] Section 97.3(c) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.3(c), authorizes amateur stations to use any of eighteen data and RTTY emission types when transmitting digital communications. The nine data emission types enable amateur stations to transmit telemetry, telecommand, and computer communications. The nine RTTY emission types enable amateur stations to transmit narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy communications.

[3] RM-8218 was filed by The American Radio Relay League, Inc., (ARRL). RM-8280 was filed by the American Digital Radio Society, Inc., (ADRS). The ARRL also filed comments strongly supporting RM-8280.

[4] Of the nine frequency segments allocated to the amateur service in the HF (3-30 MHz) portion of the radio spectrum, data and RTTY digital emissions may be transmitted on all but the 75 meter band (3.75-4.00 MHz.)

[5] The rules applicable to amateur service message forwarding systems were revised effective June 1, 1994, in PR Docket No. 93-85. See Report and Order, PR Docket No. 93-85. 9 FCC Rcd 1786 (1994). These revisions, however, did not authorize automatic control of stations transmitting on the HF bands. See also, Public Notice, Report No. DC-2605, June 2, 1994.

[6] Automatic control of digital communications allows amateur operators to utilize high-speed computer-based message technology for the rapid and accurate relaying of messages and data.

[7] See Report and Order, PR Docket No. 85-105, 51 Fed. Reg. 3069 (1986).

[8] See Memorandum Opinion and Order, PR Docket No. 85-105, 1 FCC Rcd 166 (1986).

[9] The protocol was the American Radio Relay League, Inc. AX.25 Amateur Packet-Radio Link-Layer Protocol, Version 2.0, October 1984.

[10] ARRL petition at 18-19.

[11] ARRL petition at 15-16.

[12] ADRS petition at 1-2. ADRS members are Commission-licensed amateur radio operators interested primarily in developing digital communications technology.

[13] ADRS petition at 6.

[14] ADRS petition at 11.

[15] ADRS petition at 10-11.

[16] Comments of the ARRL in Response to RM-8280 at 8.

[17] Other examples of designated subbands to minimize interference include subbands for repeater stations, Section 97.205(b) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.205(b), and a weak-signal subband recently established at 220.00-222.15 MHz. See Report and Order PR Docket No. 92-289, 8 FCC Rcd 8428 (1993).

[18] Stations are authorized to transmit a RTTY or data emission on frequency segments specified in Section 97.305(c) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. 97.305(c). On the HF bands, these subbands are separate from the subbands where analog emission types are authorized.

[14] Vice President Al Gore, Report of the National Performance Review, From Red Tape to Results: Creating a Government That Works Better and Costs Less, at 6-8 (1993). The Vice President's Report stresses putting people first. Serving customers and cutting costs are two of its key principles. This Notice embraces these principles by seeking ways to allow amateur service licensees to use efficient technologies that are now available so that they can operate their stations in the manner they desire.

2083. TAPR PSK Modem install in a 1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 20:32:22 UTC
From: jchandle@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jchandleCsA3py.13p@netcom.com>
Source record: 48576

I just received my PSK modem from TAPR in the mail. I am about to start construction. Is there anyone out there with any tips and suggestions about construction and installation in a 1270B? I would also like to know if anyone has the latest sats/freqs which use PSK modems for connections.
Thanks and 73.
--
Jim Chandler, N0VAH/AE
jchandle@netcom.com

2084. Help with serial port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 21:20:14 UTC
From: andy2@netcom.com
Message-ID: <andy2CsA5xr.8Ey@netcom.com>
Source record: 48577

I have a Mitac 3025 laptop (386sx-25) that I use for packet. It has only one serial port and I need to get another one so I can use mouse driven software with my packet system.

The computer has a "buss expansion" port on the back, and also has a provisions for an internal mode, which seems to be a 10 pin connector on the MB with ttl voltages on it.

Any suggestions on how to convert either expansion buss or modem connector to funtion as a second serial port?

Andy

--

Andy Rein
(andy2@netcom.com)

2085. HELP: FBB rejects personal mail from TPK !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 21:39:26 UTC
From: gerca@lysator.liu.se
Message-ID: <2v22ee$19r@newsy.ifm.liu.se>
Source record: 48593

Does anyone know why FBB rejects my personal mail when
TPK tries to forward it to the local BBS. I get the answer
FF from the BBS and then I am immediately disconnected. I
haven't changed anything, the problem suddenly appeared.
I am most grateful for any hints.

73 de Gert / SM5LWC !

E-mail: gerca@lysator.liu.se

2086. Help w/ PTT on Baycom-9

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-01 22:40:08 UTC
From: ebe+@pitt.edu
Message-ID: <2v2608$5gg@usenet.srv.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 48578

I've just received a Baycom BayMod-9, the tiny modem built into a
9 pin connector.

I have one question that hopefully someone has already solved:

Is there a way to wire the BayMod-9 to a HT without using the PTT line?

Usually this is an option and there is a approx. 3K resistor that gets
jumpered into the audio out circuit. There were no instructions included
on how to do this, nor is it obvious from the schematic.

It would seem that use of this tiny modem with a HT would be common.
Maybe it works without any special resistor?

Thanks,

Elmer Beachley ebe+@pitt.edu n3kil

2087. AX.25 for linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-02 04:38:00 UTC
From: marsh@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <CsAq7D.Azu@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 48579

Greetings! I am a relatively new ham, and would like very much to be
able to run the AX.25 protocol directly on my PC, which is running Linux
instead of DOS. Are there implementations out there for use on a
Unix-like OS? Building an interface card with a different SCC is no problem.

73,
Thomas ke6cbr

2088. Re: DR-1200 9600 mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-02 07:33:06 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CsAyB7.Exr@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48581

Darren Leno (Darren.Leno@f747.n115.z1.fidonet.org) wrote:
: I'm looking for the 9600 mod for the Alinco DR-1200. Also would like to find someone who has done this mod.

: Please respond to WD0EWJ@radiohobby.chigate.com

: Thanks!

I'd suggest the following:

1) get the info from a mods database server in your area, or
2) give Alinco a call.

Alinco _used_ to provide this info freely. One of the important changes to the current DR-1200TH2 models is use of a wider (30 kHz?) filter in the receiver IF. One of the weak spots in the modification is that the PLL 'corrects' for the applied FSK modulation very aggresivly, which can cause the receiving modem difficulty when receiving a transmission from the Alinco. Note that they are not solely guilty of this, but their's seems worse than some other common radios, such as the IC-28. Also, the keyup time (TXDelay) required with the Alinco is usually pretty high - 400 - 500 mSec. This is longer than a 256-byte packet.

Hope this helps a little. 73

Bob, KD7NM
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2089. Re: Is NPRM 94-59 on fcc.gov?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-02 15:59:47 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul2.155947.26258@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 48582

Thank you for posting the text of 94-59 under another subject.

My question remains, however, as to if someone knows how to find 94-59 on fcc.gov. I would like to find such items myself and spent quite some time going from directory to directory there without finding it.

Perhaps some items will just not show up there?

73,
Steve
NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

2090. Re: Mobitex chips?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-02 20:41:13 UTC
From: robertmas@delphi.com
Message-ID: <5C1ypsp.robertmas@delphi.com>
Source record: 48583

J. den Ouden <denouden@inter.NL.net> writes:

>I'm looking for chip(sets?) which implement the Mobitex packet radio
>standard.
>
>If you have any info, please post it or mail me.
>

A company called M/X-COMM makes some chips that should be usefull.

I don't have there phone number handy, but they do have a 1-800 number that you can get from 1-800-555-1212. I think they are in North Carolina. These chips implement most of the physical layer functions and some of the link layer also.

Good Luck!

2091. Re: TAPR PSK Modem install in a 1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-02 21:00:15 UTC
From: tcain@brtph87.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jul2.210015.22818@brtph560.bnr.ca>
Source record: 48584

In article <jchandleCsA3py.13p@netcom.com> jchandle@netcom.com (James W Chandler III) writes:
>I just received my PSK modem from TAPR in the mail. I am about to start
>construction. Is there anyone out there with any tips and suggestions about
>construction and installation in a 1270B? I would also like to know if
>anyone has the latest sats/freqs which use PSK modems for connections.

Hi Jim, I have the same combination which I put together a few years ago...
I had no trouble making it work; haven't used it much lately... Just
one comment from your note, I hope you aren't really planning to put the
PSK modem IN your 1270; it won't fit and isn't designed to. Stick it in
another small box. Enjoy!
73,
Tom
--
Tom Cain =WB8OUE on KO-23,KO-25= tcain@bnr.ca
NRA Life Member

2092. F6FBB Packet Bulletin Board Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-02 22:38:42 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <83Xuoc7w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 48594
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

Welcome!
You have joined the f6fbb-list@stat.com The purpose of this server is
to provide Sysops and Networkers with tricks/tips/help and new software
updates concerning the F6FBB bulletin board system. Exchange of UUENCODED
files through the server is ok, however, please limit the size of each file
cut to 500 lines. Your Sysop for the server is Daniel J. Meredith,
(n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na), (dan@aznet.stat.com).

To Send Mail To Be Distributed To All Subscribers:

f6fbb-list@stat.com

And Send Normal Subject And Text.

To Remove Yourself From This Server, Please Send Electronic Mail To:

listserv@stat.com

And Include The Command:

Unsubscribe f6fbb-list

As The First Line of Your Message.

To Add Yourself To This List, Please Send Electronic Mail To:

listserv@stat.com

And Include The Command:

subscribe f6fbb-list

As The First Line of Your Message.

Requests For Help From A SYSOP - Send E-mail To:

f6fbb-list-request@stat.com

The F6FBB Server has been established to help Sysops and Networkers alike, in
providing help and information in a timely manner. Sharing of software and
other miscellaneous information via the server is quite alright.

Best Wishes!

Daniel J. Meredith

Listowner F6FBB-LIST@STAT.COM

\--/
Daniel J. Meredith | Internet: dan@aznet.stat.com
P.O. Box 44563 | or postmaster@aznet.stat.com
Phoenix, Arizona | Ax.25: n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
85064-4563 ___|
| BELL ATLANTIC MOBILE SYSTEMS
Home & Fax : +602-956-2566 | Internet: ba.com
Data : +602-912-0225 | Banyon: Daniel J. Meredith@CS_TEMPE@BAMASW

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2093. Do you have an FAQ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-03 00:48:21 UTC
From: an104770@anon.penet.fi
Message-ID: <005307Z03071994@anon.penet.fi>
Source record: 48586

Hello digital radio amateurs,

Do you have an FAQ?
If so, please email it direct to me a.s.a.p. (And if you don't have one,
please say so, then let me get back to y'all with a few more questions).

I'm sorry about the anonymous posting (which you normally only see on
"alt.sex.abuse.recovery" and the like), but in my case, it is because I
am only getting Internet e-mail and my BBS does not receive your
newsgroup. As such, I can't even post to it except this roundabout way.

Also I have no way of reading replies posted to this newsgroup. I will
ask my sysop to carry you, then hope for the best. Till then, please get
in touch with me directly by emailing to mroberts%sec21@ax.apc.org.
Thanks.
(Mark Roberts)

* OLX 2.1 TD * Please reply by e-mail: sec21!mroberts@ax.apc.org. Thanks
---
To find out more about the anon service, send mail to help@anon.penet.fi.
Due to the double-blind, any mail replies to this message will be anonymized,
and an anonymous id will be allocated automatically. You have been warned.
Please report any problems, inappropriate use etc. to admin@anon.penet.fi.

2094. 9600 bps Activity in AZ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-03 01:54:22 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940702190007377@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 48587

-> From: rapw20@email.sps.mot.com (Mark Monninger)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: 9600 bps Activity in AZ?
-> Date: Thu, 30 Jun 1994 20:30:14 GMT
-> Message-ID: <1994Jun30.203014.20787@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
-> Organization: sps
->
-> Can someone tell me what freqs the 9600 bps packet activity is on in
-> preferably the Phoenix/East Valley area? I'd be interested in TCP/IP
-> 'regular' packet. I just picked up a PK-96 and will be ready to give
-> as soon as I make up a cable. Any info will be appreciated.
->
-> Tks & 73... Mark AA7TA

144.910 Simplex TCP/IP
144.950 Simplex KI7HD-5 White Tanks

Thats it...Everything else is closed links on 420 and 440 Mhz
there is a 440 repeater in tucson that is 9.6k, but not reachable
from East Valley

73

Daniel J. Meredith
Arizona Packet Radio Coordinator
Voice/Fax: +1-602-956-2566
Data: +1-602-912-0225
ax.25: n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
I-net: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com

2095. Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-03 03:00:04 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-arrl.email.info_773204402@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 48588
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.info

Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

The services that the ARRL provides via the internet include the
Email Information Server and the Technical Information Service.
The Information Server is an automated mail server that gives you
access to many of information files relating to various facets of
Amateur Radio. You can retrieve any or all of these files by
sending an email message to info@arrl.org here at ARRL HQ.
Each file you request is then mailed to you automatically.

To use it, mail messages to:

info@arrl.org

Each line of the message body should contain a command as shown below.
The subject of your message is not processed and may be omitted. You
may place as many commands in a message as you want. The files you
request will be sent to you in separate messages. Only ASCII text
files are supported.

Valid INFO commands:

reply <address> (may be needed - see below for explanation)
help
index
send FILENAME (example: send prospect.txt)
quit

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of
instructions for info, "index" retrieves a list of available files
and "send prospect.txt" retrieves a text file containing information
on becoming a radio amateur.

Note to users with FTP capability: All of these files are also
available by anonymous ftp to oak.oakland.edu in the
pub/hamradio/arrl/infoserver area. Retrieve the file index.txt
in the /league sub-directory for a complete listing of available
files.

If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a
separate line for each "send filename" request.

Your From: field or Reply-to: field in your header should contain a
valid Internet address, including full domain name. If your From:
field does not contain a valid Internet address, the answer will not
reach you. If this is the case, then use the reply command as shown

above. When needed, this command should always be the first command in your message.

IMPORTANT: Please use the quit command in your message. This will prevent processing errors from message signatures.

PLEASE NOTE!: This is an automated system not capable of handling written requests. Any questions on the info-server or the content of any of its files should be directed to mtracy@arrl.org.

ALSO NOTE!: Do *NOT* reply to messages sent from info@arrl.org - the reply address is redirected to keep bounced messages from endlessly looping. Write a new message to info@arrl.org instead.

The Technical Information Service gives League members on the internet better access to the knowledgeable technical staff here at ARRL HQ. Questions relating to Amateur Radio and related technical topics are welcome. To use this service, send a normal e-mail message to tis@arrl.org with your question spelled out in plain english. For best service, be as specific as possible and keep your line length in messages to a maximum of 80 characters. Due to personnel limitations, priority will be given to questions from League members.

Best Regards,

Michael Tracy, KC1SX, ARRL Technical Information Services Coordinator
(e-mail mtracy@arrl.org)

Sample of files available from INFO: (There are lots more!)

Note - If you are not yet an Amateur Radio operator retrieve the file prospect (send prospect) for information on how to easily get started in this fun hobby.

FILENAME SIZE DESCRIPTION
--- --- ---
PROSPECT.TXT 2k How to get your Amateur Radio license
EXAMS.TXT 52k Current exam schedule info - updated bi-weekly
EXAMINFO.TXT 9k Examinations - what to bring - requirements
USERS.TXT 6k List of HQ Email addresses
ARRLCAT.TXT 39k Catalog of ARRL Publications - commercial content
JOIN.TXT 2k How become an ARRL member
SERVICES.TXT 5k A condensed list of ARRL membership services
TOUR.TXT 28k An electronic tour of ARRL Headquarters
DIR.HQ 5k Visiting ARRL HQ - directions and tour information
HFBANDS 7k Breakdown of users of HF spectrum
Q-SIGS 1k ARRL list of Amateur Radio Q-signals
W1AW.SKD 2k W1AW schedule of transmissions and operation
PRODREV1.TXT 12k Which rig is best? Part 1 - QST Lab Notes
PRODREV2.TXT 22k Which rig is best? Part 2 - QST Lab Notes
!LIST.TXT 6k QST Bibliographies List
RFIGEN.TXT 37k How to solve an EMI/RFI problem - QST Lab Notes

RFISOURC.TXT 13k Where to buy filters - EMI-proof telephones etc.
ADDRESS.TXT 16k Lots and lots of ham/electronic company addresses
KITS.TXT 6k List of companies that sell kits
BBS.TXT 12k List of ham-radio land-line bulletin boards
FAQ1.TXT 25k Introduction to the FAQ and Amateur Radio
FAQ2.TXT 45k Amateur Radio Orgs, Services and Info Sources
FAQ3.TXT 32k Amateur Radio Advanced and Technical Questions

American Radio Relay League, Inc. Tel: 1-203-666-1541
225 Main Street Fax: 1-203-665-7531
Newington, CT 06111 Email: mtracy@arrl.org

2096. MFNOS/POP3 help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-03 14:27:02 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <2v6hrm$ld7@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48589

Greetings... I am trying to get POP3 going in the MFNOS package...
the docs are pretty sketchy... can some one tell me what lines I need
to add to my autoexec.nos to have the application start a POP3
session with a POP server?

73 for now.... c u on the shortwaves
Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host
Internet: tstader@aol.com (files <28K) or
p00489@psilink.com (files >28K)
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NOAM
ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82] Mac
ka8scp-1@ka8scp-1.ampr.org [44.56.4.120] DOS Clone
(they're BOTH pc's!)

2097. Wanted dumb ter. for packet.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-03 18:34:55 UTC
From: szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <CsDnM7.Hst@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 48590

I am looking for a portable dumb terimal for packet, it must run on DC current..please reply via E-Mail..Jeff

2098. Commodore computer and Packet-radio, question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-03 18:53:20 UTC
From: hvw123@xs4all.hacktic.nl
Message-ID: <2v71f0INNk3a@xs4all.hacktic.nl>
Source record: 48591

A friend of mine is having problems.

His commodore computer controls a transmitter (2-meter TR7200G)
by means of a special modem. The transmit/receive conditions
are okay. After starting data transmission, within a few
seconds the transmitter is shut down. (by modem or computer?)

Does anybody have an idea?

Thanks in advance.

Henk.

2099. Internet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-03 21:45:17 UTC
From: richeson@news.delphi.com
Message-ID: <2v7bhd$bh@news.delphi.com>
Source record: 48592

Does a list of packit to internet gatewaies exist. If so where can I get it.

Peter/KA5COI

2100. ICOM Owners Listserver - Does this thing work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-04 01:39:56 UTC
From: KKEYSEEA@UMUC.UMD.EDU
Message-ID: <2v7p9c$sa2@nova.umd.edu>
Source record: 48595

On page 66 of the June 1994 issue of QST, there is a reference to an Internet mailing list for ICOM owners. You are supposed to send E-mail to "icom-request@hipp.etsu.edu" with "SUBSCRIBE [your e-mail address]" in the body of the message.

I have tried this several times with no results over the past month. So I have a few questions:

1) Does this Listserver work for anyone?

2) What kind of ICOM information is distributed here? [Could you E-mail me a posting as an example?]

3) Is there a trick I am missing for getting added to this listserv?

Since this is my first attempt to use a listserv, I suspect that question "3" above is the kicker.

Any help or comments would be appreciated....

Ken Keyseear WB4U
[Faithful ICOM Owner]
(Well, 3 out of 4 radios...)

2101. Re: Q: MFJ 1278B Multi-Controller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-04 04:11:18 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.15.001730E4@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 48596

In article <Cs7992.E4A@rnivh.rni.sub.org> torsten@rnivh.rni.sub.org (Torsten Leibold) writes:

>Can anyone tell me his/her experiences with this controller ??
>I thought about purchasing one, but for it's my first 'Multi' I'm not
>quite sure which one to choose. I would mainly use it for
>rtty/amtor/pactor - no pr ...
>Do you think it's ok ?

For what it's worth, a friend bought an MFJ 1278 last year and it didn't work. He exchanged it and this one seemed to work but had some odd problems that seemed be caused by intermittent hardware failure. He called MFJ and they were no help at all -- in fact the guy was downright rude. Could have been a fluke, I guess. He exchanged it for a third unit and it did not work either. Basically the same problem as the first -- it would power on but not talk.

At this point he returned it for a refund and bought a Kantronics KAM Plus. It worked out of the box the first time. A nice advantage is that the people at Kantronics are the nicest you could ever speak with and they really stand behind the products. Sometimes it makes me wish I had bought the Katronics KPC-3 instead of the AEA PK-88. On the other hand, the PK-88 has been working solid since I bought it.

2102. Re: Internet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-04 05:02:29 UTC
From: ka6etb@GRAFex.sbay.org
Message-ID: <I+1FuA6BBh107h@GRAFex.sbay.org>
Source record: 48597

In <2v7bhd$bh@news.delphi.com> richeson@news.delphi.com (RICHESONP@DELPHI.COM) writes:
>Does a list of packit to internet gatewaies exist. If so where can I
>get it.

You'll find it on HAM-server.

Send email to HAM-server@grafex.sbay.org

In the body, place:

INDEX
HELP
QUIT

s

2103. Graphic Packet 1.61

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-04 08:17:38 UTC
From: David Spoelstra <davids@truevision.com>
Message-ID: <2v8gj2$q1a@epic.truevision.com>
Source record: 48598

I just got Graphic Packet 1.61 up and running on a Baycom modem. What a great program! Unfortunately, because I don't read German, there is about 10% of the program that I can't figure out.

Is there anyone who has a translation of the manual, or who understands the program well enough to answer some questions about it?

Thanks,
-David N9PGH
davids@truevision.com

2104. aprs505u.zip - Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-04 12:38:10 UTC
From: TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil
Message-ID: <9407041238.kp29040@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 48599
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/packet/
aprs505u.zip Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System update

APRS provides real-time display of operational traffic via UI frame broadcasts and map displays. A station with information to contribute transmits, and all stations on frequency receive and display it.

APRS505U updates APRS504U, introducing the ability to receive and plot DX cluster reporting.

aprs505u.zip contains aprs505.exe and other files updated since aprs503a was released. aprs503a.zip is also required for a complete package.

Uploaded for the author, Bob Bruninga, WB4APR @ WB3V.MD.USA

Tim Dugan KA3YYP
TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil

2105. 1200 BAUD bit regen circuit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-04 12:59:19 UTC
From: tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <CsF2qw.2G8@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 48600

Does anyone know of any existing bit regen circuit add-ons for the TNC-1/2 clones? I've come up with a single-chip add-on to the modem-disconnect header that seems to work and still allows the TNC to talk when it needs to. But I want to see how other folks have done this.

--
Antonio Querubin
tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu / ah6bw@uhm.ampr.org / querubin@hawaii.bitnet

2106. GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-04 19:28:03 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCsFKqs.2xG@netcom.com>
Source record: 48601

Awhile ago I posted an article asking for comments about GTOR. There were very few comments!!

Once again, GTOR users, is GTOR all it's cracked up to be, or is it not? I'm a PK232 user, so have no other way to evaluate this new mode, at least for the moment!

Would sure like to get some comments. Have read that several thousand GTOR upgrades have been shipped, so I know there are users out there. OK users, what's the deal?

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2107. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-04 23:43:58 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <ZFqyoc10w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 48603

rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:

> Would sure like to get some comments. Have read that several thousand
> GTOR upgrades have been shipped, so I know there are users out there. OK
> users, what's the deal?

I've had GTOR for about 2 months ... I haven't found it an improvement
over Pactor in keyboard to keyboard contacts. But I haven't had enough
experience in trying file transfers to see if it works better on a
longer file.

david wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2108. Re: DR-1200 9600 mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 00:19:03 UTC
From: RICH@spudboy.uwc.edu
Message-ID: <2va8tnINNls1@uwm.edu>
Source record: 48602

Hi Darren,

I also have DR-1200 that I tried to modify for 9600 about a year ago.
I got a Mod from the factory that turned out to not work!)-:
I have since removed the Mod but I think a correct Mod for the DR-1200
was published in CQ in early '93 - May, I think, but I know it was '93.

I have not tried to find the Mod or try it yet.
If you can't find it let me know I have a friend who has it.
Rich
Email: rich@oingomth.uwc.edu

2109. Packet BBS (source?) for Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 03:37:26 UTC
From: n4zbb@toybox.raleigh.nc.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul5.033726.7563@toybox.raleigh.nc.us>
Source record: 48606

Is there any programs to run a packet BBS under linux? It would
be even better if there were source available for customization.
Thanks for any help..

N4ZBB

2110. Help please - Packet & TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 07:46:13 UTC
From: ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <773394373snz@oiiag.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48605

First of all, I appologise if this is already a FAQ somewhere, but I couldn't see it.

I am relatively new to packet and using an MFJ1274 - TNC2 clone.
Wish I'd got into packet years ago, as I'm only just realising the level of connectivity offered. Anyway, being an Internet fan (adict?) I quite naturally picked up on the fact that some of us are using TCP/IP software with TNC's instead (as well as) the usual simple terminal packages being used by amateurs like myself.

My TNC has KISS mode available and I've downloaded and used the KA9Q NOS TCP/IP prog. I have managed, through trial & error to attach to my COM2 serial port with:
ax25 mycall G0FLB
attach asy 0x2f8 3 ax25 ax0 1024 576 9600
I have even managed to make an initial connection to a local digipeater, but once connected, I don't see any text etc..
I DO see stations using the 'ax25 heard ax0' command.

What do I do next ?
What are the benefits ?
What am I doing wrong ?
Why am I so ignorant ??

I am really keen to explore this mode, as I love experimenting. After all that's what our hobby is all about - n'est pas.

Many thanks to anyone who can get me started in this direction.

--
Ian Gillingham - G0FLB
Abingdon
Oxon OX14 4QH
UK

2111. New IP Address when Moving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 11:23:40 UTC
From: smiller@intelsun.rus.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <2vbfrs$6gs@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 48440

Here's a question for which I can't seem to get a straight answer:

I got a TCP/IP address allocated to me when I lived in Oregon and operated as N7APC. Now I live in Germany and operate as DL6SEU. To get on the air with TCP/IP quickly I simply made use of my old IP address. The question: -should- I get a "local" (German) IP address? In any event I want to keep my original IP address as I plan to return to the U.S. someday.

My Oregon IP address works fine of course, and shouldn't be in use by any other station on the planet (since N7APC is off the air as long as I'm here!), but one can easily tell that I'm not in the same "subnetwork" as the locals.

Many thanks,

--Shannon, DL6SEU/N7APC

2112. Graphic Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 14:57:29 UTC
From: heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.TU-Berlin.DE
Message-ID: <32250.heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.de>
Source record: 48604

>I just got Graphic Packet 1.61 up and running on a Baycom modem.

>to answer some questions about it?

Hi David,
let drop your questions. i am not sure but I will try to give you answer.
You can write to my personal EMail too.
73 de Wolfgang

Technische Universitaet Berlin :-%
Institut fuer Bergbauwissenschaften, Sekr. BH 3 :/i
Str. des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany
Wolfgang Heise - TEL: ##49-30-31425672 - FAX: ..-31426797
possible on hamradio/packetradio too by DL7VWH@db0gr.bln.deu.eu

2113. Re: Q: MFJ 1278B Multi-Controller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 15:46:21 UTC
From: landisj@drager.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul5.114621.96@drager.com>
Source record: 48607

In article <Cs7992.E4A@rnivh.rni.sub.org> torsten@rnivh.rni.sub.org (Torsten Leibold) writes:

Regarding the MFJ 1278B
>Can anyone tell me his/her experiences with this controller ??
>I thought about purchasing one, but for it's my first 'Multi' I'm not
>quite sure which one to choose. I would mainly use it for
>rtty/amtor/pactor - no pr ...
>Do you think it's ok ?

I bought a 1278 used almost a year ago. Has been fine. Works well in all modes.
Have used it with a dumb terminal, the Lanlink demo, NOS and Keaterm.
Mine is an early one and doesn't have PACTOR. I've used it for packet both in
AX25 and KISS mode for TCP/IP. It IS kind of noisy though. There's a harmonic
that falls around 145mhz that you can move slightly by pulling the clock with
an internal trimmer cap. I'm upgrading it with a 2400 baud modem now.
Joe - AA3GN
--
Joe Landis - System & Network Mgr. - North American Drager Co. Telford, PA
landisj@drager.com | uupsi5!main03!landisj | AA3GN@WB3JOE.#EPA.PA.USA
Opinions are mine only, and do not reflect those of my employer.

2114. Re: Help please - Packet & TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 18:01:31 UTC
From: dlmill@mtu.edu
Message-ID: <dlmill-050794220131@DialupNewsWatcher>
Source record: 48614

In article <773394373snz@oiiag.demon.co.uk>, ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk (Ian Gillingham) wrote:

> First of all, I appologise if this is already a FAQ somewhere, but I
> couldn't see it.
>
> I am relatively new to packet and using an MFJ1274 - TNC2 clone.
> Wish I'd got into packet years ago, as I'm only just realising the
> level of connectivity offered. Anyway, being an Internet fan (adict?)
> I quite naturally picked up on the fact that some of us are using TCP/IP
> software with TNC's instead (as well as) the usual simple terminal
> packages being used by amateurs like myself.
>
> My TNC has KISS mode available and I've downloaded and used the KA9Q NOS
> TCP/IP prog. I have managed, through trial & error to attach to my COM2
> serial port with:
> ax25 mycall G0FLB
> attach asy 0x2f8 3 ax25 ax0 1024 576 9600
> I have even managed to make an initial connection to a local digipeater,
> but once connected, I don't see any text etc..
> I DO see stations using the 'ax25 heard ax0' command.
>
> What do I do next ?
> What are the benefits ?
> What am I doing wrong ?
> Why am I so ignorant ??
>

You just need to turn on the trace function. Put a line in your
autoexec.nos
file(or just type it in from the > prompt) such as:
trace ax0 0111
That will turn on tracing for the ax0 port and monitor all incoming and out
going packets.
I had the same problem when I first started using nos, it seemed to
take
forever to learn how to just do simple things. Stick with it, all of the
work
to learn this program is worth it!! I have had many happy hours of learning
about tcp/ip and the price is right!!

2115. Re: Paket 6.0??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 19:32:29 UTC
From: besancon@id.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <2vccgd$6hm@hub.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 48608

In article <hw5SR2d.mogollon@delphi.com> ROB SCHMITT <mogollon@delphi.com> writes:
>I've heard rumors that Paket 6.0 has been released.
>Does anyone know know about this, and if it is true
>how to obtain a copy?
>73's
>rs

ftp.funet.fi:/pub/ham/packet/terminal/paket6.zip

73, Fred NT6T

2116. Questions regarding WAMPES under Sun/SunOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 20:54:15 UTC
From: ken@boxhill.com
Message-ID: <2vch9n$phe@boxhill.com>
Source record: 48609

Perhaps the collective out there can offer advice:

I've just installed Wampes (NOS, sorta, for UNIX, FYI) on my Sun SPARCstation
running SunOS 4.1.3, and have successfully telnetted, pinged, ftp'd to a few
other sites near me. So far, very nice!

Is there any way of more tightly integrating wampes' (aka net>) IP networking layers
into those of SunOS? Specifically, is there any way to make wampes appear
as a routable network interface under SunOS?
In this way, I could telnet (or ftp or whatever) 44.xx.xx.xx *FROM SUNOS DIRECTLY*
rather than from the "net" or "cnet" front-end. All I would have to do is
add a route such as: # route add net 44.0.0.0 mysun 1.

Similarly, could wampes understand incoming IP packets on ax0 which are addressed
to my interface (N2TIA under AX.25, as I understand it)
but whose destination IP address is not necessarily 44.anything,
and pass such packets to SunOS's network layers for routing?
In this way, I could theoretically telnet (or ftp or whatever) any Internet
address from another 44.xxx.xxx.xxx station by routing the packets to N2TIA.ampr.org
for further routing.

I noticed that wampes comes with code for many of the usual ftp clients and listeners
(such as telnet, ftp, ping, etc) which get linked into itself (net>), and thought
that this seemed like such a duplication of effort since all these services are
already running and listening under SunOS (or any UNIX) to begin with.
Wampes really should only be a network interface to UNIX, not a whole
TCP swiss army knife, no?
(I'm aware of things like NET/ROM support and plain AX.25 connection support in
wampes also, which are much appreciated. My comments apply only to the IP parts)

I'm a newbie to TCP/IP over packet, but have a respectable amount of experience with
IP in UNIX (hardwired) networks, and a modest amount of experience with plain
AX.25 packet operation.

Am I missing something here?

Thanks in advance to anyone who can offer nuggets of advice.

I'd appreciate a cc to ken@boxhill.com of any reply postings.

73!
Ken Stamm N2TIA BBBB H H i ll ll
(ken@boxhill.com) B B H H l l
BoxHill Systems Corporation BBBB ooo x x HHHH ii l l
161 Avenue of the Americas B B o o x H H i l l
New York, NY 10013 BBBB ooo x x H H iii lll lll
Tel: (212)989-HILL (4455)

Fax: (212)989-6817 S y s t e m s C o r p o r a t i o n

2117. AEAFAX II: Junk or merely mediocre?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 21:45:21 UTC
From: hamilton@BIX.com
Message-ID: <hamilton.773444721@BIX.com>
Source record: 48610

Just got back from picking up a copy of AEAFAX II from Ham Radio Outlet. But even though it's not a particularly expensive package, it's not obvious to me that it's worth the money. Call me old-fashioned, but I kind of expect things to work.

I tried initially running it in the DOS box under OS/2 1.3 on my 386-based PS/2 Model 80. Installation went okay, but when I tried to run it, it aborted with only the messsage, "Serial port not fitted. Aborting." Manually specifying a com port, verifying the port is visible to the DOS box, etc., had no effect.

I then tried it on my DEC Alpha running Windows NT. It came up and did run (sort of) but not without problems. The text menu display was garbled with random garbage characters and the more I moved around on the the menu, the more garbage I got. You're supposed to be able to push F1 for help, but doing so caused it to paint and then immediately clear away the menu so fast it could not possibly be read. (It's supposed to stay up until you press another key.)

Okay, you say, this is sort of explainable since AEAFAX is really supposed to be a DOS program. So even though I really had bought it hoping to run it under OS/2 or NT -- I just *never* run DOS these days -- I decided to give it one last shot, booting my PS/2 in genuine DOS 5.0.

Didn't work. The program comes up, but when you try to display one of their sample FAXes, it paints only 1/2 the image.

I tried calling AEA's Customer Service line, ended up waiting about 10 minutes or so on hold ("Your call will be answered in the order received") and gave up.

On top of that, the whole interface/design is really crude. It's going back. I don't care what HRO wants to tell me about SW not being returnable. For me, it didn't work.

OTOH, it does raise the question: is there anything out there that does do weather FAX decently?

Regards,
Doug Hamilton KD1UJ hamilton@bix.com Ph 508-358-5715
Hamilton Laboratories, 13 Old Farm Road, Wayland, MA 01778-3117, USA

2118. Troubleshooting Tips Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-05 23:53:50 UTC
From: jnmeade@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2vcrqe$2m60@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48612

I'm trying to get some equipment together and am getting pretty
frustrated. I need some help in good troubleshooting techniques, or
tips on what I mgiht be overlooking.

I have a Ramsey 2m FX 146 that I've used on voice and radio OK, but not
totally trouble free. I'm running it thorugh a Ramsey kit Baycom modem
that I've never really gotten running. I'm using Baycom. I have talked
on the radio through repeaters and it seems to transmit and receive alright,
though I won't vouch for the power or purity.

I've run it on a Packkit 232 and am able to receive packets, but apparently
when I send them I don't get out right OR I dont' get an answer back from the
station called. Using the Baycom setup I get all the indications of sending
and recieving, but no messages or connect signs show up on the computer.

I'm about ready to pull my hair out. I've checked and double checked the
components, including solder joints, but am not sure of just what I need to
do to get the trouble down to one component.

I knwo this is kind of a shotgun request, but if anyone has any tips
I'd be much obliged.

--

Jim - Farmer - Iowa City, IA,

2119. TAPR PSR Deadline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 01:56:43 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <2vd30r$gso@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48613

Deadline for articles and submissions for the Summer issue of the TAPR Packet Status Register is this week (ending 7/8/94).

If you have news, information, or articles, direct them to Bob Hansen psr@tapr.org

Regional packet groups are invited to submit short information blurbs on current development and direction.

For more information, contact Bob Hansen.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

2120. F6FBB Support PBBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 03:29:34 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940705222923403@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 48623

F6FBB & AMATEUR Support PBBS

F6FBB & AMATEUR Support PBBS

...Arizona Network Intertie Group LLBBS...
300/1200/2400/4800/7200/9600/12000/14400,16800,19200,21600,24000,26400,
V.32/V.32bis MNP 2-5 V.42bis & NOW V.34
8,N,1
>> NO FEES <<
----->>> +1-602-912-0225 <<<-----

****

F6FBB Support Files....Latest Version of FBB and MANY, MANY Utility File
YAPPLBL EDITING FILES - MFILTER FIXES - LANGUAGE FILES - OTHER UTILITIE
"HOME Of The KE0WO - File Servers & M_Filter Programs"
****
New FBB Utilities: KE0WDX.ZIP - DX Callsign Manager - PG Program (FANTAS
CARBON32.ZIP - Latest Carbon Copier (7-3-94)
****

****

AA4RE Support Files....Latest Version of AA4RE (Including Beta)

G8BPQ Support Files....Latest Version of BPQ and Utilities (BPQ407A)

THENET TheNet-Plus and Nord-Link Files
TheNetX-1J and TheNet 2.10 others as well...
Release 2

TERMINAL PROGRAM Shareware...XPCOM (Supports PACTOR/AMTOR/PACKET) Versio
Graphic Packet Lan-Link .. Yapp .. T.P.K. PACKET
Version 1.61 Version 2.20 Version 1.81 Version

****
Daniel J. Meredith
Voice/Fax: +1-602-956-2566
Data/PBBS: +1-602-912-0225
Ax.25 : n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
Internet : daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
List-Owner: f6fbb-list@stat.com (Listserv for F6FBB Users & Sysops)

2121. N0ARY Packet BBS or other for Linux/Unix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 05:44:52 UTC
From: kirk@bork.ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <2vdgck$lh4@charnel.ecst.CSUChico.EDU>
Source record: 48615

Hello everyone! I just set up Linux and Dos on my system.
I am currently running a very small NOS system on Dos for a local
packet bbs. I was wondering if anyone know of some good packet
software for Linux/Unix? I heard N0ARY made some good stuff, I was
on there mailing list but dunno what happend, haven't heard anything
for a while. If anyone knows where I can get the files for the N0ARY
packet bbs software, some doc's on it, and even possibly some setup
help, please mail me back! I don't read the news group too often yet,
but will start, so I may miss your reply if you post it here..

Thanks..
Paul, KD6DZP @ Chico California
73's..

2122. Camcorder viewer needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 06:19:49 UTC
From: dalep@crl.com
Message-ID: <2vdie5$tg@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 48616
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,ucb.digital-video,alt.radio.digital,sci.electronics.repair

Hello all-

I am interested in making some "VR" glasses except instead of using small computer screens or whatever they are, I would like to use the small screen that is looked into when you use a camcorder. Does anybody have any idea where I could obtain these? I would appreciate addresses, phone#'s, and, prices. Thanx in advance.

2123. G3RUH modem - tech description.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 10:27:46 UTC
From: parnell_j@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1994Jul6.102746.1@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz>
Source record: 48611

Can anyone tell me please, whether a full technical description
of the G3RUH 9600 baud modem has been published in Wireless World
(and its successors), in QST, in Radio Communications, or any
other similar electronics journal.

If so, could I please have a reference to the article (journal
and date of publication.

Thanks in advance.

Jim.
parnell_j@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz
ZL2APE@ZL2WA.#60.WLG.NZL.OC

2124. Re: G3RUH modem - tech description.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 12:18:30 UTC
From: szb50@ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul6.121830.13974@ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 48619

I seem to remember it being in Radio Communication some years ago in a project for UOSAT. I was wondering only in the last few weeks and when I get time I'll have a wade through past issues and let you know.
73 ..... Sid .... G3VBV .... Amdahl(UK) ...

2125. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 15:04:52 UTC
From: dbashaw@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <CsIxw5.6BB@synoptics.com>
Source record: 48617

Roger Buffington wrote:
>Awhile ago I posted an article asking for comments about GTOR. There
>were very few comments!!
^^^^^^^^

Maybe the resounding silence *IS* the answer? Remember clover?
Dave
wa6qwl

2126. Re: G3RUH modem - tech description.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 16:53:50 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Jul6.165350.26899@arrl.org>
Source record: 48620

parnell_j@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz wrote:
: Can anyone tell me please, whether a full technical description
: of the G3RUH 9600 baud modem has been published in Wireless World
: (and its successors), in QST, in Radio Communications, or any
: other similar electronics journal.

See "9600 Baud Packet Radio Modem Design," 7th Computer Networking Conference, ARRL, 1988. G3RUH is a prolific writer, so this material may have also appeared elsewhere, for all I know.

Copies of the above article are available from ARRL for $3.00 each. Send email to tis@arrl.org requesting the copy (you'll be billed for the $3.00). Or, if the 7th CNC proceedings are still in stock (I'm not sure), you can get a copy of the whole proceedings for not much more. (Call 203-666-1541 to determine if it's in stock.)

--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

2127. Satellite fax to HF fax converter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 17:06:18 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jul6.170618.1515@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 48618
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Has anyone ever built a converter to change the AM wefax from NOAA satellites to FM wefax for reception with an HF fax demodulator? Is it possible? I'd like to be able to receive satellite photos direct from the satellites but don't want to spend another $XXX to buy a satellite wefax demodulator. I've found that by carefully tuning the signal from the satellite in SSB with a very narrow bandwidth I can copy the pictures a little bit but doppler shift makes this process very difficult. It would be much easier to receive the signal in FM from the satellite and convert the audio tone's amplitude modulations to frequency modulation and feed it to my HFFAX demodulator.
Alternately, is there software available to do the same thing with a simple interface?
Thanks,
John - VE8EV

==========
John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA
==========

2128. MFJ Super DSP filter (MFJ-784)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 17:08:41 UTC
From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
Message-ID: <2veomb$pvh@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 48621
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.misc

Does anyone out there own one of new MFJ DSP audio filters?
If so, what do you think of it? What is the A/D conversion
ratio? 8 or 16 bit?

Tom WB7ASR...

2129. Anyone use a TRS-600 for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 19:47:38 UTC
From: szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <CsJAzE.61I@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 48622

I am considering using a TRS-600 for packet (VHF with a KPC-3) Whats your feeling about using this setup?..Jeff

2130. Re: Troubleshooting Tips Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 20:44:19 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.15.0014BDB7@olympus.net>
Source record: 48636

>I'm trying to get some equipment together and am getting pretty
>frustrated. I need some help in good troubleshooting techniques, or
>tips on what I mgiht be overlooking.

>I have a Ramsey 2m FX 146 that I've used on voice and radio OK, but not
>totally trouble free. I'm running it thorugh a Ramsey kit Baycom modem
>that I've never really gotten running. I'm using Baycom. I have talked
>on the radio through repeaters and it seems to transmit and receive alright,
>though I won't vouch for the power or purity.

>I've run it on a Packkit 232 and am able to receive packets, but apparently
>when I send them I don't get out right OR I dont' get an answer back from the
>station called. Using the Baycom setup I get all the indications of sending
>and recieving, but no messages or connect signs show up on the computer.

>I'm about ready to pull my hair out. I've checked and double checked the
>components, including solder joints, but am not sure of just what I need to
>do to get the trouble down to one component.

>I knwo this is kind of a shotgun request, but if anyone has any tips
>I'd be much obliged.

>--

>Jim - Farmer - Iowa City, IA,

Jim...no call. Hi Jim. I have helped a few hams get there packet up and
running and it seems from the symptoms that you have described that maybe your
transmit deviation is too low.
I use commercial gear to check this out usually but you can do a quick check
with another radio or a scanner. Monitor your freq and try to connect and
listen to your signal on the air. It should sound raucous, if it sounds soft
or low that is probrably your problem.
If it sounds annoying over the air then maybe it is too high. This is a
control that can be fiddled with. A good rule of thumb is if it sounds like
all the other packets hear its ok if not... fiddle. If that doesn't seem to
be the problem it might be a software switch. Let me know how it turns out.

William Vaughn vaughnwt@olympus.net "Just plain Bill."

2131. Re: Anyone use a TRS-600 for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 21:11:09 UTC
From: spiffyc@seas.gwu.edu
Message-ID: <2vf6ld$7p2@felix.seas.gwu.edu>
Source record: 48624

In article <CsJAzE.61I@ucdavis.edu>, <szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu> wrote:
>I am considering using a TRS-600 for packet (VHF with a KPC-3) Whats your
>feeling about using this setup?..Jeff
>

Anyone have any ideas on how to make a TRS-80 model III useful? Besides
as a door stop, I mean.

spif
~~~~~~
Spiffy Goldberg spiffyc@seas.gwu.edu KB8PEX
"Spiffy... not just a positive adjective; a frame of mind."
~~~~~~

2132. Let's run it up the flag pole and see...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 22:16:22 UTC
From: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <2vfafm$nf7@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>
Source record: 48625

Proposed new event:

Inspired by Straight Key Night, I've been thinking we ought to have a
Green Key Night for RTTY, when you have to use a real mechanical Teletype
and preferably 850Hz shift and a boatanchor rig. The appropriate date is
Feb 20, the anniversary of FCC permitting FSK RTTY on HF in 1953.
(I've just been reading Vol. 1 of RTTY magazine, 1953, which tells about
the first night's operation on that date.)

--
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu

"Ya can talk all ya wanna, but it's dif'rent than it was!"
"No it aint! But ya gotta know the territory!"
Meredith Willson: "The Music Man"

2133. Re: Graphic Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-06 22:32:02 UTC
From: wilsonsatx@aol.com
Message-ID: <2vfbd2$pr1@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48626

In article <32250.heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.de>,
heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.TU-Berlin.DE (Wolfgang Heise) writes:

Can anyone tell me how or where to get a copy of "Graphic Packet"
tnx de WB5NBQ Ron

2134. Re: N0ARY Packet BBS or other for Linux/Unix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 01:36:15 UTC
From: ka6etb@GRAFex.sbay.org
Message-ID: <PPyGuA-MBh107h@GRAFex.sbay.org>
Source record: 48627

In <2vdgck$lh4@charnel.ecst.CSUChico.EDU> kirk@bork.ecst.csuchico.edu (Paul White) writes:
>Hello everyone! I just set up Linux and Dos on my system.
>I am currently running a very small NOS system on Dos for a local
>packet bbs. I was wondering if anyone know of some good packet
>software for Linux/Unix? I heard N0ARY made some good stuff, I was
>on there mailing list but dunno what happend, haven't heard anything
>for a while. If anyone knows where I can get the files for the N0ARY
>packet bbs software, some doc's on it, and even possibly some setup
>help, please mail me back! I don't read the news group too often yet,
>but will start, so I may miss your reply if you post it here..

You can contact the author, N0ARY, at bob@arasmith.com

73 de KA6ETB

2135. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 07:13:56 UTC
From: claude@bauv.unibw-muenchen.de
Message-ID: <claude.773565236@bauv106>
Source record: 48628

dbashaw@synoptics.com (David Bashaw) writes:

>Roger Buffington wrote:
>>Awhile ago I posted an article asking for comments about GTOR. There
>>were very few comments!!
> ^^^^^^^^

>Maybe the resounding silence *IS* the answer? Remember clover?
>Dave
>wa6qwl

My idea: you post a comprehensive technical description of GTOR here.
We will comment it.
--
Claude F. (claude@bauv106.bauv.unibw-muenchen.de)

This message may contain opinions which are not shared by my employer.
The facts can speak for themselves.

2136. RE: Let's run it up the flag pole and see...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 09:48:05 UTC
From: awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <2vhin2$iq7@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 48634

In Article <2vfafm$nf7@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu (James H. Haynes) writes:

>Proposed new event:
>
>Inspired by Straight Key Night, I've been thinking we ought to have a
>Green Key Night for RTTY, when you have to use a real mechanical Teletype
>and preferably 850Hz shift and a boatanchor rig. The appropriate date is
>Feb 20, the anniversary of FCC permitting FSK RTTY on HF in 1953.
>(I've just been reading Vol. 1 of RTTY magazine, 1953, which tells about
>the first night's operation on that date.)

I've got two old Teletype model 15s in my garage free to anyone willing to
come and haul them away from Amherst, MA. Join the fun!

73 de N1AW, Al
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

2137. Re: Let's run it up the flag pole and see...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 13:16:07 UTC
From: swick@x.org
Message-ID: <2vgv6n$oha@GRAPEVINE.LCS.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 48629

I've been thinking we ought to have a
Green Key Night for RTTY, when you have to use a real mechanical Teletype
and preferably 850Hz shift and a boatanchor rig.

Gee, that'd give me an excuse to blow the dust out of that ASR33 that's
rotting in my cellar :-) Hasn't seen 120V for at least 17 years!

Dunno if the Drake TR4 counts as a boat-anchor, though. What do you think?

(Hi, Jim! Neat to cross paths with you here.)

de Ralph, kd1sm
kd1sm@x.org Internet
kd1sm@kd1sm.ampr.org AMPRnet
kd1sm@k1ugm.#ema.ma.usa AX.25

2138. Anyone running a MUD on packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 14:35:23 UTC
From: zeus@myth.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <773591723snz@myth.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48631

Hello folks.

I would like to start a packet MUD/MUG/MOO/whatever for the local packeteers to use. Has anyone any experience of running a packet MUD on a PC? It will probably run under Unix when I get it re-installed. It will be for attended operation only but preferably quest orientated. Any ideas?

Mike.

--

Michael S. Cowgill (Mike) _ My opinions! MINEMINEALLMINEHAHAHAHA!
zeus@myth.demon.co.uk (That's me) _ " Swirly thing alert! "
G1VOX@GB7WRG.GBR.EU 44.131.2.76 _ " ...Cracking toast Gromit!... "

2139. Re: Let's run it up the flag pole and see...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 14:43:23 UTC
From: northup@abersoch.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2vh4ab$gbv@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 48630

Better yet it would give me a chance at selling the ASR33 taking up space
in my basement. It even has a paper tape reader so u can create a tape for CQ.

swick@x.org (Ralph R. Swick) writes:
: I've been thinking we ought to have a
: Green Key Night for RTTY, when you have to use a real mechanical Teletype
: and preferably 850Hz shift and a boatanchor rig.
:
: Gee, that'd give me an excuse to blow the dust out of that ASR33 that's
: rotting in my cellar :-) Hasn't seen 120V for at least 17 years!
:
: Dunno if the Drake TR4 counts as a boat-anchor, though. What do you think?
:
: (Hi, Jim! Neat to cross paths with you here.)
:
: de Ralph, kd1sm
: kd1sm@x.org Internet
: kd1sm@kd1sm.ampr.org AMPRnet
: kd1sm@k1ugm.#ema.ma.usa AX.25

--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard Packet: N1QPR@WA1PHY.#EMS.MA.USA.NA
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: N1QPR

2140. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 17:18:05 UTC
From: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul7.171805.241@rsd.dl.nec.com>
Source record: 48632

In article <claude.773565236@bauv106> claude@bauv.unibw-muenchen.de (Claude Frantz) writes:

>My idea: you post a comprehensive technical description of GTOR here.
>We will comment it.

I have the "comprehensive technical description of G-TOR" which is about 1000 words written by Kantronics. I will scan it in and post it for all to see (and comment on). The fact is that GOLAY (the G in G-TOR) does work and was developed by JPL (I think) for use on the Voyager satellites. It is designed especially for slow speed, weak signal communnications where packet retransmission is prohibitively expensive. Kantronics simply added some compression and stuck it into a TNC. Real tests show G-TOR to have twice the thruput (of PACTOR) on a good circuit and 3-5 times on a poor circuit.

dave

==========
Dave Rogers Internet: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
M & R Software, Inc. CIS: 76672,2455

In the absence of leadership, we have decided to follow ourselves.

2141. Re: Camcorder viewer needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 18:01:56 UTC
From: wb9omc@constellation.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.773604116@constellation.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 48633
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,ucb.digital-video,alt.radio.digital,sci.electronics.repair

dalep@crl.com (Dale Lukas Peterson) writes:

>Hello all-

>I am interested in making some "VR" glasses except instead of using small
>computer screens or whatever they are, I would like to use the small
>screen that is looked into when you use a camcorder. Does anybody have
>any idea where I could obtain these? I would appreciate addresses,
>phone#'s, and, prices. Thanx in advance.

Second this. I am working on a small CCD camera system and would
like a fairly small viewfinder for them, preferably one that requires
12 volts DC for supply....

Duane
wb9omc@harbor.ecn.purdue.edu

2142. Digital Conference Forums

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-07 20:28:09 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9407071924.AA04757@ATK.COM>
Source record: 48635

Subject: Time:2:21 PM
OFFICE MEMO Digital Conference Forums Date:7/7/94
There are six forums scheduled for the upcoming ARRL Conference on Digital Communications (in addition to the presentations and other activities):

o Digital Data Methods (voice, image, etc.)

o DSP Developments

o HF Data Methods

o TCP/IP Developments

o High Speed Data Transfer

o ARRL Committee Updates

I've taken on the task of recruiting moderators for these forums. While I have compiled my list of candidates, I'd also be interested in your recommendations or hearing from "volunteers." Bear in mind that the forum moderator does not have to prepare a formal presentation. The primary qualification is to be knowledgeable in the subject area and capable of leading the discussion.

So, if you're interested or know of someone who would be qualified, please let me know ASAP (Internet e-mail to rick_whiting@atk.com). Thanks.

By the way, the 13th annual ARRL Conference on Digital Communications will be held in the Minneapolis, MN area (U.S.A.) August 19-21, 1994. Call Cathy Thomas at 1-800-726-6715 for info or write Paul Ramey, WG0G, at 16266 Finland Ave., Rosemount, MN 55068, U.S.A.

73/Rick W0TN

2143. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 01:33:30 UTC
From: Karl Medcalf <kmedcalf@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <B47wpNi.kmedcalf@delphi.com>
Source record: 48637

Dave Rogers <dave@rsd.dl.nec.com> writes:

>>My idea: you post a comprehensive technical description of GTOR here.
>>We will comment it.

As for comprehensive technical description, it isn't totally published in one place - YET! The total protocol description, including flow charts for coding purposes, will be published in the upcoming digital conference papers. They have been sent to the ARRL for inclusion in these papers. Hope you'll review them.

As for comments, I could give you mine, but since I'm one of the co-developers, you probably won't want to take my word for anything, anyway! hi hi...
I have used G-TOR in over 150 qsos and have found it very robust under poor conditions. As for the one comment that it doesn't show much improvement over Pactor in keyboard, I'm not surprised - if Pactor is running full-speed on a good channel, a user would have to type 160 wpm to keep up with it. G-TOR would require a typing speed of 287 wpm to keep up. (Both of those figures ignore any compression involved.

Hope you'll give it a try - always fun to experiment with new "toys".

73, Karl - WK5M @ WK5M.#NEKS.KS.USA.NOAM

2144. Re: Lan Link Users Comments Pse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 02:03:31 UTC
From: randyr@tyrell.net
Message-ID: <pFB7k4xQ5mk0066yn@tyrell.net>
Source record: 48639

In article <Cs9KnG.A95@pica.army.mil>, Walter Kornienko (G wrote:
> Howdy. I've been playing with G3ZCZ's Lan-Link demo. I was wondering if
> there are any users of his software within hearing distance of this forum.
> Your candid comments would be appreciated. I have a KAM+ and would like
> to integrate the TNC with VHF packet, HF multi-modes and my HF rig an
> Icom IC-765. Let me know if you have a similar setup. Many Thanx and
> hope to catch you on the air... 73 de Walt - K2WK

I used it for a while. Seems like a pretty good program in some respects,
but I did have some complaints with the user interface. Some things are
a bit on the confusing side, even with the manual. Just too darn many
options!

Randy

Randy Rathbun | randyr@tyrell.net | I never had a pet. I figure I have
NV0U@N0OEV.#NWMO.MO.USA.NA | enough stupid friends as it is.
Send email for PGP public key | - Quentin Crisp

2145. Re: AX.25 for linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 02:32:45 UTC
From: RICH@spudboy.uwc.edu
Message-ID: <2vidsdINNl5h@uwm.edu>
Source record: 48638

Thomas Baden (marsh@crash.cts.com) wrote:
: Are there implementations out there for use on a
: Unix-like OS?

Hi Tom,

A Linux buddy of mine told me that you should check at
sunsite.unc.edu for the AX.25 stuff for Linux.

Rich
Email: rich@oingomth.uwc.edu

2146. Mr. John Roberts SK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 03:42:52 UTC
From: jjc@larry.wyvern.com
Message-ID: <jjc.773638972@larry>
Source record: 48441

****
Mr. John Roberts SK

It is with sad regret that I must report Mr. John Roberts a Communications enthusiast known coast to coast passed away on July 4th. John lived in Merrimac New Hampshire and was a longtime employee of DEC working in the Tempest/EMC lab. He was a well know sight at many hamfests throughout the country. He had what could be considered one of the largest personal collections of exotic military communications equipment in the US. He was an information contributor to the internet "New England Hamfest Bulletin" that appeared on the net every month or so. I am posting this at the request of Mr. Jeff Kruth (of K-MEC West) a close personal friend of John's. Although I was only a casual acquaintance of John's I will truly miss his presence at the Baltimore area hamfests as will Jeff.

Jim Conrad

Note: Because John had many friend throughout the country I have cross posted this to several radio related groups. Apologies but I wanted the widest possible disemination so all of John's friends are made aware of his passing.

--
<><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><><>
<> Jim Conrad - N4WFP <>
<> E-Mail - [jjc@infi.net] [CI$ 72401,2767] [AOL Jimc1790] <>
<> H(804)587-7150 (voice & fax) | BPR (804) 473-6740 | W(804)460-6205 <>

2147. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 05:45:29 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <mC87kexGLDhH067yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48442

In article <1994Jul7.171805.241@rsd.dl.nec.com>,
dave@rsd.dl.nec.com (Dave Rogers) wrote:
>In article <claude.773565236@bauv106> claude@bauv.unibw-muenchen.de (Claude Frantz)
writes:

>I have the "comprehensive technical description of G-TOR" which is about
>1000 words written by Kantronics. I will scan it in and post it for all
>to see (and comment on).

There was an article in the May, 1994 issue of QEX, the ARRL Experimenter
Exchange, giving the whole outline of G-TOR... It was written by the folks
from Kantronics and the Technical staff at ARRL... It is an excellent
article with some on-line testing results...

Kantronics expects to patent the mode, but says they will make it available
to the ham radio community... Perhaps by licensing... It would make, what
seems to me, an excellent mode, a treasure to amateur radio... I hope
greed on Kantronics part will not kill G-TOR... The success of PACTOR
is partly due to the authors' openness of development and licensing...

Does anyone know if the contents of QEX are posted anywhere on the
Internet...???

Marv... K4BVG

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2148. Re: New IP Address when Moving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 07:40:00 UTC
From: xtof@cs.kuleuven.ac.be
Message-ID: <2vivsg$qk4@idefix.CS.kuleuven.ac.be>
Source record: 48443

In article <2vbfrs$6gs@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>, smiller@intelsun.rus.uni-stuttgart.de (Shannon Miller) writes:

```
|> Here's a question for which I can't seem to get a straight answer:
|>
|> I got a TCP/IP address allocated to me when I lived in Oregon and
|> operated as N7APC. Now I live in Germany and operate as DL6SEU.
|> To get on the air with TCP/IP quickly I simply made use of my old
|> IP address. The question: -should- I get a "local" (German) IP
|> address? In any event I want to keep my original IP address as I
|> plan to return to the U.S. someday.
|>
|> My Oregon IP address works fine of course, and shouldn't be in use
|> by any other station on the planet (since N7APC is off the air as
|> long as I'm here!), but one can easily tell that I'm not in the
|> same "subnetwork" as the locals.
|>
|> Many thanks,
|>
|> --Shannon, DL6SEU/N7APC
```

Shannon (and other fellow hams),

The whole 44.x.y.z address space is assigned to one network, the ham tcp/ip net. To work properly all stations doing 44. ip should be interconnected. Therefore you don't need another address as far as you look from the network from an exterior routing point of view.

From an interior network view - situation is somewhat different:

If all 44. stations (quite a lot) shared the same datalink layer - if we had a medium we could all be attached to - you would not need another ip address. A change in physical position would only mean another access point to the same datalink channel.

However such a nice datalink layer is not at our disposal, capacity and distance of our channels are limited and no phys/dll can support that much stations. Therefore the 44. net is subnetted.

Subnetting as it is applied now throughout the ham community does not really work. The whole idea about the subnetting is that members of the same subnet should be able to directly communicate, but here in Europe (don't know about the rest ot world) that is not always the case. Also, there is no real standard on what the subnet size (mask) is and how routing is done.

Anyway the subnet information (the difference between a US/DL ip address) could ultimately be used to build a worl-wide ip net where routing decisions are made based on that information. In your case, local ham community may or may not be heading in that direction by effectively using subnet information to route packets. If that is the case, the interior routing whould require you to get a new address to get into business.

BTW: you can have more than 1 address, so you won't lose the old one.
BTW2: anyone willing to discuss topics related to the above (external/ internal routing of 44, subnetting...) please reply. We really ought to start working on this issue. If any work is done - pointers please...

Xtof, on1cfx
--
Christophe Huygens - KULnet email: Christophe.Huygens@cs.kuleuven.ac.be
Celestijnenlaan 200A tel : 32 (0) 16 20 10 15 ext 3576
B-3001 Heverlee fax : 32 (0) 16 20 53 08

2149. Re: Satellite fax to HF fax converter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 07:40:47 UTC
From: schro@norton.sni.de
Message-ID: <2vivtv$eut@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 48444
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <1994Jul6.170618.1515@gov.nt.ca> ve8ev@gov.nt.ca (John Boudreau) writes:

>Has anyone ever built a converter to change the AM wefax from NOAA
>satellites to FM wefax for reception with an HF fax demodulator?
[stuff deleted]

There was a circuit for an AM/FM converter in the german packet
mailboxes for reception of satellite pictures. It was used as a
frontend to the HamComm interface and JVFAX. The design is based on an
XR2206. If there is interest, i'll try to dig it up. Be warned, the
circuit description and alignment procedure is written in german.

73 Django
DL5YEC

2150. Re: Satellite fax to HF fax converter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 09:45:53 UTC
From: schro@norton.sni.de
Message-ID: <2vj78h$6bd@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 48445
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <1994Jul6.170618.1515@gov.nt.ca> ve8ev@gov.nt.ca (John Boudreau) writes:

>Has anyone ever built a converter to change the AM wefax from NOAA
>satellites to FM wefax for reception with an HF fax demodulator?
[stuff deleted]

There was a circuit for an AM/FM converter in the german packet
mailboxes for reception of satellite pictures. It was used as a
frontend to the HamComm interface and JVFAX. The design is based on an
XR2206. If there is interest, i'll try to dig it up. Be warned, the
circuit description and alignment procedure is written in german.

73 Django
DL5YEC

2151. Re: New IP Address when Moving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 10:33:10 UTC
From: smiller@intelsun.rus.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <2vja16$bpr@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 48446

First of all, many thanks for your detailed response. I appreciate it.

: The whole 44.x.y.z address space is assigned to one network, the ham tcp/ip
...
: BTW2: anyone willing to discuss topics related to the above (external/
: internal routing of 44, subnetting...) please reply. We really ought to
: start working on this issue. If any work is done - pointers please...

Well, so far there isn't much discussion here, but I have some comments
on this subject...

As the amateur TCP/IP community becomes more interconnected, with
higher-bandwidth backbones and more satellite links, it's imaginable
that within some years' time the amateur network could have the
ability to route IP packets directly anywhere on the planet. At
present this is already done with Email using the W0RLI/et. al.
hierarchical addressing (dl6seu@db0rot.#bw.deu.eu) scheme. But I
could imagine being able to "ping some_US_station" from Germany, for
example. Since we wouldn't want all world-wide TCP/IP traffic being
heard all over (i.e. there's no reason for a "ping USA" from Germany
to be heard in Australia!), I'd think subnetting is the way to go,
with routers and gateways strategically placed.

And I've already read here and there that subnetting is taking place
in the amateur community. At least in-so-far as groups of 44.* IP
addresses are being assigned to different regions of the planet. (OK,
maybe it's just to help with IP address administration.)

If I were to answer my own question: "Do I need a new IP address
after moving from the USA to Germany?", I'd say this: "Short term: No,
because subnetting doesn't really appear to exist yet today. Long
term: Yes, and maybe even sooner so as to not encourage others to
"randomize" the address/region space by moving without getting a new
IP address." After all, if I move my workstation to a different
department at work, I usually get a new IP address and am placed onto
a different subnetwork.

Come on! Aren't there any other TCP/IPers on this newsgroup with some
opinions?!

--Shannon, DL6SEU/N7APC

2152. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 12:18:42 UTC
From: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul8.121842.16383@rsd.dl.nec.com>
Source record: 48447

Here is a short version of the "comprehensive technical description of G-TOR" which was scanned directly from a Kantronics brochure on the mode.

begin included article--->

In more than 100 tests comparing G-TOR and Pactor, G-TOR outperformed Pactor at least two to one. In poor band conditions, which would normally hinder data transfer on most modes, G-TOR remained relatively unaffected and at times transmitted data nearly four times faster than Pactor. In our tests, during which we transferred more than one million bytes error free, the average character/second rate for G-TOR was 23.7 compared to an average of 8.64 characters/second for Pactor. Based on information cited in the article, "A Practical Comparison Between Clover and Pactor Data Transfer Rates," (Van Der Westhuizen, 1994), G-TOR appears to outperform Clover as well.

G-TOR, short for Golay-TOR, was named for M.J.E. Golay's error correction code, which was used by Voyager to transmit error-free color images from Jupiter and Saturn. This coding scheme provides the basis for G-TOR. G-TOR's fast, error-free data transmission capabilities can be attributed to the unique combination of several techniques including 1) full frame data interleaving, 2) on-demand Huffman compression, 3) run-length encoding, 4) variable baud rate capability, 5) 16-bit CRC error detection with Hybrid ARQ and 6) Golay forward error correction coding. Together in G-TOR, these techniques combine to provide fast, error-free data transmission in a mode that resists interference and reduces multi-path effects.

To protect data from noise bursts during transmission, G-TOR makes use of a concept known as interleaving, similar to the approach used in the audio compact disc. Through interleaving, the bits of each data character are dispersed across the frame and then rearranged upon reception. Therefore, if a burst error occurs on the HF channel, the damage will be spread out into small pieces across the entire frame rather than mutilating large, non-recoverable sections. Usually only one or two bits of a segment will be damaged, making the entire transmission easily recoverable.

At the same time, for fast and efficient transfer, data is condensed through Huffman compression and run-length encoding. Each method may translate data into codes shorter than required by the original information.

With Huffman, certain letters are assigned a code shorter than the original 8-bit ASCII character. At times, however, Huffman compression

may produce more bits than the original message, so G-TOR is designed to use Huffman encoding "on demand" -- only when the compression actually reduces the total number of bits. Run-length encoding functions similarly, but assigns a single code to those characters which have been repeated. Through these two compression methods, the average number of bits for a message is reduced, often as much as 30 to 40%.

During transmission, G-TOR automatically operates at one of three baud rates, 300, 200, or 100, whichever is optimal given the quality of the link. The G-TOR protocol adjusts the baud rate to ensure maximum throughput regardless of band conditions. Initially, data transfer occurs at 100 baud, but if transfer proceeds smoothly, the baud rate increases to 300. In the event of persistent interference or poor band conditions, G-TOR will automatically adjust to 200 or 100 baud. When band conditions improve or interference subsides, G-TOR again operates at 300 baud.

Once data is received and rearranged (de-interleaved), G-TOR uses 16-bit CRC error detection with a Hybrid ARQ scheme to detect and correct errors in transmission. The CRC code is calculated by the receiving station, and this code must match the CRC code that is transmitted with the original data. If the CRC codes do not match, indicating that errors have occurred, the hybrid ARQ system requests transmission of the correction bits. These are then combined with the damaged data bits in an attempt to recover the original data. The Golay error correction coding can correct 3 out of 12 transferred data bits, and damaged information is most often quickly and accurately restored without requiring re-transmission.

The G-TOR mode may be used in a variety of applications including MARS and portable operation, since the G-TOR protocol permits up to 10 characters for a callsign, allowing MARS calls or special identifiers.

-------end

dave

==========
Dave Rogers Internet: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
M & R Software, Inc. CIS: 76672,2455

In the absence of leadership, we have decided to follow ourselves.

2153. Re: New IP Address when Moving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 13:47:04 UTC
From: xtof@cs.kuleuven.ac.be
Message-ID: <2vjlco$58n@idefix.CS.kuleuven.ac.be>
Source record: 48448

In article <2vja16$bpr@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>, smiller@intelsun.rus.uni-stuttgart.de (Shannon Miller) writes:
|> First of all, many thanks for your detailed response. I appreciate it.
|>
|> And I've already read here and there that subnetting is taking place
|> in the amateur community. At least in-so-far as groups of 44.* IP
|> addresses are being assigned to different regions of the planet. (OK,
|> maybe it's just to help with IP address administration.)
|>

I guess this was the main reason to subnet, yes. However here in Belgium there (even) is subnetting at the Province level: an area of about 50 by 50 km.
Now as far as interior routing is concerned we only need to convince those flexnet/thenet sysops to add an ip router (nos/linux ...whatever) to their setup and decide what routing protocol we will use between those routers, preferably something that supports variable length subnetmasks such as ospf... With some nice hierarchical setup (note that this does not comply very well with our flat peer to peer network nowadays) and appropriate route aggregation this would scale very well. We could have a core router for every 44.x distributing to 44.x.y and vice versa. These core routers can but don't have to be connected by rf (legal?), in fact it could be routers connected through the internet being (or not being) internet gateways... In case there not internet gateways they can just pipe the ax25 traffic from one core to another over a virtual rf path built by ip.

As for external routing: we could have an internet gateway in each 44,x instead of one for 44 - ucsd.edu, however I don't know this is possible with nowadays protocols. BGP4 might give us some chances on this one.

|> If I were to answer my own question: "Do I need a new IP address
|> after moving from the USA to Germany?", I'd say this: "Short term: No,
|> because subnetting doesn't really appear to exist yet today. Long
|> term: Yes, and maybe even sooner so as to not encourage others to
|> "randomize" the address/region space by moving without getting a new
|> IP address." After all, if I move my workstation to a different
|> department at work, I usually get a new IP address and am placed onto
|> a different subnetwork.

I agree with you here.

|> Come on! Aren't there any other TCP/IPers on this newsgroup with some
|> opinions?!
|>
|> --Shannon, DL6SEU/N7APC

Xtof, ON1CFX

X

2154. Alinco HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 15:02:43 UTC
From: Bren.Doreck@utmb.EDU
Message-ID: <01HEGK8IX90A007QZE@BEACH.UTMB.EDU>
Source record: 48449

I have an Alinco DJ-162TD HT that I picked up recently, and am trying to connect it to a Pac-comm TNC-220 TNC. I have all the documentation for the TNC, but I need the pin configuration for the HT. I think that I I have the audio in correct, but the PTT and audio out is a problem. As I understand there is a resistor ana a capacitor combination that must go between the PTT, and audio out. If anyone can help it sure would be appreciated.

I'll include my fax incase you want to send it that way.

I am also cross posting this to ham-digital.

TNX de Bren
KC5GWA bdoreck@beach.utmb.edu
fax 409-772-5458

2155. Re: AX.25 for linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 16:34:12 UTC
From: brianm@boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <2vjv64$mfv@hpbs3591.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 48450

Richard Dreher (RICH@spudboy.uwc.edu) wrote:
: Thomas Baden (marsh@crash.cts.com) wrote:
: : Are there implementations out there for use on a
: : Unix-like OS?

: A Linux buddy of mine told me that you should check at
: sunsite.unc.edu for the AX.25 stuff for Linux.

The stuff on sunsite is not exactly what Thomas is looking for. It
only has an improved version of one of the utils included in the package
that he is looking for.

From my ftp_sites file:

Site Directory Contents Notes
==================== ==================== ==================== =======
sunacm.swan.ac.uk /pub/Linux/Radio Linux AX25 driver

This is the only site the author posts his work on. Someone told me why once,
but the reason escapes me now. The stuff that Alan (GW4PTS) has done is
top notch. I use it regularly.

From the directory indicated above locate the version that is applicable
to the version of the kernel you are running and grab both the kernel and
user side tgz files. The instructions are fairly straightforward.

The package make AX25 just another network port (shows up as a SLIP
connection). Its wild to be able to telnet between Linux boxes via AX25.
The utilities provide standard type of packet connections if you aren't
doing TCP/IP.

Have Fun.....73 Brian.
--
____
Brian Mahaffy Hewlett-Packard | Any sufficiently advanced
Storage Subsystems Division (SSD) | technology, is indistinguishable
N6UGP (208)396-7857 | from Magic!
brianm@zeus.boi.hp.com | Arthur C. Clark
N6UGP@WB7DOW.ID.USA.NA |
___________________________________|_____________________________________
Ask me about Linux! The Free Unix for x86 PCs

"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

2156. FTP MSYS 1.17?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 17:43:22 UTC
From: kgibson@millcomm.com
Message-ID: <2vk37q$4le@nic.scruz.net>
Source record: 48451

Does anyone know of an anonymous FTP site that has the current version of MSYS?

Thanks.

2157. Re: Camcorder viewer needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 18:07:13 UTC
From: visions@news.gate.net
Message-ID: <2vk4kh$2pms@inca.gate.net>
Source record: 48452
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,ucb.digital-video,alt.radio.digital,sci.electronics.repair

In article <wb9omc.773604116@constellation.ecn.purdue.edu>
wb9omc@constellation.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
>dalep@crl.com (Dale Lukas Peterson) writes:
>
>>Hello all-
>
>>I am interested in making some "VR" glasses except instead of using small
>>computer screens or whatever they are, I would like to use the small
>>screen that is looked into when you use a camcorder.
>...edited...
> Second this. I am working on a small CCD camera system and would
>like a fairly small viewfinder for them, preferably one that requires
>12 volts DC for supply....

I picked up three camcorder viewfinders at a surplus electronics store a
few years ago. They run off 12 volts, and are lightweight. I would
suggest you scan the electronic experimenter magazines for these type
places. The ones I got were only about $20 apiece, so you should be
able to find something at a reasonable price.

--
Ray Johnston / Digital Visions Corporation / Boca Raton FL / visions@gate.net
Voice (407) 362-0852 Fax (407) 362-0387

2158. NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 18:13:39 UTC
From: tmill493@bssbbs.com
Message-ID: <gTP6oc1w165w@bssbbs.com>
Source record: 48459

Good day ladies and gentlemen. I would like to bring up a subject very important to ham radio. At least I think it is. That being the NationalTraffic System. For those of you who do not know what the national traffic system is, it is basically a newtork in which 3rd party messages can be passed for hams and non-hams alike. In fact, the system needs your help. When was the last time you checked into a voice traffic net? In fact, by reading this, you are telling me that you are interested in digital communications, and may be involved in packet. You too can help in this very valuable service. The next you can check into a full service bbs type "L", and hit enter. If you have any listings come back to you, check and see if there are any in your local calling area. If there is why not take that message and deliever it to the person so named. After you have decided to take the msg, kill it from the system, so someone else will not duplicate your efforts. You can even send a message back for them. If you ever have any questions, drop me a note, I will try and answer any questions I can. This form of traffic handling can be great practice for traffic handling in times of emergencies, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, and, well I think you get the picture. Until next time, 73, Tuck KC6ZEC

tmill493@bssbbs.com

2159. Re: New IP Address when Moving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 18:19:16 UTC
From: broderic@codger.physics.duq.edu
Message-ID: <2vk5b4$if6@godot.cc.duq.edu>
Source record: 48453

Shannon Miller (smiller@intelsun.rus.uni-stuttgart.de) wrote:
: First of all, many thanks for your detailed response. I appreciate it.

: : The whole 44.x.y.z address space is assigned to one network, the ham tcp/ip
: ...
: : BTW2: anyone willing to discuss topics related to the above (external/
: : internal routing of 44, subnetting...) please reply. We really ought to
: : start working on this issue. If any work is done - pointers please...

: Well, so far there isn't much discussion here, but I have some comments
: on this subject...

: Come on! Aren't there any other TCP/IPers on this newsgroup with some
: opinions?!

There sure are, Shannon!...

Our group here is investigating a system based upon 4 bit subnets (i.e.
14 hosts per subnet, two addresses are lost to broadcast/control) which,
at least in concept, works quite well. This number seems to provide
a good compromise between addresses lost for administrativa and a limit
to the number of users on a given channel or lan.

Yes, you need another ip number when you move outside of a lan. This is
also the case when moving between organizations; one cannot simply
unplug a system at one university and plug it back in at another without
changing addresses.

I should also note that our system here will be based somewhat upon the
dynamic assignment of IP numbers; only those hosts who are more or less
fixtures within a given lan will be hardwired to a hostname and ip address.
Other hosts will use bootp to retrieve their address from a modified
bootpd server (modified so as to assign addresses as needed within a
subnet).

Our general technique is based upon that of Bob Hoffman, whose paper
regarding dynamic IP address assignment appeared before the ARRL CNC
some years ago. Although we have departed in execution and routing
structure, the concept of dynamic allocation is clearly stated in his
paper.

All this leads to the point that most folks won't have (or need) a permanent
IP address. Although the thought of this offends some local users,
("What!!! I can't use MY ip address... well, so-and-so gave me that
address over a century ago!! Next thing, you're gonna tell me I can't
use my callsign...") the shift in complexity actually simplifies our
administration.

You're moving. Among all of your new things, you're going to get a new postal address. Why not add an IP address as well?

Don, N3GUZ

2160. Re: MFJ MultiReader

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 18:37:37 UTC
From: rfhamilton@VNET.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <19940708.113441.810@almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 48475

I've seen several postings regarding MFJ products. I realize that this is not really packet radio, but does anyone has information or experiences with the MFJ MultiReader ? This decoder seems really cheap compared to others on the market and you usually get what you pay for....but, any info would be appreciated.

Bob Hamilton

2161. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 18:57:30 UTC
From: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <2vk7iq$f0u@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>
Source record: 48454

Please don't construe this as knocking G-TOR, but - it seems to be we are
getting awfully many different incompatible protocols these days.
Maybe it's wonderful to have so many things to choose from. But gets
harder and harder to make a QSO when we have HAL owners running Clover and
Kantronics owners running G-TOR, and some other things running PACTOR,
and just about anybody running AMTOR, and some of us still use Baudot,
and you just never hear anybody using ASCII, or Baudot at other than
45 baud. And then there's HF packet. I was just tuning around last night;
heard some Baudot, and a little AMTOR, and considerably more PACTOR, and
a couple of things that sounded like PACTOR but my machine wouldn't print
them. Maybe they were G-TOR or maybe one of the PACTOR implementations
that aren't quite compatible with the one I have. Then my radio will do
AM, FM, USB, LSB, CW, and FSK. Maybe I'll just toss all that stuff and
go back to Morse Code.
--
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu

"Ya can talk all ya wanna, but it's dif'rent than it was!"
"No it aint! But ya gotta know the territory!"
Meredith Willson: "The Music Man"

2162. 44.x subnets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 19:53:29 UTC
From: rush@sparkyfs.erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <9407081953.AA21468@dns>
Source record: 48455

My $.02 worth...

As I see it, since the 44 network is subdivided (2nd octet) by US state or country, we've practically got subnetting. Or at least a darn good start. I know that Kansas is further divided into six regions (44.122.1 is north east), and I've heard that some are suggesting changing that to county-by-counting dividing (can you say subnet?).

IMHO, if you move far enough that your IP number doesn't have the "look and feel" of those around you, then you need to request a new IP number.

David

David Rush, SRI International, Leavenworth, Kansas 913-682-9101
rush@erg.sri.com, david@n0oxh.ampr.org

2163. Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 20:18:15 UTC
From: dmartin@access3.digex.net
Message-ID: <dmartin.773698491@access3>
Source record: 48456

I have a problem setting up my packet station. The problem is this:
I am using a Kantronics KPC-3 with an Alinco DJ-180T handheld.
The handheld picks up the packets fine, but when I turn on my computer,
the noise is so bad that the packets are hard to distinguish.
I am not sure if my computer is really bad, or if my handheld is overly
susceptible to noise. Any help or ideas on what to do would be appreciated.

E-mail would be the best way to go.
dmartin@access.digex.net

Rory Martin
Thanks in advance

2164. Re: 44.x subnets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 21:38:32 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.18.0015A50E@olympus.net>
Source record: 48461

>As I see it, since the 44 network is subdivided (2nd octet) by US state or
>country, we've practically got subnetting. Or at least a darn good start.
>I know that Kansas is further divided into six regions (44.122.1 is north
>east), and I've heard that some are suggesting changing that to
>county-by-counting dividing (can you say subnet?).

>IMHO, if you move far enough that your IP number doesn't have the "look and
>feel" of those around you, then you need to request a new IP number.

>David
>---
>David Rush, SRI International, Leavenworth, Kansas 913-682-9101
>rush@erg.sri.com, david@n0oxh.ampr.org
David, What is a 44 network? Where do I get some info? Thanks.
William Vaughn vaughnwt@olympus.net "Just plain Bill."

2165. PPP to Internet Over Packet Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 21:57:09 UTC
From: dgreeson@newbridge.com
Message-ID: <Csn6B9.LEn@Newbridge.COM>
Source record: 48457

I was interested in the speed of packet radio (i.e. bits/second) and whether anybody was using it to hook into the Internet using a protocol like SLIP or PPP (Linux PC). A college friend of mine had a packet radio setup and it seemed like a very neat idea, but the data rate was slow. That was 10 years ago where everything was slow as compared to today's modems. Any improvements?

David Greeson
dgreeson@newbridge.com

2166. LanLink Users Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-08 22:23:50 UTC
From: galvin@kingfisher.AUd.alcatel.COM
Message-ID: <9407082223.AA07097@kingfisher.aud.alcatel.com>
Source record: 48458

>To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

>In article <Cs9KnG.A95@pica.army.mil>, Walter Kornienko (G wrote:
>> Howdy. I've been playing with G3ZCZ's Lan-Link demo. I was wondering if
>> there are any users of his software within hearing distance of this forum.
>> Your candid comments would be appreciated. I have a KAM+ and would like
>> to integrate the TNC with VHF packet, HF multi-modes and my HF rig an
>> Icom IC-765. Let me know if you have a similar setup. Many Thanx and
>> hope to catch you on the air... 73 de Walt - K2WK

>I used it for a while. Seems like a pretty good program in some respects,
>but I did have some complaints with the user interface. Some things are
>a bit on the confusing side, even with the manual. Just too darn many
>options!

>Randy

I have used it for some time and the one thing I dislike is that occasionally the receive window will receive garbage and overwrite the window. The only way to recover is to exit and re-enter. Otherwise good program.

John R Galvin N5TIM Alcatel Network Systems
galvin@aud.alcatel.com Richardson, Texas
(214) 996-5749
------------------------- My opinions are mine ! -----------------------

2167. Re: Camcorder viewer needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 03:08:03 UTC
From: k9ape@eecs.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <CsnKpF.817@eecs.nwu.edu>
Source record: 48460
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,ucb.digital-video,alt.radio.digital,sci.electronics.repair

In article <wb9omc.773604116@constellation.ecn.purdue.edu>,
Duane P Mantick <wb9omc@constellation.ecn.purdue.edu> wrote:
>dalep@crl.com (Dale Lukas Peterson) writes:
>
>>Hello all-
>
>>I am interested in making some "VR" glasses except instead of using small
>>computer screens or whatever they are, I would like to use the small
>>screen that is looked into when you use a camcorder. Does anybody have
>>any idea where I could obtain these? I would appreciate addresses,
>>phone#'s, and, prices. Thanx in advance.
>
> Second this. I am working on a small CCD camera system and would
>like a fairly small viewfinder for them, preferably one that requires
>12 volts DC for supply....
>
>Duane
>wb9omc@harbor.ecn.purdue.edu
>

We sell minature SONY cameras and monitors that will probably meet your
requirements. Please send your specifications.

Sheldon L. Epstein, k9ape@eecs.nwu.edu
Chief Engineer
Epstein Associates
P.O.B. 400
Wilmette, IL 60091-0400
U.S.A.

708:853-1084 - Voice & V-Mail
708:251-3114 - FAX

2168. subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 11:54:25 UTC
From: hnelson@facstaff.wisc.EDU
Message-ID: <21269.hnelson@facstaff.wisc.edu>
Source record: 48462

```
subscribe
hnelson@facstaff.wisc.edu
```

2169. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 13:58:41 UTC
From: hnelson@facstaff.wisc.EDU
Message-ID: <28724.hnelson@facstaff.wisc.edu>
Source record: 48463

```
subscribe
```

2170. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 14:57:51 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCsoHKF.Iqp@netcom.com>
Source record: 48464

James H. Haynes (haynes@cats.ucsc.edu) wrote:

: Please don't construe this as knocking G-TOR, but - it seems to be we are
: getting awfully many different incompatible protocols these days.
: Maybe it's wonderful to have so many things to choose from. But gets
: harder and harder to make a QSO when we have HAL owners running Clover and
: Kantronics owners running G-TOR, and some other things running PACTOR,
: and just about anybody running AMTOR, and some of us still use Baudot,
: and you just never hear anybody using ASCII, or Baudot at other than
: 45 baud. And then there's HF packet. I was just tuning around last night;
: heard some Baudot, and a little AMTOR, and considerably more PACTOR, and
: a couple of things that sounded like PACTOR but my machine wouldn't print
: them. Maybe they were G-TOR or maybe one of the PACTOR implementations
: that aren't quite compatible with the one I have. Then my radio will do
: AM, FM, USB, LSB, CW, and FSK. Maybe I'll just toss all that stuff and
: go back to Morse Code.
: --
: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu

Well, that's one point of view. Another (mine) is that it is really
great to be living in a period of tremendous innovation and change, both
in the world and within our hobby. Where would we be if everyone decided
that RTTY was as good as we needed, and no more development is
necessary? Amtor/Pactor are wildly better than RTTY, although many old
timers bitterly resent these modes, and even now there is what amounts to
a separate RTTY sub-band above the amtor/pactor segment of the band.

GTOR, at least, is only a simple firmware upgrade. CLover and Pactor II
will require major hardware outlays, and consequently it is doubtful
whether very many of us will adopt those modes. But time will tell.

73

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2171. One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 15:02:00 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCsoHrC.lw7@netcom.com>
Source record: 48465

Well, am I the only one who is bitter about the FCC/ARRL proposal to allow one-way semi-automated xmissions in the same sub band as keyboard-to-keyboaard contacts?

It seems to me that it would have made excellent sense putting these types of qsos in the same subband as fully automated xmissions.

Nothing is more common nowadays on digital than to have a freaking Aplink station fire up right on top of a two way qso.

I know that lots of hams would rather have a qso with someone's hard disk than with a real human being; to each his/her own. But can't they do it somewhere where they will only bother other machines?

Oh well.

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2172. axip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 19:07:32 UTC
From: Bill.G@Microserve.com
Message-ID: <3194070950853@microserve.com>
Source record: 48467

Is anyone actually using the AXIP feature of NOS??
Is there a mail list somewhere for people who are interested in setting
up connections this way??

Any information would be appreciated.

bill KB3YV

bill.g@microserve.com
bill@cs.uofs.edu

--

Bill Gunshannon
bill.g@microserve.com
bill@cs.uofs.edu

2173. How do I find my IP addr?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 19:45:52 UTC
From: mroedel@indirect.com
Message-ID: <2vmupg$d23@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 48466

I was assigned on several years ago and subsequently lost it. I am
now interested in firing up the old packet stuff again and need my IP
address. How does one go about finding it?

Please respond via email to mroedel@indirect.com

Thanks, Mike

2174. Need NOS for Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 20:27:34 UTC
From: bhorne@lynx.dac.neu.EDU
Message-ID: <9407092027.AA19492@lynx.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 48468

Jack, N1REU, has just gotten started on TCP/IP, and needs a nos which
will run under Windows. Please tell me what's available. Thanks.

Bill aa1es
--
E. William Horne

bhorne@lynx.neu.edu (Internet)
aa1es@switch.foxboro.ampr.org (TCP/IP)
aa1es%switch.foxboro@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA (AX.25)
(617) 784-7287 (home phone, voice only)

2175. Packet BBS software for Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 20:36:10 UTC
From: kirk@bork.ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <2vn1nq$ihq@charnel.ecst.CSUChico.EDU>
Source record: 48469

Hello all! I had posted earlier about wanting some Linux Packet BBS
software. Well, I had gotten few responses, some about NOS, and some
about Wampes. I have tried both, and find both to not be too good.
the NOS package, the only one I could find, had "Chat, Users, and Quit"
Well, I think those were the commands..But anyways, it had 3. It wasn't
THAT good. The Wampes, I like as a front end maybe, but the bbs
itself that it comes with (The copy I have anyways) is not too good..Now,
of course, this is all my own opinion, if there are newer versions that
I have not found, then I am sorry, please correct me. I decided to go
ahead and code my own software, but it is currently using Wampes as
a front end. i.e., it's pretty much a SHELL that Wampes logs the
user onto. This works well. I software has File Areas, Message Areas,
MailBox for users, SysOp menu for Remote sysops, Write messages to
eachother (Users), and lots of other neat little commands, including
an easy way to let the users connect to the InterNet callsign server
via Packet (If Slip is up, or internet is connected). I am looking for some
help to develop this software even more. If you are interested in any way,
wether it be helping program, helping with Ideas, helping BetaTest it, or
anything, please contact me via Mail. I will continue to use Wampes as a
front end, until I learn, or can find someone to help me create a front end
for the BBS. If you are interested in just looking at this software,
i.e. logging onto it, please mail me also. It can be setup to answer
a port # on the Linux machine also.

73's all, de KD6DZP in Chico, California
-Paul

2176. Internet access, TCP/IP, Hi-speed Microwave

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 20:45:38 UTC
From: barnaby@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Csoxo3.DsD@world.std.com>
Source record: 48470

Our club has just been donated 24 Microwave trancievers, and a bunch
of related equipment. We'd like to get up to speed as quickly as
possible, and would like to know if there is a FAQ in this newsgroup
that deals with:
How to get a high speed gateway from ham-packet to Internet
(Including whats legal)
How to utilize TCP/IP protocol instead of the existing Net-Rom

How to modulate a microwave tranmitter with a high data rate
stream (10 Mbits/sec)

I'd be interested in conducting "on-net" discussions of these topics
if it is appropriate, and has not already been covered in a FAQ.

I have not been following the newsgroup before, so pardon any obvious
request for discussion that is off-purpose.

Thanks

Barnaby barnaby@world.std.com Worcester, Vermont USA Ham: AA1IB

2177. How is WEFAX encoded for grey scale?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 21:09:44 UTC
From: hamilton@BIX.com
Message-ID: <hamilton.773788184@BIX.com>
Source record: 48471

I notice my new KAM Plus has a WEFAX mode but the claim in the docs is that each pixel is "sampled" from the audio input and taken as just black or white. Each pixel is then reported over the RS-232 port as a separate byte.

I admit I can't yet try it out to see if the docs are precisely correct as I'm still waiting for the 12v PS to arrive. But these claims in the KAM Plus docs seem at odds with the simple observation that means do exist (e.g., from other vendors) to print WEFAX charts in grey scale.

What is the actual WEFAX encoding mechanism? Is it analog or digital? If digital, how many bits/pixel? How is the framing (indication of the beginning of a new image or new raster) done?

Whatever the actual encoding on the air, does anyone happen to know if the KAM Plus is indeed only reporting one bit/pixel or is that just only what their own software package uses out of what the KAM Plus reports?

Finally, can anyone suggest some good references on WEFAX?

Regards,
Doug Hamilton KD1UJ hamilton@bix.com Ph 508-358-5715
Hamilton Laboratories, 13 Old Farm Road, Wayland, MA 01778-3117, USA

2178. Re: How do I find my IP addr?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 22:14:15 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <gmV8oc1w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 48472

mroedel@indirect.com (Mike Roedel) writes:

> I was assigned on several years ago and subsequently lost it. I am
> now interested in firing up the old packet stuff again and need my IP
> address. How does one go about finding it?

Ask your local coordinator.

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2179. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 22:24:01 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <r5m7kexGLrM1067yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48473

In article <2vk7iq$f0u@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>,
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu (James H. Haynes) wrote:

>Please don't construe this as knocking G-TOR, but - it seems to be we are
>getting awfully many different incompatible protocols these days.

I was thinking exactly the same thing the other day... It almost makes CW
a desirable mode of operation; it hasn't changed in almost a century...
(Note, I said "ALMOST".)

I think what HAL has just done with their CLOVER board is a good example...
They couldn't sell very many with just CLOVER, so they added RTTY, AMTOR
and PACTOR and reduced the price... I think it's still too over-priced for
the average digital ham... And if I have to buy a KAM Plus to get G-TOR,
I'm probably not going to be on G-TOR...

I have an investment in hardware and software for Pactor, in the form of
BMK-MULTY and an old HAL Modem... I'm not going to scrap that for G-TOR...
Many others have PK-232's that I'm sure they aren't going to sell for
G-TOR... If you are just getting on digital, you might spring for the
$300.00 or so required to get G-TOR, but that's not going to make it take
off...

I am going to predict that unless Kantronics opens G-TOR up to all
manufacturers and experimenters, G-TOR, too, is going to fall by the
wayside... This will be unfortunate, because it appears to be a well
designed protocol...

Pactor almost didn't make it because there were some early
incompatibilities that made it difficult to talk to anything but the
original German Pactor controller... Indeed there are still some Pactor
problems... But because so many people are involved in Pactor's evolution,
I think those will ultimately be solved... And we haven't even seen
Pactor II yet...

I think I read that the G-TOR "listen" mode is good... Pactor had problems
in this area... Nobody wants a protocol that they can't "read the mail"
with... Indeed many QSO's are made this way... You are listening to a QSO
between two people and you want to jump in and add something... This is
one of the reasons why RTTY is so popular; you can do roundtable
discussions... Nobody has to be connected to make it work... Indeed, I
have heard few AMTOR and PACTOR FEC roundtables... When someone calls CQ
in AMTOR or PACTOR it is in FEC mode, but stations answering always answer
by connecting which eliminates anyone else from the QSO...

For Keyboarding 45 baud RTTY is all anyone needs because you can't type
much faster than that... (Indeed, most hams CAN'T type, which

automatically limits the digital modes...) For large volumes of traffic, Clover has filled the bill for many of the HF BBS's... And those guys aren't about to embark on another mode at this time... They already have a big investment in CLOVER... Pactor is fine for keyboarding and small file transfers because it is error correcting and full ASCII...

AMTOR is out because most people never figured it out and those who did don't have the Upper/Lower case capabilities that digital modes need today... HF Packet radio is dead because it is a worlwide LAN at 300 cps with unheard collisions and constant retransmissions...

Have you noticed that in any of the digital contests, RTTY is the norm... It is the universal, that everyone has and so becomes the mode of choice...

It will be interesting to see what happens in a big emergency... During Hurricane Fredrick in Mobile in 1979, phone and CW were the first line communications modes... After a few days, RTTY became the mode for handling large volumes of health and welfare traffic...

During the San Francisco quake, I understand that VHF packet radio was the mainstay of health and welfare traffic... But VHF packet forwarding is limited by numerous links which are voluntarily installed and maintained, any one of which can "break the chain", and "the chain is only as strong as it's weakest link"... Today, VHF packet forwarding almost always involves HF links... I tried sending messages to WA4OSR on two 5000 mile auto trips recently operating both mobile and fixed in motels... Every time I could get on a vhf packet BBS I would send him a message... He got 30% of the messages I sent... Not a very good reliability ratio...

So as good as G-TOR may be it has an uphill climb... In what year (20xx) will G-TOR be the mainstay...???

Marv... K4BVG

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2180. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-09 22:24:04 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <eJn7kexGLXs0067yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48474

In article <gTP6oc1w165w@bssbbs.com>, tmill493@bssbbs.com (Tuck Miller) wrote:
>Good day ladies and gentlemen. I would like to bring up a subject very
>important to ham radio. At least I think it is. That being the
>NationalTraffic System. For those of you who do not know what the
>national traffic system is, it is basically a newtork in which 3rd party
>messages can be passed for hams and non-hams alike.

Tuck, et al...

I regularly pass messages on Packet radio... And some of the time they get through... I also try and forward local messages that wind up on the local packet radio BBS... However, IMHO, the "NTS" is a joke... I have on several occasions sent messages via the "NTS" system, formatting them in NTS format... In every case they came back as unaccepted because of length... The response I got was that the CW ops didn't like to send that much data... So I gave up on the "NTS" system...

Packet radio, if it gets it's problems straightened out, will probably replace the NTS system... I don't belive that the ARRL message traffic counts in QST each month include Packet radio traffic... I am sure that no one in Mobile Alabama sends the traffic count on our W4IAX Packet BBS to our section leader... W4IAX passes more traffic in a day than the NTS system in Alabama passes in a month... And I am pretty sure that the HF BBS ops don't report the thousands of messages a day that they forward automatically...

I suppose that what we all want these days is E-Mail... I suspect that Ham Radio had better get it's act together or the Internet here is going to be the Amateur communications mode of the 20th century... Already, a lot of technically oriented amateurs have abandoned RF for computers... I think that one of the failings of Ham Radio is in the lack of challenge to young people today that they are getting from computers... They faster we incorporate computers into ham radio the quicker there will be an influx of the technically oriented young people and the sooner ham radio becomes again a viable asset to the community...

OK, now I'm down from my soapbox...

Marv... K4BVG - a ham for 39 years and still going strong...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2181. CQ Net/MAC users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 02:07:02 UTC
From: mikes13712@aol.com
Message-ID: <2vnl46$t8a@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48476

I have had net/mac running for some time. If no one has been able to help, perhaps I can. Call me at 609-662-9311 (home)
Mike kc2kj

2182. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 02:46:41 UTC
From: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <2vnneh$qkg@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>
Source record: 48478

In article <r5m7kexGLrM1067yn@cris.com>, Marv Uphaus <Muphaus@cris.com> wrote:
>In article <2vk7iq$f0u@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>,
>Have you noticed that in any of the digital contests, RTTY is the norm...
>It is the universal, that everyone has and so becomes the mode of choice...
Well I think this is mainly because of very fast link establishment more
than anything else. I operated in a contest last January for the first time
in, oh, 35 years or so; kinda felt like I was cheating to use some software
where you push one button to capture a guy's call, another to reply to his
CQ and send him a message, another to acknowledge his reply, etc. Now
back when men were men and Teletypes were mechanical and every character that
went on the air was the result of somebody typing it on the keyboard...

--
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu

"Ya can talk all ya wanna, but it's dif'rent than it was!"
"No it aint! But ya gotta know the territory!"
Meredith Willson: "The Music Man"

2183. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 02:52:18 UTC
From: ka6etb@GRAFex.sbay.org
Message-ID: <ioyHuADOBh107h@GRAFex.sbay.org>
Source record: 48477

In <eJn7kexGLXs0067yn@cris.com> Muphaus@cris.com (Marv Uphaus) writes:

>I regularly pass messages on Packet radio... And some of the time they get
>through... I also try and forward local messages that wind up on the local
>packet radio BBS... However, IMHO, the "NTS" is a joke... I have on
>several occasions sent messages via the "NTS" system, formatting them in
>NTS format... In every case they came back as unaccepted because of
>length... The response I got was that the CW ops didn't like to send that
>much data... So I gave up on the "NTS" system...

That's unfortunate.

You all need to remember that NTS traffic should be looked upon as similar
to a Western Union telegram...25 words or less.

]...[

>I suppose that what we all want these days is E-Mail.

We have that already.

>I suspect that Ham
>Radio had better get it's act together or the Internet here is going to be
>the Amateur communications mode of the 20th century.

I assume you mean the 21st century, and I sincerely doubt it.

>Already, a lot of
>technically oriented amateurs have abandoned RF for computers... I think
>that one of the failings of Ham Radio is in the lack of challenge to young
>people today that they are getting from computers.

The new technician class license has lured many computer-phobes into
ham radio. These are the folks that are creating new and exciting
software for us'ns that are not so computer literate.

>They faster we
>incorporate computers into ham radio the quicker there will be an influx of
>the technically oriented young people and the sooner ham radio becomes
>again a viable asset to the community...

You been living in a closet? Computers have been a part of ham radio for
years. I was a part of the team that created the first TTY modem for
the old Atari 800. That about 12 years ago.

>OK, now I'm down from my soapbox...

At which time I step up upon it.

Normal NTS traffic is meant as training for emergency situations.
Expecting CW ops to handle night letters is a bit extreme.

Generally NTS traffic moves well via the packet system. During the
Loma Prieta earthquake, over 10,000 pieces of NTS traffic moved in and
out of the San Francisco Bay area.

I live about three miles from the earthquake epicenter. I moved several
hundred pieces of NTS traffic via packet, and the Northern California
NTS VHF net.

It was amazing the amount of traffic received that was totally
undeliverable. I had several that were addressed only to a phone
number with only a phone number for reply. During emergencies, there is
not time to tell the sender that more information is needed.

I have mentioned before that NTS should be a part of all clubs' new
ham training. The essentials can be covered in a half hour.

>Marv... K4BVG - a ham for 39 years and still going strong...

Good onya.

73 de KA6ETB

>+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
>+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
>+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2184. Re: New IP Address when Moving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 04:13:41 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2vnshl$8tk@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48479

I suggest you get a second address for your current location. We don't have any provision for mobile cross-subnet IP addresses in the AMPRNET yet.
- Brian

2185. Re: 44.x subnets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 04:21:56 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2vnt14$9p8@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48480

A lot of people are subnetting network 44 by geography because we don't have a good solution in place for doing anything else. That doesn't mean that that kind of subnetting is a good thing - in fact, it's something you want to avoid unless you have no alternative.

The network 44 addresses aren't Dewey decimal numbers; they're station addresses. Dividing them up into subnets should only be done when there is an advantage or a requirement to do so, and NOT because the division satisfies someone's desire for order, or systematicity, or political divisions, or whatever. There should be a compelling technical reason for the existence of a subnet division.

How many of the regional subnets are connected by routers? How many are served by the SAME router? And why are those served by the same router then separate subnets?

Subnetting: do it only when there's an advantage to it.
- Brian

2186. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 04:26:30 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2vnt9m$9va@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48481

The NTS is an obsolete system for transferring small bits of information in an inefficient way. It is primarily of interest to old-time hams. When the best method of communication was hand-sent Morse, the NTS had a reason to exist. It no longer does.

In today's environment of cellular telephones, trunked radio systems with data screens, and nearly universal deployment of FAX machines, the NTS people could best serve their community by staying out of the way of real emergency personnel doing their jobs.
- Brian

2187. Re: How do I find my IP addr?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 04:28:43 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <2vntdr$a4d@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48482

AMPRNet IP address coordinators as of 15 Jun 1994

Corrections and updates to brian@ucsd.edu.

Note: the people listed here have volunteered to issue IP addresses for
their areas. They are not paid to do this service; please understand
that they are perfectly at ease to deal with coordination responses at
a lower priority than the things that matter more, such as job and
family. Please be patient when requesting an address.

44.002 Bob Meyer K6RTV Calif: Sacramento
44.004 Douglas Thom N6OYU Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006 Don Jacob WB5EKU Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008 Brian Kantor WB6CYT Calif: San Diego
44.010 Terry Neal AA6TN Calif: Orange County
44.012 Steven King KD7RO Eastern Washington,Idaho
44.014 John Shalamskas KJ9U Hawaii & Pacific Islands
44.016 Jeff Angus WA6FWI Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.017 Dana Myers KK6JQ Calif: Antelope Valley/Kern County
44.018 Geoffrey Joy KE6QH Calif: San Bernardino & Riverside
44.020 Fred Schneider K0YUM Colorado: Northeast
44.022 John Stannard KL7JL Alaska
44.024 Dennis Goodwin KB7DZ Washington state: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026 Ron Henderson WA7TAS Oregon
44.028 Don Adkins KD5QN Texas: North
44.030 J Gary Bender WS5N New Mexico
44.032 Bdale Garbee N3EUA Colorado: Southeast
44.034 Jeff Austen K9JA Tennesee
44.036 Doug Drye KD4NC Georgia
44.038 Mike Abbott N4QXV South Carolina
44.040 Matt Simmons KG7MH Utah
44.042 John Martin KB5GGO Mississippi
44.044 Bob Wilson KA1XN Massachusetts: western
44.046 Stan Wilson AK0B Missouri
44.048 Jacques Kubley KA9FJS Indiana
44.050 Ron Breitwisch KC0OX Iowa
44.052 Gary Grebus K8LT New Hampshire
44.054 Ralph Stetson KD1R Vermont
44.056 Johnathan Vail N1DXG Eastern&Central Mass
44.058 Rich Clemens KB8AOB West Virginia
44.060 Howard Leadmon WB3FFV Maryland
44.062 Jim DeArras WA4ONG Virginia
44.062 Jon Gefaell KD4CQY Virginia (Charlottesville Area)
44.064 Dave Trulli NN2Z New Jersey: northern
44.065 Bob Applegate WA2ZZX New Jersey: southern

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44.066 John DeGood NU3E Delaware
44.068.1-32 Bob Foxworth K2EUH New York: NYC & Long Island
44.068.64+ Bob Bellini N2IGU New York: ENY
44.069 Paul Gerwitz WA2WPI New York: WNY
44.070 Gary Sanders N8EMR Ohio
44.072 Ken Stritzel WA9AEK Chicago - North Ill.
44.073 Chuck Henderson WB9UUS South/Central Ill.
44.074 Mark Bitterlich WA3JPY North Carolina (east)
44.075 Charles Layno WB4WOR North Carolina (west)
44.076 Kurt Freiberger WB5BBW Texas: south
44.077 Rod Huckabay KA5EJX Texas: west
44.078 Joe Buswell K5JB Oklahoma
44.080 Doug Crompton WA3DSP Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082 Steven Elwood N7GXP Montana
44.084 Bob Ludtke K9MWM Colorado: Western
44.086 Reid Fletcher WB7CJO Wyoming
44.088 Bill Lyman N1NWP Connecticut
44.090 Mike Nickolaus NF0N Nebraska
44.092 Pat Davis KD9UU Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094 Gary Sharp WD0HEB Minnesota
--- Andy Warner N0REN (Minn-Twin Cities area only)
44.096 Don Bennett K4NGC District of Columbia
44.098 Brian A. Lantz KO4KS Florida
44.100 Richard Elling KB4HB Alabama
44.102 Jeff King WB8WKA Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104 Charles Greene W1CG Rhode Island
44.106 Allan B Dayton N0KFO Kentucky
44.108 James Dugal N5KNX Louisiana
44.110 Richard Duncan WD5B Arkansas
44.112 Bob Hoffman N3CVL Pennsylvania: western
44.114 Steven Elwood N7GXP N&S Dakota
44.116 Tom Kloos WS7S Oregon: NW&Portland,Vancouver WA
44.118 Carl Ingerson N1DXM Maine
44.120 unassigned
44.122 Dale Puckett K0HYD Kansas
44.123 Bernie McDonnell NP2W Virgin Islands
44.124 David Dodell WB7TPY Arizona
44.125.0-126 Earl Petersen KF7TI Southern Nevada
44.125.128-254 Bill Healy N8KHN Northern Nevada
44.126 Karl Wagner KP4QG Puerto Rico
#
# 44.128 is reserved for testing. Do not use for operational networks.
# You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
# unless you are using them for some sort of testing
#
44.128 TEST
#
# International subnet coordinators by country
#
44.129 Japan JG1SLY Tak Kushida, JH3XCU Joly Kanbayashi
```

44.130 Germany DL4TA Ralf D Kloth
44.131 United Kingdom G1PLT Paul Taylor
44.132 Indonesia YB1BG Robby Soebiakto
44.133 Spain EA4DQX Jose Antonio Garcia. Madrid. (EA4DQX @ EA4DQX)
44.134 Italy I2KFX
44.135 Canada VE3JF Barry McLarnon
44.136 Australia VK2ZXQ John Tanner
44.137 Netherlands PA0GRI Gerard Van Der Grinten
44.138 Israel 4X1GP Peleg Lapid
44.139 Finland OH1MQK Matti Aarnio
44.140 Sweden SM0IES Lennart
44.141 Norway LA4JL Per Eftang
44.142 Switzerland HB9CAT Marco Zollinger
44.143 Austria OE1KDA Krzysztof Dabrowski
44.144 Belgium ON7LE
44.145 Denmark OZ1EUI
44.146 Phillipines DU1UJ Eddie Manolo
44.147 New Zealand ZL2BKC Wayne Knowles
44.148 Ecuador HC5K Ted
44.149 Hong Kong VS6YHJ Thomason FAN
44.150 Slovenija S53FK Iztok Saje
44.151 France FC1BQP Pierre-Francois Monet
44.152 Venezuela OA4KO/YV5 Luis Suarez
44.153 Argentina LU7ABF Pedro Converso
44.154 Greece SV1UY Demetre Valaris
44.155 Ireland EI9GL Paul Healy
44.156 Hungary HA8FN Laszlo Fidrich
44.157 Chile CE6EZB Raul Burgos
44.158 Portugal CT1DIA Artur Gomes
44.159 Thailand HS1JC Kunchit Charmaraman
44.160 South Africa ZS6BHD John
44.161 Luxembourg LX1YZ Erny Tontlinger
44.162 Cyprus 5B4TX C. Costis
44.163.16 Panama
44.163.32 Costa Rica
44.163.48 Nicaragua
44.163.64 Honduras
44.163.80 El Salvador
44.163.96 Guatamala
44.163.112 Belize
44.164.0-127 Surinam PZ2AC Otto Morroy
44.164.128-255 Trinidad&Tobago 9Y4UWI Dr. Patrick Hosein
44.165 Poland SP5WCA Andrzej K. Brandt
44.166 Korea unknown
44.167 India VU2LBW Lakshman ("Lucky") Bijanki
44.168 Taiwan BV5AF Bolon
44.169 Nigeria 5N0OBA Kunle
44.170 Croatia ?? Sinisa Novosel
44.171 Serbia (none)
44.172 Sri Lanka 4S7EF Ekendra

44.173 Mexico (pending)
44.174 Brazil PP5AQ Luiz F. Catalan
44.175 Cuba CO2JA Jose Amador
44.176 Turkey TA2LA Abdul-Hamid Sadka
44.177 Czech Republic OK2XTE Karel Odehnal
44.178 Russia RA3APW Karen Tadewosyan
44.179 Gibraltar ZB0D Jim Watt
44.180 Yugoslavia YT7MPB Miroslav Skoric

44.193 Outer Space-AMSAT W3IWI Tom Clark

2188. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 15:07:13 UTC
From: ka6etb@GRAFex.sbay.org
Message-ID: <hZ9HuApKBh107h@GRAFex.sbay.org>
Source record: 48483

In <2vnt9m$9va@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>The NTS is an obsolete system for transferring small bits of information
>in an inefficient way. It is primarily of interest to old-time hams.
>When the best method of communication was hand-sent Morse, the NTS had
>a reason to exist. It no longer does.

Most emergency traffic is is small bits of information.

Far more NTS traffic was handled via the PBBS system than via Morse or
voice during the Loma Prieta earthquake...by an order of better than
10 to 1.

>In today's environment of cellular telephones, trunked radio systems
>with data screens, and nearly universal deployment of FAX machines,
>the NTS people could best serve their community by staying out of the
>way of real emergency personnel doing their jobs.

Here in Santa Clara County, officials rely on amateur radio communications,
primarily RACES and ARES. Perhaps, as you say, there are other "more
better" ways of communication, but there is a cost factor. And, it
has nothing to do with NTS.

During the earthquake, cell phone in the affected area was down, as I
recall. Those things don't work too so terribly good when they are
broken. Here in our area, any ham with a hand-held can hit a repeater.
Not true, in most areas, I admit.

Where NTS excelled during the earthquake, was the handling of Health &
Welfare traffic. For quite a period (2 or 3 days, as I recall), there
was no inbound telephone calls allowed. Those folks whose phones worked
could call out if they could get an open line. Didn't matter if it
was a cell phone or not.

I mentioned in an earlier post that I live three miles from the epicenter
of the Loma Prieta quake. We were fortunate in that our power was only
off for a few hours, and our telly line never broke. Folks a mile away
were without power for days and telly service was intermittent at best.

I was busy for a couple of days handling NTS H&W traffic.

This thread is beginning to stray from digital.misc.

s

2189. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 17:24:11 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <2vparr$3io@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48484

brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>The NTS is an obsolete system for transferring small bits of information
>in an inefficient way. It is primarily of interest to old-time hams.
>When the best method of communication was hand-sent Morse, the NTS had
>a reason to exist. It no longer does.

>In today's environment of cellular telephones, trunked radio systems
>with data screens, and nearly universal deployment of FAX machines,
>the NTS people could best serve their community by staying out of the
>way of real emergency personnel doing their jobs.

Not true, Brian! Unfortunately, many of these systems are extremely limited in ways that hurt more than the limitations of NTS. To begin with, there are only a limited number of cellular communications channels available in any given locale. While this number is very high, just remember that many, *many* people have access to cellular communications...which are going to turn into primary forms of communications when the regular phone circuits go out. I believe it was in the last large Cali quake that this limitation was truly noticed. The media saturated the area. Unfortunately, each and every member of the media had a cellfone and a deadline to make. As I recall, the cellular circuits still in service were so saturated that vital emergency traffic simply could *not* get through!

Another problem with the use of cellular communications and FAX machines is what to do when the power goes down. Unfortunately, many of these deployed devices run off of line AC with no provisions for battery backup. Hrm. You lose a large part of the power grid of a major metropolitan city and you lose a large part of your communications network.

Yet another problem with the use of trunked radio systems, etc. is that if civil defense agencies had to own, maintain, and train operators for much of the equipment amateur radio operators bring to the scene, then they'd have to have the funding for them...which would come out of the taxpayers' pockets. You'd hear screaming then!

Contrast this to Amateur Radio. We bring our own equipment to the scene. The people who volunteer for this have generally been trained by ARES or MARS or whomever to respond to such things. We generally stay at specific CCC centers to pass messages, leaving the people who have actually been trained to deal with the emergency to do what they do best...deal with it! While I agree that Joe Ham should stay the heck out of the way, ARES, MARS, and other emergency response groups provide a valuable service, just ask anybody who has worked with them.

There does need to be something of a paradigm shift about how messages are passed, though. Hammering them out in CW doesn't make much

sense when you can pass them faster using SSB or packet. Passing them all the way around the country makes little sense when you can pass them to a communications post outside the emergency zone, then get them on to faster means of communication, such as the telephone, Internet, teletype, FAX, or whatever. Rather than eliminating the NTS, it ought to be integrated more fully into the grand scheme of things.
And to whomever was complaining about getting NTS messages returned because of length, why would you send a novel via NTS anyway? I've never come across a message I've wanted to send via NTS that couldn't be expressed in a dozen words or less--usually with one of the ARRL stock messages.

--

Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com

2190. National Traffic System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-10 17:51:37 UTC
From: tmill493@bssbbs.com
Message-ID: <q5D0oc1w165w@bssbbs.com>
Source record: 48485

I posted a message here a couple days back concerning the importance of the National Traffic System, and unfortunately my keyboard is sticking from time to time, and making a few mistakes. Of course I could never make any mistakes, or.....could I? So here goes my message once again, hopefully without the "typos".

Good day ladies and gentlemen. I would like to bring up a subject very important to ham radio. At least I think it is. That being the National Traffic System. For those of you who do not know what the National Traffic System is, it is basically a network in which 3rd party messages can passed for hams and non-hams alike. In fact, the system needs your help! When was the last time you checked into a voice traffic net? In fact, by reading this, you are telling me that you are interested in digital communications, and may be involved in packet. You too can help in this very valuable service. The next time you check into a "fullservice" bbs, type "LT", and hit your enter key. If there are any traffic messages they will be listed out for you. Are there any messages in your local calling area listed? If there is, why not print them out, pick up your phone and deliver the message to the person so named. After you have copied the message "kill it", so no one else will duplicate your efforts. You might offer to send a message back for them. That is great PR for ham radio!! If you ever have any questions, drop me a note. I will try and answer any questions I can. This form of traffic handling can be great practice for when we really need it. In times of emergencies, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, and well, I think you get the picture. Until next time, 73,
Tuck, KC6ZEC

/s

2191. Re: How is WEFAX encoded for grey scale?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 00:37:04 UTC
From: eac@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Csr31s.M7H@world.std.com>
Source record: 48486

In <hamilton.773788184@BIX.com> hamilton@BIX.com (hamilton on BIX) writes:

>What is the actual WEFAX encoding mechanism? Is it analog or digital?

WEFAX is analog. The HF (or FM) system uses the frequency of the signal to determine the greyscale. The Weather Satellite (or AM) system uses the amplitude of a 2400 Hz tone. Sync is at the start by using a signal that alternates between black and white. The chart takes from three to ten minutes to transmit, so frequency stability and accuracy of the sampling clock has to be good. No sync in the HF system during the chart, but I think there is a bar in the Satellite system because there is no start or end.

SSTV (at least the old 8 second B&W) is similar in that the same frequencies are used for the video information (1500 to 2300). Just consider Wefax to be a very slow Hi-Res SSTV signal without the 1200 Hz sync pulses.

73 Eric... WB1HBU eac@world.std.com

2192. tncdr106.zip - TNCDOOR: Run Ham Packet Radio from BBS door

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 02:08:46 UTC
From: vince-q%k2ne@gw-ampr.nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9407110208.kp20416@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 48487
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous
ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/bbsdoor/
tncdr106.zip TNCDOOR: Run Ham Packet Radio from BBS door

TNC DOOR allows the sysop of a telephone BBS who is also a Radio Amateur
to set up his packet radio station to be accessed from the BBS as a
"door". Note that the sysop MUST be a licensed radio amateur.

Special requirements:
* at least two serial ports with a modem on one and a TNC
on the other
* a BBS program which supports DOORS via a DORINFO1.DEF
file (or a utility to convert your 'dropfile' to the
DORINFO format).
* a FOSSIL driver ('X00.SYS' by Ray Gwinn is recommended)

Changes: Numerous bug-fixes.

ShareWare. Uploaded by the author.

Vince Quaresima, K2NE
quaresim@pilot.njin.net
k2ne@k2ne.ampr.org
vince-q%jdevil.k2ne@gw-ampr.nadc.navy.mil

2193. Re: tncdr106.zip - TNCDOOR: Run Ham Packet Radio from BBS door

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 04:21:30 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <2vqhca$j4a@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 48488

Note that the rules would also require that the user possess a license
or that the SYSOP be in attendance and monitor the transmissions.

Roy, AA4RE
enge@almaden.ibm.com

2194. Re: New IP Address when Moving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 05:14:36 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CsrFwD.FE7@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48489

Shannon Miller (smiller@intelsun.rus.uni-stuttgart.de) wrote:
: Here's a question for which I can't seem to get a straight answer:

: I got a TCP/IP address allocated to me when I lived in Oregon and
: operated as N7APC. Now I live in Germany and operate as DL6SEU.
: To get on the air with TCP/IP quickly I simply made use of my old
: IP address. The question: -should- I get a "local" (German) IP
: address? In any event I want to keep my original IP address as I
: plan to return to the U.S. someday.

: My Oregon IP address works fine of course, and shouldn't be in use
: by any other station on the planet (since N7APC is off the air as
: long as I'm here!), but one can easily tell that I'm not in the
: same "subnetwork" as the locals.

Hi Shannon,

If you'd moved a couple of hundered miles north, to Western Washington, you'd definitly need a new address. In this area we are using subnetting for all routing, so addresses are issued on an lan-by-lan basis. Currently we use a 24-bit mask, so each subnet has 254 possible users. This is definitly more than any one lan can support simultaniously, but allows us to use RIP effectivly. Also makes a bit more work for yours truely as the address coordinator for this area. A bit of dBase programming has eased the process considerably tho.

The biggest problem we seem to have with the whole subnetting process is shrinking / breaking up lans that have developed hidden transmitters.

Be aware too that there are a number of gateways to internet, and if your local lan gets this kind of access, you really can't use just any old IP address, if you want to make use of any of the routers, etc. They'll send acks to your connect packets back to the entry in their routing table, and that probably won't be to your station.

Also, if you have more than one IP address associated with a particular host name, and all addresses are not active (on the air) at the same time, a domain lookup to that host name may result in a connect attempt to the inactive address, so a different host name is generally necessary for each lan you are on if you are not on all of them at the same time.

: Many thanks,

: --Shannon, DL6SEU/N7APC

Sure thing! 73
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2195. Re: PPP to Internet Over Packet Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 05:34:56 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CsrGu8.GDp@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48390

David Greeson (dgreeson@newbridge.com) wrote:

: I was interested in the speed of packet radio (i.e. bits/second) and
: whether anybody was using it to hook into the Internet using a protocol
: like SLIP or PPP (Linux PC). A college friend of mine had a packet radio
: setup and it seemed like a very neat idea, but the data rate was slow.
: That was 10 years ago where everything was slow as compared to today's
: modems. Any improvements?

Most amateur packet activity (99%)is still at 1200 bauds, definitly not a speed demon. In some areas there is 9600 and 19200 baud activity, which isn't bad, and in probably 3-4 areas there are lans running at 56 k or faster.

With AX25 drivers or the amateur TCP/IP packages, PPP over the air is not necessary. Each station has an assigned IP address, either by a coordinator (I'm one) or from a block assigned to a bootp server. The latter is not common yet. At this time some areas have gateways to internet, with varying restrictions depending on abuse and operator sensitivity as to what is acceptable to allow to enter their amateur network from the internet. Unfortunatly the FCC has something to say about content of information transfered via amateur radio, and each gateway operator has to come to a decision as to how far out on a thread he wants to hang his amateur license.

With a reliable internet gateway connection, mail and ftp are possible, but tend to suffer because the slow speed and relativly high error/loss rate with radio circuits are not compatible with the expectations of the typical computer on the internet, especially retry and timeout timer adjustments. Unless you are in one of the areas where higher speed operations (greater than 9600/19200) are done, things like Mosiac are not feasable, and the hardware for the higher speeds is not yet available in a plug-and-play form, in fact, it's a looooonnng way from that yet for any speed except perhaps 1200 baud in some circumstances. Still a lot of room for improvement!

Hope that gives a small idea of where amateur packet radio is, compared to typical internet access.

: David Greeson : dgreeson@newbridge.com

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2196. Re: Troubleshooting Tips Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 05:51:09 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CsrHLA.H2H@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48391

James Meade (jnmeade@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu) wrote:
: I'm trying to get some equipment together and am getting pretty
: frustrated. I need some help in good troubleshooting techniques, or
: tips on what I mgiht be overlooking.

As a former customer service rep for one of the TNC makers, the most common setup problem of a beginner I observed was that the transmit audio level from the modem to the radio was set incorrectly. The best way to set this is with a deviation meter. Make sure the radio's deviation limiter is set to limit deviation at 5 kHz, then adjust the output level of the modem to drive the radio to 2.5-3.5 kHz of deviation. The high tone (2200 Hz) should be set to 3.5 kHz, and with the normal pre-emphasis in the radio, this will usually result in the low tone (1200 Hz) deviating the radio about 2.5 kHz. When in doubt, use a lower level rather than a higher level - most modems have trouble with distorted audio.

If you have to set the TX level without a deviation meter, monitor your signal with another receiver (scanner, HT, or whatever) and if possible use a scope to look at the receiver's audio. Note how loud other stations on the channel are, and set yours a little lower - as I said, the most common setup error is too much TX audio.

Hope that helps.

: Jim - Farmer - Iowa City, IA,

Bob, KD7NM - near Seattle, WA

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2197. Re: 44.x subnets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 05:59:46 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CsrHzM.HEz@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48392

William Vaughn (vaughnwt@olympus.net) wrote:

: >As I see it, since the 44 network is subdivided (2nd octet) by US state or
: David, What is a 44 network? Where do I get some info? Thanks.
: William Vaughn vaughnwt@olympus.net "Just plain Bill."

The '44 network' refers to the IP address space that is allocated to the 'ampr.org' domain, that one used by amateurs. In other words, internet protocol addresses of the form '44.x.x.x' where x is a number from 0 to 255, with certain reservations.

There are national and regional IP address coordinators for the 44 network.

If you're a ham and interested in using TCP/IP networking over amateur radio, let me know where you are located, and I'll try to locate the coordinator for your area and pass the info back to you.

73,

Bob, KD7NM (Amateur Radio IP address coordinator for Western Washington)
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
---

2198. Re: How is WEFAX encoded for grey scale?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 07:25:20 UTC
From: Collier_Chun@ccm.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <Collier_Chun.12.00076C5C@ccm.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 48400

In article <hamilton.773788184@BIX.com> hamilton@BIX.com (hamilton on BIX) writes:

>I notice my new KAM Plus has a WEFAX mode but the claim in the docs is
>that each pixel is "sampled" from the audio input and taken as just
>black or white. Each pixel is then reported over the RS-232 port as
>a separate byte.

>I admit I can't yet try it out to see if the docs are precisely
>correct as I'm still waiting for the 12v PS to arrive. But these
>claims in the KAM Plus docs seem at odds with the simple observation
>that means do exist (e.g., from other vendors) to print WEFAX charts
>in grey scale.

>What is the actual WEFAX encoding mechanism? Is it analog or digital?
>If digital, how many bits/pixel? How is the framing (indication of
>the beginning of a new image or new raster) done?

HF WEFAX is encoded analog in FM. Therefore to transmit the intermediate gray scale values, the audio frequency shift is less than the full white-to-black shift. What the decoder may be doing is sampling zero crossings--from which it can determine the period between the crossings, and hence the frequency of the received tone. That's how the AEA FAX and JVFAX seem to perform their duties.

2199. Re: CQ Net/MAC users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 12:00:09 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <2vrc89$sd8@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48393

In article <2vnl46$t8a@search01.news.aol.com>, mikes13712@aol.com (MikeS13712) writes:

There are quite a number of us running NET/Mac here on the net... please give me or any of the others a hollar or via e-mail. We'll help as much as we can.

73 for now.... c u on the shortwaves
Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host
Macintosh Amateur Radio Software List Maintainer
Internet: tstader@aol.com (e-mail) or
p00489@psilink.com (binaries/files >28K)
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NOAM
ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82] Mac
[44.56.4.120] DOS Clone
(they're BOTH pc's!)

2200. Re: How is WEFAX encoded for grey scale?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 12:31:15 UTC
From: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul11.123115.4378@rsd.dl.nec.com>
Source record: 48394

Doug,

All HF WEFAX is analog. The image is intensity (grayscale) encode with black being about 1400 Hz and white about 2150 Hz. Most simple minded FAX decoders (TNCs) use one-bit sampling (monochrome); i.e. a pixel is either black or white. Sophisticated decoders use eight-bit sampling and further convolve the image using nearest neighbor convolution, dithering or multi-line resampling or all of the above. I don't know of any hardware only solutions which do all of this. The M-8000 and Hoka Code 3 are the best hardware solutions but the cost $$$$. I have used the M-8000 but not the Hoka Code 3. The best thing about the M-8000 is all of the digital comm modes it supports. The Hoka is only just now available in the US from the SCANcat folks in Shreveport, LA. It is firmware programable for any of the modes you are interested in. You just buy the add on module.

Personally I wouldn't buy any expensive hardware solution today. All of the interesting stuff on HF is being phased out and going to satellite. The Navy is phasing out all of their HF FAX stuff next year. There is very little press fax left. Almost all of the other digital stuff on HF is encrypted. The best solution available right now is the SSC software I told you about last week.

Check out the Klingenfuss Guide to Facsimilie for an authoritative reference on all radio FAX.

dave

2201. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 12:51:09 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCss119.7IF@netcom.com>
Source record: 48395

In article <rogjdCsoHKF.Iqp@netcom.com> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:
>
>Well, that's one point of view. Another (mine) is that it is really
>great to be living in a period of tremendous innovation and change, both
>in the world and within our hobby. Where would we be if everyone decided
>that RTTY was as good as we needed, and no more development is
>necessary?

For some things, it *is* as good as we need, though. For rag-chews, RTTY
really works well. It works with as little signal as Pactor, and I
prefer missing a few letters to having to recover a failed Pactor link.

Pactor gives you lower-case letters whoopee...

Pactor lets you send pictures... ...okay, so that's interesting, but
most people don't do it.

Pactor doesn't give you full duplex...

It doesn't help you type any faster, so you don't really use the
200 baud speed.

So, for me at least, getting on Pactor represents and interesting
effort, but nothing that RTTY doesn't.

AMTOR seems to have some clear advantages, without being as persnickity
as Pactor sometimes gets.

> Amtor/Pactor are wildly better than RTTY, although many old
>timers bitterly resent these modes, and even now there is what amounts to
>a separate RTTY sub-band above the amtor/pactor segment of the band.

I would submit that much of what gives the impression of 'wildly better'
is the 'wild improvement' in decoding brought by the multi-mode TNC; and
this is not an improvement in signal processing, but rather in operational
convenience... ...specialiged TU's are still the best. However, as someone
who came to all the digial modes simultaneously, I find little to choose
between them, except what mode the station I want to work is running :-)

>GTOR, at least, is only a simple firmware upgrade. CLover and Pactor II
>will require major hardware outlays, and consequently it is doubtful
>whether very many of us will adopt those modes. But time will tell.

I believe that the mode that offers:

1. Higher speed
2. Robust connection
3. Duplex operation

4. Multiple connects or 'background' operations

...will be the 'real' successor to RTTY, and become the universal mode.

I'm not convinced that that mode exists as of yet.

Greg

2202. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 13:27:26 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCss2pq.1vw@netcom.com>
Source record: 48396

Greg Bullough (greg@netcom.com) wrote:

: For some things, it *is* as good as we need, though. For rag-chews, RTTY
: really works well. It works with as little signal as Pactor, and I
: prefer missing a few letters to having to recover a failed Pactor link.

Wrong. RTTY does not BEGIN to compare to either amtor or pactor when it
comes to weak signal thruput. Rtty does not work well. In fact, it
usually doesn't work at all.

: Pactor gives you lower-case letters whoopee...

Well, I notice that when you have a choice, you, like everyone else on
the net, use lower case. Guess it is a big deal, hey?

: Pactor lets you send pictures... ...okay, so that's interesting, but
: most people don't do it.

: Pactor doesn't give you full duplex...

: It doesn't help you type any faster, so you don't really use the
: 200 baud speed.

: So, for me at least, getting on Pactor represents and interesting
: effort, but nothing that RTTY doesn't.

: AMTOR seems to have some clear advantages, without being as persnickity
: as Pactor sometimes gets.

: > Amtor/Pactor are wildly better than RTTY, although many old
: >timers bitterly resent these modes, and even now there is what amounts to
: >a separate RTTY sub-band above the amtor/pactor segment of the band.

: I would submit that much of what gives the impression of 'wildly better'
: is the 'wild improvement' in decoding brought by the multi-mode TNC; and
: this is not an improvement in signal processing, but rather in operational
: convenience... ...specialiged TU's are still the best. However, as someone
: who came to all the digial modes simultaneously, I find little to choose
: between them, except what mode the station I want to work is running :-)

Wrong. Simply wrong. The reason amtor/pactor work better than rtty is
that they are better modes than RTTY. RTTY is a primitive, first attempt
at an over-the-air teletype method. The fact that hams are still using
it at all is merely a commentary on the conservatism present in our hobby.

: >GTOR, at least, is only a simple firmware upgrade. CLover and Pactor II
: >will require major hardware outlays, and consequently it is doubtful
: >whether very many of us will adopt those modes. But time will tell.

: I believe that the mode that offers:

: 1. Higher speed
: 2. Robust connection
: 3. Duplex operation
: 4. Multiple connects or 'background' operations

Amtor/Pactor are already the successors to RTTY, which is a dying mode in less use every day. Both already offer higher speed and robust connection. As far as 3/4 go, yes, perhaps more development is called for, which is what I've been saying. :-)

: ...will be the 'real' successor to RTTY, and become the universal mode.

: I'm not convinced that that mode exists as of yet.

I would argue that there may never be a universal mode. Protocols tend to be compromises, and one mode may do one task better at the expense of a second task.

On the other hand, some modes, like RTTY, have been pretty much surpassed in detail.
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2203. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 13:46:05 UTC
From: domonkos@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <JUK8kiubGA7G066yn@access.digex.net>
Source record: 48397

In article <rogjdCsoHrC.Iw7@netcom.com>, Roger Buffington wrote:
> Well, am I the only one who is bitter about the FCC/ARRL proposal to
> allow one-way semi-automated xmissions in the same sub band as
> keyboard-to-keyboaard contacts?
>
> It seems to me that it would have made excellent sense putting these
> types of qsos in the same subband as fully automated xmissions.
>
> Nothing is more common nowadays on digital than to have a freaking Aplink
> station fire up right on top of a two way qso.
>
> I know that lots of hams would rather have a qso with someone's hard disk
> than with a real human being; to each his/her own. But can't they do it
> somewhere where they will only bother other machines?
>
> Oh well.
>
>
> --
> rogjd@netcom.com
> Glendale, CA
> AB6WR

Human nature being what it is, I suspect hams will just 'return fire' to
an automatic, interfering packet relay station. What a mess that's going
to be...

Andy N3LCW

2204. Re: 44.x subnets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 14:15:33 UTC
From: c60283@lauren.arnold.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Jul11.081534.2077@hap.arnold.af.mil>
Source record: 48401

In article <9407081953.AA21468@dns>, rush@sparkyfs.erg.sri.com (David Rush) writes:
|> My $.02 worth...
|>
|> As I see it, since the 44 network is subdivided (2nd octet) by US state or
|> country, we've practically got subnetting. Or at least a darn good start.
|> I know that Kansas is further divided into six regions (44.122.1 is north
|> east), and I've heard that some are suggesting changing that to
|> county-by-counting dividing (can you say subnet?).
|>
|> IMHO, if you move far enough that your IP number doesn't have the "look and
|> feel" of those around you, then you need to request a new IP number.
|>
|> David
|> --
|> David Rush, SRI International, Leavenworth, Kansas 913-682-9101
|> rush@erg.sri.com, david@n0oxh.ampr.org
Same in Tennessee, we have 3 divisions for users and 1 division for a
statewide backbone. Each division of the state is then broken down
even further, giving us a netmask of 255.255.255.192 meaning that there
are 62 hosts per network available.
And as someone had mentioned a standard netmask, I really see no need
for that, after all there is no standard netmask on the Internet is there?
All you need is a (at least one) route to the general area. Let the
protocols take care of the routing, why are we trying to let people get
involved in the routing anyway.
--
Kelly L. Fulks Reply to: @hap.arnold.af.mil:c60283@troi.aedc
Scientific Programmer/Analyst : fulks@hap.arnold.af.mil
OAO Corporation : kelly@kc4rdj.raider.net
Arnold Air Force Base, TN 37389 : csklf@knuth.mtsu.edu

Amateur Radio: KC4RDJ@AB4ZB.#MIDTN.TN.USA.NA
: kc4rdj.ampr.org. [44.34.0.8]

2205. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 14:27:23 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCss5Hn.GGz@netcom.com>
Source record: 48398

In article <rogjdCss2pq.1vw@netcom.com> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:

In his inimitable 'everyone whose tastes vary from my own is stupid' style:

>Greg Bullough (greg@netcom.com) wrote:
>
>: For some things, it *is* as good as we need, though. For rag-chews, RTTY
>: really works well. It works with as little signal as Pactor, and I
>: prefer missing a few letters to having to recover a failed Pactor link.
>
>Wrong. RTTY does not BEGIN to compare to either amtor or pactor when it
>comes to weak signal thruput. Rtty does not work well. In fact, it
>usually doesn't work at all.

Gee, my PK232 copies passing well an RTTY signal which has faded to
the degree that I can't hear it well enough to re-tune it. Although
I can maintain a PACTOR connect in the same circumstance, I *will*
have to go through the lost connection hoop within a couple of
minutes under such circumstances. That's worse than RTTY, IMHO.
AMTOR *does* work better (I never said it didn't), but is really
RTTY by another name, given the feature set (all caps, etc.).

Furthermore, most 'rag chews' are not weak signal.

>: Pactor gives you lower-case letters whoopee...

>
>Well, I notice that when you have a choice, you, like everyone else on
>the net, use lower case. Guess it is a big deal, hey?

That's the culture here. In keyboard-to-keyboard it's almost nicer
not to worry about caps (though the punctuation rules are a mite
flaky).

So it isn't a big deal, hey.

>: Pactor lets you send pictures... ...okay, so that's interesting, but
>: most people don't do it.
>
>: Pactor doesn't give you full duplex...
>
>: It doesn't help you type any faster, so you don't really use the
>: 200 baud speed.
>
>: So, for me at least, getting on Pactor represents and interesting
>: effort, but nothing that RTTY doesn't.
>

>: AMTOR seems to have some clear advantages, without being as persnickity
>: as Pactor sometimes gets.
>
>
>: > Amtor/Pactor are wildly better than RTTY, although many old
>: >timers bitterly resent these modes, and even now there is what amounts to
>: >a separate RTTY sub-band above the amtor/pactor segment of the band.
>
>
>: I would submit that much of what gives the impression of 'wildly better'
>: is the 'wild improvement' in decoding brought by the multi-mode TNC; and
>: this is not an improvement in signal processing, but rather in operational
>: convenience... ...specialiged TU's are still the best. However, as someone
>: who came to all the digial modes simultaneously, I find little to choose
>: between them, except what mode the station I want to work is running :-)
>
>Wrong. Simply wrong. The reason amtor/pactor work better than rtty is
>that they are better modes than RTTY.

Read: 'That which Roger likes is, by definition better.'

> RTTY is a primitive, first attempt
>at an over-the-air teletype method.

No, the 'primitive first attempts,' unlike RTTY, weren't the mainstay
of wireless written data transfer for half a century.

> The fact that hams are still using
>it at all is merely a commentary on the conservatism present in our hobby.

Pfft. It isn't a commentary on anything. Other than the reality that,
for many applications, RTTY still works pretty well. And that the
cost:benefit ratio of the mode hasn't yet rendered it obsolete. Yes,
lids and appliance operators sometimes have problems making it work
right; they quite naturally will claim that it is non-functional and
turn to modes which limp along in spite of lousy operators. But it
has always been so with less user-friendly modes.

>: I believe that the mode that offers:
>
>: 1. Higher speed
>: 2. Robust connection
>: 3. Duplex operation
>: 4. Multiple connects or 'background' operations
>
>Amtor/Pactor are already the successors to RTTY, which is a dying mode in
>less use every day. Both already offer higher speed and robust
>connection. As far as 3/4 go, yes, perhaps more development is called
>for, which is what I've been saying. :-)

Robust connection? Pactor? Har-de-har-har.

And I would venture that a number of people bought a TNC to get on Pactor, which was billed as god's gift, then 'discovered' AMTOR as a mode which actually works reliably out of their frustration with PACTOR's quirks.

>: ...will be the 'real' successor to RTTY, and become the universal mode.
>
>: I'm not convinced that that mode exists as of yet.
>
>I would argue that there may never be a universal mode. Protocols tend
>to be compromises, and one mode may do one task better at the expense of
>a second task.

I would argue that a protocol will arise which is flexible as to details like packet-length, etc, and which contains the foundation for a number of utilities underlying it, so that keyboard-to-keyboard chat uses one function, file transfer another, etc. So far, ham radio has implemented about one version of each 'layer,' on each protocol set. Not surprising, since we're still trying to get generic details of the physical and link layers worked out.

>On the other hand, some modes, like RTTY, have been pretty much surpassed
>in detail.

Careful, Rog, by extension your arguments *ALL* HF communications outside of broadcasting are probably outmoded.

Greg

2206. NTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 15:37:04 UTC
From: rush@sparkyfs.erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <9407111537.AA25181@dns>
Source record: 48399

NTS does two things. (1) It provides training should the "big one" hit (insert your favorite (un)natural disaster). (2) It provides a service to real people, be they aunts and uncles sending birthday greetings to little Eugene or requests for medical supplies in an emergency.

>The NTS is an obsolete system for transferring small bits of information
>in an inefficient way.

I'll agree that it's old and not efficient as it could be. But it does pass a lot of messages. Some of them are important messages.

>In today's environment of cellular telephones, trunked radio systems
>with data screens, and nearly universal deployment of FAX machines,
>the NTS people could best serve their community by staying out of the
>way of real emergency personnel doing their jobs.

No argument that the advancement of technology has changed things from the way they were 25 years ago (the technology has advanced to the point of becoming a boring but useful appliance that anybody can use with ease).

But that's no reason for NTS to sit on its hands. Recent disasters have shown that hams do provide a valuable communications service.
Instead of poo-poo-ing what we have now, let's work on improving it.

David
rush@erg.sri.com, david@n0oxh.ampr.org

2207. TAPR file FTP site...where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 17:35:06 UTC
From: ASUSEE@MAINE.MAINE.EDU
Message-ID: <94192.133506ASUSEE@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 48402

A while back..some kind soul posted the ftp address to a site that was keeping the files that are available from TAPR. I had it now I lost it. Can someone kindly email me the site address. Thanx in advance.

Alan
N1QWT

2208. Higher speed/lower cost? (was Re: PPP to Internet Over Packet Radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 17:50:48 UTC
From: matt.kangas@analog.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul11.175048.3035@analog.com>
Source record: 48405

In article <CsrGu8.GDp@eskimo.com> rdonnell@eskimo.com (Bob Donnell) writes:
>
>Most amateur packet activity (99%)is still at 1200 bauds, definitly not a
>speed demon. In some areas there is 9600 and 19200 baud activity, which
>isn't bad, and in probably 3-4 areas there are lans running at 56 k or
>faster.

Since this is the case (*sigh*)... and since I am utterly clueless as far as UHF or above radio and modulation techniques go :-), here's my 'question du jour': how difficult/expensive would it be to design and build an all-in-one radio+modem+interface to provide reasonably high-speed packet communication in the high UHF band? Because most transcievers probably aren't designed to handle the bandwidth needed for the raw data (a bit more than a 20-20k Hz, I would assume :) it probably makes the most sense to build a dedicated radio into the unit instead of using an external one. (?)

Perhaps it's a very difficult problem (as if I know...), but I just keep feeling like it *should* be possible. Ok, so you want motivation? How about the announcement that "by the fourth quarter... Motorola will offer its first PCMCIA-based 2.4 GHz spread-spectrum wireless LAN, operating at 1 Mbit/s, based on the FCC's unlicensed bands." (EE Times, 7/11/94, p. 63) This sounds like a really interesting product, but how possible would it to make a kit along these lines, in a much larger form factor, at perhaps an order of magnitude slower? Could DSP techniques be used to simplify the problem?

-Matt
(no callsign... yet)
--
. . . . . .
Matt Kangas//matt.kangas@analog.com//DSP Tools Group, Analog Devices Inc.
(my opinions? yellow and black and rectangular with wedge shapes inside)

2209. NYC Area PBBS's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 18:28:00 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <2vs2vg$rig@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 48407

Hiya locals (hopefully),

I picked up a TNC recently to see if I want to join the area packeteers. Could someone email me a list of PBBS's in the area and the freqs they operate on? I am monitoring the airwaves to see what kind of activity goes by. I have been specifically looking for keps, newslines, and ARRL Bulletins to no avail.

Just by scanning, I have picked up three freqs with about five to ten ider's operating on them. The busier the PBBS, the more I will get to "peek over the shoulder", and make my evaluation.

Many thanks in advance.

Steve
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

2210. "NOSintro" author (G3NRW) has new email address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 19:19:46 UTC
From: Ian@netrider.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <773954386snz@netrider.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48404

```
If you bought a copy of "NOSintro" (TCP/IP over Packet Radio) *,
and have tried unsuccessfully to contact me via the email
address listed opposite the Contents page, please note that I
now have a new email address:

ian@netrider.demon.co.uk

73
Ian, G3NRW

(* P.S. Thank you :-)
```

2211. NPFPMS - version 2.21e now available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 19:42:47 UTC
From: John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <773955767snz@g8dzh.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48415
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,uk.radio.amateur

A new release of the NPFPMS code (version 2.21e) has been uploaded to the following ftp sites and available via anonymous ftp from:-

oak.oakland.edu as /pub/hamradio/NPF221E.EXE
ftp.demon.co.uk (158.152.1.69) as /pub/ham/NPF221E.EXE
ftp.funet.fi (128.214.248.6) as /pub/ham/packet/misc/NPF221E.EXE

Files available are

NPF221E.EXE 367909 bytes NPFPMS 2.21e in LHARC format
NPF221E.DOC 3245 bytes Information file

The changes since the last Internet release (2.20a) in May '94 are some bug fixes and new enhancements including:-

+ A 'pop up' window is now used for displaying the progress of file transfers and compressed forwarding, and for some editor functions.

+ Parts of the binary compression system have been re-written to improve efficiency, and to remove the need for some temporary files.

+ Option to save messages deleted from the PMS message base, to a specified directory, which may now be on a different drive.

+ NNA Bulk forwarding.

Uploaded with permission, and on behalf of, the author of NPFPMS, Ted Harrison G8NPF [Email: tedharrison@cix.compulink.co.uk]

John Ray | Internet: John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk
Loughton | CI$ 100041,305
Essex | AMPRnet: g8dzh@gb7ine.ampr.org [44.131.182.1]
England | AX25: G8DZH@GB7HSN.#32.GBR.EU

2212. Fax decoding software needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 19:45:40 UTC
From: optronic@gate.net
Message-ID: <2vs7h4$gor@tequesta.gate.net>
Source record: 48403

I'm interested in getting info on any software which can decode WEFAX or slow scan SSTV. (16 level grey scale) Thanks in advance!
Bob, optronic@gate.net

2213. NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 22:30:03 UTC
From: n2ayj@n2ayj.overleaf.com
Message-ID: <773965803.37snx@n2ayj.overleaf.com>
Source record: 48408

My turn on the soapbox. I have two concerns about this discussion, FWIW.
Note I DO NOT "do" packet, so my perspective is purely as a "victim" 8{)>.

First, I have handled traffic for a while, although I am not as active as
I once was. The problem I have with the packet deal is that too much
traffic DEAD ENDS there. I have often handled traffic in my local net
that was DAYS old, or worse, DAYS OLD and REDUNDANT because ops either
a) didn't check the boards or b) didn't kill a piece when they took it.

The key to effective traffic handling is PEOPLE, whether they're CW, SSB,
FM, or packet ops. My experience with packet traffic is generally bad.
(I understand this could be a local problem.) IMHO, too many packeteers
rely on the machines, forgetting that you have to actually HANDLE the
traffic (with real hands!), particularly in emergency situations. If YOU
are not aware and awake at the key/mike/keyboard, your station is useless
in an emergency. Most packet machines I know of don't know from message types.

IMO, it's the TRAINED OPERATOR that ultimately makes the difference when
the poo-poo contacts the oscillating ventilation device, regardless
of the technology in use. IF the systems are up, and IF the routing is there,
and IF the operator pays attention, everything works fine on packet.
Educate me: How many PBBSes have alternate routing functions? What does
K2ABC-99 do with traffic it can't deliver? Does it forward endlessly,
or "cancel mail"? How do you KNOW the message isn't getting through? How
long does THAT take? And where ya' gonna go when the machines get around
to telling you that your packet traffic bogged at the border?
(Hint: it's initials are NTS).

When packet works, it works great, BUT SO DOES THE PHONE. And what happens
when that breaks? OEM yells, "Hey, Rube!", and the hams come a-runnin'.
So in you rush with a handheld and a laptop and you're going to convince them
that YOUR hom'ade hi-tech, hi-speed digital system is better than THEIR
millions-of-the-taxpayer's-dollars hi-tech, hi-speed digital system which
just took a flying leap into the toilet? Well, I hope you got all your
digipeaters and packet nodes up and purrin', Spunky, or you're not even
getting called next time; trust me, I been there.

We have a problem in an OEM structure that has come to rely on technology
like cell and fax. The gas explosion in Edison last March proved how
useless the phones were in a pinch; emergency traffic stalled because of
press, and folks trying to call family. This was small compared to something
like the Loma Prieta quake, the cell sites WERE STILL UP, and the regular
system still choked.

Invariably it is the OPERATOR, not the technology, that gains the confidence
of the good EM honcho, because the OPERATOR knows what route to use when

the regular systems swamp or otherwise become useless. If the right route is packet, fine. But don't shortchange NTS. To my mind, ARL standard grams on CW can be MORE effective than packet because packet suffers from many of the faults of the commercial systems it tries to replace in an emergency - it's just too complex. Sometimes down & dirty is what gets the job done.
--.- ... .-.. ..--..

I understand that packet is probably not totally automated AT THE SITE OF THE DISASTER. But this only proves my point; it's the operator, The Operator, THE OPERATOR that makes the difference. Regular NTS ops know the nets are generally where they're supposed to be when they're supposed to be. And it's the ops that make it happen along this "obsolete" relay route. I agree that packet has never been properly integrated into NTS. And, yes NTS needs work, particularly at the local level, to draw in new people. But again and again, what make NTS work is dedicated operators, not technology.

My second point has to do with training the ops. That discussion will appear in r.r.a.policy, because it has to do with RACES vs ARES et al., and I've cluttered this group enough already.

Thanks for the use of the soapbox. I now return the bandwidth to casual use.

--
Stan Olochwoszcz, N2AYJ - n2ayj@n2ayj.overleaf.com
Please keep your seat belt securely fastened, keep hands and feet inside the car at all times, secure loose items, exit to your right, and enjoy your day at SixFlagsDisneyKing's GreatMagicDominionIsland BerryFarmGardensParkWorldLand.

2214. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-11 23:27:47 UTC
From: tmill493@bssbbs.com
Message-ID: <ZcoBPc3w165w@bssbbs.com>
Source record: 48409

> in an inefficient way. It is primarily of interest to old-time hams.
> When the best method of communication was hand-sent Morse, the NTS had
> a reason to exist. It no longer does.
>
> the NTS people could best serve their community by staying out of the
> way of real emergency personnel doing their jobs.
> - Brian

Brian my friend, I believe you are way off base when you feel NTS is obsolete.You could not be further from the truth.First, I am not an oldtimer. I have been into ham radio now since August of 91. During that time, have been actively involved into the Public Service. I felt I needed to do even more for the hobby, so I tried a voice traffic net, not cw!! I was hooked!! Then I got involved into the packet mode, and then decided to get thoroughly involved with message handling.
As for your comment about NTS people staying out of the way so REAL emergency personnel could do their jobs, I don't know from where you came, or what bad experience you have had with NTS, but since you live here in the San Diego, and are experienced with packet radio, I am sure you see many NTS messages go though your bbs system everyday, or at least passed thru the different nodes. Please feelfree to give me a call at 475-1540 if you ever have any questions regarding the NTS system, and maybe I can clear up any misconceptions you might have.
73, Tuck, KC6ZEC

2215. Re: New IP Address when Moving?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 00:41:45 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.18.0013B2C1@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 48406

In article <2vbfrs$6gs@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de> smiller@intelsun.rus.uni-stuttgart.de (Shannon Miller) writes:

>Here's a question for which I can't seem to get a straight answer:

>I got a TCP/IP address allocated to me when I lived in Oregon and
>operated as N7APC. Now I live in Germany and operate as DL6SEU.
>To get on the air with TCP/IP quickly I simply made use of my old
>IP address. The question: -should- I get a "local" (German) IP
>address? In any event I want to keep my original IP address as I
>plan to return to the U.S. someday.

>My Oregon IP address works fine of course, and shouldn't be in use
>by any other station on the planet (since N7APC is off the air as
>long as I'm here!), but one can easily tell that I'm not in the
>same "subnetwork" as the locals.

>Many thanks,

>--Shannon, DL6SEU/N7APC

I suggest getting a new, local IP address if you are going to be there for the long term. At the moment we really don't have so much need for organized addressing due to the lack of IPers in most areas. This is like to change in the near future and at that time maintaining a localized address will be critical to maintaining clean routes. I and the local TheNet nodes don't have to keep two dozen entries in the routing tables because we know all 44.106.56.xx addresses go this way and 44.106.3.xx addresses go that way. Simplification sure helps keep the routing tables in check. :-)

You moving into the area with a non-local address could have significant impact on your ability to be heard. Routers in your immediate area may add a route specifically for you, but what about routers down the line? They don't recognize the odd address so you won't be able to get traffic beyond a certain point. The routers in my area, for example, easily handle new addresses of the form 44.106.56.xx and 44.106.3.xx. If you move in with an address outside this range, you won't be recognized and nobody will be able to get to you.

==========
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpxg@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==========

2216. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 02:04:46 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCst1rz.B6G@netcom.com>
Source record: 48410

i hate to rain on this parade, but...

last night (sun), i tried my normal 0300z 3595 rtty sked to kc4gr and nd4v in the atlanta area (i am in l.a., ie, lower alabama)... only kcrgr showed up, and the qrn from all the thunderstorms between us made rtty copy about 25%... soooooo.....

we each logged onto our internet provider, and did a talk... no qrn, no qrm, full duplex, and faster than i can type... had nd4v joined us, we would have picked a quiet channel on irc ...

full duplex is really nice, and let's face it, a basic problem of amtor and pactor and now g-tor is the difficulty of having a roundtaaable qso...

so, the future is where???

mitch
wa4osr

* * * I collect telegraph equipment (mostly bugs - Vibroplex) * * *

Email: fmitchell@rd.qms.com or, second choice, fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR, 11 Midtwon Park, E., Mobile, AL 36606 USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

--
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Email: fmitchell@rd.qms.com or, second choice, fmitch@netcom.com
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co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

2217. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 03:19:58 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCst59B.5Ev@netcom.com>
Source record: 48411

Greg Bullough (greg@netcom.com) wrote:
: In article <rogjdCss2pq.1vw@netcom.com> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:

: In his inimitable 'everyone whose tastes vary from my own is stupid' style:

: Careful, Rog, by extension your arguments *ALL* HF communications outside
: of broadcasting are probably outmoded.

: Greg

Hi Greg! Wondered when you'd show up and start up with the snotty,
unpleasent personal comments again.

Now, how about calling your mother and ask her to re-teach you the
lessons of courtesy that you obviously disregarded when you wrote the
foregoing article.

Grow up.

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2218. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 03:27:52 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCst5MG.65x@netcom.com>
Source record: 48412

Andy Domonkos (domonkos@access.digex.net) wrote:

: Human nature being what it is, I suspect hams will just 'return fire' to
: an automatic, interfering packet relay station. What a mess that's going
: to be...

: Andy N3LCW

Well, I hope/think you are wrong; most hams don't deliberately jam (I hope). But the problem with semi-automatic qsoing is that, due to the nature of skip, it is very possible for the automated end of the "QSO" to interfere with a station that the "human" end could not hear. This would/might be avoided with humans at both ends listening, as in a true qso.

This is why I oppose semi-automated operation in the same sub-band as keyboard-to-keyboard qsos.

It has happened to me a number of times on the 20 meter amtor/pactor subband. QRM seems to be clearly disproportionately present when one end of the interfering link is automated, apparently for the above reason.

I just don't understand why the semi-automated crowd was so adament about being allowed to operate in the keyboard/keyboard segment as opposed to the automated segment of the band.

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2219. Re: TAPR file FTP site...where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 05:42:05 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <2vtafd$niq@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48413

ASUSEE@MAINE.MAINE.EDU wrote:
: A while back..some kind soul posted the ftp address to a site
: that was keeping the files that are available from TAPR. I
: had it now I lost it. Can someone kindly email me the site
: address. Thanx in advance.

Internet Access

For information on the SIG mail groups. Send mail to 'listserv@tapr.org',
include in the message body the command:

help

'file-request@tapr.org' can also be used to access TAPR's file system. The
electronic issue of the PSR (Packet Status Register) is now being made
available via the server as a file. If your club editor is looking for
packet articles and information to republish this is a great source. To
get more information, send Internet mail to 'listserv@tapr.org' and include
in the message of the body the command 'help'.

The TAPR Software Library is available via anonymous FTP. You can access
the library by ftp access to 'ftp.hereford.ampr.org' in the directory
pub/hamradio/tapr. Login in as 'anonymous', with a password of
'your_account@internet_address'.

Any comments or questions should be directed to tapr@tapr.org

---
Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399

2220. Re: TAPR file FTP site...where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 05:44:29 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <2vtajt$niq@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48414

```
: For information on the SIG mail groups. Send mail to 'listserv@tapr.org',
: include in the message body the command:

Made a mistake here. This one should be. listserv@tcet.unt.edu

Sorry about that.

Cheers - Greg

--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 (817) 383-0000
```

2221. Poll bit set? Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 06:49:13 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <2vted9$mlr@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 48416

From mcduffie@hannibal.wncc.cc.ne.us Tue Jul 12 00:10:51 1994
Date: Tue, 12 Jul 1994 00:09:36 -0600 (MDT)
From: "Gary McDuffie, Sr." <mcduffie@hannibal.wncc.cc.ne.us>
To: netsig@tcet.unt.edu
Cc: mcduffie@hannibal.wncc.cc.ne.us
Subject: Poll bit question (pse help)

I am trying to track down a protocol problem between one of my users and parts of the network. Below are two excerpts from my monitor screen.

The first shows the problem. ANG is a local TheNet (x1j2) node and the station I'm trying to help is WD0BQM. His complaint was that when he used my new user port, that must be accessed via another node, throughput was much slower, instead of being faster. After watching it for awhile, I could see why. Every time he received a data frame from the node, his tnc would not ack it. Instead, it printed the data on his screen and waited for the next supervisory poll from the node before acknowledging it.

In the following example, he has issued a B command to the node. The node responds with the "Goodbye" data frame without the poll bit being set (the ^ indicates poll bit not set). He receives and prints the "Goodbye" on his screen, but he doesn't ack it. Then, ANG polls him to see where he is (RR1+) and is sent the proper ack (RR2-). At that point, ANG sends him the disconnect frame and he acks it. This one at a time procedure happens all the way through the data.

[1] fm ANG to WD0BQM ctl I11^ pid F0
ANG:AG0N-1} Goodbye.
[1] fm ANG to WD0BQM ctl RR1+
[1] fm WD0BQM to ANG ctl RR2-
[1] fm ANG to WD0BQM ctl DISC+
[1] fm WD0BQM to ANG ctl UA-

Contrast the above with the following excerpt on the same frequency.

The same station has connected to the BBS alias direct. He is sent the 0 data frame with poll bit set. He acks it immediately. Each time he sends a command, he is sent the data with the poll bit set and things run several times faster than above.

[1] fm WNBBS to WD0BQM ctl I00+ pid F0
[FBB-5.15-ABFHMR$]
Hello, Jim.
364 messages
#24763=last message
#24759=last listed

```
---> Testing new USER PORT! Read notice.
(2) 03:32z A=364/L=24759/M=24763 >
[1] fm WD0BQM to WNBBS ctl RR1-
[1] fm WD0BQM to WNBBS ctl I10+ pid F0
f
[1] fm WNBBS to WD0BQM ctl RR1-
[1] fm WNBBS to WD0BQM ctl I11+ pid F0

You are now in "Server-mode". Type F <return> for BBS-mode again.

(2) SERVER-MENU (C,D,N,Q,T,F,B,?) >
[1] fm WD0BQM to WNBBS ctl RR2-

The obvious questions are...

Why are the nodes not setting the poll bit, thereby causing all these
delays for the user? Should they be? What can be done about it? Is
there ANYTHING that I'm doing in the setup of X1j that is incorrect and
causing the problem. I've been running nodes for a long time have not
noticed this before. Maybe I was asleep all this time?

As I was typing the above questions, I wondered why I hadn't noticed this
problem myself. I tried connecting (level 2) to the local node and
sending data frames to it and watching the response. My data frames had
the poll bit set, the responses from the node did not, as above. However,
my tnc acked the non-poll bit data frames from the node, where WD0BQM's
tnc did not.

Data:
WD0BQM is using a Tiny-2 with factory firmware
WNBBS is a DRSI card with BPQ4.07a running
ANG:AG0N-1 is X1Jr2, as are the other two nodes tested

Any help someone might be able to provide would be appreciated. I have
not tested with other stations to see exactly how they handle this
situation. I will be doing so in the next few days.

Please send email replies to the address below. Posting to the net is
also fine, but use the address below if you respond direct.

Thank you and 73,
Gary
mcduffie@hannibal.wncc.cc.ne.us
```

2222. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 12:42:14 UTC
From: domonkos@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <ASe8kiubGE19066yn@access.digex.net>
Source record: 48419

In article <rogjdCst5MG.65x@netcom.com>, Roger Buffington wrote:
>
> Well, I hope/think you are wrong; most hams don't deliberately jam (I
> hope).
>...
> I just don't understand why the semi-automated crowd was so adament about
> being allowed to operate in the keyboard/keyboard segment as opposed to
> the automated segment of the band.
>
>
> rogjd@netcom.com
> Glendale, CA
> AB6WR

I hope I'm wrong too, but my impressions about unattended digital HF are quite negative (surprisingly so, especially since I'm a data-comm engineer). I've seen many digital stations (automated and otherwise) come up right on top of a CW QSO on 40M (about 7040-7050) and wreak the whole QSO. I've listened to obviously ticked off hams start sending a rapid series of dits on top of the digital station (I assume to jam ?) I've connected to these interfering op's and they apparently had no regard for what they were doing.

We'll see what happens, I'm not going to be overly optimistic, unless they 'coordinate' some sort of band plan...

Andy N3LCW

2223. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 12:55:27 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.47.2E2292BF@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48418

In article <JUK8kiubGA7G066yn@access.digex.net> domonkos@access.digex.net (Andy Domonkos) writes:

>Human nature being what it is, I suspect hams will just 'return fire' to
>an automatic, interfering packet relay station. What a mess that's going
>to be...

>Andy N3LCW

This is the first time in my recollection that the FCC in concert with the ARRL is knowingly and willfully going to issue a rulemaking that is guaranteed to create interference, "return fire", and mayhem on the HF frequencies. Even some of the architects of the plan that I have talked to state that they accept that for a period there will be chaos - sort of a darwinian approach, ie. the resulting system will be better for it in the end. Changing times? You bet! IMO it speaks of the FCC's latter day decline in discipline and principles, and sellout to big money interests. One interesting aspect of this debacle will be the reaction of other "over the border" governments to this in the IARU or ITU. Or will they be as shallow and commercial as ours?

Notice that there is no incentive to create "smart systems" that can find one another and communicate while dodging interference and other QSO's in the HF bands. This is easily doable, but apparently stands to cut into the big profit margins that the mfg'rs are poised to make.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

```
=========================================================================
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
=========================================================================
...._ .. ..._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__
```

2224. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 14:36:14 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <2vu9ou$sn3@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 48420

Roger Buffington (rogjd@netcom.com) wrote:

: I just don't understand why the semi-automated crowd was so adament about
: being allowed to operate in the keyboard/keyboard segment as opposed to
: the automated segment of the band.

They didn't want to be interfered with by the automated stations
coming up on top of them?

Mike, K0TER

2225. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 15:20:26 UTC
From: schro@norton.sni.de
Message-ID: <2vucbq$gvl@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 48421

In <r5m7kexGLrM1067yn@cris.com> Muphaus@cris.com (Marv Uphaus) writes:

[some deleted]

>AMTOR is out because most people never figured it out and those who did
>don't have the Upper/Lower case capabilities that digital modes need
>today...

This is no longer true. All the APLINK (Amtor Packet Link) mailboxes
around the world use an extended amtor code with upper/lower case and
extended punctuation. It has all printable us-ascii characters and is
compatible to older equipment. This feature is supported for example
by PK-232s and HamComm 3.0.

I also don't see what's so difficult to get amtor going. It requires a
transceiver with fast rx/tx switching, but that is not a problem with
newer models. I have used an FT-747, TS-440 and TS-950 without any trouble.

Those who don't know what they are doing will have problems with any mode :-)

73 de Django
DL5YEC

2226. IP Address es AmprNet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 17:11:00 UTC
From: st3qi@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <12JUL199412111672@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 48422

Is there a FAQ for AmprNet floating arond? If you have it, would appreciate it if you could e-mail it to me (st3qi@jetson.uh.edu). Would also like to know if there is a master list of IP addresses for AmprNet. Thanks es 73.

Brad A. Killebrew N5LJV | Student of Computer Engr Technology
President, University of Houston ARC | University of Houston, Texas
Internet: st3qi@jetson.uh.edu | U of H Amateur Radio Club WB5FND
AmprNet : n5ljv@sugarland.ampr.org | uharc@post-office.uh.edu
Paket : n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na | 713-743-4070 Fax 713-743-4032
AT&Tnet : 713-852-8523 Fax 852-2630 | Box 85-T2, 4800 Calhoun, 77204-4083
"Life is like a box of chocolates, if you can't stand the heat, for liberty and justice for all, hallow be thy name, go ahead make my day" - I.M. Wright

2227. Multi Mode Controller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 17:36:49 UTC
From: bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu
Message-ID: <2vukbhINN2gh@s850.mwc.edu>
Source record: 48426

I would like some recommendations on a good multi mode controller. I plan to do mostly listening/watching and some transmitting, probably on packet. I'm interested in all bands with as many modes as possible with room for upgrades. The AEA PK-900 looks interesting, is it worth the investment?

Many thanks for suggestions. You can e-mail me personally as I'm not sure this is specific enough for the group.

Bob - N4MRV
bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu

2228. Re: TAPR file FTP site...where is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 17:53:31 UTC
From: wabuthod@amoco.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul12.175331.250@tdc.amoco.com>
Source record: 48424

ftp:hereford.ampr.org /pub/hamradio/tapr

William A. Buthod, wabuthod@amoco.com
Post Office Box 591, Tulsa, OK 74102
918-581-3981 FAX: 918-581-3267

2229. Digital Mode Bandwidth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 18:46:29 UTC
From: Rick_Whiting@ATK.COM
Message-ID: <9407121741.AA24363@ATK.COM>
Source record: 48423

Subject: Time:12:36 PM
OFFICE MEMO Digital Mode Bandwidth Date:7/12/94
I'm looking for measured bandwidth data for the HF digital modes as defined by 97.3(a)(8). Anybody have the measured data know of a source? The modes of interest are:

1. "RTTY" 170 Hz FSK; 45 bd
2. AMTOR 170 Hz FSK; 100 bd
3. AX.25 packet 200Hz FS; 300 bd
4. PACTOR 200 Hz FSK; 100 and 200 bd
5. G-TOR 170 Hz FSK; 100, 200, and 300 bd
6. CLOVER-II

FCC 97.3(a)(8), you will recall, specifies the bandwidth outside of which the mean transmitted power is 26 dB below the mean in-band power, i.e., the out of band power is 0.25%.

Thanks es 73 de Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

2230. NOS-compliant SMTP utility

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 19:44:43 UTC
From: jcaradim@gr.oracle.COM
Message-ID: <9407121944.AA06745@GRSEQ1.gr.oracle.com>
Source record: 48417

Hello Folks,

This message was also posted in the nos-bbs@hydra.carleton.ca list, but unforun
ately it didn't raise any significant responce (I thank Greg ke4dpx for his
sole answer).

Let's summarize : There is VIEW, a very nice DOS-based mailer for NOS. Very
useful to compose and read your mail messages. However, to have your mail send
out, you need to enter NOS and do an SMTP KICK. Now, if you can have an
external (to NOS) tcp/ip stack (like with PC/TCP), you could use an external
(to NOS) SMTP utility to have the messages (stored in the \nos\spool\mqueue
directory) kicked out over the network.

I tried using the SMTP of PC/TCP, but it is a pain in the butt, as it expects
the various parameters like the recipient etc) from the command line. It also
creates some wierd addresses, like :

%xxxxx.yyyy.zzzz@aaa.bb.ccc

which require additional entries in the recipients rewrite file, in order to
be handdled correctly. Oh, it also screws up the mailboxes of the recipient
sometimes, for no apparent reason.

THE FIRST QUESTION IS :

Has anybody written an SMTP utility (as simple to use as the NOS
SMTP KICK command, that will understand the NOS directory structu
re, the various To:, From: and Reply To: fields, and that will send out
the outgoing messages, to the appropriate addresses, over the network?

THE SECOND QUESTION IS :

Has anybody managed to use a commercial SMTP utility (such as PC/TCP'
s) with the directory structure of NOS? If yes, which is the program,
how have you set up your SMTP parameters?

Come on folks, I have done no network programming, so creating such a program
is not an easy task for me, but I know that there are a lot of genious out
there who play the tcp/ip protocol in the fingers of their left hand. Someone
should have faced a similar problem. Don't be shy, let me hear about it!

Many thanks in advance.

Best 73 de John (SV1CEC)

+---+
| John Caradimas | email: sv1cec@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr (home) |
| P.O.Box 31689 | jcaradim@gr.oracle.com (office) |

```
| Athens 100-35 GREECE | tel. : +(301)-6451541 (h) +(301)-8831511 (o) |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| DISCLAIMER : For all these, you can only blame me, nobody else! |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

2231. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 20:25:23 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CsuGqC.oy@world.std.com>
Source record: 48425

In article <rogjdCss2pq.1vw@netcom.com>,
Roger Buffington <rogjd@netcom.com> wrote:
>Greg Bullough (greg@netcom.com) wrote:
>
>: For some things, it *is* as good as we need, though. For rag-chews, RTTY
>: really works well. It works with as little signal as Pactor, and I
>: prefer missing a few letters to having to recover a failed Pactor link.
>
>Wrong. RTTY does not BEGIN to compare to either amtor or pactor when it
>comes to weak signal thruput. Rtty does not work well. In fact, it
>usually doesn't work at all.

Actually, it is you who are wrong. I take it you do not operate much
RTTY. I operate RTTY, Amtor, Pactor, and will soon play with Gtor. I
still use RTTY quite a bit.

[much stuff deleted to save bandwidth]

>
>Wrong. Simply wrong. The reason amtor/pactor work better than rtty is
>that they are better modes than RTTY. RTTY is a primitive, first attempt
>at an over-the-air teletype method. The fact that hams are still using
>it at all is merely a commentary on the conservatism present in our hobby.

I assume you make the same comment about CW, then.

RTTY is an enjoyable mode, just as CW is. The fact that a few letters are
lost here and there is not a big problem. About the same as loosing a
few CW characters to a static crash.

Since all of the ARQ modes are so superior, why do they not support more
than two users? I have frequently been in round table discussions with 5 or
6 people on RTTY, sometimes growing to 10 or more. With RTTY, everyone can
participate.

RTTY is also the mode of choice for digital mode contesting. This is
because it takes too much time and trouble to have to connect and disconnect
on each contact with the ARQ modes.

There are two different uses being discussed here, one is the keyboard
to keboard conversational user base, the other is the computer to
computer data transfer base. Many folks will do some of both, but
few folks really are going to heavily use data transfers over HF.
If you want speed, then the microwaves are the place to go...

[rest deleted for brevity]

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

2232. qlog116e.zip - Hams: DataBase mgmt for SpotDx PacketCluster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 22:15:39 UTC
From: METAL@INGFI1.CINECA.IT
Message-ID: <9407122215.kp22334@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 48428
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous
ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/hamradio/
qlog116e.zip Hams: DataBase mgmt for SpotDx PacketCluster

QLOG is a program for logging QSOs and connects via RS232 any station.
If the user is connected via packet cluster, intercept spot dx, search
the country, double qso... and other features. The data base is supplied
with requisite essentials of all other similar programs.

Special requirements: None

ShareWare. Uploaded by the author.

tnx 73 de Antonio

Pinto Antonio
metal@ingfi1.ing.unifi.it

2233. Police packet radio format??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-12 22:38:48 UTC
From: mlang@inst-sun1.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <mlang-120794143848@mlang.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48427

What is the protocol/format of the packets sending/receiving
from/by a police car terminal? Is it AX.25 also? If not,
another got the specs? Thanks.

- Minh -

2234. Re: IP Address es AmprNet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 01:13:19 UTC
From: phillips@colum.edu
Message-ID: <2vvf3f$s5t@spruce.cic.net>
Source record: 48429

st3qi@elroy.uh.edu (Brad Killebrew N5LJV) writes:

>Is there a FAQ for AmprNet floating arond? If you have it, would appreciate
>it if you could e-mail it to me (st3qi@jetson.uh.edu). Would also like to
>know if there is a master list of IP addresses for AmprNet. Thanks es 73.

You can ftp the current "master" list, both forward and reverse translation
versions, from ucsd.edu. It's available both in text format and as a zip
archive.

I haven't seen a FAQ, but there is plenty of good documentation. Several
fine beginner's guides are also available at ucsd.edu, and I heartily
recommend Ian Wade's book NOSIntro.

--
Gary Lee Phillips <phillips@colum.edu>
Computer Services Librarian (312) 663-1600 x359
Columbia College, Chicago #include <std_disclaimers.here>

2235. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 02:10:34 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCsuwpn.LpD@netcom.com>
Source record: 48431

W.F.Schroeder (schro@norton.sni.de) wrote:
: In <r5m7kexGLrM1067yn@cris.com> Muphaus@cris.com (Marv Uphaus) writes:

: [some deleted]

: >AMTOR is out because most people never figured it out and those who did
: >don't have the Upper/Lower case capabilities that digital modes need
: >today...

: This is no longer true. All the APLINK (Amtor Packet Link) mailboxes
: around the world use an extended amtor code with upper/lower case and
: extended punctuation. It has all printable us-ascii characters and is
: compatible to older equipment. This feature is supported for example
: by PK-232s and HamComm 3.0.

: I also don't see what's so difficult to get amtor going. It requires a
: transceiver with fast rx/tx switching, but that is not a problem with
: newer models. I have used an FT-747, TS-440 and TS-950 without any trouble.

: Those who don't know what they are doing will have problems with any mode :-)

: 73 de Django
: DL5YEC

Here in the States it's pretty rare to have a keyboard-to-keyboard amtor
qso in upper/lower case, although I know that the PK232, at least, does
support it.

Not sure why. I know at one point there was a question as to whether or
not that is legal in the USA.

Perhaps the real answer is that most of those who would have gotten up to
speed on upper/lower case amtor simply switched to Pactor?

73

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2236. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 02:13:53 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCsuwv6.M4M@netcom.com>
Source record: 48433

Mike Stansberry (jms@col.hp.com) wrote:
: Roger Buffington (rogjd@netcom.com) wrote:

: : I just don't understand why the semi-automated crowd was so adament about
: : being allowed to operate in the keyboard/keyboard segment as opposed to
: : the automated segment of the band.

: They didn't want to be interfered with by the automated stations
: coming up on top of them?

Grin.....

Yeah, I think that was probably it.

I am truly baffled regarding how anyone could object to putting the
semi-auto boys up there with the auto boys. But they were ADAMANT about
wanting the same sub band as the humans.

Oh well....

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2237. Re: 44.x subnets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 02:24:31 UTC
From: chrisw@phantom.wiltel.com
Message-ID: <2vvj8v$7c4@gateway.wiltel.com>
Source record: 48430

Brian Kantor (brian@nothing.ucsd.edu) wrote:
: How many of the regional subnets are connected by routers? How many are
: served by the SAME router? And why are those served by the same router
: then separate subnets?

: Subnetting: do it only when there's an advantage to it.
: - Brian

Geez, Brian, I can't believe you of all people are saying this--
there already is an advantage to it.
If we start suggesting now that people use their old ip
address when they move into a new area, we're going to end up with
a real mess. It's already hard enough to teach some hams what
ip numbering and a netmask is all about, nevermind if we start
throwing together a mess of different subnets in the same area.

When I put a Internet/AMPR gateway on the air a couple years
ago in Kansas, it was partly the consistancy of the subnetting
which allowed it to work. Can you image if I had to advertise
routes for the 44.122.1.0 subnet and also these three or four ip addresses
of guys who moved into the area but kept their old ip number?

You don't want to go strictly by geographic region, but you should
let the local coordinaters then subdivide according to their
specific situation. Just keep it in some kind of order so that
as things develop we don't have to worry about all kinds of
renegade addresses.
--
Chris Whittenburg Telecom Engineer
chris_whittenburg@wiltel.com (918) 588-5845

"ATM simply doesn't buy us anything over a scaled up version of IP"
-Van Jacobson in a discssion panel on June 28th, 1993.

2238. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 02:34:04 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul13.023404.23266@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 48432

: Notice that there is no incentive to create "smart systems" that can find one
: another and communicate while dodging interference and other QSO's in the HF
: bands. This is easily doable, but apparently stands to cut into the big profi

Don't be too sure. Remember, the FCC had things frozen for eight years.
Advancement was essentially prohibited. You had only the provisions of the
stay with only the annointed few.

73,
Steve
NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

2239. Re: Poll bit set? Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 06:26:56 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <774106016snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48438

In article <2vted9$mlr@crcnis1.unl.edu> mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu (Gary McDuffie Sr) writes:
>
>[1] fm ANG to WD0BQM ctl I11^ pid F0
>ANG:AG0N-1} Goodbye.
>[1] fm ANG to WD0BQM ctl RR1+
>[1] fm WD0BQM to ANG ctl RR2-
>[1] fm ANG to WD0BQM ctl DISC+
>[1] fm WD0BQM to ANG ctl UA-
>
X1 (and other TheNet versions) don't set the poll bit on the final I-frame of a set. I know that BPQ does, which might be why the second example worked better. What is missing from the above is the RESPTIME setting (or whatever it is called in his particular variant) which should cause a spontaneous ack to the I-frame ater a preset time has elapsed. Either RESPTIME is set longer than the FRACK of the node or it isn't properly implemented.

It will still be slower than working something which manages to set the poll bit on the last I-frame of a set though.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

2240. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 06:43:23 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <tQt8kexGLT3S067yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48434

In article <gregCss5Hn.GGz@netcom.com>, greg@netcom.com (Greg Bullough) wrote:

>And I would venture that a number of people bought a TNC to get on
>Pactor, which was billed as god's gift, then 'discovered' AMTOR as
>a mode which actually works reliably out of their frustration with
>PACTOR's quirks.

This is an interesting comment, Greg... A little while after I got on Pactor, WA2FMY, Pete, put on his AMTOR/PACTOR Worldwide mailbox... Most people who have spent much time on HF digital have checked into it... Since it operates on both AMTOR and PACTOR with the same transmitters and receivers, it is an interesting comparison of AMTOR vs PACTOR... I haven't checked into it in a while because of being stuck here on the Internet, Hi Hi...

But several months back, when I checked in under marginal conditions, AMTOR would always work better than PACTOR... Since I had dumped my old RTTY/AMTOR setup for the new BMK-MULTY with PACTOR, I was a little perturbed that the PACTOR didn't work nearly as well in bad conditions... I worked long and hard to try and get PACTOR up to AMTOR levels and never really did... Since AMTOR is really well defined and PACTOR wasn't back then, I attributed this to software and the "newness" of PACTOR...

I have had several upgrades of BMK-MULTY since then but I have not retested the AMTOR/PACTOR comparison... But I suspect that your comment is correct... It would be interesting to survey the group and see what the experience has been...

I have been well satisfied with the BMK-MULTY software and the low charge upgrade policy... And I like using the plain vanilla modem... The upgrade comes on a diskette and no ROM's to purchase...

Given the number of PK-232's and KAM's that have been sold, the HF bands should be teaming with HF digital signals... However sometimes it is difficult to get a qso going... 'Course, you do have to be able to type to make those digital thingy's to work...

Marv...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2241. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 06:43:25 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <ykt8kexGLHkE067yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48436

In article <fmitchCst1rz.B6G@netcom.com>,
fmitch@netcom.com (Felton Mitchell) wrote:

>we each logged onto our internet provider, and did a talk... no qrn,
>no qrm, full duplex, and faster than i can type... had nd4v joined
>us, we would have picked a quiet channel on irc ...

>so, the future is where???

Good point, Mitch...

So what are you doing with that VibroPlex collection...???

I really think that ham radio has got to be making major strides RIGHT NOW if it is going to survive... As the telephone system goes to satelite and fiber optics for reliability, and as access to high speed data links becomes more available and as computer hardware becomes more generic, ham radio is going to be surpassed in communications just like the Automobile bypassed the horse and buggy... (OK, I'm open for flames here...) Horse and buggies are today just for pleasure and nostalgia, and that's maybe where ham radio is headed...

Already a program is available here on the Internet to allow you to have voice communications over the Internet... All you need is a SoundBlaster card... So, why not voice, Internet Relay Chat... Why not voice roundtable discussions... Really the only limiting factor now is the phone link for most of us... Those people with the high speed interconnects should already be able to do that...

Marv...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2242. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 06:43:27 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <Lyt8kexGLXIN067yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48435

>This is no longer true. All the APLINK (Amtor Packet Link) mailboxes
>around the world use an extended amtor code with upper/lower case and
>extended punctuation. It has all printable us-ascii characters and is
>compatible to older equipment. This feature is supported for example
>by PK-232s and HamComm 3.0.

True, when I log onto those BBS's (or watch them print Packet generated traffic) they are in Upper/Lower case... But watch a QSO... Mostly a holdover from RTTY... All UPPER CASE... Most haven't read the manual to know how to turn it on...

Perhaps that Internet adage RTFM applies here... ;-)

>I also don't see what's so difficult to get amtor going. It requires a
>transceiver with fast rx/tx switching, but that is not a problem with
>newer models. I have used an FT-747, TS-440 and TS-950 without any trouble.

It's not the equipment that is the problem... It's hooking it up, getting all the TNC settings correct and then reading the manual and learning how to use the software which ultimately has to be configured correctly... And, of course, you have to know what key to press to get it to connect...

>Those who don't know what they are doing will have problems with any mode :-)

Sure 'nough... I hear that on RTTY regularly, too... What it amounts to is those hams left on the digital modes are those hams with the tenacity to make it work, because for the average ham it is not easy... Right now this is one of the major problems with digital ham radio... It's also the reason there are more "old timers" on digital... The new guys only know how to take it out of the box and plug it in... MAKE a CABLE, Oh, no...!!!

Marv...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2243. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 06:43:29 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <D6u8kexGLr05067yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48437

In article <CsuGqC.oy@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) wrote:

>RTTY is an enjoyable mode, just as CW is.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
HOLD ON here...!!! This is going just a little tooo, far... ;-)

At the beginning of the 21st Century, we really should be teaching future hams to work a keyboard as opposed to working a straight key...

Actually, the reason CW is so popular today, is that it is simple to plug in the key and the headphones (although, I have known a few who have problems with this)... And CW, because it is the only mode that involves a physical skill, is satisfying to the operator as having accomplished something worthwhile... The appliance operators LOVE CW... The technicians love the other digital modes...

Marv...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2244. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 07:07:43 UTC
From: climatol@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul13.020744.4852@tower>
Source record: 48348
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <2vnt9m$9va@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> The NTS is an obsolete system for transferring small bits of information
> in an inefficient way. It is primarily of interest to old-time hams.
> When the best method of communication was hand-sent Morse, the NTS had
> a reason to exist. It no longer does.
>
> In today's environment of cellular telephones, trunked radio systems
> with data screens, and nearly universal deployment of FAX machines,
> the NTS people could best serve their community by staying out of the
> way of real emergency personnel doing their jobs.
> - Brian

During hurricane Andrew and miscellaneous less flamboyent disasters, Florida
disaster management officials who **used** to share your opinion discovered
that
1) A typical hand-held cellular phone battery doesn't last nearly as long
as the typical disaster. They weren't prepared for that.
2) Commercial radio networks of all types (cellular phone, trunked radio,
and even police and fire department repeaters) tend to fall victim to
the disasters.
3) Cellular phone networks, in particular, rapidly choke with the volume of
traffic they are asked to handle during emergencies, if they are working
at all. Everyone who owns a celphone seems to think they need to provide
on-the-spot reports to all their relatives, and true emergency
communications can't get through.
4) Despite years of claiming they were working on it, inter-agency
communications capability often just doesn't exist. Fire chiefs of
neighboring communities don't have common frequencies on their radios,
etc.

... and more.

As a result, the state of Florida officially endorses the use of Amateur
Radio as a backup communications medium, to the extent of requiring that
local disaster management plans include plans for the use of Amateur Radio.
Why? Because experience has shown that hams can get messages through when
no other method can. And handle them on a prioritized basis, so the really
important stuff doesn't get choked out by the trivia. Not all of this is
really NTS, but it is all closely related, and the key is that PRACTICE is
important. That, in my mind, is the real benefit of NTS. It provides a
forum where hams can practice moving traffic WITHOUT CORRUPTING IT.
If you've ever participated in a RACES drill where 90% of the hams
participating had never handled formal traffic before, you know that
getting the message through uncorrupted is not something most hams can

do without training and practice.

-- Bob, WB4JCM
rejo@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu

2245. Re: 44.x subnets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 10:10:48 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <300ej8$67f@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48439

I don't advocate retaining your old address when you move, nor do I object to subnets that make sense.

But there are people who want to do truly clueless subnetting like dividing Los Angeles into tiny little districts that can already talk to each other and which won't be routed via community routers. That's the kind of subnetting you want to avoid.

As I say, subnet when there's a reason for it. Don't when there's not.
- Brian

2246. Re: Poll bit set? Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 10:53:16 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul13.105316.3739@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 48340

Baycom modems using Baycom software are not backward compatible with
Level 1. If your TNC is using Level 1 and the other station a Baycom,
it may be this problem.

73,
Steve
NO8M@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu

2247. Icom 725

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 11:13:10 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <37053.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48341

anybody know if this radio switches fast enough to run Pactor?

tom medin N0UFM
tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2248. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 12:49:31 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199407131310.GAA01894@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48342

>listened to obviously ticked off hams start sending a rapid series of dits
>on top of the digital station (I assume to jam ?) I've connected to these
>interfering op's and they apparently had no regard for what they were doing.

this shows some dumbness on the part of the QRM'ed operators. automated stations will be more stubborn than cats and will simply outlast the interfering station who'd rather be doing something else anyway.

it'll be the same argument as with W1AW...there's a schedule, a list of frequencies and when it's time for bulletins or code practice or whatever, they come on the air ...

let's get all the automatic guys onto a few frequencies - tell everyone where they are and the fact that the automatic stuff should be constantly busy should be enough to keep the rational out.

or is this approach just too simple for everyone?

no doubt someone will have to build an automatic QRM'er so he can "show 'em".

bill wb9ivr

2249. Re: How do I find my IP addr?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 14:23:38 UTC
From: rtaylor@dra.hmg.gb
Message-ID: <300tda$a6u@signal.dra.hmg.gb>
Source record: 48344

In article <gmV8oc1w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:
:>mroedel@indirect.com (Mike Roedel) writes:
:>
:>> I was assigned on several years ago and subsequently lost it. I am
:>> now interested in firing up the old packet stuff again and need my IP
:>> address. How does one go about finding it?
:>
:>Ask your local coordinator.
:>
:>---
:>Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
:>Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
:>Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Just out of interest.
How do I locate my local coordinator?

Roger.
G4HZA@GB7GFD.GBR.EU

2250. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 14:59:29 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <300vgh$6b8@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 48343

Marv Uphaus (Muphaus@cris.com) wrote:
: something worthwhile... The appliance operators LOVE CW... The
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
: technicians love the other digital modes...

There are some who are NOT 'appliance operators' who LOVE CW.
I also work 'the other digital modes', when they serve my purpose.

Mike, K0TER

2251. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 15:17:40 UTC
From: domonkos@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <eb-8kiubGA$D066yn@access.digex.net>
Source record: 48345

In article <wyn.47.2E2292BF@ornl.gov>, C. C. Wynn wrote:
>
> Notice that there is no incentive to create "smart systems" that can find one
> another and communicate while dodging interference and other QSO's in the HF
> bands. This is easily doable, but apparently stands to cut into the big profit
> margins that the mfg'rs are poised to make.
>
> 73,
> C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
> wyn@ornl.gov
>
Perhaps the FCC/ARRL should have a clause that automatic operation is
permitted ONLY if the station is equipped w/software that monitors the
frequency before coming on-line. Certainly today's modern receivers have
this capability, and anyone planning to do auto-operation has pretty recent
equipment. Don't our regulations also state we can not interfere w/stations
on frequency. At the very least, NAL's should be issued to interfering
ops as an 'incentive'.

Andy N3LCW

2252. Latest code for TheNet? Where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 15:33:14 UTC
From: laborde@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <laborde-130794083315@128.149.100.84>
Source record: 48351

Can someone tell me where to get the latest code for TheNet from?

Thanks.

--
Gregory R. LaBorde
laborde@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
(818) 393-1107
Amateur Call: KD6MSM

2253. G8BPQ PROM Version?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 15:35:52 UTC
From: laborde@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <laborde-130794083552@128.149.100.84>
Source record: 48352

Is there a PROM version of G8BPQ Switch for standalone operation without a computer?

--
Gregory R. LaBorde
laborde@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov
(818) 393-1107
Amateur Call: KD6MSM

2254. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 16:08:58 UTC
From: pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <Csvzlz.8rF@utnetw.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 48350

In article <fmitchCst1rz.B6G@netcom.com>, fmitch@netcom.com (Felton Mitchell) writes:
>i hate to rain on this parade, but...
>
>last night (sun), i tried my normal 0300z 3595 rtty sked to kc4gr and
>nd4v in the atlanta area (i am in l.a., ie, lower alabama)... only
>kcrgr showed up, and the qrn from all the thunderstorms between us
>made rtty copy about 25%... soooooo.....
>
>we each logged onto our internet provider, and did a talk... no qrn,
>no qrm, full duplex, and faster than i can type... had nd4v joined
>us, we would have picked a quiet channel on irc ...
>
>full duplex is really nice, and let's face it, a basic problem of amtor
>and pactor and now g-tor is the difficulty of having a roundtaaable
>qso...
>
>so, the future is where?

Let's not forget the possibility of the Internet NOT BEING AVAILABLE due to natural disaster, fire, ect. The computer networks are indeed wonderful things to communicate with, and usually very fast - but let's not forget how to communicate without the benifits of 200 miles of wire, six satillite links, another 20mi of fiber then another 100 miles of wire.

Also, just try to connect via modem to another computer on a bad line at speeds greater than 2400 baud without an error correcting modem - it's not a pretty sight.

Patrick Ouellette
KB8PYM

2255. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 16:30:11 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.49.2E241693@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48346

In article <199407131310.GAA01894@ucsd.edu>
William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM writes:

>it'll be the same argument as with W1AW...there's a schedule, a list of
>frequencies and when it's time for bulletins or code practice or whatever,
>they come on the air ...

W1AW is not assigned a frequency. They will QSY to not QRM an ongoing QSO.

>let's get all the automatic guys onto a few frequencies - tell everyone where
^^
They are as easy to herd as cats. Any ideas how?

>they are and the fact that the automatic stuff should be constantly busy
^^^
Hmm, how do they do that? Even though the link propagation may be totally
dead, they continue to transmit on that frequency like a beacon, or what?

>should be enough to keep the rational out.

How far out do the ordinary people need to stay? What are the guard
boundaries?

>or is this approach just too simple for everyone?

Yes, this approach is too simple for anyone. In addition it seems to headed
toward an unfortunate and unnecessary waste of spectrum.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

===
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
===
..._ .. ..._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__

2256. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 16:48:57 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCsw1DL.4sM@netcom.com>
Source record: 48353

In article <ykt8kexGLHkE067yn@cris.com> Muphaus@cris.com writes:
>
>I really think that ham radio has got to be making major strides RIGHT NOW
>if it is going to survive... As the telephone system goes to satelite and
>fiber optics for reliability, and as access to high speed data links
>becomes more available and as computer hardware becomes more generic, ham
>radio is going to be surpassed in communications just like the Automobile
>bypassed the horse and buggy... (OK, I'm open for flames here...) Horse
>and buggies are today just for pleasure and nostalgia, and that's maybe
>where ham radio is headed...
>
A rare bit of poetry in the group, to make a point:

...and one day when the oil-barons have all dripped dry
and the nights all seem to grow colder
we'll wish for your strength, your gentle power....

(Ian Anderson,
'Heavy Horses'
Yes, communications has passed us by, already, in many ways. In fact, I'd anticipate that in future WARCs, there will be less interest in the HF spectrum, and more in VHF and UHF, where the birds fly. Even 'broadcasting' as we know it will become less and less of a desirable activity.

However, there will always be the demand for a technology that will allow world-wide communication, depending on no outside entity, using a few parts cobbled together for few dollars. CW is horribly inefficient, even when the band-width argument is made, compared to SSB when it comes to throughput of conversation. Yet, it lives on.

And when it gets down to it and, heaven forbid, this old world should really go to hell in a handbasket, ether will still respond to the tickling of a few watts. And if it doesn't, there will still be those who find value in the fundamental training that economical, world-wide personal communications offers.

While an HW8 can't match a cellular phone hooked into a satellite network for utility and efficiency, there are other values and measures to be considered.

So, 'Bring me a wheel of oaken wood
a rein of polished leather...'

Greg

2257. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 16:54:21 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <30167t$a3l@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 48349

In article <gregCss119.7IF@netcom.com>, greg@netcom.com (Greg Bullough) writes:
|>
|> Pactor lets you send pictures... ...okay, so that's interesting, but
|> most people don't do it.
|>

Prior to the advent of CRT teletypes, we used to send pictures using RTTY all the time. You still can if you have a cheap printer hooked up. I guess it's not so much of a step forward after all.

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2258. TS-50S function keys

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 17:37:56 UTC
From: david@primenet.com
Message-ID: <Csw3n9.71t@primenet.com>
Source record: 48347

I have been trying to get documentation on how the function keys on a TS-50S are emulated from the microphone. While the manual gives instructions on programming the function keys, the manual does not give any idea how to duplicate a depression of a function key from the wiring diagram.

I have had no luck with Kenwood USA, they claim they don't know. I've sent two FAX's to Kenwood Japan, but no response.

Anyone offer any suggestions?

david

--

Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1-602-451-1165
AX25 Packet: WB7TPY@WB7TPY.AZ.USA.NA

2259. Slattach-Where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 17:59:04 UTC
From: njbirdman@aol.com
Message-ID: <301a18$fql@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48354

Trying to set up JNOS for linux with SLIP. Have Slackware Linux, but
cannot find "slattach" Where can this be downloaded?
jsielke@tspan.org

2260. Re: Higher speed/lower cost? (was Re: PPP to Internet Over Packet Radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 18:41:12 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.24.0012B053@olympus.net>
Source record: 48356

> This sounds like a really interesting product,
>but how possible would it to make a kit along these lines, in a much
>larger form factor, at perhaps an order of magnitude slower? Could DSP
>techniques be used to simplify the problem?

> -Matt

Why drag our butts? Why settle for a magnitude slower? Why go with 400Mhz? Sure it was hot stuff in the forties as was 1200 baud 10 years ago. How about an S-band spread spectrum(direct synthesis) kit. Something that will enable hams to carry multiple conversations or high speed data streams at once. Dream a little dream. What would be the requirements? Digitized compressed video would be one. Perhaps a minimum of 56k data channel. Digitized voice to be carried over the backbone. Everyone having a personal mailbox or line code for IRC type comms(with the aforementioned video). Help me out here what else would the standard need. I just attended a meeting for distance learning over the internet. Its not there for the majority. We can lead the way. Lets go, get this big ball rolling.
William Vaughn vaughnwt@olympus.net "Just plain Bill."

2261. Wanted--Link Tech. terminal KEYBOARD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 18:55:40 UTC
From: rs2@tntvax.ntrs.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul13.135540@tntvax>
Source record: 48357

I am looking for a KEYBOARD for a Link Technologies MC-10 terminal. A used keyboard in good working condition would be fine.

Bought the display at a hamfest but it needs a keyboard.

--
Richard Steck, W9RS
Internet address: steck.richard@ntrs.com
Phone: 312-630-6622

Opinions expressed are my own and not those of my employer.

2262. Re: TS-50S function keys

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-13 19:10:34 UTC
From: hawley@aries.scs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <hawley.774126634@aries>
Source record: 48355

david@primenet.com (David Dodell) writes:

>I have been trying to get documentation on how the function keys on a
>TS-50S are emulated from the microphone. While the manual gives
>instructions on programming the function keys, the manual does not give
>any idea how to duplicate a depression of a function key from the wiring
>diagram.

>I have had no luck with Kenwood USA, they claim they don't know. I've
>sent two FAX's to Kenwood Japan, but no response.

>Anyone offer any suggestions?

>david

The service manual shows the wiring diagram of the mic. I think they
use a couple of resistors to vary the voltage (or current) fed back
to an A to D to distingush between the various buttons. It's simple,
I just don't recall clearly what it was.

Chuck Hawley, KE9UW in Urbana, Illinois
hawley@aries.scs.uiuc.edu
School of Chemical Sciences, Electronic Services
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

2263. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 01:03:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul14.010325.8142@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48359

In article <wyn.49.2E241693@ornl.gov> wyn@ornl.gov (C. C. Wynn) writes:
>In article <199407131310.GAA01894@ucsd.edu>
> William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM writes:
>
>>it'll be the same argument as with W1AW...there's a schedule, a list of
>>frequencies and when it's time for bulletins or code practice or whatever,
>>they come on the air ...
>
>W1AW is not assigned a frequency. They will QSY to not QRM an ongoing QSO.

:-) :-) :-) *Sure* they will. They don't even *listen* on the frequency
before firing up the kilowatts.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2264. Re: G8BPQ PROM Version?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 06:11:26 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <774191486snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48293

In article <laborde-130794083552@128.149.100.84> laborde@kilroy.jpl.nasa.gov (Gregory R. LaBorde) writes:
>Is there a PROM version of G8BPQ Switch for standalone operation without a
>computer?
>
You can get a Data Engine version. Not sure what other 80x86-compatible
TNCs there are out there.

Another approach is to use a cut-down PC with no disk drives and put in
a rom-boot board which can then load Dos and BPQ.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

2265. The Net and TNC-1's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 10:55:31 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <3035j3$bor@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 48358

Has anyone ever put any version of The Net into a TNC-1??
If not, can anyone tell me why not??

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2266. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 14:40:19 UTC
From: domonkos@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <S6J9kiubGEeA066yn@access.digex.net>
Source record: 48360

In article <199407131310.GAA01894@ucsd.edu>, William=E.=Newkirk% wrote:
>
> let's get all the automatic guys onto a few frequencies - tell everyone where
> they are and the fact that the automatic stuff should be constantly busy
> should be enough to keep the rational out.
>
> or is this approach just too simple for everyone?
>
> no doubt someone will have to build an automatic QRM'er so he can "show 'em".
>
> bill wb9ivr

Put co-ordinated auto-op frequencies into effect immediately, that should
appease most everyone, hopefully...

Andy N3LCW

2267. Re: The Net and TNC-1's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 15:16:27 UTC
From: dave@sectel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <774227787snx@sectel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48362

In article <3035j3$bor@gopher.cs.uofs.edu> bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
> Has anyone ever put any version of The Net into a TNC-1??
> If not, can anyone tell me why not??
>
Doesn't a TNC1 use a 6809 (or at least a non-Z80 processor)? I daresay no one has ever bothered to compile the C stuff for a 6809 and rewrite the assembler bits.

Dave

--
dave@sectel.demon.co.uk
Tel +44 285 655 766
Fax +44 285 655 595

2268. Wanted-Low Band Mitrek

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 16:49:29 UTC
From: craigr@n6nd.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Jul14.164929.8945@nosc.mil>
Source record: 48366

I'm looking for a couple of low band Mitreks to set up a 6 mtr packet link. If anybody has some to sell or knows where I can get them, would appreciate the help. Thanks, 73

Rick Craig, N6ND
craigr@marlin.nosc.mil

2269. Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 17:39:45 UTC
From: sufana@ceco.ceco.com
Message-ID: <CsxyEA.F2A@ceco.ceco.com>
Source record: 48364

I may be missing something in the Baycom manual but is there a way to dump to disk or a printer the unprotocol data that is received? It seems to me that only data that is received from a connected station can be written to a file. I would like to take DOVE (DO17) received packet data and save to disk for further analysis. Of course for this satellite, no one other than the control operators can connect to it.

Thanks in advance.73s,

Charlie Sufana AJ9N Internet sufana@ceco.ceco.com
Prodigy jtjf69a

2270. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 19:06:35 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmarb.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <Csy2Ez.Gx8@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 48361

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

: In article <wyn.49.2E241693@ornl.gov> wyn@ornl.gov (C. C. Wynn) writes:
: >
: >W1AW is not assigned a frequency. They will QSY to not QRM an ongoing QSO.

: :-) :-) :-) *Sure* they will. They don't even *listen* on the frequency
: before firing up the kilowatts.

W1AW's experience may be a bad omen for the semi-automatic digital stations. Despite the fact that W1AW only uses one frequency per band, at only certain hours of the day, using a widely-published schedule that rarely changes, and has hundreds of users, there has STILL been a fair amount of bitching and complaining about it.

The digital stations will come on in much greater numbers, at random times with no published schedules, with only one pair of users per frequency. (Even if you count each message originator as a "user", it's still less than W1AW.) I expect the bitch level to be +30 or +40 dB. :=)

AL N1AL

2271. K9NG AND G3RUH MODULATION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-14 19:25:38 UTC
From: shane@mdd.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <3043fi$hhe@daffyduck.mdd.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 48363
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Certain packet nets in my area are using the AEA PK-96 packet controller
for 9600 baud communication. I've been thinking about building a DSP-
based modem that would implement the same modulation techniques used
in the PK-96. According to AEA literature this unit uses K9NG and G3RUH
compatible direct FM. Where are these techniques described?

-=-
Hugh Shane | 206 487 5909 (PST)
Motorola Wireless Data | N7UAX
shane@mdd.comm.mot.com | "Ain't nobody gets outa here,
| without singin' the blues"
-=-

2272. Re: Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 00:57:09 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <304mt5$q2@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48365

y
SU> I may be missing something in the Baycom manual but is
SU> there a way to dump to disk or a printer the unprotocol data
SU> that is received? It seems to me that onl y
SU> data that is received from a connected station can be
SU> written to a file. I woul d
SU> like to take DOVE (DO17) received packet data and save to
SU> disk for further analy sis.
SU> Of course for this satellite, no one other than the control
SU> operators can connec t to
SU> it.

Not sure about the baycom aoftware, but I use SP(ESKAY PACKET) and it can
save any session, and it WILL but the baycom program to sham, and it's lot
like the baycom software but 2000% better. I'm not sure where you could find
it, but I'm sure someone else could help you there, but if you hjave archie
try looking for 'SP6?????.ZIP'

--

_____
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|

2273. PI/PI2 driver update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 04:02:34 UTC
From: dp@hydra.carleton.CA
Message-ID: <Csyr8B.6JC@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48367

A driver update is available which improves performance for the B port on
PI and PI2 cards. Depending on the host machine, it should now be capable
of 9600 baud (on 386 class machines). Also included is a bugfix that should
eliminate rx overruns.

This update is for the NOS source code. The Linux driver update will follow.
It is available for ftp from hydra.carleton.ca as:

pub/hamradio/packet/tcpip/pi2/pi.c

Dave
va3dp

--
Dave Perry | Any opinions stated here are mine
dp@hydra.carleton.ca | and have nothing to do with Carleton University
va3dp@va3tcp.#eon.on.noam |

2274. Need mod for FT-101ZD to add 30 meter support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 04:56:42 UTC
From: jma@ebt.COM
Message-ID: <9407151356.AA21039@ebt-inc.ebt.com>
Source record: 48372

Has any one modified a FT-101ZD to add support for 30m ?

Thanks In Advance

7 Tree's

Jim Apple (WB1DOG) Electronic Book Technologies
Applications Manager 1 Richmond Square
jma@ebt.com Providence RI 02906
401-421-9550

2275. Anyone seen JVFAX 7.0 Yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 05:37:11 UTC
From: ron@alpha.nsula.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul15.103711.184@alpha.nsula.edu>
Source record: 48376

I understand that JVFAX 7.0 has recently been released and is greatly enhanced. (JVFAX = SSTV/FAX with comparator interface). Has anyone seen this on an FTP site yet and if so, where? I archied this morning with no luck.

Ron - KA5LUG

--


```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
===== ===== ===== | Ron Wright | Voice: (318) 357-5594
| | | | | | | User Support Specialist |
|N| |S| |U| | Northwestern State University | Fax: (318) 357-5745
| | | | | | | Computer Center |
===== ===== ===== | Natchitoches, Louisiana | Ron@alpha.nsula.edu
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2276. TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 Kit Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 07:14:23 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <305d0f$bv5@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48368

DSP-93
The TAPR/AMSAT Joint DSP Program

In July 1988, TAPR and AMSAT entered into the Joint DSP Program, in order to fund the development of an eventual DSP unit for amateur usage. As of the 1993 Dayton Hamvention, the direction of development was focused on a modular, standalone DSP system proposed by Bob Stricklin, N5BRG, in Dallas, Texas. The Stricklin KISS design, later renamed DSP-93, offered many of the things that the initial design goals of the project had specified. Fifteen months after the decision was made to proceed with the DSP-93 development, TAPR and AMSAT are both proud to announce that orders for kits will be taking place July 15th through August 31st for the first 150 units.
The DSP-93 is a complete kit (including box and power supply).

If you would like the full announcement, drop me an e-mail and I will forward it. It is a little long.

Cheers - Greg

gjones@tenet.edu

2277. Re: AX.25 for linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 07:16:05 UTC
From: kjv@exuco1.exucom.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul15.071605.6688@exuco1.exucom.com>
Source record: 48370

Brian Mahaffy (brianm@boi.hp.com) wrote:
: Richard Dreher (RICH@spudboy.uwc.edu) wrote:
: : Thomas Baden (marsh@crash.cts.com) wrote:
: : : Are there implementations out there for use on a
: : : Unix-like OS?

Back to the main question. Can Linux talk AX.25? Yes. I'm
doing it right now. I've tried two solutions for this, they are:

o Get one (or both) of the following on ucsd.edu

o Wampes
o JNOS

Both will compile fine, and run. Then what you do with these
is establish a SLIP connection through a pseudo tty. If you want an
example of how to do this, E-Mail me and I'll send you my startup
script with this loophole exposed.

The other option is to get the AX.25 drivers for Linux. They
are on sunsite.unc.edu.

Pittsburgh PA is going about it this way.

They encapsulate the TCP/IP packet in AX.25 (as per norm), and
it does work. The problem is security. (oh great, here come the DOS
bible thumpers at my door again.) You see, I'm talking about FCC 3rd
party traffic laws here. I almost got pulled over the other day.
If, for instance, you have an Ethernet
network at home, or you're connected to Internet you can have a
problem here. Other people on your network are going to be able to
connect to the packet network if the route to the packet network get's
published.

I don't know about you, but that bothers me.

So, when you run LINUX and JNOS, you can make certain that
packets don't get through to the radio network.

Right now we're sucessfully running 9600bps packet for under
$360.00. I don't know how much cheaper it can get. Plus, we're all
running the TCP/IP software, and it's surprisingly fast.

Next question I can hear coming is, "Does it understand
NET/ROM?"

When you run JNOS you understand NET/ROM, so if you run LINUX
with JNOS you're set. The regular AX.25 drivers for Linux do not (or

I don't believe) that it supports NET/ROM. That's an added benefit of running JNOS.

See, look here:

```
[2:37am] [~] 1 % w
2:37am up 109 days, 10:29, 2 users, load average: 0.14, 0.05, 0.01
User tty From login@ idle JCPU PCPU what
root tty1 Mon 4pm 2:46 3 sh ./doit
kjv tty4 2:15am 17 21 tin
[2:37am] [~] 2 % uptime
2:37am up 3 days, 10:29, 2 users, load average: 0.12, 0.05, 0.01
[2:37am] [~] 3 %
bash# route
Kernel routing table
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
exuco1.exucom.c * 255.255.255.255 UH 0 0 38 lo
vhf.n2vqm.ampr. * 255.255.255.255 UH 0 0 0 sl0
44.69.235.0 * 255.255.255.0 U 0 0 0 eth0
44.69.0.0 * 255.255.0.0 U 0 0 0 sl0
bash#
```

While anything that goes out to 44.69.0.0 goes out the network port "sl0", anything that goes out to 44.69.235.0 ethernet. "sl0" is the connection to the JNOS program.

JNOS handles the routing when the packet get's to it. So it decides whether or not to put it in a plain AX.25 wrapper, NET/ROM, or Mandarin Chinese with a 13 character rotation if you like.

Plus, this machine has been running solid for 109 days without a fatal stumble. Think of it, you never have to solute your machine with 3 fingers again, normally making the sign of die young and frustrated as opposed to "live long and prosper". Yep, you guessed it. CTRL-ALT-DEL.

I don't know about you, but that bothers me. Knowing that at any moment the machine may have a nervous breakdown and just give up. I could picture a TSR for DOS that when CTRL-ALT-DEL was pressed it would find your modem, and dial the crisis hotline.

But seriously. 109 days, not a stumble. It chimes hourly for me, and plays my MIDI files. And with the UNIX shell scripting and the SoundBlaster and a RS232c touch tone decoder it would make for one heck of a repeater controller. How about Repeater Voice Mail anyone?

Phone patch is a snap.

Now, what's really scary is this.

Speach -> Text conversion, and Text -> Speach conversion, right on the machine? Think of it, you key up your radio, and say, "HAL?" And the repeater says, "Yes?"

You could say stuff like, "System Status Please". and the machine reports back how many people are on your machine whether they're dialed in on modem, or logged in through packet.

All it is is Speach to text piped into a UNIX shell script with a whole bunch of "case loops".

If nothing get's through the first 10 loops, the machine times out and goes back into attention mode. Awaiting it's name.

But, it's not that simple, you'd have to take the speech and pipe it through a spell checker with a very limited dictionary of words, and always substitutes something reasonable. This insures that the machine will understand the person.

Also, does anyone know of a program that samples sound, compresses it, and can broadcast it over the network? Because if this is so, potentially we could link long distance repeater networks over Internet.

Think of it... You key up the repeater, and dial the area code of Hawaii, and you're talking half way around the world with radio.

I wonder if some universities would like to take part in this experiment?

Man, the ideas I've had. All I need to do is come up with a way of making video links across internet. Need bandwidth, many much, lots of bandwidth.

Light would work. Demodulate light... Hmmmmmm.... Prism anyone?

Problem is with light, it lends itself really nice to networking. Problem is, we've got to come up with a switch that's fast enough for it. Then also, communications at high speed over light also require a fiber optic. Even a laser has significant loss over long distances.

Hmmmm... I think it's a philosophical question now, because we're using something we don't know if it's energy or a particle. I think that a particle is just energy (a wave) that's self containing. In other words, it folds in on itself in all 3 dimensions. And when you hit the harmonic of that energy you get an atomic explosion. How else would energy convert itself into matter.

Course, there is two types of matter now. There is the regular, "matter", and then there is the "doesn't matter". The rest of the text below this line fall's into the "doesn't matter" cattegory. 73's...

: : A Linux buddy of mine told me that you should check at
: : sunsite.unc.edu for the AX.25 stuff for Linux.

: The stuff on sunsite is not exactly what Thomas is looking for. It
: only has an improved version of one of the utils included in the package
: that he is looking for.

: From my ftp_sites file:

: Site Directory Contents Notes
: ==================== ==================== ==================== =======
: sunacm.swan.ac.uk /pub/Linux/Radio Linux AX25 driver

: This is the only site the author posts his work on. Someone told me why once,
: but the reason escapes me now. The stuff that Alan (GW4PTS) has done is
: top notch. I use it regularly.

: From the directory indicated above locate the version that is applicable
: to the version of the kernel you are running and grab both the kernel and
: user side tgz files. The instructions are fairly straightforward.

: The package make AX25 just another network port (shows up as a SLIP
: connection). Its wild to be able to telnet between Linux boxes via AX25.
: The utilities provide standard type of packet connections if you aren't
: doing TCP/IP.

: Have Fun.....73 Brian.
: --
: ____
: Brian Mahaffy Hewlett-Packard | Any sufficiently advanced
: Storage Subsystems Division (SSD) | technology, is indistinguishable
: N6UGP (208)396-7857 | from Magic!
: brianm@zeus.boi.hp.com | Arthur C. Clark
: N6UGP@WB7DOW.ID.USA.NA |
: _____________________________________|_____________________________________
: Ask me about Linux! The Free Unix for x86 PCs
: ---
: "They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
: safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759
--
-----------------------+---
The first to bring HDTV | Karl J. Vesterling - N2VQM
to Buffalo New York. | kjv@exucom.com - Internet
Long Live UNIX! | n2vqm@n2vqm.ampr.org - MailDrop

2278. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 10:31:04 UTC
From: smiller@intelsun.rus.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <305oh8$1ur3@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 48369
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

: > The NTS is an obsolete system for transferring small bits of information
: > in an inefficient way. It is primarily of interest to old-time hams.
...

Let me add a few of thoughts to this thread...

1. NTS has embraced packet radio (though some old-timers were opposed to this idea at first). Why do so many packet users shun NTS?

2. NTS is extremely valuable to amateur radio. I'd recommend that ANYONE handling third-party traffic at least spend some time learning NTS. NTS teaches discipline, accuracy, and speed. Sure, messages get lost sometimes, but that's only because this is a hobby, and some people don't let it take too high of a priority in their personal/family life. Errors in messages, lost messages, etc. cannot be attributed only to NTS. Why can't some of the NTS methods and techniques be additionally adapted for situations when only Packet radio will be relaying the message (i.e., to handle messages > 25 words)? Perhaps a new "HX_" preamble code that means "This message not suitable for being relayed by voice or CW -- keep it in the digital TTY network; cancel and notify originator if not possible." ??? And of course we hams could put our heads together and find a solution to the problem of people forgetting to delete messages they pick up on Packet and deliver.

3. You hams in the U.S. should appreciate what you've got: in Europe and most other parts of the world, third-party traffic is illegal. THERE IS NO NTS HERE! Take it from an American who loved traffic handling in the U.S.: a BIG chunk of the fun is taken out of amateur radio when you can't pass messages for/to others (non-hams). And be aware that the European governments have attempted to persuade the U.S. government to outlaw third-party traffic in the U.S. as well. Check out the ARRL FCC Rulebook for some history on this.

4. I used HF AMTOR/PacTor, and the VHF/UHF Packet network, to communicate with my dad (N7APE) and brother (AJ7X) on a daily basis for nearly 15 years. Though we are still interested in amateur radio, we now use Internet Email to communicate, especially when HF propagation is not so good between Europe and the West Coast, but also due to the third-party traffic restrictions we now have imposed on us as a result of my relocation to Germany.

I'd be happy if, at some future date, NTS was replaced by an ITS (*International* Traffic System) that embraced all modes (and users of all modes embraced ITS). I suppose I'm dreaming though...

--Shannon, DL6SEU (AKA N7APC)
Germany

2279. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 11:01:28 UTC
From: pschleck@unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <radio/personal-intro-1-774270084@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 48371
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.info,rec.answers,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.2.1.2
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.5 12/18/93 14:15:53
Changes: new mailing lists, .packet rmgroup, and .policy updates

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info,
and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new
reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the
author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 September
1993 to add the mailing lists for the new rec.radio.amateur newsgroups, to
note the rmgroup of rec.radio.amateur.packet, and to officially retire some
(in)famous threads of discussion on rec.radio.amateur.policy.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list
for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions
were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had
signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we
now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio.
The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began
to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the
logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and
another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet
and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great
Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to
rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the
network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at
White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this
arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for
commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping
gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale
to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use
restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically
```

for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in rec.radio.amateur.misc. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (to replace .packet), .equipment, .homebrew, .antenna, and .space.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize

this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, rec.radio.amateur.packet, should be removed by September 21st, 1993. It is obsolete, and you should use .digital.misc instead (or the appropriate new mailing list, mentioned below). The group has .misc as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as .digital.tcp-ip.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially .equipment and .homebrew, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. Recent changes to the Amateur Radio Rules (FCC Part 97) have finally laid to rest the Great Usenet Pizza Autopatch Debate as well as complaints about now-preempted local scanner laws hostile to amateurs, but plenty of discussion about what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, as well as the neverending no-code debate, may still be found here.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar progagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquires and other administrivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas,

commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic equipment by the amateur experimenter.

Except for rec.radio.swap and rec.radio.cb, all of these newsgroups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting
==========

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker
GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

2280. Re: AM/FM Fax converter for use w/ HamComm interface & JVFAX (long!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 11:08:12 UTC
From: dmb@abacus.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <CszAxq.1C9@abacus.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48292
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

In article <2vu9vn$hd2@nanette.pdb.sni.de>,
W.F.Schroeder <schroeder.pad@sni.de> wrote:
>AM/FM converter for wefax reception using JVFAX and the HamComm interface.

Thanks for posting the info Django. Has anyone the time to translate the
documentation, and has anyone tried this circuit out ? Tips on antenna/rx etc.
much appreciated. I hear good things about Hamcom regularly, and would be
interested to try it out for wxsat if I can get hold of a suitable rx.

73

David.
--
David Byrne, Abacus Software, London, UK Tel: +44 (0)71 930 4884
Email: dmb@abacus.demon.co.uk Fax: +44 (0)71 839 7445
Here's a koan: If you have ice-cream I will give you some. If you have none,
I will take it away from you. (it's an ice-cream koan).

2281. FBB Unproto request format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 12:52:16 UTC
From: johna@icsbelf.co.uk
Message-ID: <CszFr4.t1I@icsbelf.co.uk>
Source record: 48290

Hi All,

Can anyone tell me the format of the command sent to an FBB BBS
as an Unproto frame to request an Unproto list of bulletins and messages
from the BBS. The basic format seems to be:-

? XXXXXXXXCC

Where XXXXXXX is the starting number of the messages to list in hex.
CC is a 2 digit checksum.

In particular I would like to know how the 2 digit check sum is calculated
from the message number.

Thanks in advance .....
--

John Agnew, | johna@icsbelf.co.uk
Unibol Ltd, | ...!uknet!icsbelf!johna
Belfast (Northern Ireland) | Gi6IRL@GB7TED.#63.GBR.EU [44.131.15.11]

2282. Re: AX.25 for linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 14:13:04 UTC
From: jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com
Message-ID: <jra.206.00093809@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com>
Source record: 48373

In article <1994Jul15.071605.6688@exuco1.exucom.com> kjv@exuco1.exucom.com (Karl J. Vesterling N2VQM) writes:

[about Alan Cox's ax25 code for Linux]
>: The package make AX25 just another network port (shows up as a SLIP
>: connection). Its wild to be able to telnet between Linux boxes via AX25.
>: The utilities provide standard type of packet connections if you aren't
>: doing TCP/IP.

I've been running JNOS/Linux for several months now with great results. I'm interested in Alan's code, but unfortunately at the moment the docs are a bit thin. Maybe you can help...

Running the ax25 kernel code and utilities, what sort of standard ax25 capabilities do you have? I know the "call" program lets you make an outbound zx25 connection, but what if someone connects to you with ax25? Do they get a login prompt? Or do they have to come in via a udp/tcp service to be able to do anything?

Also, I've heard reports that since the Linux networking code doesn't (yet) support different window sizes, IRTT, etc., per interface, performance in the radio world suffers unless you have a fast and nearly retry-free channel. I don't know how much truth there is to this, though...

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

2283. Re: Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 15:11:14 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <CszM6r.M29@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 48374

Rory Martin (dmartin@access3.digex.net) wrote:
: I have a problem setting up my packet station. The problem is this:
: I am using a Kantronics KPC-3 with an Alinco DJ-180T handheld.
: The handheld picks up the packets fine, but when I turn on my computer,
: the noise is so bad that the packets are hard to distinguish.
: I am not sure if my computer is really bad, or if my handheld is overly
: susceptible to noise. Any help or ideas on what to do would be appreciated.

: E-mail would be the best way to go.
: dmartin@access.digex.net

: Rory Martin
: Thanks in advance

One of the things I have found that really helps with this problem is....
wait for it. Disconnect your mouse. Don't believe me? Well try it. I found
that it made tons of difference to my wx sat rx. I must try disconnecting
my printer as well.

John B
john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

2284. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 15:20:39 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCszMMF.Br@netcom.com>
Source record: 48375

Andy Domonkos (domonkos@access.digex.net) wrote:
: In article <199407131310.GAA01894@ucsd.edu>, William=E.=Newkirk% wrote:

: Put co-ordinated auto-op frequencies into effect immediately, that should
: appease most everyone, hopefully...

: Andy N3LCW

Good idea, Andy. But that's not what ARRL is recommending to the FCC, and the FCC is going with the ARRL recommendation in its notice of proposed rulemaking. The ARRL plan specifically allows semi-automated stations to operate in the same sub-band as the human to human digital operations.

For some reason a lot of people in ARRL seem to think that that is a good idea. Despite the fact that the automated side of such "qsos" if that's the right term, will not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a human would be required to do. It's a darned shame.

I agree with what you say, though.

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2285. Re: Higher speed/lower cost? (was Re: PPP to Internet Over Packet Radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 15:35:31 UTC
From: ken@fstop.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <940715153531@kendurham.sc.ti.com>
Source record: 48383

In article <306gqg$n45@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>> I wish someone would offer a Grapes modem, transverter, and PI card
>> package assembled and tested. Sure it would cost $800 or more. But
>> then I'd have someone to talk two.
>>
>> There's only one 56kb modem in this town that I didn't build.
>> - Brian

Wish for a larger town instead.

2286. Re: Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 16:03:51 UTC
From: mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <CszoMG.CwK@pica.army.mil>
Source record: 48379

Rory Martin (dmartin@access3.digex.net) wrote:
>: I have a problem setting up my packet station. The problem is this:
>: I am using a Kantronics KPC-3 with an Alinco DJ-180T handheld.
>: The handheld picks up the packets fine, but when I turn on my computer,
>: the noise is so bad that the packets are hard to distinguish.
>: I am not sure if my computer is really bad, or if my handheld is overly
>: susceptible to noise. Any help or ideas on what to do would be appreciated.
>
>: E-mail would be the best way to go.
>: dmartin@access.digex.net
>
>: Rory Martin
>: Thanks in advance
==========
You *are* using an external antenna, right?

PC's make all kinds of RF. I have a Gateway 486-33 at home,
and I can't have the HT with the rubber duck within 5
feet of the thing.

When I connect my HT to my Ringo Ranger II on the roof, the noise
goes away. In fact, I can place the HT on top of the PC chassis,
and it works fine.

Mark E. Ellis N2WZB Systems Administrator
PA&TD Software Quality Engineering Branch
<mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil> SMCAR-QAH-A, Bldg 62N Picatinny Arsenal, NJ

2287. Re: Higher speed/lower cost? (was Re: PPP to Internet Over Packet Radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 17:25:36 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <306gqg$n45@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 48377

I wish someone would offer a Grapes modem, transverter, and PI card package assembled and tested. Sure it would cost $800 or more. But then I'd have someone to talk two.

There's only one 56kb modem in this town that I didn't build.
- Brian

2288. HOSTMASTER II VS KAGOLD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 17:48:07 UTC
From: dave_livesay@hpatc.desk.hp.com
Message-ID: <dave_livesay.45.2E26CBD7@hpatc.desk.hp.com>
Source record: 48382

I have a Kam with G-TOR upgrade and need communication software.
I'm currently using Pacterm but it not real friendly and lacks features.
Does anyone have any input on the KAGOLD or HOSTMASTER II
software. From the literature KAGOLD does not use a mouse and
HOSTMASTER does.

Would appreciate any info.

Thanks
Dave
KA8BYA

2289. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 18:47:28 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cszw74.4AF@world.std.com>
Source record: 48378

In article <rogjdCszMMF.Br@netcom.com>,
Roger Buffington <rogjd@netcom.com> wrote:
>Andy Domonkos (domonkos@access.digex.net) wrote:
>: In article <199407131310.GAA01894@ucsd.edu>, William=E.=Newkirk% wrote:
>
>: Put co-ordinated auto-op frequencies into effect immediately, that should
>: appease most everyone, hopefully...
>
>: Andy N3LCW
>
>Good idea, Andy. But that's not what ARRL is recommending to the FCC,
>and the FCC is going with the ARRL recommendation in its notice of
>proposed rulemaking. The ARRL plan specifically allows semi-automated
>stations to operate in the same sub-band as the human to human digital
>operations.

One note, though is that semi-automatic stations are NOT permitted to
beacon, or in any way initiate a communication. They must also be 500Hz
wide at most.

There is certainly plenty of opportunity for QRM, but the feeling was that
these restrictions would limit such.

>
>For some reason a lot of people in ARRL seem to think that that is a good
>idea. Despite the fact that the automated side of such "qsos" if that's
>the right term, will not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a human
>would be required to do. It's a darned shame.

A lot of folks were in favor of this method of operation. Since those
folks were vocal, they got listened to.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

2290. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 20:01:35 UTC
From: jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <CszzMn.KvC@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 48381
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> The NTS is an obsolete system for transferring small bits of information
> in an inefficient way. It is primarily of interest to old-time hams.

Then why was a communications emergency declared by the FCC for a
segment of 80M during the South's floods late last week? Who was
passing traffic on 80? NTS? RACES? ARES?

Jeff NH6IL

2291. Re: Higher speed/lower cost? (was Re: PPP to Internet Over Packet Radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 20:05:06 UTC
From: klopfer@natinst.com
Message-ID: <306q5i$fp2@eagle.natinst.com>
Source record: 48380

I've never build any uhf circuits but what do you need but a tv tuner, prescaler, phase comparator, mixer and an amplifier. I've seen 2GHz prescalers and 20 watt 400-500MHz amplifiers in Newark. Minicircuits sells mixers. Perhaps designing the matching networks is difficult. If someone has the equipment to analyse at these frequencies I can get the parts.

mike

2292. Re: Alpha-Numeric Paging Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-15 23:43:02 UTC
From: ramblin2@aol.com
Message-ID: <3076u6$1p4@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48384

In article <94143.121312IO70310@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>, Chuck McMahan
<IO70310@MAINE.MAINE.EDU> writes:

The one I use is called PAGERCOM that I located on AOL. Requires
MS-Windows. If no access to AOL leave me a msg and can post for download.

BTW - Bell South uses password to system of PAGE.

rkg - n3kfe

2293. scanning TS-450

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 00:38:16 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <20882.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48385
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

A friend has his Kenwood scanning 3 digital freqs (using Pactor, and a PK-232 MBX), on two bands. when someone connects with him, his rig stops scanning, and stays on that freq until he starts it again. Does anyone know how to make this rig continue scanning on its own?

tom medin, N0UFM
internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2294. scanning TS-450

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 00:40:50 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <21024.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48386
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

A friend has his Kenwood scanning 3 digital freqs (using Pactor, and a PK-232 MBX), on two bands. when someone connects with him, his rig stops scanning, and stays on that freq until he starts it again. Does anyone know how to make this rig continue scanning on its own?

tom medin, N0UFM
internet: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2295. Re: Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 02:35:25 UTC
From: dmartin@access3.digex.net
Message-ID: <dmartin.774326015@access3>
Source record: 48387

boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk (John Boyer) writes:

>Rory Martin (dmartin@access3.digex.net) wrote:
>: I have a problem setting up my packet station. The problem is this:
>: I am using a Kantronics KPC-3 with an Alinco DJ-180T handheld.
>: The handheld picks up the packets fine, but when I turn on my computer,
>: the noise is so bad that the packets are hard to distinguish.
>: I am not sure if my computer is really bad, or if my handheld is overly
>: susceptible to noise. Any help or ideas on what to do would be appreciated.

>One of the things I have found that really helps with this problem is....
>wait for it. Disconnect your mouse. Don't believe me? Well try it. I found
>that it made tons of difference to my wx sat rx. I must try disconnecting
>my printer as well.

>John B
>john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

Well, John,
I had to disconnect the mouse to connect the TNC to the computer.
So that doesn't appear to be the problem. And the printer is turned off
for now. Any other ideas?

Rory Martin
dmartin@access.digex.net

2296. Re: Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 02:37:18 UTC
From: dmartin@access3.digex.net
Message-ID: <dmartin.774326161@access3>
Source record: 48388

mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil (Mark Ellis) writes:

>You *are* using an external antenna, right?

>PC's make all kinds of RF. I have a Gateway 486-33 at home,
>and I can't have the HT with the rubber duck within 5
>feet of the thing.

>When I connect my HT to my Ringo Ranger II on the roof, the noise
>goes away. In fact, I can place the HT on top of the PC chassis,
>and it works fine.

>--
>Mark E. Ellis N2WZB Systems Administrator
> PA&TD Software Quality Engineering Branch
><mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil> SMCAR-QAH-A, Bldg 62N Picatinny Arsenal, NJ

Well, yes and no,
The antenna is approximately 10 feet away. That may be the problem.
I'll try getting the antenna set up outside and see what results.
More to follow.

Rory Martin
dmartin@access.digex.net

2297. Re: IP Address es AmprNet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 02:48:06 UTC
From: randyr@tyrell.net
Message-ID: <cfq9k4xQ5yMQ066yn@tyrell.net>
Source record: 48294

In article <12JUL199412111672@elroy.uh.edu>, Brad Killebrew N5LJ wrote:
> Is there a FAQ for AmprNet floating arond? If you have it, would appreciate
> it if you could e-mail it to me (st3qi@jetson.uh.edu). Would also like to
> know if there is a master list of IP addresses for AmprNet. Thanks es 73.

Don't have any info on the FAQ, but you can get THE LIST by ftp from
ucsd.edu. Last I got (7/1/94) was 600k. Sorry, I don't remember the file
name, but it is pretty blatent when you see it.

Randy

Randy Rathbun | randyr@tyrell.net | I never had a pet. I figure I have
NV0U@N0OEV.#NWMO.MO.USA.NA | enough stupid friends as it is.
Send email for PGP public key | - Quentin Crisp

2298. Re: Anyone seen JVFAX 7.0 Yet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 04:10:47 UTC
From: David Rutter <darutter@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <hm7xS4-.darutter@delphi.com>
Source record: 48389

Ron

I have not seen it as yet, either. However, if you find a location for it please let me know where. We are also trying to locate the new version here in the west.

Thanks
Dave


```
==========================================================================
| David A. Rutter, R.N. | Internet: darutter@ucdavis.edu |
| 235 Sterling Grove Dr. | darutter@delphi.com |
| Galt, California U.S.A. | Compu$erve: 73330,2361 |
| 95632-2433 | Amateur Radio: N8CLF |
| Tel: 209-745-0995 | Packet N8CLF@WA6HAM.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA|
==========================================================================
```

2299. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 13:32:20 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul16.133220.21006@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48295
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <CszzMn.KvC@news.Hawaii.Edu> jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman) writes:
>> The NTS is an obsolete system for transferring small bits of information
>> in an inefficient way. It is primarily of interest to old-time hams.
>
>Then why was a communications emergency declared by the FCC for a
>segment of 80M during the South's floods late last week? Who was
>passing traffic on 80? NTS? RACES? ARES?

Mostly none of the above. It was the bunch of good ole boys who hang
out on 3975 kHz. Few of them are NTS members, fewer still are members
of RACES or ARES (those mainly operated on VHF supplying tactical
comms). The old boys did a pretty good job in between gall bladder
stories. They've all known each other for years, and like most back
fence gossips, they passed along information surprisingly quickly.

(The above is my impression from the snippets I could hear. My HF
antenna is still down due to the fallen tree.)

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2300. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 14:14:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul16.141449.21409@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48298

In article <Csy2Ez.Gx8@srgenprp.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmarb.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
>The digital stations will come on in much greater numbers, at random times
>with no published schedules, with only one pair of users per frequency.
>(Even if you count each message originator as a "user", it's still less
>than W1AW.) I expect the bitch level to be +30 or +40 dB. :=)

Why do you say that there are only one pair of users per frequency?
That's only true of things like RTTY mailboxes. It certainly isn't
the case with channel sharing protocols like packet, and it's HF
varients. Monitor 14.109 for a while and tell me there are only a
single pair of users on the channel.

Admittedly, the current HF packet protocol doesn't share the channel
very *well*, but it does share. There are other link protocols that
can share the channel efficiently. HF *may* be a case where token
ring techniques would work better. The new rules will allow us to
experiment with such things without having to get a STA.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2301. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 14:20:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul16.142013.21533@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48297

In article <rogjdCszMMF.Br@netcom.com> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:
>
>For some reason a lot of people in ARRL seem to think that that is a good
>idea. Despite the fact that the automated side of such "qsos" if that's
>the right term, will not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a human
>would be required to do. It's a darned shame.

Actually, packet stations enforce CSMA, so they *do* automatically
listen before transmitting. Your concerns only apply to things like
RTTY mailboxes which don't have a protocol that requires channel
sharing. I tend to agree that *those* types of stations are abusive
of frequency reuse.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2302. Re: Higher speed/lower cost? (was Re: PPP to Internet Over Packet Radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 14:26:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul16.142617.21617@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48296

In article <306gqg$n45@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>I wish someone would offer a Grapes modem, transverter, and PI card
>package assembled and tested. Sure it would cost $800 or more. But
>then I'd have someone to talk two.
>
>There's only one 56kb modem in this town that I didn't build.
> - Brian

Sounds like a business opportunity to me, Brian. GRAPES has expressed
interest in negotiating non-exclusive manufacturing licenses. Unfortunately,
none of the current US packet manufacturers have expressed any interest
in discussing such a license. Remembering that all the current manufacturers
started as garage operations (and some still are), this might be a way to
get into the business.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2303. AX.25 SPEC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 14:45:07 UTC
From: shane@mdd.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <308rpj$bf2@mdisea.mdd.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 48291

Can anyone direct me to an on-line source for the AX.25 specification?

```
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Hugh Shane | 206 487 5909 (PST)
Motorola Wireless Data | N7UAX
shane@mdd.comm.mot.com | "Ain't nobody gets outa here,
| without singin' the blues"
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-==-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

2304. Re: Need mod for FT-101ZD to add 30 meter support

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 17:45:07 UTC
From: johncase3@aol.com
Message-ID: <3096b3$g6q@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48299

In article <9407151356.AA21039@ebt-inc.ebt.com>, jma@ebt.COM (Jim Apple) writes:

> Has any one modified a FT-101ZD to add support for 30m ?

> Thanks In Advance

> 7 Tree's

My 101ZD has 30 meters. Is yours an older version?

WB2YGF
JohnCase3@aol.com

2305. Kam Windows program ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-16 17:59:05 UTC
From: mike711@netcom.com
Message-ID: <mike711Ct1oMH.JC5@netcom.com>
Source record: 48300

Does anyone know of a good packet termianl program for the Kantronics
Kam TNC ??

2306. Newbie needs help!!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 02:45:36 UTC
From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul16.214536.29794@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 48301

Hi everyone, I am wondering what it would take for me to get on digital Hf, I have a Yaesu FT301 (fairly old but works fine), and a Macintosh Se.

I know next to dirt about the digital realm but from what I've heard, it sounds fun. So what do I need, how much and where do I go to get it?

I have my general class licence.. 73's es de N0ZYA Waterloo,Ia -jmp-

2307. Re: Newbie needs help!!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 05:29:18 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <774423206-4-36028@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48302

In note <1994Jul16.214536.29794@cobra.uni.edu>, parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
writes:
> Hi everyone, I am wondering what it would take for me to get on digital Hf, I
>have a Yaesu FT301 (fairly old but works fine), and a Macintosh Se.
>
> I know next to dirt about the digital realm but from what I've heard,
>it sounds fun. So what do I need, how much and where do I go to get it?
>
>I have my general class licence.. 73's es de N0ZYA Waterloo,Ia -jmp-
An IBM and a Hamcomm interface *ducks*... yeah! Now I'm flame bait 8-).
I think there's a Mac program out there somewhere that uses the Hamcomm style
interface (but kludged onto a Mac serial cable..)

2308. AX25 for AmiTCP (Amiga)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 12:29:31 UTC
From: phillips@colum.edu
Message-ID: <30b87b$ijf@spruce.cic.net>
Source record: 48303

In the latest beta version (3.0b2) of AmiTCP, the Amiga TCP/IP stack, the readme files mention a SANA2 compliant AX25 driver for the Amiga written by Dave Martin. I have archied myself out looking for this module (ax25.device or axdm.device) and would appreciate it if anyone can tell me where to obtain it or how to reach Dave Martin, its author. Thanks and 73 de KA9NZI.

--
Gary Lee Phillips <phillips@colum.edu>
Computer Services Librarian (312) 663-1600 x359
Columbia College, Chicago #include <std_disclaimers.here>

2309. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 14:14:53 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCt38wt.8Dy@netcom.com>
Source record: 48304

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: In article <rogjdCszMMF.Br@netcom.com> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:
: >
: >For some reason a lot of people in ARRL seem to think that that is a good
: >idea. Despite the fact that the automated side of such "qsos" if that's
: >the right term, will not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a human
: >would be required to do. It's a darned shame.

: Actually, packet stations enforce CSMA, so they *do* automatically
: listen before transmitting. Your concerns only apply to things like
: RTTY mailboxes which don't have a protocol that requires channel
: sharing. I tend to agree that *those* types of stations are abusive
: of frequency reuse.

: Gary
: --

Yes, those types of stations are those I'm addressing. My original post
here was about ***semi***-automatic station. Those are stations which
have a human on one end, and a computer hard disk :-) on the other. My
point being that those types of stations belong up with the packet and
other fully automated stations, and not intermixed with the
human-to-human stations.

Semi-automated stations are generally your aplink and paclink chaps, and
(I guess) RTTY mailboxes. (I don't work RTTY, so don't know much about that).

Semi-automated stations have an inherent problem that the automated end
of the connect does not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a person
would. Hence the qrm. This happens now depressingly often on HF digital.

73
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2310. Grapes modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 14:15:12 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.29.000E4144@olympus.net>
Source record: 48308

OK, new one on me. I assume that it is an acronym for something. What are the details? Get as technical as you want I can take it.
William Vaughn vaughnwt@olympus.net "Just plain Bill."

2311. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 15:52:39 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <30bk47$nb0@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 48305

APLINK and Winlink stations have been operating for years in the same sub-band as the keyboard to keyboard users without much interference. Generally, the problems come from a couple of the aggressive BBS programs that beacon ID's and mail lists, not the semi-automatic APLINK like stations.

Even if (or when) we are allowed unattented HF semi-automatic opertion, I would not expect an explosion of these stations. Putting a VHF/UHF BBS on the air takes only a transceiver, TNC, and computer. HF BBS's need a network for forwarding and users who will connect. If no one links to the semi-automatic station, there is no interference.

The FCC NPRM does squeeze the packet stations. Few or none of them will be able to meet the 500Hz requirment for unattended semi-automatic operation. Unless the bring the data rate down from 300 baud, that is.

73, Drew

--
---------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
---------------------------------------------------------------*

2312. Re: How do I find my IP addr?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 16:27:22 UTC
From: matthews@tyrell.net
Message-ID: <glLAkCKySVD4068yn@tyrell.net>
Source record: 48307

> Just out of interest.
> How do I locate my local coordinator?

AMPRNet IP address coordinators as of 14 April 1993

Corrections and updates to brian@ucsd.edu.

Note: the people listed here have volunteered to issue IP addresses for
their areas. They are not paid to do this service; please understand
that they are perfectly at ease to deal with coordination responses at
a lower priority than the things that matter more, such as job and
family. Please be patient when requesting an address.

44.002 Bob Meyer K6RTV Calif: Sacramento
44.004 Douglas Thom N6OYU Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006 Don Jacob WB5EKU Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008 Brian Kantor WB6CYT Calif: San Diego
44.010 Terry Neal AA6TN Calif: Orange County
44.012 Steven King KD7RO Eastern Washington,Idaho
44.014 John Shalamskas KJ9U Hawaii & Pacific Islands
44.016 Jeff Angus WA6FWI Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.017 Dana Myers KK6JQ Calif: Antelope Valley/Kern County
44.018 Geoffrey Joy KE6QH Calif: San Bernardino & Riverside
44.020 Fred Schneider K0YUM Colorado: Northeast
44.022 John Stannard KL7JL Alaska
44.024 Dennis Goodwin KB7DZ Washington state: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026 Ron Henderson WA7TAS Oregon
44.028 Don Adkins KD5QN Texas: North
44.030 J Gary Bender WS5N New Mexico
44.032 Bdale Garbee N3EUA Colorado: Southeast
44.034 Mark J. Bailey N4XHX Tennesee
44.036 Doug Drye KD4NC Georgia
44.038 Mike Abbott N4QXV South Carolina
44.040 Jeff Jacobsen WA7MBL Utah
44.042 Phil Akers WA4DDE Mississippi
44.044 Bob Wilson KA1XN Massachusetts: western
44.046 William Simmons WB0ROT Missouri
44.048 Jacques Kubley KA9FJS Indiana
44.050 Ron Breitwisch KC0OX Iowa
44.052 Gary Grebus K8LT New Hampshire
44.054 Ralph Stetson KD1R Vermont
44.056 Don Hughes KA1MF Eastern&Central Mass
44.058 Rich Clemens KB8AOB West Virginia
44.060 Howard Leadmon WB3FFV Maryland
44.062 Jim DeArras WA4ONG Virginia

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44.062 Jon Gefaell KD4CQY Virginia (Charlottesville Area)
44.064 Dave Trulli NN2Z New Jersey: northern
44.065 Bob Applegate WA2ZZX New Jersey: southern
44.066 John DeGood NU3E Delaware
44.068.1-32 Bob Foxworth K2EUH New York: NYC & Long Island
44.068.64+ Bob Bellini N2IGU New York: ENY
44.069 Paul Gerwitz WA2WPI New York: WNY
44.070 Gary Sanders N8EMR Ohio
44.072 Ken Stritzel WA9AEK Chicago - North Ill.
44.073 Chuck Henderson WB9UUS South/Central Ill.
44.074 James Curran KA4OJN North Carolina (east)
44.075 Charles Layno WB4WOR North Carolina (west)
44.076 Kurt Freiberger WB5BBW Texas: south
44.077 Rod Huckabay KA5EJX Texas: west
44.078 Joe Buswell K5JB Oklahoma
44.080 Doug Crompton WA3DSP Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082 Steven Elwood N7GXP Montana
44.084 Bob Ludtke K9MWM Colorado: Western
44.086 Reid Fletcher WB7CJO Wyoming
44.088 Jon Bloom KE3Z Connecticut
44.090 Mike Nickolaus NF0N Nebraska
44.092 Pat Davis KD9UU Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094 Gary Sharp WD0HEB Minnesota
44.096 Don Bennett K4NGC District of Columbia
44.098 Bruce ?? WD4HIM Florida
44.100 Richard Elling KB4HB Alabama
44.102 Jeff King WB8WKA Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104 Charles Greene W1CG Rhode Island
44.106 Tyler Barnett N4TY Kentucky
44.108 James Dugal N5KNX Louisiana
44.110 Richard Duncan WD5B Arkansas
44.112 Bob Hoffman N3CVL Pennsylvania: western
44.114 Steven Elwood N7GXP N&S Dakota
44.116 Tom Kloos WS7S Oregon: NW&Portland,Vancouver WA
44.118 Jon Andrews WA2YVL Maine
44.120 unassigned
44.122 Dale Puckett K0HYD Kansas
44.124 David Dodell WB7TPY Arizona
44.125.0-126 Earl Petersen KF7TI Southern Nevada
44.125.128-254 Bill Healy ? Northern Nevada
44.126 Karl Wagner KP4QG Puerto Rico
#
# 44.128 is reserved for testing. Do not use for operational networks.
# You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
# unless you are using them for some sort of testing
#
44.128 TEST
#
# International subnet coordinators by country
#
```

44.129 Japan JG1SLY Tak Kushida, JH3XCU Joly Kanbayashi
44.130 Germany DL4TA Ralf D Kloth
44.131 United Kingdom G1PLT Paul Taylor
44.132 Indonesia YB1BG Robby Soebiakto
44.133 Spain EA4DQX Jose Antonio Garcia. Madrid. (EA4DQX @ EA4DQX)
44.134 Italy I2KFX
44.135 Canada VE3JF Barry McLarnon
44.136 Australia VK2ZXQ John Tanner
44.137 Netherlands PA0GRI Gerard Van Der Grinten
44.138 Israel 4X1GP Peleg Lapid
44.139 Finland OH1MQK Matti Aarnio
44.140 Sweden SM0IES Lennart
44.141 Norway LA4JL Per Eotang
44.142 Switzerland HB9CAT Marco Zollinger
44.143 Austria OE1KDA Krzysztof Dabrowski
44.144 Belgium ON7LE
44.145 Denmark OZ1EUI
44.146 Phillipines DU1UJ Eddie Manolo
44.147 New Zealand ZL2BKC Wayne Knowles
44.148 Ecuador HC5K Ted
44.149 Hong Kong VS6EL
44.150 Slovenija S53FK Iztok Saje
44.151 France FC1BQP Pierre-Francois Monet
44.152 Venezuela OA4KO/YV5 Luis Suarez
44.153 Argentina LU7ABF Pedro Converso
44.154 Greece SV1UY Demetre Valaris
44.155 Ireland EI9GL Paul Healy
44.156 Hungary HA5DI Bela Markus
44.157 Chile CE6EZB Raul Burgos
44.158 Portugal CT1DIA Artur Gomes
44.159 Thailand HS1JC Kunchit Charmaraman
44.160 South Africa ZS6BHD John
44.161 Luxembourg LX1YZ Erny Tontlinger
44.162 Cyprus 5B4TX C. Costis
44.163 Central America TI3DJT Chuck Hast
44.164 Surinam PZ2AC Otto Morroy
44.165 Poland SP5WCA Andrzej K. Brandt
44.166 Korea HL9TG Gary ?
44.167 India VU2LBW Lakshman ("Lucky") Bijanki
44.168 Taiwan BV5AF Bolon
44.169 Nigeria 5N0OBA Kunle
44.170 Croatia ?? Sinisa Novosel
44.171 Serbia (nobody volunteered yet)
44.172 Sri Lanka 4S7EF Ekendra
44.173 Mexico XE???? (no one has volunteered yet)
44.174 Brazil PP5AQ Luiz F. Catalan
44.175 Cuba CO2JA Jose Amador
44.176 Turkey TA2LA Abdul ?

44.193 Outer Space-AMSAT W3IWI Tom Clark

```
+-----------------+------------------------+----------------------+
| Rick Matthews | <matthews@tyrell.net> | Finger or Key Server |
| Baton Rouge, LA | | for PGP Public Key |
+-----------------+------------------------+----------------------+
```

2313. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 16:34:52 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <30bmjc$t5n@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 48306

rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:

>Semi-automated stations are generally your aplink and paclink chaps, and
>(I guess) RTTY mailboxes. (I don't work RTTY, so don't know much about that).

>Semi-automated stations have an inherent problem that the automated end
>of the connect does not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a person
>would. Hence the qrm. This happens now depressingly often on HF digital.

Hmm... Maybe I need to read the NPRM to check for changes. The
original proposal said, or implied, that semi-automated stations must
be triggered by a locally controlled station. Automated stations
could NOT trigger semi-automated stations. That was the idea behind
it in the first place. The control op at the locally controlled
station was responsible for checking the freq before he could initiate
the connect with the semi-automated transmitter.

I'll be first to admit that I haven't had the time to fully read the
current proposal.

Gary (the other one)

2314. Re: Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-17 20:05:48 UTC
From: Pj_Butts@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca
Message-ID: <Pj_Butts.5o4y@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca>
Source record: 48315

In a message dated Sun 17 Jul 94 10:05, Sufana@ceco.ceco.com (charles R. Su
wrote:

SRS> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
SRS> Path: dres.dnd.ca!netfs.dnd.ca!dgbt!nott!torn!spool.mu.edu!howland.re
SRS> ston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!firewall!ceco!root
SRS>
SRS> From: sufana@ceco.ceco.com (Charles R. Sufana)
SRS> Subject: Baycom
SRS> Message-ID: <CsxyEA.F2A@ceco.ceco.com>
SRS> Keywords: Baycom
SRS> Sender: root@ceco.ceco.com (Operator)
SRS> Nntp-Posting-Host: relay1
SRS> Reply-To: sufana@ceco.ceco.com
SRS> Organization: Commonwealth Edison Company
SRS> Date: Thu, 14 Jul 1994 17:39:45 GMT
SRS> Lines: 16

SRS> I may be missing something in the Baycom manual but is there a way
SRS> to dump to
SRS> disk or a printer the unprotocol data that is received? It seems to
SRS> me that only
SRS> data that is received from a connected station can be written to a
SRS> file. I would
SRS> like to take DOVE (DO17) received packet data and save to disk for
SRS> further analysis.
SRS> Of course for this satellite, no one other than the control
SRS> operators can connect to
SRS> it.

SRS> Thanks in advance.73s,

SRS> Charlie Sufana AJ9N Internet sufana@ceco.ceco.com
SRS> Prodigy jtjf69a

The answer to your question is "YES".To copy un-proto data to a disk
file you switch to the monitor screen (F10) and then issue this command to
baycom.
:W DOVE.LOG
This will copy all data recieved to a file called Dove.log .
To copy all recieved data to the printer you do the same thing as
above
but the command looks like this;
:W PRN

Good luck and have fun with DOVE.

73 from VE6PJB @VE6PAQ.AB.CAN.NA

-- Via DLG Pro v1.0

Preferred: Pj_Butts@LHaven.UUmh.AB.CA
Alternate: Pj.Butts@f3002.n134.z1.fidonet.org

2315. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 02:34:16 UTC
From: domonkos@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <6QUAkiubGogA066yn@access.digex.net>
Source record: 48309

How many of you leave the factory default TNC settings alone and not opt for the more 'agressive' timing to 'transmit immediately' when the frequency is clear. Be honest folks. That contributes to frequency clutter. These packet hogs can't even hear the stations trying to get in between the packets.

Andy N3LCW

2316. Re: HOSTMASTER II VS KAGOLD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 02:46:44 UTC
From: aandh@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Ct47q3.Hyv@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48314

Hi dave take a look at xpkam I think its as good as kagold and a lot
less $$$$$$$ and much better then hostmaster
73 Jim K7UDG

2317. wiring kam to TM251a?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 03:14:22 UTC
From: gcoombes@calvin.stemnet.nf.ca
Message-ID: <30cs2e$196@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 48310

Keywords: kam all-mode, Kenwood TM-251A
I have a kantronics kam all-mode tnc without manuals. The Kenwood TM-251A has a data plug for packet [a 6 pin mini-din].

How should this hook up? I have the pinout for the kenwood connector, but don't have a pinout for the 9 pin DB9 connector on the Kam.

Appreciate any help. Please reply to gcoombes@calvin.stemnet.nf.ca

Greg
VO1IE

2318. Capturing Packets With Baycom:

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 03:33:25 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Jul17223325@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 48320

If you want to save any packets directed to your
call in a session to which you are connected,
you simply type the command ":w filename" where filename
is what you want to call that data. Baycom will tell
you that the file is open, and you will see the
accruing byte count at the right edge of the lower
status bar. If you wish to capture ALL packets that
are being decoded, those being sent to other stations,
it's also quite simple. Just hit F10 to get into the
Monitor window. Then type the :w command as above. Now,
every incoming packet will go into that file. This is
useful for catching Shuttle or Mir stuff when you are
asleep. But, on a busy frequency, that file can get real
big in a short time. -pat

--
--
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

2319. Re: Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 03:35:05 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Jul17223505@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 48318

```
Also, to dump incoming packets right to a printer, type
:w prn
And stop it with
:w off
But, you can't write a disk file AND printer at the same time. -pat
--
*-------------------------------------------------------------*
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *
```

2320. wanted:DF9IC 9600 bauds modem design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 03:43:00 UTC
From: alain.bourassa@inno.synapse.net
Message-ID: <349.4296.uupcb@inno.synapse.net>
Source record: 48255

Hello to all hams

I want to find the schematics of the 9600 bauds packet modem
designed by DF9IC

If someone could help me please send me an e-mail

I will pay for all the charges

Alain Bourassa
VE2MTV

ve2mtv @ve2trp.#mau.pq.can.na

Alain.Bourassa@inno.synapse.net

2321. Re: Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 03:44:08 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM
Message-ID: <BAT.94Jul17224408@gdstech.GRUMMAN.COM>
Source record: 48319

I've found that my video card generates the most noise. By
putting ferrite beads on th video cable, and rerouting it, I have
reduced PC noise a lot.
But, as the other guys are starting to tell you, running packet on
a low, inside antenna, is making you a hidden transmitter to most of
the other stations on your frequency. Packet collisions will abound,
total channel thoughput will suffer. All the other guys will have
degraded performance. Because of you. You really need to run a high
antenna, and MORE power. At least 20 watts. Remember, for the system
to work, each packet station must be able to hear every other station
on frequency. If you can't comply with these minimum requirements,
you will be creating a negative impact to dozens of people in your
packet neighborhood. Please be a help to your ham friends by getting
up there where they can hear you. -pat
--
--
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

2322. Re: HOSTMASTER II VS KAGOLD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 05:02:44 UTC
From: mikec@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <30d2dk$mcr@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 48311

David Livesay (dave_livesay@hpatc.desk.hp.com) wrote:
: I have a Kam with G-TOR upgrade and need communication software.
: I'm currently using Pacterm but it not real friendly and lacks features.
: Does anyone have any input on the KAGOLD or HOSTMASTER II
: software. From the literature KAGOLD does not use a mouse and
: HOSTMASTER does.

: Would appreciate any info.

Hello Dave..

I have experience with both programs - I would, without question
recommend KAGOLD! HM2PLUS is (was) good in it's day, but it is
old, and not much support from Kantronics. This is not a slam
against the fine folks at Kantronics, just a fact that we and
they are aware of. On the other hand, KAGOLD is a fully supported
software product with programmers at the other end of the phone/
internet that listen to it's users - refreshing.

KAGOLD runs under windows if you want, or under DOS. Many, many
fine features, too many to list, so my vote is for KAGOLD - ok?

--
- - - - - - - - - - - - mikec@comtch.iea.com - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Michael B. Candy Amateur Radio Call: KI7FX
P.O. Box 1953 KI7FX@KA7FVV.#EWA.WA.USA.NA
Airway Hts, WA. 99001-1953 American Digital Radio Society

2323. Re: wiring kam to TM251a?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 05:11:20 UTC
From: mikec@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <30d2to$mcr@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 48312

Greg Coombes (gcoombes@calvin.stemnet.nf.ca) wrote:
: Keywords: kam all-mode, Kenwood TM-251A
: I have a kantronics kam all-mode tnc without manuals. The Kenwood TM-251A
: has a data plug for packet [a 6 pin mini-din].

: How should this hook up? I have the pinout for the kenwood connector, but
: don't have a pinout for the 9 pin DB9 connector on the Kam.

: Appreciate any help. Please reply to gcoombes@calvin.stemnet.nf.ca

Hello Greg..

Try this out:

" The VHF radio connector on the KAM Plus rear panel is a 9-pin DB
style connector with a pre-wired 9 conductor cable and a mini-plug
attached. The cable wiring is:

Pin Number Pin Name Color Function
1 AFSK white Transmit Audio
2 XCD yellow External Carrier Detect
3 PTT brown Push to Talk
4 RCV blue Receive Audio
5 GNDRCV * Receive Audio
6 GND shield Ground
7 N/A red Not Used
8 GND green Ground
9 GND black Ground

* Center of Mini-Plug (audio from radio)

Hope this helps you out Greg.. 73 de Mike

--
- - - - - - - - - - - - mikec@comtch.iea.com - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Michael B. Candy Amateur Radio Call: KI7FX
P.O. Box 1953 KI7FX@KA7FVV.#EWA.WA.USA.NA
Airway Hts, WA. 99001-1953 American Digital Radio Society

2324. Re: TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 Kit Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 05:42:09 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <30d4nh$ldg@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48313

```
The DSP-93 text is now available on the TAPR Internet server.

Send mail to 'file-request@tapr.org'.
In the message body include: GET /pub/tapr/dsp93.txt

This will get you the complete announcement on the TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 kit.

You can also get an entire directory of TAPR files with the DIR command.
Help is received by using HELP in the message body.

Cheers - Greg

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
President -- Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Corp
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TAPR Office (817) 383-0000 | Internet: gjones@tenet.edu
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2325. LINUX, 9600, TCPIP! Success!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 06:38:24 UTC
From: kjv@exuco1.exucom.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul18.063824.2230@exuco1.exucom.com>
Source record: 48316

TEKK MINI Radios.

Okay folks... Here is the catch... Recent experience here in
Buffalo has found that on the MFJ-9600 you have to take the jumper off
on JP2 of the 9600 modem itself.

This yielded a .28 return time on 2 character ping/ICMP echoe
requests.

Take a look at this:
```
[12:32am] [~] 1 % ping -i 1 -s 2 uhf.n2njh.ampr.org
PING uhf.n2njh.ampr.org (44.69.233.4): 2 data bytes
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=0 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=5 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=6 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=7 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=8 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=9 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=11 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=12 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=13 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=14 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=16 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=18 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=19 ttl=28
10 bytes from 44.69.233.4: icmp_seq=22 ttl=28

--- uhf.n2njh.ampr.org ping statistics ---
29 packets transmitted, 17 packets received, 41% packet loss
[12:33am] [~] 2 %
```

The 41% loss is due to the fact that there is other traffic on
the frequency besides the ICMP that my station can't here, but n2njh
can.

What this means folks is that when doing a real Telnet session
a packet is transmitted for every character. Un-like JNOS, or any
other NOS variant which transmits a packet for every 200 characters or
when newline/CR is pressed.

Single character IO is quite tolerable at 9600bps.

Now that single character IO is possible, there is one thing
(at least) that we must take note of.

Use the same strategy in the NOS TCP implementation, but make the single character IO (telnet/rlogin) get through before the other packets do. This makes it possible to have several FTP or (batch) transfers taking place while someone is doing something else w/ telnet.

We seriously have to consider these facts because when we get into limited bandwidth (6Khz or so) we're pushing the boundaries a bit, and it should be treated the same as a phone connection, but only half the speed. (1/2 duplex remember.)

So, if we employed the same strategy PPP uses to do this, we should have an easy time at it.

Also worthy of note is I noticed that JNOS supports PPP.

Maybe if they used the same function as in the JNOS implementation when scheduling packets to go out AX.25 as with PPP.

This would increase the usuability of packet for interactive sessions.

Course, most people would argue that if NOS is used correctly it could all be batched traffic.

I just wish I could get programs like talk, and IRC on packet.

Now, would you listen to me if I told you that this can be done for under $400.00

Thought you might...

TEKK Incorporated
228 NW. Parkway
Kansas City, MO 64150

(816) 746-1098

Inquire about the TEKK Micro. It's $90.00 You can request crystals for the radio. We in Buffalo Decided on 441.050. Ask for a service manual when you order it. (They don't send any paperwork, not even pinouts! Although a BNC connector is rather obvious, you may stumble when trying to trace back the DB9 connector.) If you decided on the TEKK Mini, before you try and do anything with it, remove Capacitor C18. It's SMT, so be sure to have a fine soldering iron and no coffee that morning.

CAUTION!!! Do not run the radio at more the 12.0V until you're sure I'm not kidding. CAUTION!!!

Next, get an MFJ TNC, (1270B Personally) about $140.00, and the MFJ 9600 Modem. Another $100.00

Install the modem. (READ THE MANUAL FIRST! Believe me, they're "Instructions", not "distructions"!)

Coax, and an Antenna are equally as important. Get the low loss coax, and a nice antenna, another $60.00 should suffice. I have the UHF IsoPole.

Next, stick the antenna in a very high cool dry place. ;-)
And most importantly, a well ventilated area... ;-)

Next: Pour the mixture into a UNIX box stir, let cool, and wellah! You've got yourself a real OS, and a REAL network. CAUTION! Do not mix with MS-DOS! Warranty Void!

MS-DOS will cause problems. You will have to re-boot your machine whenever it decides to mis-manage it's RAM. I like to call it a nervous breakdown. Yes, I am certain that you will have to do this. You will have to give your machine a 3 finger salute quite often, but less than usual use.

Can you do this in windows?

Yeah, you can. Problem is that you can't have any of the nice TCP/IP apps work with it. Something like Eudora, or NewsWatcher will never happen.

That is, unless you do this workaround. Take two Ethernet cards, or two serial cards and create a network connection for Windows, and one for JNOS. Either over Ethernet, or a SLIP/PPP link.

Problem is that you need to figure out how to do this because usually both programs have to run at the same time. Okay, so you have Windows fire off JNOS, but how does the DOS Networking software connect to something that isn't there yet because Windows isn't running?

Well, simple logic will tell you the cheapest way out is a PC, floppy, Monochrome Monitor, and an Ethernet Card, or serial port. Done deal, functional, and cheap.

(Hey, I know you all think I'm nuts, but seriously, this would work!)

Now the problem is routing TCP/IP packets off of Packet, and onto the network connection to your PC. (Oh, you're network coordinator is going to need to buy stock in Malox for this one!)

Routing has always presented a problem, and always will. The problem is our range. 5 Watts uhf doesn't go to far (please note the very high cool dry place comment above).

Now, we need a way to do bit regeneration (IE, very fast digipeater) without bothering routing.

Two TEKK Micro's, and 1 9600bps modem will do nicely for this. Input frequency, output frequency, it's half duplex, and goes both ways. The TEKK Micro's have a 3ms keyup to stable time. Put this gadget on a nice repeater tower near you. And you divide the network

distance. What you do is take the frequency of one area, and
bit-regenerate it on another.

IE, RX -> TX, and TX -> RX. No TNC needed. All you need the
modem to do is regenerate the bits. Course the frequencies have to be
different, but so what.

And we increase the chances for a collision by a little bit,
but having this device installed fixes things a lot more.

The only thing you will have to do is set your TXDELAY by
approximately .0096/sec + .0006 (9600bps + 3ms*2 radios stabilize
time) = .0102/sec. So we'll settle for 2 hundreths of a second
TXDELAY. Not bad at all if you ask me. Some of you may be asking why
I'm using 9600bps as a value, and I figure that the difference between the time
where the TNC get's the digital information and actually starts to
make it analog (modulate it), that it's going to be about that long.
(I could be wrong, but then again, I'm talking about pushing the
envelope here.)

If anyone has any questions, please feel free to E-Mail me.

And I'd like to thank the following for helping us do this:

MFJ
TEKK
KC2P
N2NJH
N2VQJ
And many others for making this possible, and affordable.

And, thanks most of all to:

Linus Torvaldus (Spelling), creator of Linux for bringing us a
REAL OS at no commercial cost involved.

--
------------------------+---
The first to bring HDTV | Karl J. Vesterling - N2VQM
to Buffalo New York. | kjv@exucom.com - Internet
Long Live UNIX! | n2vqm@n2vqm.ampr.org - MailDrop

2326. FSK/PSK Circuits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 11:18:33 UTC
From: konmto@kk.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <30doe9$846@erinews.ericsson.se>
Source record: 48317

Hi all,

Could someone point me to a FSK and/or PSK modulator demodulator integrated or discrete circuit? The supported transmission speed should be up to 9600 bps.
Does somebody know a good book which describes Frequency and Phase Shift keying?

Please E-Mail me the answers.

Many thanks in advance..

Maurizio Tomio

E-mail: konmto@kk.ericsson.se after August 15th ntomim@hasler.ascom.ch

2327. MFJ-1278B help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 12:27:06 UTC
From: mwhite@mitre.org
Message-ID: <mwhite-180794082528@m14494-mac.mitre.org>
Source record: 48321

Hi. I just got an MFJ-1278B multi-mode TNC. It seems to be working pretty well, but I can't seem to get the mailbox going. I have the MAILBOX parameter set to ON, but when someone connects to my station, they don't get the mailbox. I can't find anything in the manual that addresses this. How do I set things up so that the user gets connected to the mailbox on connect? Thanks.

--
Mike, N4PDY
mwhite@mitre.org

My opinions are my own, not my employer's.

2328. Pakratt PK64 Users Please HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 12:46:03 UTC
From: ah157@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <30dtib$g7o@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48322

I just got one for my c64, anyone got any tips on using it?
Please leave them in mail.
Rob

2329. Re: Grapes modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 13:32:20 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul18.133220.10275@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48327

In article <vaughnwt.29.000E4144@olympus.net> vaughnwt@olympus.net (William Vaughn) writes:
>OK, new one on me. I assume that it is an acronym for something. What are the
>details? Get as technical as you want I can take it.
>William Vaughn vaughnwt@olympus.net "Just plain Bill."

GRAPES is the Georgia Radio Amateur Packet Enthusiast's Society, IE the Georgia state packet networking group. GRAPES distributes kits of the WA4DSY 56 kb RF modem described in the ARRL 6th Computer Networking Conference Proceedings. Since it's introduction in 1987, GRAPES has shipped thousands of units worldwide, and uses them internally for the state network, which now extends into Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina. They are used in many countries, including Britain, Sweden, Japan, and the Netherlands. The largest group of amateur users outside Georgia is in Canada where they have setup a full duplex network. GRAPES has also sold units to governments and research agencies where they are used for telemetry of remote sensing data, and for remote control.

The modem uses MSK (Minimum Shift Keying) and occupies 70 kHz bandwidth for a 56 kbit/sec data rate. The ARRL bandplans allocate 100 kHz channels for their use on several bands. The proposed 219 MHz band will all be 100 kHz channels for 56 kb trunking operation. The modems have a tracking data detector circuit that will continue to deliver full sensitivity error free data if the carrier center frequency drifts +/- 5 kHz. It will work with larger amounts of drift, but error rates climb if signal strength is not high enough.

The modem is a true RF modem. It *is* the radio, so the hassles of trying to modify radios to work at these speeds is absent. It outputs and inputs in the 10 meter band and a transverter is required to shift the signal up to the UHF band of choice. Units such as those made by Microwave Modules, Sinclair, and SSB Electronics will work. Even the Hamtronics XV4 transmitting converter and receiving converters will work. The only requirement of the transverter is that it be a *linear* transverter since MSK has an amplitude component of 3 db. If a class C transverter or amplifier is used, the modem will still work, but the occupied bandwidth increases significantly.

The modem is, of course, a synchronous modem and outputs Tx and Rx clocks to the digital interface. While you can modify a TNC2 to work with the modem, and GRAPES includes instructions to do that, it's recomended that you use the Ottawa PI card or the Gracillis card in a PC instead. Since these cards have direct DMA with the PC's main memory, they are better suited to support long 56 kb data bursts.

If you use the TNC2 approach, you're limited to an effective thruput of 19.2 kb because of limitations in the TNC. The radio side will run at 56kb, but only in bursts of less than the TNC buffer length since it can't handle the RF side and the serial link to the computer both at full speed at the same time. However, you can use a Kantronics Data Engine as your TNC or switch. It has the horsepower to keep up with continous 56kb data streams. You can also use a Mac directly. It's serial port is capable of synchronous operation at 56 kb.

Basic pricing on the kit is $250. This includes boards, all parts, and instructions, less case and power supply. You have to furnish your own enclosure and +/- 5 volts. You can also buy bare boards and waveform ROMs for $125, but the full kit has the parts priced at GRAPES' cost, so it's unlikely to save you any money to go that way.

Note: these modems do not interoperate with lesser modems at lower speeds, so unless there is already 56kb activity in your area, you should arrange with another ham to buy pairs of them. I've built a half a dozen of these modems, and assembly and tuneup are not difficult. However, I would caution that these are not Heathkits, and some experience with digital and RF circuitry is helpful. The minimum test equipment you will need is a dual trace oscilloscope capable of XY operation to at least 100 kHz. (That's almost any dual trace scope.) The usual RF test equipment, signal generator and monitor receiver, are also helpful, but you can just loopback the transmitter to the receiver for tuneup and testing.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2330. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 13:36:42 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.50.2E2A856A@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48324

In article <1994Jul16.142013.21533@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <rogjdCszMMF.Br@netcom.com> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:
>>
>>For some reason a lot of people in ARRL seem to think that that is a good
>>idea. Despite the fact that the automated side of such "qsos" if that's
>>the right term, will not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a human
>>would be required to do. It's a darned shame.

>Actually, packet stations enforce CSMA, so they *do* automatically
>listen before transmitting. Your concerns only apply to things like
>RTTY mailboxes which don't have a protocol that requires channel
>sharing. I tend to agree that *those* types of stations are abusive
>of frequency reuse.

>Gary

If packet stations enforce CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access) and listen before transmitting, what does it mean with regard to not transmitting on other QSO's. The no transmit logic would only be true if the channel had no carrier or (XOR) another transmitting site on the channel had command of the channel and was recognized as transmitting by all other stations listening on the channel. In reality, on HF there is almost an infinite combination of frequencies, modes, codes, and signal levels on HF that can fit between the definitions of silence on the channel and a single packet station recognized as transmitting. So what happens if you fall in that grey area? Do you get stomped on by a machine broadcasting like a beacon?

CSMA topology goes on to say: an originating station, sensing no carrier, transmits a packet, then if it gets no acknowledgement within as specified time inverval, the station transmits a retry. Here is a problem. How does one recognize no carrier on HF? This is easy on VHF, ie. COR's & PL similar to repeater switching, even though intermod can cause false switching there also. VHF carrier sense is also enhanced by the use of NBFM and rigorously spaced channels with sufficient guard from sideband overlap. Not so easy on HF. The noise the machine hears may be another QSO, or it may not. Another problem, how many retries before timeout? One could set the counter to infinite to assure the message would eventually get through!

Of course all of these problems could have and should have been worked out during the 8 year demonstration and experimentation period under succeeding STA's. Unfortunately the evidence appears to point to the contrary.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX

wyn@ornl.gov

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==========================================================================
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
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2331. Re: AX.25 SPEC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 13:44:31 UTC
From: tigner@paun01.pa.msu.edu
Message-ID: <30e0vv$heo@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu>
Source record: 48323

I would be interested in the AX25 spec also.

Thanks
Barry

2332. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 13:57:37 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.51.2E2A8A50@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48325

In article <30bk47$nb0@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:

>The FCC NPRM does squeeze the packet stations. Few or none of them will
>be able to meet the 500Hz requirment for unattended semi-automatic operation.
>Unless the bring the data rate down from 300 baud, that is.

>73, Drew

I am sure many packet operators will simply ignore that requirement and any
other requirement that might exceed the demands of the current plug and play
list of equipment.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

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= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
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2333. Re: NTS traffic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 14:02:38 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.52.2E2A8B7E@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48326
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1994Jul16.133220.21006@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Mostly none of the above. It was the bunch of good ole boys who hang
>out on 3975 kHz. Few of them are NTS members, fewer still are members
>of RACES or ARES (those mainly operated on VHF supplying tactical
>comms). The old boys did a pretty good job in between gall bladder
>stories. They've all known each other for years, and like most back
>fence gossips, they passed along information surprisingly quickly.

>(The above is my impression from the snippets I could hear. My HF
>antenna is still down due to the fallen tree.)

I am sure many of these good old boys will be looking atcha at the Atlanta/Galleria/Marietta Ham fest this weekend. :-)

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

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= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
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...._ .. ..._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__

2334. Re: How do I find my IP addr?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 17:52:13 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <774579133snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48334

Given that most (and it should be all) ampr.org addresses are known to the internet, why not just do a domain look-up on your call? I can get a response if I query g4wrw.ampr.org, and it is correct as well!

If you aren't there, then prod your local coordinator to find out why it hasn't been registered (assuming you have allowed a reasonable time to elapse first!!!!)

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

2335. HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 18:10:27 UTC
From: jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jul18.181027.9231@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca>
Source record: 48330
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The Heathkit WWV clock has a serial output. I'd like to know how I can hook this up to Linux so other machines can set their clocks accurately (ie using rdate or xntp over packet or on the local ethernet LAN). I have code for something called "DCF" which is a German radio. Is this compatible or do I need something else? If the DCF stuff is compatible, I see that the Linux patches are quite old, and the serial port line discipline code has changed drastically, has anyone updated the patches?

--

BogoMIPS Research Labs -- bogosity research & simulation -- VE7JPM --
jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca ve7jpm@ve7jpm.ampr.org jmorriso@rflab.ee.ubc.ca
----

2336. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 18:16:15 UTC
From: John@kirsta.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <774555375snz@kirsta.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48329

> In article <fmitchCst1rz.B6G@netcom.com>, fmitch@netcom.com (Felton Mitchell)
> writes:
> >i hate to rain on this parade, but...
> >
> >last night (sun), i tried my normal 0300z 3595 rtty sked to kc4gr and
> >nd4v in the atlanta area (i am in l.a., ie, lower alabama)... only
> >kcrgr showed up, and the qrn from all the thunderstorms between us
> >made rtty copy about 25%... soooooo.....
> >
> >we each logged onto our internet provider, and did a talk... no qrn,
> >no qrm, full duplex, and faster than i can type... had nd4v joined
> >us, we would have picked a quiet channel on irc ...
> >
> >full duplex is really nice, and let's face it, a basic problem of amtor
> >and pactor and now g-tor is the difficulty of having a roundtaaable
> >qso...
> >
> >so, the future is where?

(Apologies for following up to a follow-up when really wanting to
follow-up the original, but the original never made it here!)

The point made above is a good one, and one I have been reflecting on
myself, following various happenings here in the UK.

Throw this thought into the metling pot: Has the advent of easy dial
international phone calls - in my time as a licensed amateur - made hf
ssb dx working a thing of the past?

I am slowly tending towards the idea that we would be making a mistake
trying to emulate the internet; but should perhaps emphasise a little
more the "radio" part of amateur radio.

Comments? Thoughts? Wrong group? :-)

(You don't know me, so let me give you a little of my background, if
it helps to put my comments in context: professionally I work in the
networking industry, writing operating systems et al for embedded
processors in bridges and routers. I am on the internet from work and
home, so I don't think I am a luddite. On the amateur radio side, I
was first licensed in 1972 and currently operate both vhf packet -
only AX25 at the moment, but that's about to change - and hf cw, and
see no great conflict in enjoying such different aspects of our
wonderful hobby.)

73, John, GM4ANB

--
John Morris email: John@kirsta.demon.co.uk AX25: GM4ANB@GB7EDN.#77.GBR.EU

2337. Want Good Packet Program for Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 18:22:31 UTC
From: vincent@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <vincent-180794102153@bellevue-ip62.halcyon.com>
Source record: 48328

I have a PowerPC 6100 and have MacRatt for packet.I would like to try other programs for the Mac and would like to know which are the best Packet communications for Macintosh.
Richard Vincent
KR7R
vincent@halcyon.com

2338. Re: Newbie needs help!!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 19:02:58 UTC
From: nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Message-ID: <Ct5Gwy.AAM@nrd.ups.com>
Source record: 48331

I'm using a Baycom and its software and my Icom IC-2AT HT. Pretty cheap setup.
You should be able to do the same or similiar. The Baycom SW is only for
the PC types. I also have a Mac Plus at home, but it's at home in WA and
I'm here in CT.

73 de WD9HAD@K1UOL.CT.USA.NA

--
==========
Peter Martin UPS Danbury, CT (203) 731-6324 nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Real Life Home: Kent, WA (206) 631-5478
SCCA Mazda RX7 #24 ITA WD9HAD

2339. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-18 21:30:51 UTC
From: n2ayj@n2ayj.overleaf.com
Message-ID: <774567051.40snx@n2ayj.overleaf.com>
Source record: 48332

> William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM writes:
>
>it'll be the same argument as with W1AW...there's a schedule, a list of
>frequencies and when it's time for bulletins or code practice or whatever,
>they come on the air ...
>
>W1AW is not assigned a frequency. They will QSY to not QRM an ongoing QSO.
^^

This must be a fairly new policy. Didn't seem to be in effect when I was working a weak Cuban a few years back. W1AW came screaming right over us without so much as a howdy-do. Silly me, answering a CQ on a code practice/ bulletin freq.

--
Stan Olochwoszcz, N2AYJ - n2ayj@n2ayj.overleaf.com
"Please keep your seat belt securely fastened, keep hands and feet inside the car at all times, secure loose items, exit to your right, and enjoy your day at SixFlagsDisneyKing's GreatMagicDominionIsland BerryFarmGardensParkWorldLand."

2340. Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 03:10:44 UTC
From: XTL00014@DUVM.OCS.DREXEL.EDU
Message-ID: <30fg7k$nf7@dunx1.ocs.drexel.edu>
Source record: 48333

How good is the Baycomm standard software compared to a TNC's standard firmware? How fast is it??? I've never used Baycomm, and I am considering it for the home station.
73 ES TNX DE N3RCS, xtl00014@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu, Adam

2341. Re: Newbie needs help!!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 06:23:39 UTC
From: vincent@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <vincent-180794221835@bellevue-ip89.halcyon.com>
Source record: 48335

In article <1994Jul16.214536.29794@cobra.uni.edu>,
parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu wrote:

> Hi everyone, I am wondering what it would take for me to get on digital Hf, I
> have a Yaesu FT301 (fairly old but works fine), and a Macintosh Se.
>
> I know next to dirt about the digital realm but from what I've heard,
> it sounds fun. So what do I need, how much and where do I go to get it?
>
> I have my general class licence.. 73's es de N0ZYA Waterloo,Ia -jmp

I just got rid of a MacSE I had used for three years on the INTERNET.IT WAS
A REAL GEM.Sorry about the caps.Right now I am using the PowerPc 6100 .To
answer your questioin I would get the pk88 TNC from AEA and their program
MacRATT which is a Mac version packet program.Then get yourself a dipole or
whatever and look for a locak hf amtor or pactor around 14069-14075 in your
local area.I just got on packet about seven days ago on vhf, much
easier,and am waiting for hf because I live in an apt bldg and have
restricted antenna space.I am currently using the AEA isoloop inside,not
too successfully and am trying to find a way to stick it outside.Getting
on packet is pretty simple.Good luck.

2342. TheNet and AEA PK-96 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 09:23:37 UTC
From: af@robertson.NO
Message-ID: <00981A78B3DB2160.000015D9@robertson.no>
Source record: 48337

Does anyone have experience with the AEA PK-96 ?
Will I be able to put TheNet nodesoftware in it?

Arild Fredriksen
BBS: LA5WX @ LA1E.EGS.L.NOR.EU
internet: af@robertson.no

2343. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 12:58:35 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul19.125835.17582@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48253

In article <wyn.50.2E2A856A@ornl.gov> wyn@ornl.gov (C. C. Wynn) writes:
>In article <1994Jul16.142013.21533@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>In article <rogjdCszMMF.Br@netcom.com> rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:
>>>For some reason a lot of people in ARRL seem to think that that is a good
>>>idea. Despite the fact that the automated side of such "qsos" if that's
>>>the right term, will not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a human
>>>would be required to do. It's a darned shame.
>>Actually, packet stations enforce CSMA, so they *do* automatically
>>listen before transmitting. Your concerns only apply to things like
>>RTTY mailboxes which don't have a protocol that requires channel
>>sharing. I tend to agree that *those* types of stations are abusive
>>of frequency reuse.
>
>If packet stations enforce CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access) and listen
>before transmitting, what does it mean with regard to not transmitting on
>other QSO's. The no transmit logic would only be true if the channel had
>no carrier or (XOR) another transmitting site on the channel had command
>of the channel and was recognized as transmitting by all other stations
>listening on the channel. In reality, on HF there is almost an infinite
>combination of frequencies, modes, codes, and signal levels on HF that can
>fit between the definitions of silence on the channel and a single packet
>station recognized as transmitting. So what happens if you fall in that
>grey area? Do you get stomped on by a machine broadcasting like a beacon?

Yes you certainly do. That's a very good reason for practicing strong
channel discipline on HF digital. Just because your VFO tunes in 10 Hz
steps doesn't mean you should operate on just any one of those steps.
We need a bandplan with recomended channelization.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2344. Hamcom program non-functional

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 13:25:19 UTC
From: ken@fstop.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <940719132519@kendurham.sc.ti.com>
Source record: 48242

The simple ua741 op-amp interface for the Hamcom program works fine when used with a program called Hffax (a SSTV and FAX program.) This interface has been tested on Com1 with Hffax. When using Hamcom (a RTTY program), there is no response to the input signal. The screen functions seem ok but there is no signal shown on the Tuning scope or the Spectrum display.

I have tried all kinds of port defintions and designations in the config file of the program to get the program to recognize the port and come alive.

I got this program from a BB called AA5S.

Can someone tell me if there is a trick that I am missing or if the program may be deactivated and only a demo screen. If there is a way to get a good copy of this please let me know. The author of the program is in Germany.

Ken Durham K5MBV 214-997-3434

2345. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 14:34:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul19.143407.18075@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48254

In article <774555375snz@kirsta.demon.co.uk> John@kirsta.demon.co.uk writes:
>
>Throw this thought into the metling pot: Has the advent of easy dial
>international phone calls - in my time as a licensed amateur - made hf
>ssb dx working a thing of the past?

No, Dxing is a *game*. It has no serious communications purpose.
The fact that the circuit *is* unreliable is what makes the game
challenging. Doing Dx by telephone is no challenge (well perhaps
it is with some countries' phone systems). On the other hand,
RF digital networking isn't a game. It's about traffic handling.

That can be fun practice or for a deadly serious purpose, but it isn't
a game conducted for score. Random unreliability is not an asset in
traffic handling. Thus there is considerable interest in developing
reliable protocols to deal with the inherently unreliable RF medium,
and there is interest in interconnecting with the reliable wireline
networks in places where they are up and available. RF networking
offers a flexibility not available by wire. If the wire is down
due to storm or quake, the ether is still there. (The same can be
said for SSB or CW traffic handling. The phone system may be down,
but the ether is still there. However, phone and CW protocols have
been developed to about their natural limits in dealing with
RF conditions, digital methods still have lots of room to improve
and grow.)

>I am slowly tending towards the idea that we would be making a mistake
>trying to emulate the internet; but should perhaps emphasise a little
>more the "radio" part of amateur radio.

If you mean Dxer games, that seems heavily enough emphasized already.
The interesting challenge, IMHO, is to develop systems to make the
RF digital domain a useful adjunct to, and emergency substitute for,
the internet. We know there are digital methods for reliably communicating
in conditions where ordinary manual methods fail (see NASA DSN). The
challenge is to adapt those methods, or develop others, for a reliable
amateur digital network.

Getting back to the title of this thread, I think GTOR is a small
step in the right direction. However, it's a bandaid on a hemorrhaging
level one modem. I don't think GTOR is anywhere near the step forward
that Clover represents. The current Kantronics (and nearly everyone
else's) HF modem is a horribly ineffective user of the HF spectrum.
If we were to couple the FEC and compression of the GTOR protocol with
a better modem and modulation, then we'd be getting somewhere. We need
modem modulations that are more robust under HF condtions. PSK is one

direction, MSK too. Another tack is a multi-tone system like Piccolo. Hardware that does soft bit decisions would be welcome as well. ALE techniques to work with a changing MUF would also be welcome. There's lots of interesting work to be done yet before we have a robust RF network in place.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2346. Unsubscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 15:01:57 UTC
From: jcaradim@gr.oracle.COM
Message-ID: <9407191501.AA00983@GRSEQ1.gr.oracle.com>
Source record: 48336

```
unsubscribe jcaradim@gr.oracle.com ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Best 73 de John (SV1CEC)

+---------------------------------------------------------------------+
| John Caradimas | email: sv1cec@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr (home) |
| P.O.Box 31689 | jcaradim@gr.oracle.com (office) |
| Athens 100-35 GREECE | tel. : +(301)-6451541 (h) +(301)-8831511 (o) |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------+
| DISCLAIMER : For all these, you can only blame me, nobody else! |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

2347. Re: LINUX, 9600, TCPIP! Success!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 15:39:46 UTC
From: kurt@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <30gs42$8v4@news.tamu.edu>
Source record: 48338

In article <1994Jul18.063824.2230@exuco1.exucom.com>, kjv@exuco1.exucom.com (Karl J. Vesterling N2VQM) writes:
> Inquire about the TEKK Micro. It's $90.00 You can request
> crystals for the radio. We in Buffalo Decided on 441.050. Ask for a
> service manual when you order it. (They don't send any paperwork, not
> even pinouts! Although a BNC connector is rather obvious, you may

No kidding!!! Although the service manual is suspect. It says put in
50mV of signal and adjust for 3.5 khz deviation. We put in 500mV and got
the right deviation. 50mV is not enough to tickle the thing.

> on the TEKK Mini, before you try and do anything with it, remove
> Capacitor C18. It's SMT, so be sure to have a fine soldering iron and
> no coffee that morning.

What is the reason for removing C18? We have several here with C18 intact.

--
Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8607 fax:409/847-8578
Dept. of Computer Science, Texas A&M University DoD #264: BMW R80/7 pilot
"Even MY hypocrisy has its limits." - "Doc" Holliday, in Tombstone
*** Not an official document of Texas A&M University ***

2348. FedEx Radio Information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 16:20:34 UTC
From: phase-iv@moontarz.nuance.com
Message-ID: <30gugi$t7g@moontarz.nuance.com>
Source record: 48339

Does anyone have any information about the radio links used by FedEx deliverymen to convey information about their packages to a central facility? I am researching a prototype that appears to have similar requirements. Things I am interested in include data rates, encoding and modulation schemes, command protocols, etc. Any info will be appreciated. I can be reached by email at lott@phase4.iquest.com.
Thanks.
-Chris Lott, WD4OLP

R. Christopher Lott, P.E.
Phase IV Systems, Inc.
3405 Triana Blvd
Huntsville, AL 35805
lott@phase4.iquest.com OR phase-iv@moontarz.nuance.com

--
Default signature for news

2349. amprnet via internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 18:24:26 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9406197746.AA774645866@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 48240

How does one post an e-mail message to someone knowing his amprnet address? I wanted to send a message to NU3E (44.066), but this seems to be missing 2 parts of an IP address.

Thanks in advance

Ray
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

2350. Re: ICOM 281

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 19:22:03 UTC
From: bobred1@aol.com
Message-ID: <30h94r$m6s@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48241

I've been using the IC-281 on packet with the PK232MBX for a couple of months now with good results. Levels are fine as it comes from the factory. I have not used the 9600 baud port yet, however (It is a separate hookup on the connector).
I hope this was of some help. 73, Bob K5SM

2351. Re: HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-19 22:45:27 UTC
From: mjg@cs.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <mjg.774657927@csd-d-3.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 48243
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca (John Paul Morrison) writes:

> The Heathkit WWV clock has a serial output. I'd like to know how I can
> hook this up to Linux so other machines can set their clocks
> accurately (ie using rdate or xntp over packet or on the local
> ethernet LAN).

Sounds like you want xntp3, the current implementation of the Network
Time Protocol. Check out comp.protocols.time.ntp and the files
available for anon FTP on louie.udel.edu in pub/ntp. I've not yet built
the more recent version on Linux, but much of the reference clock work
has been done for you already; even if you don't need the entire NTP
suite (it's nice to have good time) the already-written code may help.

--
-Michael "Jealous gun-toting ex ends a cozy weekend"
mjg@cs.stanford.edu --Headline, {Chicago Tribune}, 5 Jan 92

2352. Re: amprnet via internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 00:30:40 UTC
From: sehrlich@dogbert.dac.neu.edu
Message-ID: <30hr7g$6i4@dogbert.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 48245

In article <9406197746.AA774645866@mails.imed.com>,
Mack Ray <mack@mails.imed.COM> wrote:
> How does one post an e-mail message to someone knowing his amprnet
> address? I wanted to send a message to NU3E (44.066), but this seems
> to be missing 2 parts of an IP address.
>
> Thanks in advance
>
> Ray
> WD5IFS
> mack@mails.imed.com
>

Well, performing 'nslookup nu3e.ampr.org' returns: 44.66.0.1

Hope this helps :)

Scott

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
How to reach me: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@k2cc.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

2353. Re: Want Good Packet Program for Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 00:53:05 UTC
From: mikes13712@aol.com
Message-ID: <30hshh$s65@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48244

In article <vincent-180794102153@bellevue-ip62.halcyon.com>,
vincent@halcyon.com (Richard D. Vincent) writes:

I have a PowerPC 6100 and have MacRatt for packet.I would like to try
other
programs for the Mac and would like to know which are the best Packet
communications for Macintosh. .....

Look for Net/Mac..... works great and is available from all the usual
sources (info/mac, aol, etc).. Works fb for me... Get the mailer program
for it as well.... they usually appear together as a package...
73's,
Mike kc2kj

2354. Re: Kam Windows program ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 01:28:00 UTC
From: st3qi@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <19JUL199420285723@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 48246

In article <mike711Ct1oMH.JC5@netcom.com>, mike711@netcom.com (Michael S. Wells) writes...
>Does anyone know of a good packet termianl program for the Kantronics
>Kam TNC ??

I use and recommend Procomm Plus for Windows ver 1.02. It's a VERY powerful
communications program for either packet or land-line modeming. Your
nearest computer store will have it (or mail order).

--
Brad A. Killebrew N5LJV, EMT-B | Student of Computer Engr Technology
President, University of Houston ARC | University of Houston, Texas
Internet: st3qi@jetson.uh.edu | U of H Amateur Radio Club WB5FND
AmprNet : n5ljv@sugarland.ampr.org | uharc@post-office.uh.edu
Paket : n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na | 713-743-4070 Fax 713-743-4032
AT&Tnet : 713-852-8523 Fax 852-2630 | Box 85-T2, 4800 Calhoun, 77204-4083

2355. Anyone us a TRS-102 for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 03:29:35 UTC
From: szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <Ct7z1B.FrE@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 48247

I am thinking about using a Radio Shack TRS-102 with a KPC-3 TNC on VHF packet..Anyone use this set up? What's your opinon?? Thanks for taking time to answer this..Jeff

2356. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 04:12:04 UTC
From: johncase3@aol.com
Message-ID: <30i86k$31v@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48248

In article <30fg7k$nf7@dunx1.ocs.drexel.edu>, XTL00014@DUVM.OCS.DREXEL.EDU writes:

>How good is the Baycomm standard software compared to a TNC's standard

>firmware? How fast is it??? I've never used Baycomm, and I am consid-

>ering it for the home station.

I have no complaints except poor mailbox capability.

John - WB2YGF

2357. Re: Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 06:06:42 UTC
From: tony@mpce.mq.edu.au
Message-ID: <tony.98.774684402@mpce.mq.edu.au>
Source record: 48250

In article
<30fg7k$nf7@dunx1.ocs.drexel.edu> XTL00014@DUVM.OCS.DREXEL.EDU
writes:
>From: XTL00014@DUVM.OCS.DREXEL.EDU
>Subject: Baycomm
>Date: 19 Jul 1994 03:10:44 GMT
>How good is the Baycomm standard software compared to a TNC's standard
>firmware? How fast is it??? I've never used Baycomm, and I am consid-
>ering it for the home station.
>73 ES TNX DE N3RCS, xtl00014@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu, Adam

I have used a Baycom-style modem for over 12 months. It runs very well indeed. I am using Eskay Packet (SP) which provides multi channels and a converse mode to chat with many stations together. The mail box works quite well, when callers get used to the "//" commands. The Baycom software is alos very good. I wouldn't spend any more money to buy a firmware 1200 baud tnc. It just isn't worth the hard-earned cash. I can see no real advantage.

Such modems also work very well with JNOS which requires a software TNC anyway.

Cheers & 73 ... Tony vk2tjf

****
* Dr Tony Farrow, *
* Physics Department, *
* Macquarie University, *
* Sydney, Australia 2109. *
* tony@mpce.mq.edu.au *
****

2358. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 06:20:54 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <30ifo6$i7i@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48249

JO> >ering it for the home station.
JO>
JO> I have no complaints except poor mailbox capability.
JO>

Says you, all depends on how you have things setup. I have my system setup so that when I plug things in and turn the rig on it goes out and gets my mail.

Mind you I'm running JNOS. Also give SP a shoot.

--

_____
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|

2359. Re: AM/FM Fax converter for use w/ HamComm interface & JVFAX (long!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 06:59:48 UTC
From: schro@norton.sni.de
Message-ID: <30ii14$cr7@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 48252
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

In <CszAxq.1C9@abacus.demon.co.uk> dmb@abacus.demon.co.uk (David Byrne) writes:

>Thanks for posting the info Django. Has anyone the time to translate the
>documentation, and has anyone tried this circuit out ? Tips on antenna/rx etc.
>much appreciated. I hear good things about Hamcom regularly, and would be
>interested to try it out for wxsat if I can get hold of a suitable rx.

Just to avoid confusion: what is used here is the HamComm interface, but
the program you need for FAX/SSTV is JVFAX 6.0 written by DK8JV.

HamComm 3.0 does CW/RTTY/AMTOR with the same circuit.

73 Django
DL5YEC

2360. Wireless modem with GMSK and PLL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 07:20:54 UTC
From: denouden@inter.NL.net
Message-ID: <Ct89qv.61x@inter.NL.net>
Source record: 48251

I'm trying to design a wireless modem for 900 MHz.

The 900 MHz is synthesized by a VCO. Spectral purity and RF carrier frequency stability demand a PLL for the VCO control voltage.

For data modulation I've decided upon GMSK. The GSMK signal frequency modulates the RF signal by superimposing it on the VCO control voltage.

The problem with this setup is that for low BER the RF modulation/ demodulation response should go down to a few Hz, which is impossible because the PLL would try to correct any RF frequency deviation at this modulation frequency.

How is this generally solved? Some data books mention two point modulation. How does this work?

Hints, references or answers are highly appreciated.

Thanks,

Jan den Ouden

2361. Re: AM/FM Fax converter for use w/ HamComm interface & JVFAX (long!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 12:44:12 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <Ct8opp.592@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 48256
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

David Byrne (dmb@abacus.demon.co.uk) wrote:
: In article <2vu9vn$hd2@nanette.pdb.sni.de>,
: W.F.Schroeder <schroeder.pad@sni.de> wrote:
: >AM/FM converter for wefax reception using JVFAX and the HamComm interface.

: Thanks for posting the info Django. Has anyone the time to translate the
: documentation, and has anyone tried this circuit out ? Tips on antenna/rx etc.
: much appreciated. I hear good things about Hamcom regularly, and would be
: interested to try it out for wxsat if I can get hold of a suitable rx.

: 73

: David.
: --
: David Byrne, Abacus Software, London, UK Tel: +44 (0)71 930 4884
: Email: dmb@abacus.demon.co.uk Fax: +44 (0)71 839 7445
: Here's a koan: If you have ice-cream I will give you some. If you have none,
: I will take it away from you. (it's an ice-cream koan).

the easiest aerial is crossed dipoles over a ground plane. You need 90
degrees phase shift between the dipoles. I will mail anyone further
details. As for receivers the cheapest in the uk is the circuit kit. It
has however a 30k if bandwidth which is slightly short. I use this at the
moment. The white clouds come out noisy because of the limited B/W.

The best value for money is the Remote Image group proscan receiver (50k B/W).

Any questions pse email me.
I remember how hard it is when starting and am only too pleased to help.

John B
john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

2362. Re: Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 12:45:58 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <Ct8osM.5AC@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 48257

Rory Martin (dmartin@access3.digex.net) wrote:
: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk (John Boyer) writes:

: >Rory Martin (dmartin@access3.digex.net) wrote:
: >: I have a problem setting up my packet station. The problem is this:
: >: I am using a Kantronics KPC-3 with an Alinco DJ-180T handheld.
: >: The handheld picks up the packets fine, but when I turn on my computer,
: >: the noise is so bad that the packets are hard to distinguish.
: >: I am not sure if my computer is really bad, or if my handheld is overly
: >: susceptible to noise. Any help or ideas on what to do would be appreciated.

: >One of the things I have found that really helps with this problem is....
: >wait for it. Disconnect your mouse. Don't believe me? Well try it. I found
: >that it made tons of difference to my wx sat rx. I must try disconnecting
: >my printer as well.

: >John B
: >john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

: Well, John,
: I had to disconnect the mouse to connect the TNC to the computer.
: So that doesn't appear to be the problem. And the printer is turned off
: for now. Any other ideas?

: Rory Martin
: dmartin@access.digex.net

Bum...

Try ferrite rings on your computers mains leads.

John B

2363. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 12:47:31 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.56.2E2D1CE3@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48258

In article <1994Jul19.125835.17582@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Yes you certainly do. That's a very good reason for practicing strong
>channel discipline on HF digital. Just because your VFO tunes in 10 Hz
>steps doesn't mean you should operate on just any one of those steps.
>We need a bandplan with recomended channelization.

>Gary

Ahhh, but there is the rub! Everyone gets all bent out of shape if W1AW comes up on, say 7.080 Mhz, and blows your QSO away, acting like they own a channel. (Read the comments posted here recently.) But, this is going to be perfectly acceptable for automatic control data stations?? Kind of hypocritical wouldn't you say?

IMHO this is a step in the wrong direction. The incentive to develop robust network topology will be taken away by providing a safe haven for the auto-digital stations. As has been stated here before, the technology exists to develop clear frequency, clear QSO hunting capabilities, so why not press forward with that now and eliminate the necessity for the clear channel crutch?

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

```
=========================================================================
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
=========================================================================
```
...._ .. ..._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__

2364. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 13:11:53 UTC
From: asw@neural.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <30j7qp$d9k@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 48259

Baycomm is very good at what it does. It doesn't give you a PBBS, or any flexibility with software -- it's like a TNC with only one terminal program available.

Baycomm uses a lot of computer resources. You can shell out and leave it running, but you have a lot less memory available than you would have if you had shelled out of a conventional communications program with an external TNC. Also, with an external TNC you can stop the communications program entirely and let some input be buffered by the TNC. With Baycomm, if you want to see what stations appear on a packet channel overnight you have to leave the Baycomm program running overnight.

I haven't tested this rigorously, but my impression is that my KAM performs better with marginal received signals than the Baycomm modem. To some extent this may be a function of how well built a particular modem is; I also have a PMP modem that is functionally the same as the Baycomm but is not as well shielded, and its performance on weak signals is definitely worse than the KAM.

--
Albert S. Woodhull - Hampshire College, Amherst, MA, USA
Internet: awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

2365. Re: Anyone us a TRS-102 for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 13:25:57 UTC
From: gcouger@olesun.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <Ct8qnA.BJz@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 48260

In article <Ct7z1B.FrE@ucdavis.edu>, <szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu> wrote:
> I am thinking about using a Radio Shack TRS-102 with a KPC-3 TNC on VHF
>packet..Anyone use this set up? What's your opinon?? Thanks for taking
>time to answer this..Jeff

I have used a model 100 it works fine excpet for the small screen. Make
sure you use a remote antenna for the handitalkie as I had trouble with
rf in the modem if I used the duck.

Gordon AB5DG

Gordon Couger
Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering
Oklahoma State University
114 Ag Hall, Stillwater, OK 74074
gcouger@olesun.agen.okstate.edu 405-744-9763 day 624-2855 evenings
I do not speak for my employer

2366. Re: Want Good Packet Program for Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 15:14:41 UTC
From: sehrlich@dogbert.dac.neu.edu
Message-ID: <30jf11$9u0@dogbert.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 48262

In article <30hshh$s65@search01.news.aol.com>,
MikeS13712 <mikes13712@aol.com> wrote:
>In article <vincent-180794102153@bellevue-ip62.halcyon.com>,
>vincent@halcyon.com (Richard D. Vincent) writes:
>
>I have a PowerPC 6100 and have MacRatt for packet.I would like to try
>other
>programs for the Mac and would like to know which are the best Packet
>communications for Macintosh. .....
>
>Look for Net/Mac..... works great and is available from all the usual
>sources (info/mac, aol, etc).. Works fb for me... Get the mailer program
>for it as well.... they usually appear together as a package...
>73's,
>Mike kc2kj

The latest version of Net/Mac is always available via anonymous FTP from:

oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio/mac

You can also grab the Index files from: /pub/hamradio/00-Index.txt
and /pub/hamradio/0-Index2.txt

Scott

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
How to reach me: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@k2cc.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

2367. Has anyone done packet using Coherent?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 15:35:57 UTC
From: jbarr@MCS.COM
Message-ID: <30jg8t$au1@Mercury.mcs.com>
Source record: 48261

I just installed the UNIX variant Coherent on my PC, and was wondering if anyone out there has been able to use it for packet? I run JNOS in the DOS world, and enjoy being able to use TCP/IP. It would be way cool to be able to do this from Coherent. I know that there are AX.25 drivers available for Linux. Are they usable with Coherent? Is there a version of JNOS available for Coherent? Basically, my question is that I have Coherent installed, so how can I integrate Packet Radio with it?

73!

-Jim, N9ONL

--
James W. Barr, N9ONL | Using GEOS for Amateur Packet Radio
jbarr@mcs.com | in Buffalo Grove, IL, USA!

2368. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 17:00:37 UTC
From: nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Message-ID: <Ct90L1.Ann@nrd.ups.com>
Source record: 48264

I just got up on packet about 2 weeks ago using a Baycom and attending SW.
I have an Icom IC-2AT and had to make up a cable extension to the Baycom unit.
As soon as that was done, I was on the air! No problems with the SW or HW.
Print out the manual, it's very handy.

73

--
==========
Peter Martin UPS Danbury, CT (203) 731-6324 nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Real Life Home: Kent, WA (206) 631-5478
SCCA '83 Mazda RX7 #24 ITA '91 ragtop WD9HAD

2369. Pakratt Pactor/Amtor WORDOUT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 20:35:02 UTC
From: Robert@rjwright.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <774736502snz@rjwright.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48263

Can anyone point me towards the WORDOUT command in Pakratt 5.5?

I want to be able to delete letters after they have been sent,
but I cannot find anywhere in Pakratt the PK232 WORDOUT
command, which enables this to happen.

Have AEA just forgotten to put it in? Have I missed it somewhere?
Is there a way round the problem?
--
Robert Wright. Kensington London England AX25 G4XDD @ GB7XDD.#32.GBR.EU

2370. Can you use a BAYCOMM with a TRS-102??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 21:59:50 UTC
From: szhall@dale.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <Ct9EFr.1n2@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 48266

One time I used a BAYCOMM with a PC and had very good luck..Now I am thinking about buying one for my TRS-102 for portable packet set up..What do you think..Jeff

2371. KAMPlus & UNIX for Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 22:36:00 UTC
From: yong.so@almac.co.uk
Message-ID: <17.3815.3195@almac.co.uk>
Source record: 48265

Hello All. Thanks for reading this mail. I am wondering if anyone can kindly give me info on following questions!
1) Can I use KAMPlus 7.0 under UNIX operating system?
2) Is there any terminal software which can talk to KAMPlus?
3) How do I connect and initialise the TNC under UNIX just to talk to it?
4) Is there any known public or shareware or even commercial software which will control the KAMPlus under UNIX operating system?
NB: The UNIX runs on Apple Macs and NCSA.
I would deeply appreciate your help on this issue. Thanks!
Yong (GM0MOP)

2372. Packet Ragchews on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-20 23:52:22 UTC
From: hunley@mti.com
Message-ID: <3416@mtigate.mti.com>
Source record: 48267

I'm relatively new to packet, so pardon the "newbieism" of this question, but I'm stumped:

I have a nice HF packet setup: a Yaesu FT-890AT driving a Cushcraft R7, talking to a KAM-Plus. I hear lots of packet-sounding stuff on HF, but when I tune to it, the KAM seems to decode mostly RR packets, with a few C and DM packets. The very rare I packet seems to contain ASCII garbage, like two BBSs exchanging binary files or something.

When I try to connect to one of these stations, I either get no connection at all, a connect followed by an immediate disconnect, or a message to the effect that "only members are allowed on this node." I have yet to make my first successful QSO using packet.

Now if I want to talk to a BBS, I don't need to use a radio for that. There are plenty of BBSs within a local phone call of my house. I was kinda hoping to make the same kind of QSOs using packet that I was making using CW or voice.

Is there something I'm doing fundamentally wrong, or is there no good old "CQ CQ CQ - Tnx fer call OM, name is John..." type activity on HF? Are there certain subbands where the ragchewers and DXers go, that I just haven't found yet? I know that most packet is on VHF, but I don't have a VHF rig, and even if I did, I don't particularly want to limit my QSOs to stations within a 10-mile radius (yes, I've heard of digipeaters).

--

John Hunley, KN6XZ
Sr. Software Engineer Email: hunley@mti.com
Micro Technology, Inc. UUCP: mti.com!hunley
4905 E. La Palma Ave. Voice: (714) 693-2613
Anaheim, CA 92807 FAX: (714) 970-5924

2373. Current Capabilities of Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 00:58:36 UTC
From: cmay@titan.ucs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <30kh7s$s5a@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 48268

I was wondering if anyone could provide me with some information
detailing the different price/performance options available for an amateur
radio setup capable of communicating with the internet via packet
radio. I'm trying to get a feel for the amount of equipment
required to get started, to see if this is something I could afford
to do as a hobby. I have a fast computer, and I need a radio, TNC,
antenna, special modem (?). I am also unclear on how one becomes
connected to the net. Are there any other options I should consider
for wireless internet service before choosing Amateur Radio Packet?

Thanks alot for any information.

--

-Chris May, Computer Science, University of MA, Amherst
- Technical Assistant, P.C. Maintenance Lab

2374. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 02:27:08 UTC
From: johncase3@aol.com
Message-ID: <30kmds$oss@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48269

In article <30ifo6$i7i@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
(David Toste) writes:

>JO> >ering it for the home station.
>JO>
>JO> I have no complaints except poor mailbox capability.
>JO>

>Says you, all depends on how you have things setup.
>I have my system setup so that when I plug things in and turn
>the rig on it goes out and gets my mail.

>Mind you I'm running JNOS. Also give SP a shoot.

I was refering to operation as a remote mailbox
with the software provided.

My friend has a TNC that I can log onto and leave
a message for her on. It stores in the TNC memory
without her computer even being on!

I would like to know more details about
the software you are using. I am running a
dedicated XT for packet (PS/2 Model 25).
I know its lame, but it is small and I got it free!
(My main computer is 486/33). Anyway, I
heard that JNOS and Baycomm will not work
on an XT. Is this true?

John - WB2YGF

2375. TNX for Baycomm info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 02:43:32 UTC
From: XTL00014@DUVM.OCS.DREXEL.EDU
Message-ID: <30knck$a6t@dunx1.ocs.drexel.edu>
Source record: 48270

Thanks for the Baycomm info, everybody, but I think I'll go with the KPC-3. It'll speed up things with the system. A KPC-3 and the used ICOM Ic-25A should make a good combination. Any comments on the KPC-3?

73 es TNX de N3RCS, xtl00014@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu

2376. OS/2 & TNC-DOOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 04:55:42 UTC
From: Darren Leno <Darren.Leno@f747.n115.z1.fidonet.org>
Message-ID: <774766542@f747.n115.z1>
Source record: 48206

This is a shot in the dark, but what the hey...

Has anyone got TNC-DOOR (TNCDR10#.ZIP) running under OS/2?
It "runs" here, but extremely slow... too slow in fact to even bother with. If anyone has figured out how to install this DOS door to run agreeably under OS/2, please let me hear how you did it.

Thanks.

2377. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 05:22:43 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <30l0n5$r2t@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48271

AS> Baycomm is very good at what it does. It doesn't give you a
AS> PBBS, or any flexibility with software -- it's like a TNC
AS> with only one terminal program available.

Not true as to say that there is ONLY one Terminal program for the baycom, there are ATLEAST a dozen programs that can be used with the baycom modem. EG:
SP, GP, JNOS(or anyo other NOS) and so one.

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|
```

2378. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 05:30:13 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <30l155$r8m@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48272

JO> I was refering to operation as a remote mailbox
JO> with the software provided.

AH! Sorry about that, Very true, I would like to have it with a built in mailbox
but it's better then nothing.

JO> I would like to know more details about
JO> the software you are using. I am running a
JO> dedicated XT for packet (PS/2 Model 25).
JO> I know its lame, but it is small and I got it free!
JO> (My main computer is 486/33). Anyway, I
JO> heard that JNOS and Baycomm will not work
JO> on an XT. Is this true?

Well some say it does and others say it doesn't, I'm not sure. I've ran it on a 286, but
now run it on a 386-40, and no probs. I have done some MODs to the
source driver and it seems to uses less CPU and hog less of the system.
Now if it works on a XT I have no idea, hard to find those machines any more. :)

But I have it setup so that if I have JNOS running it will send a request to my
gateway every 1hr I think and checks to see if I have any mail waiting. Now
at times what happens is if it (Gateway) receives mail and I'm on the air
it will send it direct to me. If I'm not on the air it will save al of my mail
in it's mail area and then once I do turn the radio on, it will go out and
say, 'hey ve3tos is now on air, any mail?' and I will then transfer my mail.
IT can be either normal packet mail, or internet mail.

--
____
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|

2379. Re: Has anyone done packet using Coherent?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 08:24:31 UTC
From: jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jul21.082431.19462@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca>
Source record: 48274

In article <30jg8t$au1@mercury.mcs.com>, James W. Barr <jbarr@MCS.COM> wrote:
>I just installed the UNIX variant Coherent on my PC, and was wondering if
>anyone out there has been able to use it for packet? I run JNOS in the
>DOS world, and enjoy being able to use TCP/IP. It would be way cool to
>be able to do this from Coherent.

There is a UNIX version of JNOS, it's portable and I'm sure it will compile
for Coherent.

> I know that there are AX.25 drivers
>available for Linux. Are they usable with Coherent?

definitely not. Coheren't doesn't even have kernel TCP/IP.

>Is there a version
>of JNOS available for Coherent? Basically, my question is that I have
>Coherent installed, so how can I integrate Packet Radio with it?

JNOS or wampes for UNIX. I know it's out there, but I don't use it.
Try looking for it on ftp.ucsd.edu.

>
>73!
>
>-Jim, N9ONL
>
>--
>James W. Barr, N9ONL | Using GEOS for Amateur Packet Radio
>jbarr@mcs.com | in Buffalo Grove, IL, USA!

--

BogoMIPS Research Labs -- bogosity research & simulation -- VE7JPM --
jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca ve7jpm@ve7jpm.ampr.org jmorriso@rflab.ee.ubc.ca
---

2380. Re: AX.25 SPEC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 08:43:36 UTC
From: tcj@netcom.com
Message-ID: <tcjCtA88o.JpH@netcom.com>
Source record: 48273

Hugh Shane (shane@mdd.comm.mot.com) writes:

> Can anyone direct me to an on-line source for the AX.25
> specification?

I queried the TAPR e-mail file server for the first time just the other night, and the list of available files includes the following, which certainly appears to be what you're after:

File Area: packet
Directory: /pub/packet/

AX25.DOC 66266 2-01-93 66k Docs AX.25 Amateur Packet Radio
Link Layer Protocol

To retrieve this document, send e-mail to "file-request@tapr.org" with the command "GET /pub/packet/ax25.doc" in the body of the message.

The command "DIR" will retrieve a complete list of files available from the server, and the command "HELP" will retrieve a description of the complete command set supported by the server. Multiple commands may be included in a single message.

KB6JXT, Todd

2381. Looking For Os/2 Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 09:00:23 UTC
From: Salvatore Innaimi <MC1612@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <774774023.MC1612@mclink.it>
Source record: 48282

Hello !
i'm looking for new release of software for HamRadio OS/2 system.

73. de Sal, IW0DHH
[44.134.32.120]

2382. Mods For Kwd Rz1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 09:01:22 UTC
From: Salvatore Innaimi <MC1612@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <774774082.MC1612@mclink.it>
Source record: 48283

I'm Looking for the best modify for Kenwood RZ1 RX.

73. de Sal, IW0DHH
[44.134.32.120]

2383. Need Mods For Ts-790

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 09:02:37 UTC
From: Salvatore Innaimi <MC1612@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <774774157.MC1612@mclink.it>
Source record: 48284

I'm Looking for new mods for Kenwood TS-790.

73. de Sal, IW0DHH
[44.134.32.120]

2384. Need Mods For Tm-732

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 09:03:29 UTC
From: Salvatore Innaimi <MC1612@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <774774209.MC1612@mclink.it>
Source record: 48285

I'm Looking for best mods for Kenwood TM-732.

73. de Sal, IW0DHH
[
[44.134.32.120]

2385. Need Mods For Panasonic Rx

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 09:04:39 UTC
From: Salvatore Innaimi <MC1612@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <774774279.MC1612@mclink.it>
Source record: 48286

I'm Looking for best mods fot Panasonic RF-B65 RX.

73. de Sal, IW0DHH
[44.134.32.120]

2386. Re: TS-50S function keys

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 10:13:11 UTC
From: dbraun@ilx049.iil.intel.com
Message-ID: <30lhnnINNlnu@ilx018.iil.intel.com>
Source record: 48275

In article <hawley.774126634@aries>, hawley@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Chuck Hawley) writes:
|> david@primenet.com (David Dodell) writes:
|>
|> >I have been trying to get documentation on how the function keys on a
|> >TS-50S are emulated from the microphone. While the manual gives
|> >instructions on programming the function keys, the manual does not give
|> >any idea how to duplicate a depression of a function key from the wiring
|> >diagram.
|>

One day, I actually took the mike apart to figure this out.
Two of the buttons ground the UP and DOWN lines through 100K resistors,
and the other two buttons do the same through 20K resistors. (I
may not be remembering the exact values correctly).

To find out all the details, just hook an ohmmeter from the UP/DOWN
connector pins to ground, and push the buttons.

Doug Braun (4X/N1OWU)

Email: dbraun@inside.intel.com
Intel Mail: IDC1-41
iNet: 8-435-5069 Long Distance: 011-972-4-655069
Fax: 8-435-5999 Long Distance: 011-972-4-655999
Snail Mail: US: Other:
PO Box 311 Intel Israel, Ltd.
Mendham, NJ 07945 IDC-42
Matam Scientific Center
Haifa, Israel 31015

From a CD-ROM advertisement:

"This Disc contains Hacking, Phreaking, Tone Box Information, Anarchy,
Subculture, Magic, Internet & Computer Security Secrets, Bomb Plans,
FBI & Police Net Files, Virus Code, Sick & Twisted Graphics, UFO,
Occult, even HAM RADIO Files, plus much, much more!"
^^^ ^^^^^

2387. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 13:12:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul21.131256.3310@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48277

In article <wyn.56.2E2D1CE3@ornl.gov> wyn@ornl.gov (C. C. Wynn) writes:
>In article <1994Jul19.125835.17582@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>Yes you certainly do. That's a very good reason for practicing strong
>>channel discipline on HF digital. Just because your VFO tunes in 10 Hz
>>steps doesn't mean you should operate on just any one of those steps.
>>We need a bandplan with recomended channelization.
>
>>Gary
>
>Ahhh, but there is the rub! Everyone gets all bent out of shape if W1AW comes
>up on, say 7.080 Mhz, and blows your QSO away, acting like they own a channel.
>(Read the comments posted here recently.) But, this is going to be perfectly
>acceptable for automatic control data stations?? Kind of hypocritical
>wouldn't you say?

No. The problem with W1AW is that they *don't listen* before transmitting.
What channelization buys is the possibility of implementing a much more
robust method of automatically detecting other activity before transmitting.
With no channelization, there are an infinite number of center frequencies
where a signal may be. With channelization, that number is reduced to a
manageable number that can be checked, manually or automatically, before
transmitting. If interference *does* still occur because of odd propagation
effects, it will be limited to the users of that one channel, not to two
different sets of users as could happen with no standard channel spacing.

Standard channelization is the norm in all services except the amateur
service, and is even accepted there for most VHF/UHF activity. There's
a very good reason why everyone else has gone to standard channels, and
that reason is lessened mutual interference. Amateurs are being backward
in refusing to acknowledge the advantages of channelization as a tool for
interference control.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2388. Re: Wireless modem with GMSK and PLL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 13:25:02 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul21.132502.3455@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48278

In article <Ct89qv.61x@inter.NL.net> denouden@inter.NL.net (J. den Ouden) writes:
>I'm trying to design a wireless modem for 900 MHz.
>
>The 900 MHz is synthesized by a VCO. Spectral purity and RF carrier
>frequency stability demand a PLL for the VCO control voltage.
>
>For data modulation I've decided upon GMSK. The GSMK signal frequency
>modulates the RF signal by superimposing it on the VCO control voltage.
>
>The problem with this setup is that for low BER the RF modulation/
>demodulation response should go down to a few Hz, which is impossible
>because the PLL would try to correct any RF frequency deviation at this
>modulation frequency.
>
>How is this generally solved? Some data books mention two point
>modulation. How does this work?
>
>Hints, references or answers are highly appreciated.

There are several workable approaches to this problem. The most
straight forward approach is to use a hetrodyne system. The modulation
is impressed on a crystal VXO at an intermediate frequency, and that
is mixed with the synthesized VCO to get the output frequency. Since
the PLL loop is only around the heterodyne oscillator, it won't subtract
the modulation.

Another approach is to use a data randomizer, or scrambler, to insure
there are no near DC components to the modulation. This is a common
approach, and the one taken in the GRAPES 56 kb RF modem.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2389. Re: Can you use a BAYCOMM with a TRS-102??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 13:31:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul21.133154.3558@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48279

In article <Ct9EFr.1n2@ucdavis.edu> szhall@dale.ucdavis.edu () writes:
> One time I used a BAYCOMM with a PC and had very good luck..Now I am
>thinking about buying one for my TRS-102 for portable packet set up..What
>do you think..Jeff

I think you're going to have to write the low level TNC emulator
software yourself in Z80 assembler. The Baycom program is written
for the PC and won't work on the TRS-102's Z80 architecture.
Remember, the Baycom system is a total bit bang system with the
hardware being just a zero crossing detector. The USART function
is done in software, as is the AX25 protocol.

Unless I'm totally out of touch, no one has ported that software
to the TRS-100/102 series of notebooks.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2390. Re: Packet Ragchews on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 13:46:57 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul21.134657.3820@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48280

In article <3416@mtigate.mti.com> hunley@mti.com (John Hunley) writes:
>I'm relatively new to packet, so pardon the "newbieism" of this
>question, but I'm stumped:
>
>I have a nice HF packet setup: a Yaesu FT-890AT driving a Cushcraft
>R7, talking to a KAM-Plus. I hear lots of packet-sounding stuff on
>HF, but when I tune to it, the KAM seems to decode mostly RR packets,
>with a few C and DM packets. The very rare I packet seems to contain
>ASCII garbage, like two BBSs exchanging binary files or something.

Most HF forwarding is now done with compressed files, much the
way Usenet is distributed via uucp links. This saves time and
bandwidth moving the traffic.

>When I try to connect to one of these stations, I either get no
>connection at all, a connect followed by an immediate disconnect,
>or a message to the effect that "only members are allowed on this
>node." I have yet to make my first successful QSO using packet.

The stations in the forwarding network don't allow outside stations
to connect. You're supposed to inject and remove traffic from the
system at your local VHF end node. Allowing random connections would
totally hose the automatic routing software.

>Now if I want to talk to a BBS, I don't need to use a radio for
>that. There are plenty of BBSs within a local phone call of my
>house. I was kinda hoping to make the same kind of QSOs using packet
>that I was making using CW or voice.
>
>Is there something I'm doing fundamentally wrong, or is there no good
>old "CQ CQ CQ - Tnx fer call OM, name is John..." type activity on
>HF? Are there certain subbands where the ragchewers and DXers go,
>that I just haven't found yet? I know that most packet is on VHF,
>but I don't have a VHF rig, and even if I did, I don't particularly
>want to limit my QSOs to stations within a 10-mile radius (yes, I've
>heard of digipeaters).

There is ragchewing on HF, but frankly, packet is ill suited to such
use. You'll find what packet ragchewers there are down with the RTTY
and AMTOR ragchew operations. AMTOR is best for the type of operating
you want to do. Put out a FEC CQ, including your selcall, and wait for
someone to link with you in ARQ mode, or link with someone calling CQ.
If you don't mind garbled print, you also might try your hand at RTTY.
Just send a string of RYRYRYRY characters to allow your signal to be
tuned, and then follow with a CQ. If you do try packet ragchewing,
remember to keep your packets short. A maximum length of 40 characters

is a good value.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2391. Re: MFJ-1278B help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 14:08:19 UTC
From: timh@s1.xetron.com
Message-ID: <CtAn9v.J1G@xetron.com>
Source record: 48191

Try setting MYcall n4pdy-1 and MYMailcall n4pdy.

2392. Poor Man's Packet FTP site?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 16:21:28 UTC
From: jwill@cabell.vcu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul21.162128.10406@cabell.vcu.edu>
Source record: 48276

I *know* this has to be a FAQ... but I have been all through the Simtel archives and oak.oakland.edu looking for documentation on how to build one of those "Baycomm" type modems... Could somebody steer me to a FTP Site / filename?

I got the .PCX of the schematics and want to build one of these for a custom portable application. I will need one that is very small and with custom connectors. So, I figure the best way of doing it is homebrew and try to download appropriate software.

Robert S. Williams
KD4ZPH

2393. NYC Ham Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 18:01:28 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <30md5o$8g7@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 48208

I was bored last night, so I took down every busy freq in
the 144MHz, 220MHz, and 440MHz ranges that I came across
that had some kind of packet going.

145.690, 223.440, 223.560, 223.620, 438.425, 441.025

one of the two 440MHz links sounded very different. Is
that a 9600 baud link?

--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

2394. RADIO BLOOD - EMPLOYMENT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 19:02:36 UTC
From: orbita@pipeline.com
Message-ID: <30mgoc$mab@pipe1.pipeline.com>
Source record: 48281

QRO Telecom Provider, NY and former Soviet Union searching for
in-the-blood radio man, primarily for specification of
customized radio systems. Position would be NY with frequent
travel to former SU. (Reciprocal license, Icom-781, included!)

Requirements:

* deep background and practical on VHF/UHF, repeaters, antennas
* hands-on knowledge of equipment, alternatives and vendors

* packet, digiplexer and Internet a plus * HF antennas a plus
* microwave a plus
* cellular experience a plus
* PC skills including diagramming and presenting to staff and
customers
* good health, passport, tolerance of QRM

Company operates numerous satellite gateways and remote sites;
C/Ku experience a plus but not necessary.

Energy, initiative and ability to assimilate, organize and
communicate to multi-national staff and clients essential.
Radio Blood --- DC to light --- is essential.

Please pass the word. It's a good gig.

N2KS

2395. Re: Packet Ragchews on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 19:29:23 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jul21.192923.7436@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 48287

In article <3416@mtigate.mti.com> hunley@mti.com (John Hunley) writes:
>I'm relatively new to packet, so pardon the "newbieism" of this
>question, but I'm stumped:
>
>I have a nice HF packet setup: a Yaesu FT-890AT driving a Cushcraft
>R7, talking to a KAM-Plus. I hear lots of packet-sounding stuff on
>HF, but when I tune to it, the KAM seems to decode mostly RR packets,
>with a few C and DM packets. The very rare I packet seems to contain
>ASCII garbage, like two BBSs exchanging binary files or something.
>
>When I try to connect to one of these stations, I either get no
>connection at all, a connect followed by an immediate disconnect,
>or a message to the effect that "only members are allowed on this
>node." I have yet to make my first successful QSO using packet.
>
>Now if I want to talk to a BBS, I don't need to use a radio for
>that. There are plenty of BBSs within a local phone call of my
>house. I was kinda hoping to make the same kind of QSOs using packet
>that I was making using CW or voice.
>
>Is there something I'm doing fundamentally wrong, or is there no good
>old "CQ CQ CQ - Tnx fer call OM, name is John..." type activity on
>HF? Are there certain subbands where the ragchewers and DXers go,
>that I just haven't found yet? I know that most packet is on VHF,
>but I don't have a VHF rig, and even if I did, I don't particularly
>want to limit my QSOs to stations within a 10-mile radius (yes, I've
>heard of digipeaters).
>
>--
>
> John Hunley, KN6XZ
> Sr. Software Engineer Email: hunley@mti.com
> Micro Technology, Inc. UUCP: mti.com!hunley
> 4905 E. La Palma Ave. Voice: (714) 693-2613
> Anaheim, CA 92807 FAX: (714) 970-5924

For a packet ragchew on 20m try 14.103MHz. Send a few unproto packets
to "CQ" perhaps 4 or 5 in a row and wait for a call. Also keep an
eye on that frequency for other "CQ" packets. There is also alot of
activity there connecting through nodes and gateways to local VHF
packet nets.
73
--
==========

John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA
==========

2396. Re: LINUX, 9600, TCPIP! Success!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 19:36:16 UTC
From: ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CtB2GG.2qH@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48227

In a previous article, kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt A. Freiberger) says:

>In article <1994Jul18.063824.2230@exuco1.exucom.com>, kjv@exuco1.exucom.com (Karl J. Vesterling N2VQM) writes:
>> Inquire about the TEKK Micro. It's $90.00 You can request
>> crystals for the radio. We in Buffalo Decided on 441.050. Ask for a
>> service manual when you order it. (They don't send any paperwork, not
>> even pinouts! Although a BNC connector is rather obvious, you may
>
>No kidding!!! Although the service manual is suspect. It says put in
>50mV of signal and adjust for 3.5 khz deviation. We put in 500mV and got
>the right deviation. 50mV is not enough to tickle the thing.
>
>> on the TEKK Mini, before you try and do anything with it, remove
>> Capacitor C18. It's SMT, so be sure to have a fine soldering iron and
>> no coffee that morning.

What's the difference between the micro and the mini. Is one the ks-900
and the other the ks-940? Which performs better?

just curious.

de va3rr/aa8lu

--

2397. Re: Can you use a BAYCOMM with a TRS-102??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 19:45:27 UTC
From: os2user@vmdoug.utsd.att.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul21.194527.26796@devildog.att.com>
Source record: 48190

In <1994Jul21.133154.3558@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
(Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>I think you're going to have to write the low level TNC emulator
>software yourself in Z80 assembler.

Actually, the Tandy 100/102/200 series laptops use an 8085 cpu not a Z80,
but you would still have to write the TNC emulator as Gary says. That's
not going to be easy to do in the limited amount of RAM you have on that
machine.

>The Baycom program is written
>for the PC and won't work on the TRS-102's Z80 architecture.
>Remember, the Baycom system is a total bit bang system with the
>hardware being just a zero crossing detector. The USART function
>is done in software, as is the AX25 protocol.
>

Actually, you don't need any additional hardware if you use a TRS-102.
The Tandy 100/102/200 laptops all have built in hardware in a cassette
port that you can use to save and load your programs onto a regular
cassette tape. The internal ROM routines access the hardware via the
SOD pin using the SIM/RIM instructions on the 8085 CPU.

Essentially, the cassette audio output is fed to the CPU pin and the software
loops while looking at the pin it to see if it is still HIGH (or still LOW).
By counting the number of times the software loop was executed until the
pin changed, you can determine (roughly) the frequency of the audio tone
that was fed into the cassette port. With the cassette (or for AFSK packet)
you just need to determine which or two possible tone have been presented.
(With packet, you also need to worry about noise between packets.)
This is how the ROM "reads" the cassette tones.

If you really want to know the details, just disassemble the ROM routines.
The flag for whether or not the loop is looking for HIGH or LOW is at FF8E.
Other routines you might want to look at:

6F5B - Write a character to cassette.
6FDB - Find the frequency of the cassette port (1200 hz tone returns 35).
702A - Read a character from cassette.

(The above addresses are different for the Model 200 though.)

Also, consider the fact that you have a laptop with only 32k
(19k for the model 200 unless you also want to code bank switching)
in which you need to do the bit-banging, USART stuff, emulate a TNC and
AX.25 ... and you can't use all of that RAM for your code either. You need

some room for buffers, variables, and so on. Did I mention you need to code most of this in 8085 assembler? The built-in BASIC is just too slow to decode the packets, check for keystrokes, worry about the AX.25 timing constraints and so on.

Plus, some day you might want to save some of the stuff you see on packet. You'll need some memory left over for that too. (TRS-102 files are stored in RAM.) Impossible, no. Difficult, yes. Worth the effort??? You decide.

>Unless I'm totally out of touch, no one has ported that software
>to the TRS-100/102 series of notebooks.
>
True as far as I know. If anyone knows differently, please tell me !!
I actually considered it some time ago, but didn't have the time and
I already had a TNC. I found it easier to just plug in a TNC.
But I think it's possible to write a Baycomm emulator for those laptops.

>Gary

Doug KA2UPW
doug@acpy01.utsd.att.com

The above opinions are mine and are not necessarily those of AT&T.

2398. Re: Current Capabilities of Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 20:03:50 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9407212003.AA10167@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 48288

Chris May writes:
> I was wondering if anyone could provide me with some information
> detailing the different price/performance options available for an amateur
> radio setup capable of communicating with the internet via packet
> radio.
[stuff deleted]

The cost ratio between internet access by wire and internet access by amateur radio (for similar services) is about 1000:1 where amateur radio costs about $1000 for the service you'd get for $1 via telephone.

Maybe I exagerate, but only a bit :-)

One does not get an amateur radio license in order to save money, except in the very rarest of situations. Maybe you have a friend or spouse in Europe and you like to talk, a LOT. Or this friend is in the middle of nowhere. MAYBE then you could save money via amateur radio if you didn't mind a couple of hundred listeners to your conversations.

One chooses to become an amateur radio operator because it is "RADIO" and radio is magic, and magic is fun in and of itself. There are areas available in amateur radio that do not exist on the internet, and vice versa. For example, last week I copied packet radio data from the Space Shuttle. Was so suprised that I wasn't ready on the transmit frequency to make a connection before the shuttle was over the horizon. You don't do that on the internet. Total equipment cost $500 new, $300 or so used. Five or six minutes at 1200 baud. Of course I still have the equipment, and didn't buy it expressly for the purpose of talking to the space shuttle, its just my normal packet station.

Locally we can get unlimited dial-up access to the internet for $30/month at 28.8k bps. For amateur radio to access the wired internet there has to be a connection somewhere on the radio net, and somebody has to pay for it. Furthermore the content carried on the internet is not regulated and monitored the way amateur radio is. Amateur radio has strict non-commercial and decency regulations. Free speech is not a right on amateur radio.

I routinely post Ham-Digital Digest on the local PBBS, but not before I review it and delete advertisements for "Thigh Creame" and such.

73, David Kelly N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

2399. Need help with TACTEL HJAL5 450MHz HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 20:04:18 UTC
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <swood.774821058@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 48289
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

I picked up a couple of business radios in a swap of an HT not too long ago. I was interested in converting these to work on the ham VHF bands. (I was told that they were 150Mhz rigs) Well, surprise, surprise... They are 450 MHz rigs.

Anyway, I am first interested in the best place to get crystals to operate in the 440 MHz band. What formula do I use to get the operating frequency? (Or will the crystal manufacturer be familiar with these radios) Is it necessary or preferable to do any tuning of the circuits in these radios and if so how?

Lastly, if anyone is familiar with these radios and can save me some time in figuring out the SP/MIC pinout for the speaker mike, as I plan on using these to run some fixed packet operation at home.

Thanks...

swood

--

2400. Re: Current Capabilities of Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 23:31:22 UTC
From: cmay@titan.ucs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <30n0ga$6dp@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 48192

david kelly (dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM) wrote:
: Chris May writes:
: > I was wondering if anyone could provide me with some information
: > detailing the different price/performance options available for an amateur
: > radio setup capable of communicating with the internet via packet
: > radio.
: [stuff deleted]

: The cost ratio between internet access by wire and internet access by amateur
: radio (for similar services) is about 1000:1 where amateur radio costs about
: $1000 for the service you'd get for $1 via telephone.

: Maybe I exagerate, but only a bit :-)

: One does not get an amateur radio license in order to save money, except in
: the very rarest of situations.

Just because you haven't thought of a way to save money with amateur radio,
doesn't mean I can't think of some.

: One chooses to become an amateur radio operator because it is "RADIO" and
: radio is magic, and magic is fun in and of itself. There are areas available
: in amateur radio that do not exist on the internet, and vice versa. For

I never said I was trying to save money over wired internet, I just said I
wanted to know about the price/performance of packet setups.

I'll find all this out eventually on my own, as the companys who make
the stuff generally want to sell it. It's nice to know that this newsgroup
is such a great resource for newcomers to the field.

Post a question in comp.os.linux.help and I bet you get an answer.
Not here.
--
-Chris May, Computer Science, University of MA, Amherst
- Technical Assistant, P.C. Maintenance Lab

2401. Re: How do I find my IP addr?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 23:46:17 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtBE16.Gn0@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48193

Rick Matthews (matthews@tyrell.net) wrote:
: > Just out of interest.
: > How do I locate my local coordinator?

: AMPRNet IP address coordinators as of 14 April 1993

Here's a little newer version...

AMPRNet IP address coordinators as of 11 July 1994

Corrections and updates to brian@ucsd.edu.

Note: the people listed here have volunteered to issue IP addresses for
their areas. They are not paid to do this service; please understand
that they are perfectly at ease to deal with coordination responses at
a lower priority than the things that matter more, such as job and
family. Please be patient when requesting an address.

44.002 Bob Meyer K6RTV Calif: Sacramento
44.004 Douglas Thom N6OYU Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006 Don Jacob WB5EKU Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008 Brian Kantor WB6CYT Calif: San Diego
44.010 Terry Neal AA6TN Calif: Orange County
44.012 Steven King KD7RO Eastern Washington,Idaho
44.014 John Shalamskas KJ9U Hawaii & Pacific Islands
44.016 Jeff Angus WA6FWI Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.017 Dana Myers KK6JQ Calif: Antelope Valley/Kern County
44.018 Geoffrey Joy KE6QH Calif: San Bernardino & Riverside
44.020 Fred Schneider K0YUM Colorado: Northeast
44.022 John Stannard KL7JL Alaska
44.024 Bob Donnell KD7NM Washington state: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026 Ron Henderson WA7TAS Oregon
44.028 Jack Snodgrass KF5MG Texas: North
44.030 J Gary Bender WS5N New Mexico
44.032 Bdale Garbee N3EUA Colorado: Southeast
44.034 Jeff Austen K9JA Tennesee
44.036 Doug Drye KD4NC Georgia
44.038 Mike Abbott N4QXV South Carolina
44.040 Matt Simmons KG7MH Utah
44.042 John Martin KB5GGO Mississippi
44.044 Bob Wilson KA1XN Massachusetts: western
44.046 Stan Wilson AK0B Missouri
44.048 Jacques Kubley KA9FJS Indiana
44.050 Ron Breitwisch KC0OX Iowa
44.052 Gary Grebus K8LT New Hampshire
44.054 Ralph Stetson KD1R Vermont

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44.056 Johnathan Vail N1DXG Eastern&Central Mass
44.058 Rich Clemens KB8AOB West Virginia
44.060 Howard Leadmon WB3FFV Maryland
44.062 Jim DeArras WA4ONG Virginia
44.062 Jon Gefaell KD4CQY Virginia (Charlottesville Area)
44.064 Dave Trulli NN2Z New Jersey: northern
44.065 Bob Applegate WA2ZZX New Jersey: southern
44.066 John DeGood NU3E Delaware
44.068.1-32 Bob Foxworth K2EUH New York: NYC & Long Island
44.068.64+ Bob Bellini N2IGU New York: ENY
44.069 Paul Gerwitz WA2WPI New York: WNY
44.070 Gary Sanders N8EMR Ohio
44.072 Ken Stritzel WA9AEK Chicago - North Ill.
44.073 Chuck Henderson WB9UUS South/Central Ill.
44.074 Mark Bitterlich WA3JPY North Carolina (east)
44.075 Charles Layno WB4WOR North Carolina (west)
44.076 Kurt Freiberger WB5BBW Texas: south
44.077 Rod Huckabay KA5EJX Texas: west
44.078 Joe Buswell K5JB Oklahoma
44.080 Doug Crompton WA3DSP Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082 Steven Elwood N7GXP Montana
44.084 Bob Ludtke K9MWM Colorado: Western
44.086 Reid Fletcher WB7CJO Wyoming
44.088 Bill Lyman N1NWP Connecticut
44.090 Mike Nickolaus NF0N Nebraska
44.092 Pat Davis KD9UU Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094 Andy Warner N0REN Minnesota
44.096 Don Bennett K4NGC District of Columbia
44.098 Brian A. Lantz KO4KS Florida
44.100 Richard Elling KB4HB Alabama
44.102 Jeff King WB8WKA Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104 Charles Greene W1CG Rhode Island
44.106 Allan B Dayton N0KFO Kentucky
44.108 James Dugal N5KNX Louisiana
44.110 Richard Duncan WD5B Arkansas
44.112 Bob Hoffman N3CVL Pennsylvania: western
44.114 Steven Elwood N7GXP N&S Dakota
44.116 Tom Kloos WS7S Oregon: NW&Portland,Vancouver WA
44.118 Carl Ingerson N1DXM Maine
44.120 unassigned
44.122 Dale Puckett K0HYD Kansas
44.123 Bernie McDonnell NP2W Virgin Islands
44.124 David Dodell WB7TPY Arizona
44.125.0-126 Earl Petersen KF7TI Southern Nevada
44.125.128-254 Bill Healy N8KHN Northern Nevada
44.126 Karl Wagner KP4QG Puerto Rico
#
# 44.128 is reserved for testing. Do not use for operational networks.
# You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
# unless you are using them for some sort of testing
```

#
44.128 TEST
#
International subnet coordinators by country
#
44.129 Japan JG1SLY Tak Kushida, JH3XCU Joly Kanbayashi
44.130 Germany DL4TA Ralf D Kloth
44.131 United Kingdom G1PLT Paul Taylor
44.132 Indonesia YB1BG Robby Soebiakto
44.133 Spain EA4DQX Jose Antonio Garcia. Madrid. (EA4DQX @ EA4DQX)
44.134 Italy I2KFX
44.135 Canada VE3JF Barry McLarnon
44.136 Australia VK2ZXQ John Tanner
44.137 Netherlands PA0GRI Gerard Van Der Grinten
44.138 Israel 4X1GP Peleg Lapid
44.139 Finland OH1MQK Matti Aarnio
44.140 Sweden SM0IES Lennart
44.141 Norway LA4JL Per Eftang
44.142 Switzerland HB9CAT Marco Zollinger
44.143 Austria OE1KDA Krzysztof Dabrowski
44.144 Belgium ON7LE
44.145 Denmark OZ1EUI
44.146 Phillipines DU1UJ Eddie Manolo
44.147 New Zealand ZL2BKC Wayne Knowles
44.148 Ecuador HC5K Ted
44.149 Hong Kong VS6YHJ Thomason FAN
44.150 Slovenija S53FK Iztok Saje
44.151 France FC1BQP Pierre-Francois Monet
44.152 Venezuela OA4KO/YV5 Luis Suarez
44.153 Argentina LU7ABF Pedro Converso
44.154 Greece SV1UY Demetre Valaris
44.155 Ireland EI9GL Paul Healy
44.156 Hungary HA8FN Laszlo Fidrich
44.157 Chile CE6EZB Raul Burgos
44.158 Portugal CT1DIA Artur Gomes
44.159 Thailand HS1JC Kunchit Charmaraman
44.160 South Africa ZS6BHD John
44.161 Luxembourg LX1YZ Erny Tontlinger
44.162 Cyprus 5B4TX C. Costis

44.163 Central America
Coordinator General YN1TV Theo Vlaar
Secretariate YN7DS Humberto A. Diaz S.
44.163.16 Panama (none yet)
44.163.32 Costa Rica TI2YO Minor Barrantas Fallas
44.163.48 Nicaragua YN5JAR Jose Antonio Roman
44.163.64 Honduras HR2JAE Jorge A. Escoto (San Pedro Sula)
HR1BY Wolf Baron (Tegucigalpa)
44.163.80 El Salvador YS1TG Mario Giolitti
44.163.96 Guatamala TG9CL Carlos Eduardo Estrada

44.163.112 Belize (none yet)

44.164.0-127 Surinam PZ2AC Otto Morroy
44.164.128-255 Trinidad&Tobago 9Y4UWI Dr. Patrick Hosein
44.165 Poland SP5WCA Andrzej K. Brandt
44.166 Korea unknown
44.167 India VU2LBW Lakshman ("Lucky") Bijanki
44.168 Taiwan BV5AF Bolon
44.169 Nigeria 5N0OBA Kunle
44.170 Croatia ?? Sinisa Novosel
44.171 Serbia (none)
44.172 Sri Lanka 4S7EF Ekendra
44.173 Mexico (pending)
44.174 Brazil PP5AQ Luiz F. Catalan
44.175 Cuba CO2JA Jose Amador
44.176 Turkey TA2LA Abdul-Hamid Sadka
44.177 Czech Republic OK2XTE Karel Odehnal
44.178 Russia RA3APW Karen Tadewosyan
44.179 Gibraltar ZB0D Jim Watt
44.180 Yugoslavia YT7MPB Miroslav Skoric

44.193 Outer Space-AMSAT W3IWI Tom Clark
44.194 Oceana (none yet)
44.195 Antarctica KC4AAA Brent Jones (all treaty zones)
44.196 Arctic (none yet)

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2402. Re: IP Address es AmprNet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-21 23:51:20 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtBE9L.Gu5@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48194

Randy Rathbun (randyr@tyrell.net) wrote:
: In article <12JUL199412111672@elroy.uh.edu>, Brad Killebrew N5LJ wrote:
: > Is there a FAQ for AmprNet floating arond? If you have it, would appreciate
: > it if you could e-mail it to me (st3qi@jetson.uh.edu). Would also like to
: > know if there is a master list of IP addresses for AmprNet. Thanks es 73.
:
: Don't have any info on the FAQ, but you can get THE LIST by ftp from
: ucsd.edu. Last I got (7/1/94) was 600k. Sorry, I don't remember the file
: name, but it is pretty blatent when you see it.

Actually, the correct site is now 'ftp.ucsd.edu', and the files you are
looking for are in the /hamradio directory, all starting with 'ampr'. That
is the domain name server file for the ampr.org name space. For a more
specific place to look for info on amateur TCP/IP, subscribe to the
'tcp-group' mailing list. Sending mail to 'listserv@ucsd.edu' with the word
'help' in the text of the message should get you some further info on how to
use the subscription robot.

73,

Bob

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2403. Re: LINUX, 9600, TCPIP! Success!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 00:39:50 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtBGIF.IqH@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48195

Karl J. Vesterling N2VQM (kjv@exuco1.exucom.com) wrote:

: What this means folks is that when doing a real Telnet session
: a packet is transmitted for every character. Un-like JNOS, or any
: other NOS variant which transmits a packet for every 200 characters or
: when newline/CR is pressed.

: Single character IO is quite tolerable at 9600bps.

Of course, you could put your telnet client in line mode, so it then works like Nos. No delays that way. Nos can handle this, as noted by the shift in operations (no echo) when entering your password on a login.

: Now that single character IO is possible, there is one thing
: (at least) that we must take note of.

: Use the same strategy in the NOS TCP implementation, but make
: the single character IO (telnet/rlogin) get through before the other
: packets do. This makes it possible to have several FTP or (batch)
: transfers taking place while someone is doing something else w/
: telnet.

Probably not needed when using line mode.

: We seriously have to consider these facts because when we get
: into limited bandwidth (6Khz or so) we're pushing the boundaries a
: bit, and it should be treated the same as a phone connection, but only
: half the speed. (1/2 duplex remember.)

: I just wish I could get programs like talk, and IRC on packet.

: Now, would you listen to me if I told you that this can be
: done for under $400.00

: Thought you might...

: TEKK Incorporated
: 228 NW. Parkway
: Kansas City, MO 64150

: (816) 746-1098

: Inquire about the TEKK Micro. It's $90.00 You can request
: crystals for the radio. We in Buffalo Decided on 441.050. Ask for a
: service manual when you order it. (They don't send any paperwork, not
: even pinouts! Although a BNC connector is rather obvious, you may
: stumble when trying to trace back the DB9 connector.) If you decided
: on the TEKK Mini, before you try and do anything with it, remove

: Capacitor C18. It's SMT, so be sure to have a fine soldering iron and
: no coffee that morning.

Also, TEKK will swap out MINI's for those who got them by mistake. The Mini rolls off the receive audio frequency response - that's why the capacitor has to be removed. It also modifies the transmit passband and implements deviation limiting. Unfortunatly the deviation limiting is set for 5 kHz, not 3 kHz that is manditory for normal 9600 bps operations. I've also had some reports from local hams that TEKK has been modifying their pricing. Specifying you saw the ad in QST will probably get you the best price. They are now charging for crystals, which were included in the purchase price 3 months ago.

: CAUTION!!! Do not run the radio at more the 12.0V until you're
: sure I'm not kidding. CAUTION!!!

: Next, get an MFJ TNC, (1270B Personally) about $140.00, and
: the MFJ 9600 Modem. Another $100.00

Or an PK-96 or a DRSI DPK-96 and no modem installation - also have heard that Kantronics has new one out (KPC-1296?) that is ready to go out of the box. If you don't already have a TNC that can accept an add-in modem, it's no longer cost effective to buy a TNC and a modem as seperate items. Several locals have gotten PK-96's and had no problems getting them up and running with TEKK's and some of the other known good 9k6 radios.

PK-96's are retailing at $200 +- $10-15 (list is higher, of course). I have not seen or heard pricing on Kantronics late offering.

: Install the modem. (READ THE MANUAL FIRST! Believe me,
: they're "Instructions", not "distructions"!)

From the comments and poor reliability of others in the area who have worked with many different tnc and modem combinations, I would not reccomend the MFJ documentation.

: Coax, and an Antenna are equally as important. Get the low loss
: coax, and a nice antenna, another $60.00 should suffice. I have the
: UHF IsoPole.

Beams are reccomended to reduce multipath, but require a bit-regenerating repeater in the area - more later

: That is, unless you do this workaround. Take two Ethernet
: cards, or two serial cards and create a network connection for
: Windows, and one for JNOS. Either over Ethernet, or a SLIP/PPP link.

: Problem is that you need to figure out how to do this because
: usually both programs have to run at the same time. Okay, so you have
: Windows fire off JNOS, but how does the DOS Networking software
: connect to something that isn't there yet because Windows isn't
: running?

: Well, simple logic will tell you the cheapest way out is a PC,
: floppy, Monochrome Monitor, and an Ethernet Card, or serial port. Done deal,
: functional, and cheap.

: (Hey, I know you all think I'm nuts, but seriously, this would
: work!)

Works for me - have 4 radio ports running on a 2M 386/DX16 box under jnos.
It will migrate to a better machine probably under linux when the mood and
funds are available. Also has an ethernet card to talk to the linux box
(386SX/16 hotrodded to 22.5 MHz with 5M main + 3M ISA memory) and the
Windoze/DOS box. I just got Minuet and had it running under Dos in about 10
minutes, talking through the router to other local IPers. Of course, all
the hard work was already done in the router, and as the local IP address
admin, getting new addresses issued is pretty quick...

: Now the problem is routing TCP/IP packets off of Packet, and
: onto the network connection to your PC. (Oh, you're network
: coordinator is going to need to buy stock in Malox for this one!)

Not this one - I'm one of about a dozen here in the Seattle area that has a
router on the air with other machines SLIPed or EtherNetted to it.

: Now, we need a way to do bit regeneration (IE, very fast
: digipeater) without bothering routing.

: Two TEKK Micro's, and 1 9600bps modem will do nicely for this.
: Input frequency, output frequency, it's half duplex, and goes both
: ways. The TEKK Micro's have a 3ms keyup to stable time. Put this
: gadget on a nice repeater tower near you. And you divide the network
: distance. What you do is take the frequency of one area, and
: bit-regenerate it on another.

: IE, RX -> TX, and TX -> RX. No TNC needed. All you need the
: modem to do is regenerate the bits. Course the frequencies have to be
: different, but so what.

: And we increase the chances for a collision by a little bit,
: but having this device installed fixes things a lot more.

A better solution is to actually build up a full-blown repeater. Without
the cavities or a >lot< of antenna seperation the overload suceptable
receiver in the TEKK will get desensitized and your system will bounce up
and down as the received signal comes and goes. We've seen this happen when
trying to use some of the old commercial mobile telephone (IMTS) radios with
their internal duplexers. There is just not enough isolation there to
prevent desense - typically about 10 dB of it. As for a bit-regenerator,
TAPR has a modem that has provisions for the bit-regen right on the PCB.
Exact prices are not in memory, but $70 for the modem, and $20 for the clock
and bit-regen options are about right. We have 4 systems in the area now
using this hardware, and RF path problems aside, those systems work very
well. One has been up for close to 2 years, with no maintainence required.
We used a GE Mastr II mobile for the 2M system and one of the 440 systems.
the other two 440 systems are using Motorola IMTS radios (Pulsar?).

: The only thing you will have to do is set your TXDELAY by
: approximately .0096/sec + .0006 (9600bps + 3ms*2 radios stabilize
: time) = .0102/sec. So we'll settle for 2 hundreths of a second
: TXDELAY. Not bad at all if you ask me. Some of you may be asking why
: I'm using 9600bps as a value, and I figure that the difference between the time
: where the TNC get's the digital information and actually starts to
: make it analog (modulate it), that it's going to be about that long.
: (I could be wrong, but then again, I'm talking about pushing the
: envelope here.)

TXDelay through a bit-regen system will have to be a little longer, because
it has to recogize the incoming data before it can key up the transmitter.
Also, the receiving TNC has to get syncrhonized on the incoming data after
the repeater comes up and stablizes (about 7 mS on our modified commercial
rig). Since a data randomizer is part of the modem specification, this adds
to the minimum TXDelay you can use, even on a simplex path. Still is better
than 1200!

: If anyone has any questions, please feel free to E-Mail me.

Or me...

73, Bob

: --
: ------------------------+---
: The first to bring HDTV | Karl J. Vesterling - N2VQM
: to Buffalo New York. | kjv@exucom.com - Internet
: Long Live UNIX! | n2vqm@n2vqm.ampr.org - MailDrop

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2404. Re: The Net and TNC-1's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 00:46:17 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtBGt7.JKD@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48196

Bill Gunshannon (bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu) wrote:
: Has anyone ever put any version of The Net into a TNC-1??
: If not, can anyone tell me why not??

: bill KB3YV

I'd say the most likely reason is it uses a different microprocessor
(6809) and would require rewriting probably from scratch.

73, Bob

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2405. Re: HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 00:56:03 UTC
From: zaphod@madnix.uucp
Message-ID: <1994Jul22.005603.6777@madnix.uucp>
Source record: 48213
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

jmorriso@bogomips.ee.ubc.ca (John Paul Morrison) writes:

>The Heathkit WWV clock has a serial output. I'd like to know how I can
>hook this up to Linux so other machines can set their clocks
>accurately (ie using rdate or xntp over packet or on the local
>ethernet LAN). I have code for something called "DCF" which is a
>German radio. Is this compatible or do I need something else?

The concept is similar, but the data format is different. You
might be able to adapt some of the code, but it won't work as-is.

Both transmit one pulse per second, with the length of the
pulse signifying '0' or '1'. At the end of the minute you have a
string of bits that tell you the time and date at the end of the
minute. You can get the data format by writing to:

NIST/Radio Station WWV
2000 East County Road 58
Fort Collins, CO 80524-9499

Obviously the clock/receiver must convert the bitstream into
something a UART can understand. This may be raw data or it may
be converted into some more useful format; you'd have to ask
Heathkit.

In the case of WWV and WWVH (Hawaii), the pulses are sent on a
100-Hz subcarrier. The main carrier signal is in the shortwave
band, which means that propigation is subject to atmospheric
conditions. Broadcast power at WWV is 10Kw.

In the case of WWVB (60KHz) and DCF77 (77.5KHz), the carrier
is simply turned off and on once per second, there is no audio.
Since it is a 'longwave' signal, it propigates along the ground
and is not subject to atmospheric conditions. Broadcast power at
WWVB is 13Kw.

The data format for WWVB is different from both WWV and DCF77.
The cheapest receiver I've found for WWVB costs about $700, even
though it should be easier to receive and demodulate than WWV.

I've sent a letter to Heathkit, but I haven't received a reply
yet. I've heard that the clock is still being made-- how much
does it cost?

==========
zaphod@madnix.UUCP (Ron Bean)

uwvax!astroatc!nicmad!madnix!zaphod

2406. Baycom & software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 01:38:00 UTC
From: donald.davis@moondog.com
Message-ID: <72.1173.uupcb@moondog.com>
Source record: 48200

MC>I have experience with both programs - I would, without question
MC>recommend KAGOLD! HM2PLUS is (was) good in it's day, but it is
MC>old, and not much support from Kantronics. This is not a slam
MC>against the fine folks at Kantronics, just a fact that we and
MC>they are aware of. On the other hand, KAGOLD is a fully supported
MC>software product with programmers at the other end of the phone/
MC>internet that listen to it's users - refreshing.

I don't know much about packet but I do have a Baycom BP-1 TNC/Modem and
it works fine with my 386/dx25. I wonder if a change of software will
give me any better features with the Baycom or is it dependent on the
software that came with it?

. QMPro 1.0 41-6392 . Celibacy is not hereditary, except in my family!

2407. Re: The Net and TNC-1's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 06:01:23 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <30nnbj$7av@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48197

Bob Donnell (rdonnell@eskimo.com) wrote:
: Bill Gunshannon (bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu) wrote:
: : Has anyone ever put any version of The Net into a TNC-1??
: : If not, can anyone tell me why not??

: : bill KB3YV

: I'd say the most likely reason is it uses a different microprocessor
: (6809) and would require rewriting probably from scratch.

TAPR use to offer a TNC-1 upgrade kit, which upgraded the TNC-1 into a TNC-2 system (Z80 and all). This would then be capable of running any TCN-2 firmware.

We stopped offering it several years ago, but seems like there might be interest in just bare boards with the instructions.

If this would help anyone - let me know and I'll see if I can get the TAPR board to spring for a limited board run for just bare boards as kit. There is nothing really hard to find on the board - would probably have to include the 1.1.8a firmware along with the set.

I would be interesting in getting input on this. If there is enough interest we might do something.

Cheers - Greg

President -- Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Corp

TAPR Office (817) 383-0000 | Internet: gjones@tenet.edu

2408. Re: Hamcom program non-functional

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 07:30:31 UTC
From: schro@natter.sni.de
Message-ID: <30nsin$2ot@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 48199

In <940719132519@kendurham.sc.ti.com> ken@fstop.csc.ti.com (Ken Durham) writes:

>The simple ua741 op-amp interface for the Hamcom program works fine when used
>with a program called Hffax (a SSTV and FAX program.) This interface has been
>tested on Com1 with Hffax. When using Hamcom (a RTTY program), there is no
>response to the input signal. The screen functions seem ok but there is no
>signal shown on the Tuning scope or the Spectrum display.

>I have tried all kinds of port defintions and designations in the config
>file of the program to get the program to recognize the port and come alive.

Have you tried to follow the instructions in the manual section on
troubleshooting? There are many variations of circuits with just one
op-amp floating around. The problem is, that most of them where meant
for receive only. HamComm also transmits and has to pull the PTT and
FSK line. To keep the op-amp happy the HamComm interface has a bridge
rectifier made from 4 diodes. For a start, check the supply voltages at
the op-amp for correct polarity. Also make sure the op-amp output is
really connected to DSR.

>I got this program from a BB called AA5S.

What version? The current version is 3.0.

>Can someone tell me if there is a trick that I am missing or if the program
>may be deactivated and only a demo screen. If there is a way to get a good
>copy of this please let me know. The author of the program is in Germany.

>Ken Durham K5MBV 214-997-3434

73 es 55 de Django
(HamComm instructor:-)

2409. internet -> pr ->internet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 07:37:43 UTC
From: oschek@cip.e-technik.uni-erlangen.de
Message-ID: <30nt07Ejkj@uni-erlangen.de>
Source record: 48198

hello out there

i wonder if there is a possibility to get into the
packet radio net in europe or usa from the internet .
if you have information about this

please write to

oschek@cip.e-technik.uni-erlangen.de

thanx , joachim

2410. Re: AM/FM Fax converter for use w/ HamComm interface & JVFAX (long!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 10:03:44 UTC
From: dmb@abacus.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <CtC6M9.9Cr@abacus.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48214
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Thanks to Ray Johnston & his XYL Inge, I've received a translation of the docs
for the AM/FM converter, which I'll happily email to anyone who's interested.

David.

--
David Byrne, Abacus Software, London, UK Tel: +44 (0)71 930 4884
Email: dmb@abacus.demon.co.uk Fax: +44 (0)71 839 7445
Here's a koan: If you have ice-cream I will give you some. If you have none,
I will take it away from you. (it's an ice-cream koan).

2411. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 13:18:26 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.62.2E2FC722@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48201

In article <1994Jul21.131256.3310@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Standard channelization is the norm in all services except the amateur
>service, and is even accepted there for most VHF/UHF activity. There's
>a very good reason why everyone else has gone to standard channels, and
>that reason is lessened mutual interference. Amateurs are being backward
>in refusing to acknowledge the advantages of channelization as a tool for
>interference control.

Wrong. Standard channelization is as old as the birth of broadcasting when it was realized that something had to be done to control the frequency allocations for the fledgling AM broadcast industry. It is the easy way out for narrow band VHF operations. Amateur operation on HF has been an example of how to share and conserve spectrum resources in an orderly fashion without channelization. As you pointed out just because your VFO has 10 Hz readout doesn't mean there are 10 Hz wide channels on HF for your use. But, if stations in QSO need to move 100 Hz to get away from a foreign broadcast carrier in region 2 then they can without worrying about changing channels.

We are taking a giant step backward by bringing something as ancient as channelization to the HF bands, only for a crutch for automated digital operation. This is particularly disappointing when the technology exists to provide a more robust and automated hunting system using dynamic channel centering. Unfortunately when channelization is implemented there will be no incentive to improve on it. So the first wrung of the system will be obsolete before it gets started.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

```
=========================================================================
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
=========================================================================
...._ .. ...._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__
```

2412. Re: amprnet via internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 13:33:34 UTC
From: rblair@onramp.net
Message-ID: <30ohre$lm0@news.onramp.net>
Source record: 48202

In article <9406197746.AA774645866@mails.imed.com>, mack@mails.imed.COM (Mack Ray) says:
>
> How does one post an e-mail message to someone knowing his amprnet
> address? I wanted to send a message to NU3E (44.066), but this seems
> to be missing 2 parts of an IP address.
>

Ray,

Likr all IP addresses, there are 4 bytes. all AMPR.ORG addresses are in net
44.0.0.0. Therefore, his address _could_ be 44.66.??? ie..anything!! In a
previous posting, the address coordinator for 44.066 was John DeGood NU3E
in Delaware. You can contact him. Maybe finger nu3e@ampr.org will return
something usefull.

Just a starting point, cause you dont have enough info to address a mail message!

Randall Blair, CBE work@phone.net = 214.605.4902
Electronic Data Systems Internet = rblair@onramp.net
Plano, TX Ham Internet Mail = wb5tey@dfwgate.ampr.org

2413. Hamcomm interface problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 13:38:41 UTC
From: moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu
Message-ID: <30oi51$6it@bronze.lcs.mit.edu>
Source record: 48203
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

[I tried sending this privately, but it bounced. It's good general advice on HC anyway...DM]

I'd recommend trying these steps to get your converter going:

1) Get the latest HamComm, 3.0, which is at oak.oakland.edu.

2) Try hooking up the box using the program's default com port selections as they come out of the archive; when trying lots of different configurations, it's easy to lose sight, and you need to start fresh every so often.

2A) Pay special attention to the com port addresses and IRQs; if these are incorrect, you'll get no output to the program.

3) Check the voltages to the 741, particularly the diode bridge. The HamComm 3.0 docs have a good section on troubleshooting.

3A) You may need to power the 741 externally; the HC 3.0 docs have a schematic for such modifications.

4) If the box is working correctly, you should see noise (random dots) on the scope (F8) display.

That being said, I have been using the same homebuilt decoder since HamComm 2.0, and I have not had a problem. The only change I will make to my box is to put a TL071 op-amp, which is considerably more sensitive than the 741.

...Dave

--
| David Moisan, N1KGH /^_/^\ moisan@silver.lcs.mit.edu |
| 86 Essex St. Apt #204 (o ^ o) n1kgh@amsat.org |
| Salem. MA 01970-5225 | | ce393@cleveland.freenet.edu |
| |

2414. Re: amprnet via internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 15:21:32 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtCLBx.Ey3@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48204

Scott R. Ehrlich (sehrlich@dogbert.dac.neu.edu) wrote:
: In article <9406197746.AA774645866@mails.imed.com>,
: Mack Ray <mack@mails.imed.COM> wrote:
: > How does one post an e-mail message to someone knowing his amprnet
: > address? I wanted to send a message to NU3E (44.066), but this seems
: > to be missing 2 parts of an IP address.
: >
: > Thanks in advance
: >
: > Ray
: > WD5IFS
: > mack@mails.imed.com
: >

: Well, performing 'nslookup nu3e.ampr.org' returns: 44.66.0.1

: Hope this helps :)

: Scott

: --
: Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
: How to reach me: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@k2cc.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
: Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
: Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

Additionally, the ampr.org domain is not well connected to internet, and it
is not contigiously connected itself. So unless there is an amprnet to
internet gateway properly configured and operating near the destination
station, the mail will probably be bounced back to you. A simple way to see
if a path exists to the station in question is to try doing a telnet to his
domain name or ip address. If it results in a login prompt, then you should
also be able to send mail to the same address. The only other gotcha is
that some gateway operators restrict which services pass through their
gateway, to avoid hearing from FCC...

73, Bob

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2415. Re: TheNet and AEA PK-96 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 15:27:58 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtCLMM.F1A@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48205

Arild Fredriksen (af@robertson.NO) wrote:

: Does anyone have experience with the AEA PK-96 ?
: Will I be able to put TheNet nodesoftware in it?

: Arild Fredriksen
: BBS: LA5WX @ LA1E.EGS.L.NOR.EU
: internet: af@robertson.no

Not unless someone does a special version for it. AEA TNCs are >not< TNC2 clones. I don't even think the special version of NET/ROM that was done for the PK-88 will work in the PK-96, because of the new dual-modem hardware.

73, Bob
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2416. Re: Pakratt Pactor/Amtor WORDOUT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 15:56:36 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-220794115637@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 48212

In article <774736502snz@rjwright.demon.co.uk>, Robert@rjwright.demon.co.uk
(Robert Wright) wrote:

> Can anyone point me towards the WORDOUT command in Pakratt 5.5?
>
> I want to be able to delete letters after they have been sent,
> but I cannot find anywhere in Pakratt the PK232 WORDOUT
> command, which enables this to happen.
>

Think about this for just a moment. You want to take back characters
AFTER they have been sent to the other end?? "WORDOUT" does not
provide that capability, just the ability to retype WITHIN a word.
Once you hit the space bar that word is unalterable and in AMTOR it is
probably already being sent. I know it's gone in my station, because I
type at about 1/4 the speed that AMTOR can send!

> Have AEA just forgotten to put it in? Have I missed it somewhere?
> Is there a way round the problem?
> --
> Robert Wright. Kensington London England AX25 G4XDD @ GB7XDD.#32.GBR.EU

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < If this English language is so
>
Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on a
>
(Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on a driveway?
>
Any opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @
NOGBN.NOASI

2417. Kantronics KPC-3 HF/VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 17:23:00 UTC
From: rmorris@utkvx.utk.edu
Message-ID: <22JUL199413231931@utkvx.utk.edu>
Source record: 48207

I am interested in purchasing a Kantronics KPC-3. I am new to Packet so I am looking for something that is easy to setup and get going, yet will last me for a while. I will be using it with an older PC and a Yaesu 5W handheld. What are your thoughts on this piece of equipment? Will it support both HF and VHF operation? At a later date, I might be interested in doing some HF packet and would like to know if the KPC-3 will allow this?

Thanks in advance...

Marshall - AA4VG
Knoxville, TN

2418. Moonbounce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 18:16:57 UTC
From: laplante@unirsvl.rsvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <CtCtGA.I1r@unirsvl.rsvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 48216
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space

Has anyone played around with using RTTY for moonbounce? I understand that standard RTTY requires even better s/n ratios than SSB, which doesn't bode well for sucessful EME, but since the standard shift is only 170Hz it seems that RTTY could be crammed into a much narrower band-width, which would help (although it would limit the baud rate!).

It seems that with a syncronous transmission (rather than sync on a character basis) combined with a BCC for error correction, and multiple transmissions of the same message might give a smart (read PC) recieving TTY a chance at successful decoding in spite of very marginal s/n conditions.

Any interest? Any hope?

Bryan LaPlante KB0OBT
laplante@rsvl.unisys.com

2419. WANTED: AMPRnet -> AX.25 stns in NJ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-22 22:01:22 UTC
From: sehrlich@lynx.dac.neu.edu
Message-ID: <30pfjj$djl@lynx.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 48209
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I want to send a message from an AMPRnet station in NY to an AX.25 station.

I know wa1phy.ampr.org can do this, but that station is a bit too far for me.

What NY/NJ AMPRnet -> AX.25 stations are there that can port my TCP/IP
message over to AX.25?

Thanks much!

73,
Scott

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
How to reach me: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@k2cc.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

2420. ARRL Digital Conf. Update 7/22

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 01:19:38 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul22.191938.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 48149

ARRL 13th ANNUAL DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE AUGUST 19-21

Do you operate a Digital mode (maybe Pactor, Packet, GTOR or AMTOR) now?
Do you find it difficult to keep up with the latest Digital technology?
Would you like to know more about Digital modes?
If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, then you should attend the
13th Annual ARRL Digital Communications Conference. Read on ...

The Conference will be held on August 19 - 21, 1994 at the Thunderbird
Convention Center, 2201 East 78th Street in Bloomington, Minnesota.
Accomodations are available at the adjacent Thunderbird Hotel, at the many
Hotels and Motels located within a short distance, and also at several area
RV\camper campgrounds.

Enjoy a weekend of fun learning about the latest developments in TCP/IP,
PACTOR, AMTOR, PACTOR-II, CLOVER, G-TOR, PACKET, DSP, and imaging. Participate
in the nine forums about DSP, new HF modes, TCP/IP, VHF/UHF networking, BBS
SYSOP issues and more. A glance at the program (attached) will show many
forums that will catch your interest!

```
**************************************************************************
* *** NEWS FLASH *** *
* *
* BEGINNER'S FORUM ADDED TO FRIDAY CONFERENCE AGENDA *
* If you are a newcomer to Digital Communications and feel somewhat *
* intimidated by all of the technical "jargon", then the Friday Evening *
* Beginner's Forum is just the thing for you. Veteran instructor John *
* Kaplan, WR0W, will present a "crash" course from 7-9:30 PM to help you *
* feel more comfortable in the Saturday technical forums and discussions. *
* There is no extra cost for this forum - its included in the main *
* registration fee. Space is limited so register now! *
**************************************************************************
```

One of the highlights of the conference will be the presentation of 18
technical papers on the many aspects of digital communications throughout the
day on Saturday. A list of papers is attached. You will receive a copy of
all papers presented.

Many demonstrations of the latest in hardware and software will be presented.
When you leave, you will have an in-depth understanding of the latest digital
communications advancements and techniques. The Saturday evening Technical
Showcase will feature TAPR Special Interest Group meetings for BBS SYSOPs
and on VHF/UHF network building and a nearly-mathless presentation of the
design and implementation of DSP software for a high-performance HF DSP
modem based on the $99 TI DSK DSP evaluation module by Johan Forrer, KC7WW.

The Hospitality Room will provide the place to meet old friends ... and make new ones. At the Saturday luncheon you will get to know "who's who" in digital communications. Meet the Engineering staff of manufacturers like Kantronics and Timewave Technologies. The optional Saturday evening diner will provide another opportunity to make new friends.

If you want a break from the Conference, the Mall of America, with hundreds of unique stores, is located within easy walking distance. Your family will enjoy Knott's Camp Snoopy theme park inside the Mall. The renowned Minnesota Zoo is only a short drive away.

The Conference registration fee is $45 per person, which includes admission to all Conference activities, a luncheon buffet and a copy of the technical papers. An optional Saturday evening buffet is $20 per person additional. Registration deadline is August 12th.

For more information about the Conference or special Airline and Motel discounts call or write:
ARRL Digital Communications Conference
C/O Paul Ramey WG0G
16266 Finland Avenue
Rosemount, MN 55068
Packet: WG0G@WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
Telephone: (612) 432-1640
Internet: PRAMEY@RAM.NET

The host organization for the 1994 ARRL Digital Communications Conference is the TwinsLAN Amateur Radio Club.

See YOU at the Digital Communications Conference August 19-21!

13th ANNUAL ARRL DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE
PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Friday, August 19

TIME ROOM EVENT
Noon - 6 PM TBD ARRL "Future Modes"
Committee meeting.
Noon - 6 PM TBD ARRL "219-MHz" Committee
meeting.
4 - 10 PM Menominee Conference check-in.
6 PM - 11 PM Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open

Saturday, August 20
TIME ROOM EVENT
6:30 - Noon Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open
7:00 - Noon Menominee Conference Check-in.
8:00 - 8:15 AM Miami Conference "Welcome"
8:30 - 10:00 AM Miami Technical Paper Presentation
8:30 - 10:00 AM Yakima Forum - Developments in DSP
For the Amateur.
8:30 - 10:00 AM Shoshone Forum - TCP/IP - What's next?
10:00 - 10:15 AM All Break

10:15 - 11:45 AM Miami Technical Paper Presentation
10:15 - 11:45 AM Yakima Forum - ARRL Committee
Updates: "Future Modes":
Moderator - Paul Rinaldo W4RI
and "219-MHz Networking":
Moderator - Tod Olson K0TO"
10:15 - 11:45 AM Shoshone Forum - Digital Data (Voice
and Image) Transmission
Method Developments.
11:45 - Noon AM All Break
Noon - 1:00 PM Miami Buffet Luncheon (Included)
1:00 - 5:30 PM Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open
1:15 - 2:45 PM Miami Technical Paper Presentation
1:15 - 2:45 PM Yakima Forum - High-Speed (above
1200 baud) data transfer
methods and networking
techniques.
1:15 - 2:45 PM Shoshone Forum - HF Data Transmission
Methods - An Over-view of
Current Modes and What's
Coming Next.
2:45 - 3:00 PM All Break
3:00 - 4:30 PM All Continuation of all sessions
5:30 - 6:30 PM Miami Buffet Diner (Optional)
7:00 - 11:00 PM Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open
7:00 - 10:00 PM Miami Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
(TAPR) Presents Special
Interest Groups:
- Packet BBS SYSOPs
- VHF/UHF Network Building
7:00 - 10:00 PM Yakima American Digital Radio
Society (ADRS)presents a
technical presentation:
"A Low Cost DSP Modem for HF Digital
Experimentation" by
Johan Forrer, KC7WW

Sunday, August 21

TIME ROOM EVENT
8:30 - Noon Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open
10:00 - 11:00 Menominee Conference wrap-up and close.

13th ARRL Digital Communications Conference Proceedings

1. A Proposal for a Standard Digital Radio Interface
Written by Jeffrey Austen, K9JA

2. Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)
Written by Bob Bruninga, WB4APR; Presented by Gwyn Reedy, W1BEL

3. Broadcast, UI and un-connected protocols-the future of Amateur Packet Radio?
Written and Presented by Paul Evans, W4/G4BKI

4. Packet, GPS, APRS and the Future
Written and Presented by Paul Evans, W4/G4BKI

5. Computer Networks in Africa: From Utopian Discourse to Working Reality
Written by Iain Cook

6. A Low Cost DSP Modem for HF Digital Experimentation
Written and Presented by Johan Forrer, KC7WW

7. G-TOR: The Protocol
Written by Mike Huslig, Phil Anderson, Karl Medcalf and Glenn Prescott
Presented by Karl Medcalf and Mike Huslig.

8. GMON-a G-TOR Monitoring Program for PC Compatibles
Written by Richard Huslig and Phil Anderson, W0XI; Presented by Phil Anderson.

9. A Theoretical Evaluation of the G-TOR Hybrid ARQ Protocol
Written by Glenn E. Prescott, WB0SKX, And Phil Anderson, W0XI;
Presented by Glenn Prescott

10. On Fractal Compression of Images for Narrowband Channels and Storage
W. Kinsner, VE4WK

11. Fast CELP Algorithm and Implementation for Speech Compression
A. Langi, VE4ARM, W. Grieder, VE4WSG, and W. Kinsner, VE4WK

12. Wavelet Compression for Image Transmission Through Bandlimited Channels
A. Langi, VE4ARM, and W. Kinsner, VE4WK

13. ROSE X.25 Packet Switch Status Update
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY

14. A Primer on Reliability as Applied to Amateur Radio Packet Networks
T.C. McDermott, N5EG

15. FSK Modem with Scalable Baud Rate
Wolf-Henning Rech, N1EOW, and Gunter Jost, KD7WJ

16. MacAPRS: Mac Automatic Packet Reporting System-A Macintosh Version of APRS
Keith Sproul, WU2Z, and Mark Sproul, KB2ICI

17. Formation of the TAPR Bulletin Board System Special Interest Group
David A. Wolf, WO5H

18. How Amateur Radio Operators Can Emulate an HF ALE Radio
David R. Wortendyke, N0WGC

19. A Preview of HF Packet Radio Modem Protocol Performance
Teresa Young, Stephen Rieman, David Wortendyke, N0WGC

Rev. 7/22/94

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

2421. Re: Wireless modem with GMSK and PLL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 01:23:41 UTC
From: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <774926621snz@gw6hva.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48225

In article <Ct89qv.61x@inter.NL.net> denouden@inter.NL.net "J. den Ouden" writes:
Hi ...

> The 900 MHz is synthesized by a VCO. Spectral purity and RF carrier
> frequency stability demand a PLL for the VCO control voltage.
>
> For data modulation I've decided upon GMSK. The GSMK signal frequency
> modulates the RF signal by superimposing it on the VCO control voltage.
>
> The problem with this setup is that for low BER the RF modulation/
> demodulation response should go down to a few Hz, which is impossible
> because the PLL would try to correct any RF frequency deviation at this
> modulation frequency.
>
> How is this generally solved? Some data books mention two point
> modulation. How does this work?

Hmmm..... Ok, well to get near-DC response, you will need to modulate the reference oscillator as well, as you point out because the PLL will track the mod and quite effectively remove the LF component. This is a lot easier than it sounds but can be done with patience.

Firstly you'll need to plot the response curves and see where the acceptable point on the roll-off slope occurs and build a kind of cross-over network that will then feed the LF to a varicap across the reference crystal. You may well need some active filtering to get the LF response curve correct as you'll be combating the PLL, which becomes ever more efficient at tracking/removing the LF component as you decrease in frequency.

This is the point at which it gets tricky as you can only swing the reference oscillator by so much (you don't say what freq this is, 3.2, 6.4 etc).

Also, you should watch out for group/phase delays when doing this, as these can prove to be very problematic, especially at high data rates.

Cheers, Martin.
--
Martin Vernon, Supavision
Sysop GB7OS & GB7OSP
BBSnet: GW6HVA@GB7OSP
AMPRnet: gw6hva@gb7osp.ampr.org
Internet: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk

2422. Newbie Part II: The bad sequal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 02:39:57 UTC
From: djbc@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <30pvtt$1c6@senator-bedfellow.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 48210

direct

Hi, I'm new to packet radio and have a few questions that were not answered specifically by the FAQ or other documents.

1: What are the maximum speeds attainable, in baud. I heard someone talking about microwave packets. Are these a reality? How fast are they?

2: Is it possible to get full access to the internet through packet, i.e. get to a unix shell
telnet> prompt or a direct tcp/ip connection? if not...

3: Is it possible to create a gateway to a standard telephone network, either directally or through you home phone, setting up trancievers on both ends, etc.

And Finally...

How?

Also, could people post the names of some good books on packet radio? They seem like an item
you must special-order at almost all bookstores.

Anyone having any Boston, MA specific info would be especially helpful.

Thanks in advancd, djbc<Daniel JB Clark>

2423. 9600 baud & MICOR HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 05:09:03 UTC
From: nealb35819@aol.com
Message-ID: <30q8lf$hu3@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48211

It is my understanding that the Micor takes about 4 Volts to activiate the VCO to 5khz deviation....The problem we have is the G3RUH modem output is about 80 mV....Have we openeed a can of worms ? We need help in interfacing the Micor with the G3RUH modem...Can anyone out there help us ???The network is for a 440 backbone going from CentralWyoming to Montana....any help would be appreciated....tnx KE7VS

2424. MSYS or BBS help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 08:13:49 UTC
From: brad@ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <30qjft$n13@charnel.ecst.CSUChico.EDU>
Source record: 48215

I am trying to establish a VIPBBS in my area and need some information regarding MSYS116 or ver 117. I have been trying to get the program to run on an old 386DX20 with 1 meg of memory. Not extended memory but a total of 1 meg of memory. I have printed out the docs and at one time it did run for acouple of days but locked up and crashed. I have greated the MSYS.OPT file and the MSYSFWD.DEF file. Also ran the mutil.exe and type number 9 for set up at the menu and after it completed I typed 'msys' to run the program but it comes up and says there is 0 extended memory and 0 blocks of memory also states it can not find the msys.do file which the instructions are very vague about on how to create that file. But after all this I get the cmd: prompt with the flashing cursor and it locks up ... does it everytime now.

My question is this, how much memory does it take to run this program

and would FBBS be better or do you know If I what BBS program can I run on a 386DX20 with only 1 meg of memory, one of each high density floppies and an 88 meg hd. The monitor or video output is CGA. Any help you can give me would be deeply appreciated. If FBBS would be a better program to run on this system I would also like to know where I may obtain a copy of that program. I also neglected to mention that I am using a Kantronics KPC-3 which is capable of Kiss mode.

2425. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 08:27:00 UTC
From: colla@burzaco.satlink.net
Message-ID: <gate.sD3wPc1w165w@burzaco.satlink.net>
Source record: 48230

da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (David Toste) writes:

>JO> I would like to know more details about
>JO> the software you are using. I am running a
>JO> dedicated XT for packet (PS/2 Model 25).
>....[stuff deleted]
>Well some say it does and others say it doesn't, I'm not sure. I've ran it on a 286, but now run it on a 386-40, and no probs. I have done some MODs to the
>source driver and it seems to uses less CPU and hog less of the system.
>Now if it works on a XT I have no idea, hard to find those machines any more. :)

I used for some time a Baycomm modem with an IBM Portable (one of the earlier IBM laptops) which is functionally a XT.

The operation is very marginal, Baycomm 1.4 works better than 1.5 which have a trend to bomb out (stack overflow and the like), TFPCX (the WA8DED generic host driver for Baycomms) just hangs and AX25DRV (the KISS driver for Baycomms) doesn't hang but not receive anything either.

Even Baycomm 1.4 is unreliable, it just miss too many packets, and the retry rate is well above anything you might get with a normal TNC and what most persons would define as acceptable.

The very same device with a low end 386SX 16 Mhz work like a charm, I strongly suspect a 286 9 Mhz AT class would make the job too, but a 8088 4.7 Mhz is below the red line (or just on it).

I ended up with a KPC-3 in the very same machine that bring it back into packet life at a very reasonable cost.

Pedro E. Colla - (1846) Adrogue - Buenos Aires - Argentina [GF05SE]
Packet: LU1BUV@LU1BUV.#ADR.BA.ARG.SOAM Home: colla@burzaco.satlink.net

2426. Re: MSYS or BBS help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 13:09:29 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul23.130929.19567@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 48217

Hi ...
I run it on a HP100LX palmtop (a 186 with a 1m RAM disk). It runs
fine.
Probably the biggest problem with any BBS program is the need for
documentation. We ask for every BBS program to do every function and then
are surprized to see how complicated they are.
MSYS.DO is explained on page 160 with an example file given on
page 195.
First, check that MUTIL 5 will verify that you are talking to your
serial port. If it was running at one time, then it appears that this is
working. Try it anyway. You will need a loopback plug.
Now take EVERYTHING not absolutely necessary out of your AUTOEXEC.BAT
and CONFIG.SYS.
More likely than any of those is the fact that the full version of MSYS
is not really intended to be run on memory limited machines. A much better
option for you is the version called MSYSB.EXE. This is a version which does
not include the NODE or TCP/IP functions. You still have K-Node facilities
so the only loss is the TCP/IP. Pages 156 and 157 is dedicated to memory
management. The paragraph about number of message slots is appropriate.
73,
Steve
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

(The palmtop is used in my work enviroment (a car) to automatically get
and send my mail and weather net stuff. I run with 300 message slots and
all node/conference and other facilities enabled.)

2427. Filters for TI DSP Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 16:04:32 UTC
From: jeg@aurora.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <jeg.774979472@aurora.jhuapl.edu>
Source record: 48218

Greetings:

I just ordered a TI DSP eval kit (the fastest one, BTW). And I
was wondering if there were any filters available for it via the net. Since I
am going to use this as a learning tool, it would be helpful if they included
some documentation on how they were implemented. Any help would be appreciated.

73 de John kd3wy
jeg@aardvark.jhuapl.edu

#include<Standard.Disclaimers>

2428. Re: Moonbounce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 16:37:39 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jul23.163739.21509@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 48219
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space

In article <CtCtGA.I1r@unirsvl.rsvl.unisys.com> laplante@unirsvl.rsvl.unisys.com (Bryan LaPlante x7140) writes:
>Has anyone played around with using RTTY for moonbounce? I understand that
>standard RTTY requires even better s/n ratios than SSB, which doesn't bode
>well for sucessful EME, but since the standard shift is only 170Hz it seems
>that RTTY could be crammed into a much narrower band-width, which would help
>(although it would limit the baud rate!).
>
>It seems that with a syncronous transmission (rather than sync on a character
>basis) combined with a BCC for error correction, and multiple transmissions
>of the same message might give a smart (read PC) recieving TTY a chance at
>successful decoding in spite of very marginal s/n conditions.
>
>Any interest? Any hope?
>
>Bryan LaPlante KB0OBT
>laplante@rsvl.unisys.com

Hi Bryan,
I've been playing with unproto Pactor on Oscar 13. Pactor FEC has the
advantage that you can set the number of repeats to a max of 6 or 7 so
even though the throughput goes way down the message can still get
through uncorrupted. Amtor FEC would work too but not nearly as well.
Via EME would be quite a challenge but between two reasonably well
equipped stations it should do OK. I'll be on EME this winter but
my station will fall into the "marginal" category so I don't expect
to be working much ssb & rtty.
Good luck,
John - VE8EV
==========
John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA
==========

2429. Selectone Encryption

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 17:56:08 UTC
From: jevans@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jevansCtEn5K.3C9@netcom.com>
Source record: 48220

```
--
============================================================
Jeff Evans jevans@netcom.com
Audio Intervisual Design phone 213-845-1155
Los Angeles, CA fax -1170
============================================================
```

2430. Mobile94 Workshop --- deadline 8/20

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 20:40:21 UTC
From: darrell@cse.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <30rv7l$9a@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>
Source record: 48221

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

WORKSHOP ON MOBILE COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS

DECEMBER 8-9 1994
DREAM INN, SANTA CRUZ, CA

Sponsored by the IEEE Computer Society TCOS
(in cooperation with ACM SIGOPS and USENIX Association)

General Chair Darrell Long, University of California, Santa Cruz

Program Chair M. Satyanarayanan, Carnegie Mellon University

Exhibits Peter Honeyman, University of Michigan

Finance & Registration
Richard Golding, Hewlett-Packard

Publication Luis-Felipe Cabrera, IBM Almaden

Program Committee
Dan Duchamp, Columbia University
Peter Honeyman, University of Michigan
Randy Katz, UC Berkeley & ARPA
Jay Kistler, DEC SRC
Krishan Sabnani, AT&T Holmdel
M. Satyanarayanan, Carnegie Mellon University
Amal Shaheen, IBM Austin
Marvin Theimer, Xerox PARC
Rich Wolff, Bellcore

A major challenge of this decade is the effective exploitation of two symbiotic technologies: portable computers and wireless networks. Harnessing these technologies will dramatically change the computing landscape. But realizing the full potential of the resulting mobile computing systems will require advances in many areas such as:

hardware communications scalability power management
security data access user interfaces location sensitivity

The goal of this workshop is to foster exchange of ideas in mobile computing among workers in the field. Attendance will be limited to about 60 participants, based on the position papers submitted. Submissions should be fewer than 5 pages in length and may expose a new problem, advocate a specific solution, or report on actual experience.

In addition, we will be hosting a small number of novel hardware and software exhibits relevant to mobile computing. The exhibits may be research prototypes or commercial products. Interested parties should submit technical descriptions of their exhibits.

Online copies of the position papers will be made available via anonymous FTP prior to the workshop. A printed proceedings will be published after the workshop, and mailed to participants.

A small number of graduate students will be granted a waiver of the registration fee. In return, these students will be required to take notes at the workshop and help put together the proceedings. Students who wish to be considered for the waiver must send in a brief description of their current research, and an explanation of how participation in the workshop is likely to help them.

Send 10 copies of position papers to:

M. Satyanarayanan Email: satya@cs.cmu.edu
School of Computer Science Phone: (412)-268-3743
Carnegie Mellon University Fax: (412)-681-5739
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Send exhibit descriptions to:

Peter Honeyman Email: honey@citi.umich.edu
CITI Phone: (313)-763-4413
University of Michigan Fax: (313)-763-4434
Ann Arbor, MI 48103-4943

IMPORTANT DATES

Submissions due August 20 1994

Acceptance Notification October 1 1994

Camera-ready copy due November 15 1994

2431. Re: MSYS or BBS help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 21:45:42 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CtExs6.60E@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 48224

Steve Wolf (sww@csuohio.edu) wrote:

: Probably the biggest problem with any BBS program is the need for
: documentation. We ask for every BBS program to do every function and then
: are surprized to see how complicated they are.

I've always felt that MSYS docs were some of the best
--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

2432. AM Radio Frequency?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 22:25:18 UTC
From: reisner@panix.com
Message-ID: <30s5ce$8kf@panix.com>
Source record: 48222

Does anyone know the frequency or wavelength of AM Radia (ie 1010 WINS)?
Need info for a homework assignment. Thought the info superhighway was
the best place to look. TIA.
--

|Ivy Reisner | Reality is a Crutch for those People |
|reisner@panix.com| Who can't handle Science Fiction. |

2433. Update: 13th ARRL Digital Communication Conference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-23 22:26:00 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <30s5do$sbq@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 48223

>From: ESTEY@SKYLER.MAVD.HONEYWELL.COM
Date: Fri, 22 Jul 1994 19:31:17 -0500 (CDT)

ARRL 13th ANNUAL DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE AUGUST 19-21

Do you operate a Digital mode (maybe Pactor, Packet, GTOR or AMTOR) now?
Do you find it difficult to keep up with the latest Digital technology?
Would you like to know more about Digital modes?
If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, then you should attend the
13th Annual ARRL Digital Communications Conference. Read on ...

The Conference will be held on August 19 - 21, 1994 at the Thunderbird
Convention Center, 2201 East 78th Street in Bloomington, Minnesota.
Accomodations are available at the adjacent Thunderbird Hotel, at the many
Hotels and Motels located within a short distance, and also at several area
RV\camper campgrounds.

Enjoy a weekend of fun learning about the latest developments in TCP/IP,
PACTOR, AMTOR, PACTOR-II, CLOVER, G-TOR, PACKET, DSP, and imaging.
Participate in the nine forums about DSP, new HF modes, TCP/IP, VHF/UHF
networking, BBS SYSOP issues and more. A glance at the program (attached)
will show many forums that will catch your interest!

```
*************************************************************************
* *** NEWS FLASH *** *
* *
* BEGINNER'S FORUM ADDED TO FRIDAY CONFERENCE AGENDA *
* If you are a newcomer to Digital Communications and feel somewhat *
* intimidated by all of the technical "jargon", then the Friday Evening *
* Beginner's Forum is just the thing for you. Veteran instructor John *
* Kaplan, WR0W, will present a "crash" course from 7-9:30 PM to help you *
* feel more comfortable in the Saturday technical forums and discussions. *
* There is no extra cost for this forum - its included in the main *
* registration fee. Space is limited so register now! *
*************************************************************************
```

One of the highlights of the conference will be the presentation of 18
technical papers on the many aspects of digital communications throughout the
day on Saturday. A list of papers is attached. You will receive a copy of
all papers presented.

Many demonstrations of the latest in hardware and software will be presented.
When you leave, you will have an in-depth understanding of the latest digital
communications advancements and techniques. The Saturday evening Technical
Showcase will feature TAPR Special Interest Group meetings for BBS SYSOPs
and on VHF/UHF network building and a nearly-mathless presentation of the

design and implementation of DSP software for a high-performance HF DSP modem based on the $99 TI DSK DSP evaluation module by Johan Forrer, KC7WW.

The Hospitality Room will provide the place to meet old friends ... and make new ones. At the Saturday luncheon you will get to know "who's who" in digital communications. Meet the Engineering staff of manufacturers like Kantronics and Timewave Technologies. The optional Saturday evening diner will provide another opportunity to make new friends.

If you want a break from the Conference, the Mall of America, with hundreds of unique stores, is located within easy walking distance. Your family will enjoy Knott's Camp Snoopy theme park inside the Mall. The renowned Minnesota Zoo is only a short drive away.

The Conference registration fee is $45 per person, which includes admission to all Conference activities, a luncheon buffet and a copy of the technical papers. An optional Saturday evening buffet is $20 per person additional. Registration deadline is August 12th.

For more information about the Conference or special Airline and Motel discounts call or write:
ARRL Digital Communications Conference
C/O Paul Ramey WG0G
16266 Finland Avenue
Rosemount, MN 55068
Packet: WG0G@WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
Telephone: (612) 432-1640
Internet: PRAMEY@RAM.NET

The host organization for the 1994 ARRL Digital Communications Conference is the TwinsLAN Amateur Radio Club.

See YOU at the Digital Communications Conference August 19-21!

13th ANNUAL ARRL DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE
PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Friday, August 19

TIME ROOM EVENT
Noon - 6 PM TBD ARRL "Future Modes"
Committee meeting.
Noon - 6 PM TBD ARRL "219-MHz" Committee
meeting.
4 - 10 PM Menominee Conference check-in.
6 PM - 11 PM Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open

Saturday, August 20
TIME ROOM EVENT
6:30 - Noon Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open
7:00 - Noon Menominee Conference Check-in.
8:00 - 8:15 AM Miami Conference "Welcome"
8:30 - 10:00 AM Miami Technical Paper Presentation

8:30 - 10:00 AM Yakima Forum - Developments in DSP
For the Amateur.
8:30 - 10:00 AM Shoshone Forum - TCP/IP - What's next?
10:00 - 10:15 AM All Break
10:15 - 11:45 AM Miami Technical Paper Presentation
10:15 - 11:45 AM Yakima Forum - ARRL Committee
Updates: "Future Modes":
Moderator - Paul Rinaldo W4RI
and "219-MHz Networking":
Moderator - Tod Olson K0TO"
10:15 - 11:45 AM Shoshone Forum - Digital Data (Voice
and Image) Transmission
Method Developments.
11:45 - Noon AM All Break
Noon - 1:00 PM Miami Buffet Luncheon (Included)
1:00 - 5:30 PM Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open
1:15 - 2:45 PM Miami Technical Paper Presentation
1:15 - 2:45 PM Yakima Forum - High-Speed (above
1200 baud) data transfer
methods and networking
techniques.
1:15 - 2:45 PM Shoshone Forum - HF Data Transmission
Methods - An Over-view of
Current Modes and What's
Coming Next.
2:45 - 3:00 PM All Break
3:00 - 4:30 PM All Continuation of all sessions
5:30 - 6:30 PM Miami Buffet Diner (Optional)
7:00 - 11:00 PM Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open
7:00 - 10:00 PM Miami Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
(TAPR) Presents Special
Interest Groups:
- Packet BBS SYSOPs
- VHF/UHF Network Building
7:00 - 10:00 PM Yakima American Digital Radio
Society (ADRS)presents a
technical presentation:
"A Low Cost DSP Modem for HF Digital
Experimentation" by
Johan Forrer, KC7WW

Sunday, August 21

TIME ROOM EVENT
8:30 - Noon Menominee Hospitality & Demo area open
10:00 - 11:00 Menominee Conference wrap-up and close.

---

1. A Proposal for a Standard Digital Radio Interface
Written by Jeffrey Austen, K9JA

2. Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)
Written by Bob Bruninga, WB4APR; Presented by Gwyn Reedy, W1BEL

3. Broadcast, UI and un-connected protocols-the future of Amateur Packet Radio?
Written and Presented by Paul Evans, W4/G4BKI

4. Packet, GPS, APRS and the Future
Written and Presented by Paul Evans, W4/G4BKI

5. Computer Networks in Africa: From Utopian Discourse to Working Reality
Written by Iain Cook

6. A Low Cost DSP Modem for HF Digital Experimentation
Written and Presented by Johan Forrer, KC7WW

7. G-TOR: The Protocol
Written by Mike Huslig, Phil Anderson, Karl Medcalf and Glenn Prescott
Presented by Karl Medcalf and Mike Huslig.

8. GMON-a G-TOR Monitoring Program for PC Compatibles
Written by Richard Huslig and Phil Anderson, W0XI; Presented by Phil Anderson.

9. A Theoretical Evaluation of the G-TOR Hybrid ARQ Protocol
Written by Glenn E. Prescott, WB0SKX, And Phil Anderson, W0XI;
Presented by Glenn Prescott

10. On Fractal Compression of Images for Narrowband Channels and Storage
W. Kinsner, VE4WK

11. Fast CELP Algorithm and Implementation for Speech Compression
A. Langi, VE4ARM, W. Grieder, VE4WSG, and W. Kinsner, VE4WK

12. Wavelet Compression for Image Transmission Through Bandlimited Channels
A. Langi, VE4ARM, and W. Kinsner, VE4WK

13. ROSE X.25 Packet Switch Status Update
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY

14. A Primer on Reliability as Applied to Amateur Radio Packet Networks
T.C. McDermott, N5EG

15. FSK Modem with Scalable Baud Rate
Wolf-Henning Rech, N1EOW, and Gunter Jost, KD7WJ

16. MacAPRS: Mac Automatic Packet Reporting System-A Macintosh Version of APRS Keith Sproul, WU2Z, and Mark Sproul, KB2ICI

17. Formation of the TAPR Bulletin Board System Special Interest Group
David A. Wolf, WO5H

18. How Amateur Radio Operators Can Emulate an HF ALE Radio
David R. Wortendyke, N0WGC

19. A Preview of HF Packet Radio Modem Protocol Performance
Teresa Young, Stephen Rieman, David Wortendyke, N0WGC

Rev. 7/22/94

2434. Re: Can you use a BAYCOMM with a TRS-102??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 01:13:10 UTC
From: Muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <Xs2CkexGL9US067yn@cris.com>
Source record: 48226

In article <1994Jul21.194527.26796@devildog.att.com>,
os2user@vmdoug.utsd.att.com wrote:

>Actually, the Tandy 100/102/200 series laptops use an 8085 cpu not a Z80,
>but you would still have to write the TNC emulator as Gary says. That's
>not going to be easy to do in the limited amount of RAM you have on that
>machine.

>Plus, some day you might want to save some of the stuff you see on packet.
>You'll need some memory left over for that too. (TRS-102 files are
>stored in RAM.) Impossible, no. Difficult, yes. Worth the effort???
>You decide.

And at $4.25 (minimum wage) it's gonna take a lot longer to perfect the
programs than it will to get a job at MacD's and make enough to buy the
best TNC on the market today... Let's see a KAMPlus at $300 will only take
about two weeks and I GUARANTEE that you can't write all that good software
in ten times that amount of time... hahaha...

Marv... K4BVG...

+-- Marv Uphaus -- Muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --+
+-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --+
+-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --+

2435. Re: HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 05:17:39 UTC
From: ws@xivic.bo.open.de
Message-ID: <30sthj$ne@xivic.bo.open.de>
Source record: 48232
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In <1994Jul22.005603.6777@madnix.uucp> zaphod@madnix.uucp (Ron Bean) writes:

> The data format for WWVB is different from both WWV and DCF77.
>The cheapest receiver I've found for WWVB costs about $700, even
>though it should be easier to receive and demodulate than WWV.

$700 is a ridiculous price. I got a DCF77 receiver for less than
DM 60 (about $ 40), and it had DOS/Windows software with it. I'm
using it now under Linux.
--
Wolfgang Schelongowski ws@xivic.bo.open.de

"Actually, it's not a rule," said Ridcully. "It's more a guideline."
-- Terry Pratchett, Lords and Ladies

2436. Packet/microwave comm important

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 05:19:28 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <775027419-0-19295@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48228

I got this information out of the August '94 Omni (not the best source
for this kind of thing but..hey.. it's there 8-)
This just kind of shows how satellites are reaching the maximum capacity
in terms of how many they can physically put up.
In 1988, Tonga (with 180,000 people 8-) registered with the ITU to buy
all the 16 remaining unocuppied geostationary slots. The 180 members of the
ITU protested a lot, and suggested the ITU even invalidate or ignore the
request. They cut down the request and are now filing for 7 slots.
Basically, just about all the remaining satellite slots are owned by one
country that can charge all it wants for there use...
The UK, Thailand, China, and Russia are all arguing over 99-101oE (god I
wish ASCII had a degree symbol 8-), Indonesia's Palapa B1 and Rimsat's
Gorizont 17 only recently agreed to share 134oE.
Two PanAmSat satellites and a Papua New Guinean Pacstar are basically
racing to see which one can get a satellite up first at 166oE-168oE.
What I'd like to know is if it would be possible (theoretically... I know
it would probalby be too expensive to be done by individual amateurs 8-) to
set up US-UK microwave or radio links (i.e. land ones) that could take off
strain. I know it sounds like cra (oh yeah.. this goes over the air 8-)
sounds bad with analog, but is it possible to use directional microwaves with
digital signalling to get some clean throughput out of it?

2437. Re: HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 07:56:23 UTC
From: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org
Message-ID: <CtFq1z.KB5@pe1chl.ampr.org>
Source record: 48231
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In <1994Jul22.005603.6777@madnix.uucp> zaphod@madnix.uucp (Ron Bean) writes:

> In the case of WWVB (60KHz) and DCF77 (77.5KHz), the carrier
>is simply turned off and on once per second, there is no audio.
>Since it is a 'longwave' signal, it propigates along the ground
>and is not subject to atmospheric conditions. Broadcast power at
>WWVB is 13Kw.
>
> The data format for WWVB is different from both WWV and DCF77.
>The cheapest receiver I've found for WWVB costs about $700, even
>though it should be easier to receive and demodulate than WWV.

If WWVB is really similar to DCF77 (I don't know WWVB) that price is
ridiculous. Receivers for DCF77 can be bought for less than $100.

Rob
--

| Rob Janssen | AMPRnet: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org |
| e-mail: pe1chl@rabo.nl | AX.25 BBS: PE1CHL@PI8UTR.#UTR.NLD.EU |

2438. Re: HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 08:02:01 UTC
From: longyear@netcom.com
Message-ID: <longyearCtFqBE.4JH@netcom.com>
Source record: 48229
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

zaphod@madnix.uucp (Ron Bean) writes:

> Obviously the clock/receiver must convert the bitstream into
>something a UART can understand. This may be raw data or it may
>be converted into some more useful format; you'd have to ask
>Heathkit.
>
> The data format for WWVB is different from both WWV and DCF77.
>The cheapest receiver I've found for WWVB costs about $700, even
>though it should be easier to receive and demodulate than WWV.
>
> I've sent a letter to Heathkit, but I haven't received a reply
>yet. I've heard that the clock is still being made-- how much
>does it cost?

The Heathkit output is true RS-232-C serial, 1200 BPS, 8 data bits,
no parity, 1 stop bit. It sends the time as a series of ascii digit
characters.

The kit is no longer being offered. Heath stopped offering kits some
years back. The last that I heard, the clock was still being offered
as a completed unit from Zenith.

(The completed clock, around the time time that the kit was being
offered for $130, was $400. The kit was a nice week project and it works
quite well still.)

--
Al Longyear longyear@netcom.com

2439. xNOS for FreeBSD??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 15:51:16 UTC
From: perry@blkbox.COM
Message-ID: <30u2lk$9vp@blkbox.blkbox.COM>
Source record: 48233

I was wondering if anybody out there has done a port on any of the
various NOS packages to FreeBSD? I have a machine linked to the Internet
and would like to check into the possibility of having NOS run over the TNC.

John Perry - KG5RG - perry@jpunix.com

2440. Re: Packet Ragchews on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 15:55:20 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCtGC88.2sz@netcom.com>
Source record: 48234

John Hunley (hunley@mti.com) wrote:
: I'm relatively new to packet, so pardon the "newbieism" of this
: question, but I'm stumped:

: I have a nice HF packet setup: a Yaesu FT-890AT driving a Cushcraft
: R7, talking to a KAM-Plus. I hear lots of packet-sounding stuff on
: HF, but when I tune to it, the KAM seems to decode mostly RR packets,
: with a few C and DM packets. The very rare I packet seems to contain
: ASCII garbage, like two BBSs exchanging binary files or something.

: When I try to connect to one of these stations, I either get no
: connection at all, a connect followed by an immediate disconnect,
: or a message to the effect that "only members are allowed on this
: node." I have yet to make my first successful QSO using packet.

: Now if I want to talk to a BBS, I don't need to use a radio for
: that. There are plenty of BBSs within a local phone call of my
: house. I was kinda hoping to make the same kind of QSOs using packet
: that I was making using CW or voice.

: Is there something I'm doing fundamentally wrong, or is there no good
: old "CQ CQ CQ - Tnx fer call OM, name is John..." type activity on
: HF? Are there certain subbands where the ragchewers and DXers go,
: that I just haven't found yet? I know that most packet is on VHF,
: but I don't have a VHF rig, and even if I did, I don't particularly
: want to limit my QSOs to stations within a 10-mile radius (yes, I've
: heard of digipeaters).

: --

: John Hunley, KN6XZ

Hi John! You will find, I think, that there is very little ragchewing done on HF Packet. Mainly, HF packet is automated forwarding, leavened with a few BBSs. The bottom line is that AX.25 is ill-suited for HF.

Don't dispair though! Lots of ragchewing on amtor, pactor, and rtty on HF. Primary bands for amtor/pactor are 14/7.065-14/7.085. Rtty: 14.080-14.090, 7.065-7.080. All freqs are approximate.

With your setup, you should have no trouble at all. In fact, since we are locals, feel free to give me a landline (I'm good in the phonebook and callbook) and set up a sked on 40 meter amtor or pactor if you like.

The band condx have been rotten lately, so don't dispair if it's kind off tough getting a qso going. Things will improve.

Incidentally, I'm running a similar setup to yours: Kenwood TS850S/AT,
R-5 (20-10) dipole (40) PK-232MBX TNC.

73

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2441. Re: xNOS for FreeBSD??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 20:54:18 UTC
From: rkm@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CtGq2J.Do6@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 48235

John A. Perry (perry@blkbox.COM) wrote:
: I was wondering if anybody out there has done a port on any of the
: various NOS packages to FreeBSD? I have a machine linked to the Internet
: and would like to check into the possibility of having NOS run over the TNC.

John:

There has been a port of JNOS done to Linux (Version 1.09ax4) that
I've been using for a while - and it works quite well. You may want to
try compiling it under *BSD and seeing what happens. :-) You can
find it on ftp.ucsd.edu in one of the /hamradio directories.

- Rich

2442. KAM and Kenwood TH-77A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-24 23:00:00 UTC
From: st3qi@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <24JUL199418002628@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 48236

Has anyone had any luck interfacing a KAM with a Kenwood TH-77A hand held?
I'm running into some problems and maybe you can share you experience with
me. Let me know at st3qi@jetson.uh.edu. Thanks es 73.

--
Brad A. Killebrew N5LJV, EMT-B | Student of Computer Engr Technology
President, University of Houston ARC | University of Houston, Texas
Internet: st3qi@jetson.uh.edu | U of H Amateur Radio Club WB5FND
AmprNet : n5ljv@sugarland.ampr.org | uharc@post-office.uh.edu
Paket : n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na | 713-743-4070 Fax 713-743-4032
AT&Tnet : 713-852-8523 Fax 852-2630 | Box 85-T2, 4800 Calhoun, 77204-4083

2443. Re: Kam Windows program ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 01:45:06 UTC
From: davekd6to@aol.com
Message-ID: <30v5f2$2pj@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48237

In article <mike711Ct1oMH.JC5@netcom.com>, mike711@netcom.com (Michael S. Wells) writes:

I do not know of anything specifically written for windows but I use kagold with my kamplus and it will run from windows. Comes with a pif file and several icons. Also a tutorial on installing in in windows. It is also a very good program. The best in my opinion.

73 de Dave KD6TO

2444. Milwaukee area packet BBS's?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 04:11:34 UTC
From: tskal@delphi.com
Message-ID: <R+6TDye.tskal@delphi.com>
Source record: 48238

I am new to the Milwaukee area and am looking for something to connect to. I have heard several packet bursts, but apparently am too far to connect with them. If anyone knows of any packet BBS's (primarily in Waukesha county) please pass the info on to me.

Thanks in advance,
Tim Kallio - KD4WBZ

2445. Re: HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 09:44:30 UTC
From: barryb@bilver.oau.org
Message-ID: <1994Jul25.094430.831@bilver.oau.org>
Source record: 48142
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Greetings!

I LOVE the GC-1000 (Heath Atomic Clock monitor)! I got mine about 10 years ago, and it's still working perfectly! What others have said about the RS232 output is correct. I just wanted to throw in my vote FOR it!

I also got mine as a kit, for around $100, I believe. (Though, ten years later, I'm not positive any more.) Back then, it was available as a completed unit for a price in the range of 400-500 dollars.

I'm running mine on an OS9/68030 system. I have written software; that plus Cron updates the system's time to the clock twice a day.

Barry
--
Barry L. Bond, Software Engineer | SAIC
bond@aphst1.saic.com <- work | 3045 Technology Parkway
barryb@bilver.oau.org <- personal | Orlando, FL 32826-3299
72235,1530 (CIS) <- personal | Work: (407) 282-6700, Ext. 377

2446. Re: Pakratt Pactor/Amtor WORDOUT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 11:46:17 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <38875.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 48239

i have a friend with a PK900, and he is able to send back spaces, or something which deletes on my screen.

tom medin N0UFM
tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu

2447. Re: Filters for TI DSP Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 12:39:14 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <310bpi$kie@crl3.crl.com>
Source record: 48140

John Grimes (jeg@aurora.jhuapl.edu) wrote:
: Greetings:

: I just ordered a TI DSP eval kit (the fastest one, BTW). And I
: was wondering if there were any filters available for it via the net. Since I
: am going to use this as a learning tool, it would be helpful if they included
: some documentation on how they were implemented. Any help would be appreciated.

: 73 de John kd3wy
: jeg@aardvark.jhuapl.edu

John,

I cant remember them all but check out:

nic.funet.fi:/pub/ham/dsp

In particular, the 320C26 and w9gr directories. the w9gr directory
contains a ported version of the w9gr software.

If you ordered the 'C26 DSK, you can run the 'C26 software without any
problem. If you ordered the 'C50 DSK, you will have to make a few
changes and re-assembly any 'C26 software.

Email me if you have any further questions, I have both DSK's.

Good luck,

Smitty, NA5K

--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

2448. NET_Mac2.3.43.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 13:38:00 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9407251238.AA00416@iag.tno.nl>
Source record: 48141

```
The Netherlands, July 25, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.43.sea.hqx...

For those who don't know NET/Mac... NET/Mac is the application that
supports TCP/IP over packet-radio, which means, that hamradio operators
can use NET/Mac for their wireless TCP/IP network...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- Fix for mods that prompt for username and password
- Some minor mods for the 'rdate' command
- The NET/Mac versionnumber will now be recorded to TRACE-files
- Align the output of 't s' for large-memory Macintoshes

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-net-mac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to:
ftp.ucsd.edu, to the directory hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
If it's not there then look at hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

It may have also been uploaded to:
oak.oakland.edu, to the directory pub/hamradio/mac/digital

Kind regards,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@iag.tno.nl )
( or: pa2aga@iag.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)

I will be on Aruba from august 8 until august 22, so don't expect any replies
during that period of time...
```

2449. Selectone Encryption

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 14:23:19 UTC
From: jevans@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jevansCtI2Mw.76F@netcom.com>
Source record: 48143

```
--
============================================================
Jeff Evans jevans@netcom.com
Audio Intervisual Design phone 213-845-1155
Los Angeles, CA fax -1170
============================================================
```

2450. Re: Current Capabilities of Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 14:42:28 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9407251442.AA20795@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 48145

> Post a question in comp.os.linux.help and I bet you get an answer.
> Not here.
> --
> -Chris May, Computer Science, University of MA, Amherst
> - Technical Assistant, P.C. Maintenance Lab

Twice I've posted querries to the Linux-Help@NEWS-DIGESTS.MIT.EDU and had only had one reply, that I solve my SCSI problems with a fan! Not having news service, I recently canceled my subscription to the Linux Help Digest, its signal to noise ratio was too low.

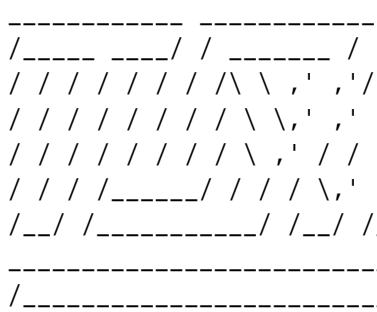
In any case Chris, you seem to have missed my point: One does not become a ham to save money. I grant that one may have lots of fun in amateur radio for pocket change.

73, David Kelly, N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

2451. Packet address in Charlotte NC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 15:24:19 UTC
From: wagner@mala.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Jul25.082419.4457@mallrc.mala.bc.ca>
Source record: 48144

I need a Packet address for any machine in Charlotte NC. A fellow VE7 wants to
contact an Australian ham travelling near the area. Can anyone help??
--



Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

2452. Baycom manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 16:14:08 UTC
From: ee17@csu.napier.ac.uk
Message-ID: <15250.9407251514@csu.napier.ac.uk>
Source record: 48146

I recently pulled the Baycom software from the Simtel archive but
all the help is in German and there is no manual at all.
Does anyone know where I can pull a manual or a version with English
helpfiles ????

regards AJD

%% Alastair J. Downs ____\ a.downs@csu.napier.ac.uk %%
%% E.E & Comp.Eng.Dept. \ |\ \ \ phone +44 31 455 4389 %%
%% Napier University, Edinburgh /|\ fax: +44 31 455 7938 %%
%% Scotland, UK ....GM6NEI.............................%%

2453. Re: 9600 baud & MICOR HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 18:23:05 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-250794142306@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 48148

In article <30q8lf$hu3@search01.news.aol.com>, nealb35819@aol.com
(NealB35819) wrote:

> It is my understanding that the Micor takes about 4 Volts to activiate the
> VCO to 5khz deviation....The problem we have is the G3RUH modem output is
> about 80 mV....Have we openeed a can of worms ? We need help in
> interfacing the Micor with the G3RUH modem...Can anyone out there help us
> ???The network is for a 440 backbone going from CentralWyoming to
> Montana....any help would be appreciated....tnx KE7VS

Your "understanding" depends on where in the circuit you plan to connect
the output of the G3RUH and how you have the audio gain and limiting set
up. The stock MICOR wants to see about 90 mv of audio on the mic input
lead to provide 3.2 kHz of (unclipped) deviation on the carrier. A
properly aligned transmitter (per the factory manual) will have the
transmitter deviation control set so you CAN'T reach or exceed 5 kHz
deviation, and the limiting action will start at about 3.5 kHz. Yes, you
can crank up the limit pot, but since the receiver's reasonably
phase-linear bandwidth is only +/- 6.0 kHz wide anyhow, it won't help much.
You will have to remove much of the Tx audio stages' audio shaping
circuitry, which will affect the gain and therefore the signal level
required for proper deviation into the companion receiver at the other end.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < If this English language is so
>
Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on a
>
(Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on a driveway?
>
Any opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @
NOGBN.NOASI

2454. Re: AM Radio Frequency?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 18:34:53 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-250794143454@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 48147

In article <30s5ce$8kf@panix.com>, reisner@panix.com (Ivy Reisner) wrote:

> Does anyone know the frequency or wavelength of AM Radia (ie 1010 WINS)?
> Need info for a homework assignment. Thought the info superhighway was
> the best place to look. TIA.
> --
> --
> |Ivy Reisner | Reality is a Crutch for those People |
> |reisner@panix.com| Who can't handle Science Fiction. |
> --

Actually the best place was right in the station's "1010 WINS" nickname.
The authorized call letters are WINS and the frequency is 1010 kHz. You
can calculate the wavelength by knowing that (wavelength -in meters) times
(frequency -in kHz) equals 300,000. No, we don't do homework assignments
while on the superhighway, we're too busy watching out for bad drivers!

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < If this English language is so
>
Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on a
>
(Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on a driveway?
>
Any opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @
NOGBN.NOASI

2455. digital Video fishing expedition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 20:53:42 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.6.0014E5C0@olympus.net>
Source record: 48150

Calling all brains! O.k. I am looking for information on any type of digital video modes. Slow scan, fast scan, I have heard the rumors but now it is time for facts. Are there any engineers out there who have digitized video and sent it over 56k lines. What is state of the art? What is on the edge? I am setting up a system and need all the options. Thanks for any responses.

2456. GRAPE GURU?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 20:56:19 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.7.0014F0E9@olympus.net>
Source record: 48151

I am setting up a system and I need a GRAPE Mentor. I don't need to be told everything just pointed in the right direction. An address to the Georgia Amateur Radio Packet Enthusiast would be a good start.

2457. Time division multiplexing on high speed modems.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-25 20:58:25 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.8.0014F9E5@olympus.net>
Source record: 48152

Does anyone have any experience using TDM on a backbone ala T1 type system? I don't even know if this is legal for hams. Any thoughts?

2458. Re: 9600 baud & MICOR HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-26 06:56:56 UTC
From: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <775205816snz@gw6hva.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48184

In article <30q8lf$hu3@search01.news.aol.com>
nealb35819@aol.com "NealB35819" writes:

> It is my understanding that the Micor takes about 4 Volts to activiate the
> VCO to 5khz deviation....The problem we have is the G3RUH modem output is
> about 80 mV....Have we openeed a can of worms ? We need help in
> interfacing the Micor with the G3RUH modem...Can anyone out there help us
> ???The network is for a 440 backbone going from CentralWyoming to
> Montana....any help would be appreciated....tnx KE7VS

Hmmm, something wrong there - the G3RUH modem has normally around 8v of
drive level on it's output - check the op-amp and maybe change it for
another type and make sure you're 12v rail is intact.

Cheers, Martin.
--
Martin Vernon, Supavision
Sysop GB7OS & GB7OSP
BBSnet: GW6HVA@GB7OSP
AMPRnet: gw6hva@gb7osp.ampr.org
Internet: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk

2459. Re: Baycom manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-26 15:47:47 UTC
From: rspear@sookit
Message-ID: <313b73$nkk@netline-fddi.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48153

Alastair "J." Downs (ee17@csu.napier.ac.uk) wrote:
: I recently pulled the Baycom software from the Simtel archive but
: all the help is in German and there is no manual at all.
: Does anyone know where I can pull a manual or a version with English
: helpfiles ????

: regards AJD

far as i know, there aren't any for that version ... the earlier version
(that you *buy* from baypac etal) has english documents.

regards, richard kd6lwd

--
regards, richard

rspear@sookit.jpl.nasa.gov
all disclaimers apply

2460. Re: Packet Ragchews on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-26 16:52:00 UTC
From: ccmfran@gatekeeper.ddp.state.me.us
Message-ID: <313evg$sls@gatekeeper.ddp.state.me.us>
Source record: 48154

Roger Buffington (rogjd@netcom.com) wrote:
: John Hunley (hunley@mti.com) wrote:
: : I'm relatively new to packet, so pardon the "newbieism" of this
: : question, but I'm stumped:

: : I have a nice HF packet setup: a Yaesu FT-890AT driving a Cushcraft
: : R7, talking to a KAM-Plus. I hear lots of packet-sounding stuff on
: : HF, but when I tune to it, the KAM seems to decode mostly RR packets,
: : with a few C and DM packets. The very rare I packet seems to contain
: : ASCII garbage, like two BBSs exchanging binary files or something.

: : When I try to connect to one of these stations, I either get no
: : connection at all, a connect followed by an immediate disconnect,
: : or a message to the effect that "only members are allowed on this
: : node." I have yet to make my first successful QSO using packet.

: : Now if I want to talk to a BBS, I don't need to use a radio for
: : that. There are plenty of BBSs within a local phone call of my
: : house. I was kinda hoping to make the same kind of QSOs using packet
: : that I was making using CW or voice.

: : Is there something I'm doing fundamentally wrong, or is there no good
: : old "CQ CQ CQ - Tnx fer call OM, name is John..." type activity on
: : HF? Are there certain subbands where the ragchewers and DXers go,
: : that I just haven't found yet? I know that most packet is on VHF,
: : but I don't have a VHF rig, and even if I did, I don't particularly
: : want to limit my QSOs to stations within a 10-mile radius (yes, I've
: : heard of digipeaters).

: : --

: : John Hunley, KN6XZ

: Hi John! You will find, I think, that there is very little ragchewing
: done on HF Packet. Mainly, HF packet is automated forwarding, leavened
: with a few BBSs. The bottom line is that AX.25 is ill-suited for HF.

: Don't dispair though! Lots of ragchewing on amtor, pactor, and rtty on
: HF. Primary bands for amtor/pactor are 14/7.065-14/7.085. Rtty:
: 14.080-14.090, 7.065-7.080. All freqs are approximate.

Had many packet ragchews on HF. Try 10.145 or 18.105, these freqs seem
to be the most active and by convention used only for ragchewing.

2461. Connectionless packet frame generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-26 21:08:30 UTC
From: au156@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <313u0f$qc5@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 48155

I would like to put together a microcontroller for sending
"connectionless packets" (see AX.25 protocol in 1994 ARRL Handbook)
for automatic weather data. Since the controller would drive a
1200 modem directly, a fair amount of detailed information is
required to bit-bang to create the proper packet framing.

Two immediate questions I have:

1. What is the ISO 3309 algorithm for calculating the 16 bit
Frame-check sequence? Anyone have this standard handy? Is
it a CRC?

2. What segments of the frame can/should be omitted for the
connectionless mode of operation?

If you have designed this kind of packet generator (common in
amateur high altitude balloons, satellites, beacons, etc.) or
know someone who has and is on the Internet, please email me:

Hank Riley, N1LTV
h1riley@umassd.edu

2462. KAM stuff.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 02:56:00 UTC
From: st3qi@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <26JUL199421561626@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 48156

I acquired a used KAM about a month ago and am worried about something. Is this unit supposed to "remember" the time when I shut it off? Does it have battery backup for the clock? Every time I turn it on, I have to set the time and date.

If this thing has a battery, is it common or do I have to get it from Kantronics? Any help would be appreciated.

--
Brad A. Killebrew N5LJV, EMT-B | Student of Computer Engr Technology
President, University of Houston ARC | University of Houston, Texas
Internet: st3qi@jetson.uh.edu | U of H Amateur Radio Club WB5FND
AmprNet : n5ljv@sugarland.ampr.org | uharc@post-office.uh.edu
Packet : n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na | 713-743-4070 Fax 743-4032
AT&Tnet : 713-852-8523 Fax 852-2630 | Box 85-T2, 4800 Calhoun, 77204-4083

2463. RE:KAM stuff.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 10:24:49 UTC
From: Jim.B@thewire.com
Message-ID: <17.47633869.Livewire@thewire.com>
Source record: 48157

You may want to find out what version of "firmware" the Kam has. It could be quite old and you may want to get upgraded along with a battery clock backup chip that you can purchase direct from Kantronics. Suggest you get version of firmware first before calling Kantronics so you can address you problem directly with technician there. Carl used to be one of their experts. Haven't used my Kam for a few years since I moved. Good luck

2464. Need xNOS for FreeBSD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 12:33:23 UTC
From: perry@jpunix.com
Message-ID: <199407271233.HAA13543@jpunix.com>
Source record: 48158
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am looking for ANY xNOS that will run under FreeBSD 1.1. I have
an Internet connection and I am interested setting up a NOS port
for my TNC.
Any advice or help would be greatly appreciated.

73

John Perry - KG5RG

--

John A. Perry - perry@jpunix.com

Finger perry@jpunix.com for PGP 2.6 public key.

2465. NOSVW304.zip corrupt on all the ftp servers ? Plse help !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 13:44:26 UTC
From: vikki@seastar.seastar.org
Message-ID: <1994Jul27.134426.4011@seastar.seastar.org>
Source record: 48160

Hi All,

I picked up two different copies of nosvw304.zip off a couple
different ftp servers and both copies are corrupted.

I checked archie and other copies I found matched the size of the
two I downloaded *exactly*:
-=-
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 682260 Jul 24 00:37 nosvw304.zip
-=-

Any suggestions appreciated ! I find it just a bit hard to believe
that I am the only one that has tried to get this and unless something
else is wrong (?) I am out of ideas :-).

BTW: I don't think anything is wrong here as anything else I have
gotten (zipped) comes apart just fine.

I have some delusions :-) about linking the network host to a nos box
and since it has been awhile since I have been on tcp/ip (ampr), this
seemed like a good place to start.

Thanks in advance !

Take care es 73, Vikki

--
Vikki Welch, Net/SysAdmin, Welch Research Labs, WV9K, DoD#-13, TEAM TSE
vikki@seastar.org [198.134.137.1] - I am The NRA.
'Two of the gravest general dangers to survival are the desire for
comfort and a passive outlook.' -- U.S. Army Ranger Handbook

2466. Re: KAM stuff.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 15:17:57 UTC
From: jayt@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <315tr5$cfc@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 48159

Brad Killebrew N5LJV (st3qi@elroy.uh.edu) wrote:
: set the time and date.
: If this thing has a battery, is it common or do I have to get it from
: Kantronics? Any help would be appreciated.

It doesn't have a battery and yes must be reset. However, you can upgrade
it to the latest version which has a battery and more memory and will be
compatible with the latest EPROM revisions.

--
Jay Townsend, Ws7i < jayt@comtch.iea.com >

2467. cheap packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 15:55:18 UTC
From: aa568@cfn.cs.dal.ca
Message-ID: <CtLw87.Fpx@cs.dal.ca>
Source record: 48163

```
--
hello all, just wondering if there is anyway to use my modem as a TNC
if I have a program for the baymod or similar????
TIA
73 de VE1RFB
-Ross-
```

2468. Re: KAM stuff.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 16:20:51 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CtLxEs.84E@world.std.com>
Source record: 48161

The KAM (not Plus) had an option for a battery backed clock, but did not include it inherently. There is a KAM Enhancement Board, that adds lots of stuff, including a battery backed clock, latest firmware, support for newer protocols, larger mailbox...

Call Kantronics and talk with them about it.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

2469. Kam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 16:46:20 UTC
From: tmill493@bssbbs.com
Message-ID: <XFs5Pc2w165w@bssbbs.com>
Source record: 48164

The newer Kam pluses have a bettery backup, and you can order an enhancement board for the older Kams which will have the battery backup. otherwise you will have to reset it....

While we are on the subject of the KAM, I do have one, and it does have the enhancement board. I do have auto forwarding and reversal. My question is this. Does the firmware support the means of transfering a bulletin to another system. I don't mean a full service system. Say for example, I want all ARRL bulletins to be forwarded to the DEC's personal mailbox, but only the ARRL bulletins. Nothing else. I don't think there is, will probably have to do it myself. Thanks, and 73, Tuck, KC6ZEC

2470. WANTED: TCP/IP network PS maps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 17:02:28 UTC
From: sehrlich@dogbert.dac.neu.edu
Message-ID: <3163v4$su@dogbert.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 48162

Hello.

I am looking for up-to-date postscript (or any other pictoral format)
maps of TCP/IP (AMPRnet) networks.

Please point me in the direction of any and all maps, and I will include
them in the Boston ARC archives on oak.oakland.edu.

Thanks much for any pointers/help you can offer.

Scott

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
How to reach me: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@k2cc.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

2471. Re: TheNet and AEA PK-96 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 17:57:01 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtM1v3.Koq@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48166

Bob Donnell (rdonnell@eskimo.com) wrote:

: Not unless someone does a special version for it. AEA TNCs are >not< TNC2
: clones.
: ----------

Additional clarifications... an AEA PK-80 is a TNC-2 clone. An AEA PKT-1
is a TNC-1 clone with a revised circuit layout and power supply. All other
newer AEA TNCs are original AEA designs, and not TNC-2 compatible. As an
ex-employee I don't speak for AEA, I just know these things, and share.

73
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2472. Re: Wireless modem with GMSK and PLL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 18:09:42 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtM2G7.L7L@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48167

J. den Ouden (denouden@inter.NL.net) wrote:
: I'm trying to design a wireless modem for 900 MHz.

: The 900 MHz is synthesized by a VCO. Spectral purity and RF carrier
: frequency stability demand a PLL for the VCO control voltage.

: Jan den Ouden

In addition to the methods mentioned, I've seen a techinique that General Electric used in some of their commercial mobile radios. That is that you directly modulate your reference oscillator and force the VCO to track those changes. In this particular scheme the frequency is not digitally synthesized (i.e. no divide-by-n counter). For VHF (140-170 MHz) the crystal frequency was 1/16th of the desired TX frequency, and modulated with a varactor. The VCO operated at the desired TX frequency. The phase detector operated at 1/4 TX frequency (4 times crystal frequency). Pretty obviously there were two doublers following the oscillator. These fed a bandpass filter, then on to the phase detector. At I recall, the VCO was buffered and fed to a D flip-flop which fed a second D 'flop, which fed the phase detector. Because of the high reference frequency, the loop filter was fast enough to allow easy tracking of the 9600 bps modulation.

73, Bob

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2473. DJ6HP and BARTG HF modem designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 19:25:06 UTC
From: tavernin@rm1.interlan.com
Message-ID: <CtM5xu.9qp@rd1.racal.com>
Source record: 48172

Where could I get information on the DJ6HP and BARTG HF modems!?

Also ... is the RTTY Journal still being published ... if it is would
some kind soul send me their address ...

Thanks,

Victor Tavernini, KE4JMY
Racal-Datacom, Inc.

tavernin@sun1.interlan.com

2474. KAM time.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-27 20:00:00 UTC
From: st3qi@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <27JUL199415001539@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 48165

Thanks for all the messages concerning the KAM time stuff. To cure my problem I've written a short routine in BASIC that sets the KAM's clock when I boot my computer, or by command at the dos prompt. If anyone wants a copy, let me know. I've started the code to write it in C, but it'll take me a few days to complete it.

Also, (I better not mention his name without his persmission) a fellow ham wrote me a message saying he wrote the same thing but in Procomm Script format. Got some good ideas floating around.

Thanks for all your input.

--
Brad A. Killebrew N5LJV, EMT-B | Student of Computer Engr Technology
President, University of Houston ARC | University of Houston, Texas
Internet: st3qi@jetson.uh.edu | U of H Amateur Radio Club WB5FND
AmprNet : n5ljv@sugarland.ampr.org | uharc@post-office.uh.edu
Packet : n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na | 713-743-4070 Fax 743-4032
AT&Tnet : 713-852-8523 Fax 852-2630 | Box 85-T2, 4800 Calhoun, 77204-4083

2475. Re: 9600 baud & MICOR HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 01:58:07 UTC
From: nealb35819@aol.com
Message-ID: <3173bf$a77@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48169

In article <CSLE87-250794142306@145.39.1.10>, CSLE87@email.mot.com (Karl Beckman) writes:

Well, as you probably can tell, I am not the technician on this project !! I do thank you for the help...It was my understanding that the MICOR would need more audio drive...ANY help you send our way would greatly be appreciated....I have saved you reply so I can send it to the local technician guru sowe can get this project going....Tnx again forthe reply and I hope Ican respond kind....Tnx again 73 KE7VS NealB35819

2476. Mobile phone via 2M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 02:35:38 UTC
From: JDVANH00@ukcc.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1700013DBAS86.JDVANH00@ukcc.uky.edu>
Source record: 48170

I'm not sure if this is the best group to post my question to, but: is it possible using 2M band, combined with my Mac and home telephone to rig up a system that would allow me to use my phone remotely, say within a 20 mile radius, i.e. "free" mobile service? Would that be legal...?

Thanks much,

JD VanHoose

2477. WANTED: Please read!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 04:05:36 UTC
From: sehrlich@dogbert.dac.neu.edu
Message-ID: <317aqg$7vp@dogbert.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 48171
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,ne.forsale

!!! HAM RADIO AND TUBE STUFF NEEDED !!!

1. I am in search of the following item: 7N7 locking octal vacuum tube for a 1946 era television. This request is a relay for another ham who does not have Internet access.

If you have one, please contact me. See contact points below.

2. The Tufts University Amateur Radio Club, W1KN, Medford, Mass. is in the process of putting together a digital communications network. Their ultimate goal is to permit someone who connects to be able to jump out to anywhere else - say, to Canada, or Chicago - wherever! They also plan to interface the network to the Internet!

In order for this to work, equipment is needed. Their cash has been depleted, so any equipment they do get is via donations. Also, since their cash is gone, none of it is insured. If they get a lightning blow, and it all goes down, or if anything is stolen or fails, it's down.

On behalf of their club (I am assisting), I am asking for donations of ANYTHING you can offer - radios, coax, connectors, cash for equipment and/or insurance for the equipment, computers, TNCs, you name it.

If you can help with any of the above, please let me know.

I can be contacted via any of the following means:

Internet: wy1z@neu.edu

Phone: 617-373-4198 (Northeastern Univ. Amateur Radio Club, W1KBN)

U.S. Mail: Scott Ehrlich, c/o NUARC, 503 Hayden, 360 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA. 02115, USA

Again, any help with either or both of the above items would be GREATLY appreciated!

Thanks much!

Scott

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
How to reach me: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@k2cc.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

2478. Emerg. Comm. Message Center

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 09:11:16 UTC
From: morrissd@nwrel.org
Message-ID: <morrissd.85.0009305B@nwrel.org>
Source record: 48178

Has anyone seen or used any particular method in an emergency communications center for routing and keeping track of traffic?
1. Being able to push a piece of priority traffic and have it expedited though the system when the system is heavily taxed with other
The concerns are:
traffic,
2. Choose the best routing for a message based on its priority and age since origination,
3. Be assured that the message was delivered to the addressee (return receipt requested concept)
4.. Have the ability to recall the message within the message center quickly with the ability to resend the message if the initial
routing was not effective or the message was lost.

Both packet and voice as well as cross-service(ARES, Police/Fire, Utility, telephone communications hub) environments need to be
addressed.

Thanks.
morrissd@nwrel.org

Dave Morrisson, W7JXU

2479. EZPACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 11:20:09 UTC
From: ei938@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <318499$a9u@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48173

PACKET FOLKS!
Does anyone know what the latest version of EZPACKET is? I have 1.6 at home
but read that there is a much more recent version out. Is that true, if so
where (FTP preferred) can I get it? Thank YOU!!

Andrew Lynch
N8VEM
73
alynch@wpgate1.wpafb.af.mil

2480. Re: G3RUH modem request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 12:27:41 UTC
From: parnell_j@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1994Jul28.122741.1@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz>
Source record: 48168

G3RUH Modem.

As a result of my query on usenet re the G3RUH modem, I can now pass on the following information.

The modem is fully described in the 7th Computer Networking Conference. ARRL 1988. (pp135 to 140). The article includes a circuit diagram of the modem. Copies of this article are available from ARRL at $3.00 each. Send email to tis@arrl.org requesting the copy (you'll be billed for the $3.00). Or, if the 7th CNC Proceedings are still in stock, you'd be able to purchase a copy of the whole proceedings for not much more. (Call 203-666-1541 to determine if it's in stock). This info from Jon Bloom jbloom@arrl.org. The paper concludes with a section on the availability of printed circuit boards and eproms from the author, from TAPR, or from Siskin Electronics in the UK.

I now have a copy of the paper, thanks to Steve Davis, ZL2UCX (steve@trimble.co.nz)

If you ask the modem's designer, James Miller, G3RUH g3ruh@amsat.org for details, he will send you what is essentially an abstract of the CNC paper. This includes ordering details if you wish to purchase direct from him. He can airmail to you, completely built and tested modems for 56 pounds sterling (or $US 112.00 in cash) or the PCB plus eproms plus DACs for 30 pounds sterling (or $US 60.00 (cash). These prices are given in his information sheet: Issue 3.6, 1993 Apr 01.

TAPR also have a 9600 baud modem for sale in kitset form.
For details, use their file server: file-request@tapr.org
Use 'enter' for the subject. If you send HELP as the message body, it will send you instructions. If you send INDEX or DIR as the message body it will send you a directory of all of their files. This is worth getting.

For details of their modem and other relevant information, you send in the message body:

```
get /pub/tapr/9600modm.txt
get /pub/tapr/pricelst.txt
get /pub/tapr/taprkits.txt
quit
```

Other files on their file server might be of interest to you.

In particular, TAPR and AMSAT have just announced their DSP-93 kit, which initially will:

"contain the following software: 1200 baud AFSK, 300 baud AFSK, 1200 PSK, 9600 FSK terrestrial, 9600 FSK full-duplex for satellite operations, and various audio filters. These have been developed, tested, and have been in use during alpha/beta-testing.

Software currently under test, which may or may not be released with the first batch of kits include: APT, Digital Oscilloscope, SSTV, and HF modes. User interface software for DOS and Windows is also under development and testing."

The complete kit sells for $US430.

For full details, get: /pub/tapr/dsp93.txt from the TAPR file server as described above.

4800 baud packet is one of the modes used in Sydney, Australia. They use the HAPN modem with some local modifications to improve the performance. A description of this modem can be found in Ham Radio, August 1988.

Kevin, VK1OK says: "We have found 4800 baud to be a good general usage speed, a nice step up over 1200, and not too affected by signal reflections and phase shifts. 9600 baud in our experience is fine for point to point work with beams but not for general omnidirectional usage due to the effects of reflections etc."

So there you have it. It has been an interesting study and my sincere thanks to all who supplied information to enable me to complete it.

73,

Jim Parnell, ZL2APE@ZL2WA.#60.WLG.NZL.OC
parnell_j@cosmos.wcc.govt.nz

2481. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 13:01:39 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCtnIur.D0C@netcom.com>
Source record: 48174

Gary McDuffie Sr (mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu) wrote:
: rogjd@netcom.com (Roger Buffington) writes:

: >Semi-automated stations are generally your aplink and paclink chaps, and
: >(I guess) RTTY mailboxes. (I don't work RTTY, so don't know much about that).

: >Semi-automated stations have an inherent problem that the automated end
: >of the connect does not listen for qrm before transmitting, as a person
: >would. Hence the qrm. This happens now depressingly often on HF digital.

: Hmm... Maybe I need to read the NPRM to check for changes. The
: original proposal said, or implied, that semi-automated stations must
: be triggered by a locally controlled station. Automated stations
: could NOT trigger semi-automated stations. That was the idea behind
: it in the first place. The control op at the locally controlled
: station was responsible for checking the freq before he could initiate
: the connect with the semi-automated transmitter.

: I'll be first to admit that I haven't had the time to fully read the
: current proposal.

: Gary (the other one)

Gary, one of us is confused. (Maybe it's me.)

I have understood the following to be correct. Someone correct me if I
am wrong, please.

1) The NPRM allows HF semi-automated qsos to take place in all digital
subbands.

2) semi-automated operations is when a distant station can intitiate
contact with a remote station by keying it's selcal/callsign on a
frequency on which the remote, possibly unmanned station is located. As
is currently done in initiating Paclink/Aplink contacts now.

3) Under this process, the remote station (generally a BBS) will not
listen before transmitting, but the other end of the qso, which will be a
human, of course, is supposed to.

Let me know if I have misunderstood.

Thanks.

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2482. Re: Mobile phone via 2M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 13:49:32 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <318d1c$47s@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 48175

JD VanHoose (JDVANH00@ukcc.uky.edu) wrote:
: I'm not sure if this is the best group to post my question to, but: is it
: possible using 2M band, combined with my Mac and home telephone to rig up
: a system that would allow me to use my phone remotely, say within a 20 mile
: radius, i.e. "free" mobile service? Would that be legal...?

This sounds like a good way to get a 'flame' war started, but here goes.
It sounds like what you're describing is what's commonly know as
a 'simplex autopatch', which would be 'auxiliary operation'.
From part 97:

Subpart C - Special Operations

97.201 Auxiliary station. - (a) Any amateur station licensed to a
holder of a Technician, General, Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operator
license may be an auxiliary station. A holder of a Technician, General,
Advanced or Amateur Extra Class operator license may be the control
operator of an auxiliary station, subject to the privileges of the class
of operator license held.

(b) An auxiliary station may transmit only on the 1.25 m and
shorter wavelength bands, except the 431-433 MHz and 435-438 MHz segments.

So it looks as if 2 meter operation is out. And, of course, one would
have to be very careful not to make business phone calls. See part 97,
section 97.113.

And, you're responsible for anything that goes through your auxiliary
station, so be careful to set it up so only you can use it.

It's a good idea to browse through part 97 any time one decides to do
something like this. Any remote control operation requires care to
make sure you retain control and meet the legalities.

Good luck!!

Mike, K0TER

2483. Re: EZPACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 14:45:55 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <318gb4$8t2@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 48182

Hi all--
Related to the previous request, I came across a simtel
repository directory that listed, with a wide array of packet
related programs, a TSR packet program.. I have been unable
to locate it (I think it's called pax) via archie and would
really like to see something like this.

Any hints on whether it's still out?

Many thanks.

Steve
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

2484. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 14:53:28 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <Ctno15.98J@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 48176

1.131256.3310@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: In article <wyn.56.2E2D1CE3@ornl.gov> wyn@ornl.gov (C. C. Wynn) writes:
: >In article <1994Jul19.125835.17582@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
: >
: >>Yes you certainly do. That's a very good reason for practicing strong
: >>channel discipline on HF digital. Just because your VFO tunes in 10 Hz
: >>steps doesn't mean you should operate on just any one of those steps.
: >>We need a bandplan with recomended channelization.
: >
: >>Gary
: >
: >Ahhh, but there is the rub! Everyone gets all bent out of shape if W1AW comes
: >up on, say 7.080 Mhz, and blows your QSO away, acting like they own a channel.
: >(Read the comments posted here recently.) But, this is going to be perfectly
: >acceptable for automatic control data stations?? Kind of hypocritical
: >wouldn't you say?

: No. The problem with W1AW is that they *don't listen* before transmitting.
: What channelization buys is the possibility of implementing a much more
: robust method of automatically detecting other activity before transmitting.
: With no channelization, there are an infinite number of center frequencies
: where a signal may be. With channelization, that number is reduced to a
: manageable number that can be checked, manually or automatically, before
: transmitting. If interference *does* still occur because of odd propagation
: effects, it will be limited to the users of that one channel, not to two
: different sets of users as could happen with no standard channel spacing.

: Standard channelization is the norm in all services except the amateur
: service, and is even accepted there for most VHF/UHF activity. There's
: a very good reason why everyone else has gone to standard channels, and
: that reason is lessened mutual interference. Amateurs are being backward
: in refusing to acknowledge the advantages of channelization as a tool for
: interference control.

: Gary
: --
: Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
: Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
: 534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
: Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Well said Gary!!!

John B
john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

2485. Re: Mobile phone via 2M?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 15:23:38 UTC
From: mwhite@mitre.org
Message-ID: <mwhite-280794111754@m14494-mac.mitre.org>
Source record: 48090

JD VanHoose wrote:

> I'm not sure if this is the best group to post my question to, but: is it
> possible using 2M band, combined with my Mac and home telephone to rig up
> a system that would allow me to use my phone remotely, say within a 20 mile
> radius, i.e. "free" mobile service? Would that be legal...?

1. Yes, this is possible, legal, and is done all the time.
2. You must be a licensed radio amateur to use the amateur portion of the 2 meter band (or any other ham band, for that matter).
3. Commercial communications are prohibited on the amatuer bands, so such systems are limited to personal (i.e., non-business) use.

The bottom line is, if you want a cellular phone, go out and get a cellular phone; they're lots and lots cheaper than the equipment you would need to set up the system you suggest. If you are interested in ham radio, great, but there's a lot more to the hobby than just portable phones. Contact the American Radio Relay League in Newington, CT, for more information on becomming a ham, and for the name and number of a ham radio club in your area. There's lots of friendly hams who will be happy to help you earn your license and get on the air.

Mike, N4PDY

--
mwhite@mitre.org

My opinions are my own, not my employer's.

2486. Need packet FAQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 16:03:54 UTC
From: dave-crawford@ksc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <318kta$d4i@algol.ksc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 48177

Would some one be so kind as to either post or point me to an up-to-date copy of the packet radio FAQ? The one on cs.buffalo.whatever seems to be a bit out of date (think I have seen later versions around previously, but didn't file it).

Tnx.
David
KD4WHZ

2487. Digital Spectrum Offer!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 16:11:01 UTC
From: brunelli_pc@delphi.com
Message-ID: <xE5wTA1.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>
Source record: 48188

After reading many posts regarding the unfairness of
the code requirement and the elitism of CW ops, and
superiority of one mode over another, I suggest an
alternative.

First:
A) It is a given that the ARRL will not support ths and
i honestly hope that i am wrong.

B) An influx of new hams is taking place and many of these
operators are interested in digital modes.

C) The future of amateur radio is getting licensed now.

with that said, here 'tis.

The usenet r.r.a.?? newsgroups constitute a watershed of
hams with a de-facto interest in digital communications
and radio-theory. The opinion of these participants vary
widely (as evidenced by the constant bickering!). These
factors combine to provide a forum for the development
of a proposal for the modifications of the current state
of HF spectrum management.

Proposed Alterations:

1) Novice Priv's to include digital-specific allocations, for
example: 7075-7100; 14075-14100; similar allocations on one
or more WARC bands.

2) Generation of an additional written exam, specific
to the theory, implementation, and practice of digital modes.
Coverage of data types, data rates, modulation techniques,
bandwidth, hardware, on-air protocols, Propagation, RFI. and
FCC regulations is expected.

I believe that the resulting impact would be to avail a large
number of hams of spectrum prioritized for digital modes. This
would be in keeping with the "technology infusion" theme of the
no-code. No-code Techs are REAL hams with strengths that have
nothing to do with triodes and air-variables.

WARNING! Flame Bait Ahead....

Q. How valid is a technology that is undergoing a spare-parts shortage?

ASIC's and microprocessors are cheap, reliable, versatile, and were
developed to REPLACE tubes, crystals, hartley oscillators, and

the like. Forcing 75 year old technology to be the yardstick for amateur radio places the future of the hobby in jeopardy.

Ahem....

If the energy of the Usenet participants was directed to change, the potential exists for a shift forward in the status of Ham Radio.

Any Takers???

pete brunelli, N1QDQ
brunelli_pc@delphi.com

2488. Version 2.1 of SimpTerm available soon!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 16:37:32 UTC
From: jwl@sedist.cray.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul28.113732.8337@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 48180

I recently uploaded the latest version (2.1) of the SimpTerm program to both SimTel and garbo archives. Look for the official announcement on comp.archives.msdos.announce news group.

SimTel/msdos/hamradio/
simptr21.zip Generic TNC comm program (packet, rtty, etc)

I think it will be in the ham subdirectory on garbo. It replaces simptr20.zip, version 2.0 of SimpTerm.

Version 2.1 of SimpTerm.

SimpTerm is a simple terminal program designed to be used with almost any tnc or tu on the market. Features of SimpTerm are:

o Split window operation.

o Macro key definitions.

o User customizable Help screen

o Most of the non-ascii keys can be used as function keys

o Optional scroll back feature on the receive window and transmit windows

o Simple status display in the middle of the screen

o Capturing of data to a disk file

o Access DOS commands without dropping communications connection

o Control of the com port definitions from command line, init file and keyboard.

o Works on 8088 as well as 80486 and everything in-between.

o Status line

o Small enough to work well on resource tight platforms, like laptops.

o Selcal functions, limited unattended operation.

o Times can be in GMT or local time.

o A station logging function.

o User selectable color scheme

o Automatic "cq" operation (or any other repetitive transmission

o Function keys and control keys can be assigned to a macro
string, cause a file to be uploaded or call a function within
the program.

There are loads of programs that are tailored to specific tnc's and
there are dozens of good terminal programs that can control any
tnc in a "dumb" (that's a technical term) manner. This program is
an attempt to provide the average ham with something in-between.
It has a lot of features, but not so many as to make use of the pro-
gram or the tnc hard. It requires you to know the commands of
your tnc, but also gives you the flexibility that only direct commu-
nications with a tnc can provide.

Jim Lynch, K4GVO, jwl@cray.com
--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@sedist.cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

2489. Re: Packet Ragchews on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 17:10:39 UTC
From: jholly@cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <CtnuDr.Fnu@cup.hp.com>
Source record: 48093

Roger Buffington (rogjd@netcom.com) wrote:
: John Hunley (hunley@mti.com) wrote:

: tough getting a qso going. Things will improve.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ yeah, in about 5 years.

Jim Hollenback, WA6SDM
jholly@cup.hp.com

2490. Digital RTTY JOURNAL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 18:03:18 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul28.180318.12523@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 48091

F.Y.I.
: Great source of info about all digital ham modes. Give it
: a try for $19 (first class US)/yr.

: The rtty DIGITAL Jouranl
: c/o The American Digital Radio Society
: P.O. Box 2465
: New York, NY 10185-2465

: or Jim, N2HOS
: P.O. Box 3328
: Indian Rocks Beach, FL 34635

____
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o _/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
khopper@midway.uchicago.edu |__________|

2491. Re: HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 18:12:16 UTC
From: John@jgarrett.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <775419136snz@jgarrett.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48096
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <30sthj$ne@xivic.bo.open.de>
ws@xivic.bo.open.de "Wolfgang Schelongowski" writes:

I got a DCF77 receiver for less than
> DM 60 (about $ 40), and it had DOS/Windows software with it. I'm
> using it now under Linux.

Sounds a bargain. I have never seen the Heathkit unit here.
Anybody know of anything like this for sale in the UK please?
(Either DCF77 or MSF but *not* the Cambridge Kits job.)
--

John Garrett	john@jgarrett.demon.co.uk
Tel (work):+44 473 644 280	Compu$erve: 100064,1370
Fax (work):+44 473 644 604	G3RHP @ GB7MXM

2492. need C558 9k6 modification !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 18:27:15 UTC
From: oschek@cip.e-technik.uni-erlangen.de
Message-ID: <318ta3Egmt@uni-erlangen.de>
Source record: 48181

hello

i am searching for a manual how to modificate a standard C558 for 9600 baud ?

can anybody help ?

thanks for reading .
my address :

oschek@cip.e-technik.uni-erlangen.de or dg8rco@db0lna.#bay.deu.eu

greetings , joachim

2493. PMP to BAYCOM conversion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 18:35:40 UTC
From: ei938@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <318tpt$g2p@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48179

Packet Folks
Ham Folks!
Does anyone know how to convert a standard Poor Mans Packet (PMP) to use
a serial port like the BAYCOM modem? This is essential to use the PMP
for TCPIP and NOS like I plan to. I know it can be done, and I have seen it
before, but do not have the plans. Where are they? Can someone help me out
on this?

THANK YOU THANK YOU THANK YOU!!!

Andrew Lynch
alynch@wpgate1.wpafb.af.mil

73

PS, I just got my PMP to connect to the packet BBS using a Ramsey kit radio.
WOW What rush!! I remember when these were stacks of parts on the workbench!!

2494. Timewave DSP9+ review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 18:47:42 UTC
From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
Message-ID: <318upn$9t5@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 48098
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.misc

I purchased a used Timewave DSP9+ at the Flagstaff, Arizona hamfest for $125 last weekend. Its a 16-bit A/D audio filter, with a 2 watt audio AF amplifier. It does work like the book says, however there are several quirks.

1) When using it to receive 6KHz wide AM short-wave broadcast stations, it narrows the audio pass band down to 3Khz. This makes the audio sound tiny. With the filter in line, 3Khz is the max wide pass band it will produce. However it does a "GREAT" job in eliminating heterodynes, and I mean GREAT !!!

2) When in the 100 Hz CW mode, it has ringing. I was real surprised to hear ringing with a DSP filter. It make the 100 Hz mode useless.

All-in-all, its a good filter for CW and DATA.

Above comments are my own.
Tom WB7ASR...

2495. Re: Kam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 19:54:10 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <Cto1yB.GqL@wang.com>
Source record: 48185

tmill493@bssbbs.com (Tuck Miller) writes:

>While we are on the subject of the KAM, I do have one, and it does have
>the enhancement board. I do have auto forwarding and reversal. My
>question is this. Does the firmware support the means of transfering a
>bulletin to another system. I don't mean a full service system. Say for
>example, I want all ARRL bulletins to be forwarded to the DEC's personal
>mailbox, but only the ARRL bulletins. Nothing else. I don't think there
>is, will probably have to do it myself. Thanks, and 73, Tuck, KC6ZEC

No, the KAM doesn't support that. But you can use the "paKet" program
(available via FTP) to do this kind of thing quite nicely. It works
well with the KAM, too.

Dave, KZ1O
--
Dave Bushong, Wang Imaging

2496. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 20:36:28 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <1994Jul28.163628.9346@hayes>
Source record: 48097

In article <1994Jul19.143407.18075@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
> We need modem modulations that are more robust under HF condtions.

Agreed. (ah, but a classic chicken and egg problem, too)

> PSK is one direction, MSK too.

Hold the phone. PSK doesn't work well on HF with F2 propagation unless you are really close to the MUF. The reason is the multiple paths that signals can take cause all kinds of phase distortion of the signal. If the phase distortion becomes too great, it can render even FSK unusable.

(Ever wonder why 300 bps packet is mostly on 10 and 14 MHz, whereas RTTY and AMTOR run fine on 7 and 3.5 MHz, even 1.8? Multipath! At 300 bps, multipath overcomes the 300 baud symbol rate. At 110, 100 or 45 baud, multipath isn't so much of a problem. I've always thought that HF packet might get higher overall throughput on lower bands if we lowered the symbol rate to 150 or even 100 baud)

MSK is just FSK with the smallest possible modulation index. Helps to conserve bandwidth. Standard 200 Hz-shift 300 baud packet is pretty close to MSK. Going to a 150 Hz shift would do it. A net gain of 50 Hz. Big deal.

> Another tack is a multi-tone system like Piccolo.

Mutiple tones is the way to go for HF. You have to keep the symbol rate low and avoid phase modulation to avoid multipath phase distortion. You can't get too many states of amplitude modulation because the signal references change too much. It is nearly impossible to equalise a lot of the imperfections of the HF link since they change so rapidly. Your only choice is to use more tones.

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! Internet: bcoleman@hayes.com
Principal Software Engineer ! AppleLink: D1958
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! CIS: 76067,2327
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA !
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

2497. Re: GRAPE GURU?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-28 23:52:51 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCtoD03.667@netcom.com>
Source record: 48186

Bill Vaughn (vaughnwt@olympus.net) wrote:
: I am setting up a system and I need a GRAPE Mentor. I don't need to be told
: everything just pointed in the right direction. An address to the Georgia
: Amateur Radio Packet Enthusiast would be a good start.

HI Bill... you've found me! We have about 20 kits available right now.
Below is our email "blurb" I send out. Let me know if you need more info....

73/Bob KA4BYP ka4byp@netcom.com

BTW... I just noticed the blurb didn't mention the Ottawa PI Card to
drive the modem with, contact Barry bm@hydra.carleton.ca for details on it.

Heatherington WA4DSY 56KB RF Modem

GRAPES (a Non-Profit Volunteer Organization of Georgia Amateur Radio
Operators) is selling full kits of the WA4DSY 56KB RF Modem for $250.
The proceeds from the kits support our packet network building activities.

You will need a transverter with a 28 MHz I.F. for the band of your
choice, a case, connectors, power supply and frequency determining
crystals. The printed circuit boards, documentation, State EPROM,
support diskette and all other parts are supplied.

The transverter chosen should switch as quickly as possible in the
5-15 msec range to be effective. We use the Microwave Modules MMt 432-28S
units; however, these are getting difficult to find except as used ones at
hamfests. The last few we purchased new were also pretty expensive ($389).
We believe that their 220 MHz units were quite a bit cheaper, but we've never
bought any new. On the hamfest market, we have been paying $125 to $185
for used, normally working units.

Maple Leaf Communications (Bob Morton, VE3BFM) is shipping a 220 transverter
which has good charactertistics and an even better price tag ($279). We
have two of these units and they seem to work fine. Contact Bob at
705-435-0689 or RR #1, Everett, ONTARIO, Canada, L0M 1J0.

The transverter must be linear as the modem has amplitude variations as part
of the converyed modulation, which must be reproduced by the transverter.
Usually any transverter capable of SSB operation is suitable if it switches
quickly enough.

We also sell a printed circuit board set that includes the State EPROM,
documentation and support diskette for $110. Documentation sets are
available separately for $20 and we have a VHS (beta by special request)

Video tape featuring Dale Heatherington explaining the Beta modem design for $20.

Doumentation sets are creditable towards the full parts kits or board sets and the board sets are also creditable towards the full parts kits.

We pay U.S. shipping, however, we do require that the approximate difference between domestic ground delivery and premium shipping be sent in advance. Overseas second day air can cost up to $60 per kit! The kits weigh about 2.5 pounds each, and we can put 3 to 4 kits in a single box to save on shipping.

Please send orders (a letter is fine) and your check payable in U.S funds to:
GRAPES, Inc.
PO Box 636
Griffin, GA 30224-0636

We're sorry but we cannot accept Purchase Orders nor Credit Cards. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery.

THANKS!! Bob KA4BYP, email: ka4byp@netcom.com

....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----\ /-----
PO Box 185 > email: ka4byp@netcom.com <
Griffin, GA 30224 -------/ \-------

2498. Re: Current Capabilities of Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 00:15:16 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCtoE1G.89w@netcom.com>
Source record: 48187

Christopher M. May (cmay@titan.ucs.umass.edu) wrote:
: I was wondering if anyone could provide me with some information
: detailing the different price/performance options available for an amateur
: radio setup capable of communicating with the internet via packet
: radio. I'm trying to get a feel for the amount of equipment

Chris... a file is available at hydra.carleton.ca in
/pub/hamradio/packet called hispeed.004 that sums it all up rather nicely.

Of course you'll need an amateur license too! :) All kidding aside, try
to find some locals there to help you out. Connectivity may or may not
be available. The amprnet is quite sporadic and not very well connected
usually.... but FUN to try to keep going!

73/Bob

ka4byp@netcom.com

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----\ /-----
PO Box 185 > email: ka4byp@netcom.com <
Griffin, GA 30224 -------/ \-------

2499. Re: NYC Ham Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 02:21:21 UTC
From: kb2cq@panix.com
Message-ID: <319f2u$jl6@news.panix.com>
Source record: 48183

In article <30md5o$8g7@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>,
<jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu> writes:
>
> I was bored last night, so I took down every busy freq in
> the 144MHz, 220MHz, and 440MHz ranges that I came across
> that had some kind of packet going.
>
> 145.690, 223.440, 223.560, 223.620, 438.425, 441.025
>
> one of the two 440MHz links sounded very different. Is
> that a 9600 baud link?
>
While you didn't mention them, yes, there are several 70cm 9600 bps
frequencies operating in the NYC area. There's a full duplex bit
regenerating repeater on 448.775-. It's known as 450dux and is the
basis of the Eastern Queens/ Western Nassau LAWN (local area wireless
network). It also has a link East to Suffolk and beyond.

There's also a 9600 bps net/rom node on 441.600. However, it's actually
about 2 to 4 khz low on xmit, and goes deaf for many random duration
periods each day. It's operated by the EastNet folks who have been
attempting to correct the problems for several years without success.

Hope this helps.

73,
Bill
kb2cq@panix.com
kb2cq@kb2cq.ampr.org

2500. Re: Emerg. Comm. Message Center

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 04:05:38 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Jul29.040538.18575@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 48189

Hi Dave ...
When hurricane Hugo hit Puerto Rico, a city to my west was besieged with requests for traffic assistance. The club put up a MSYS BBS and began forwarding into me. I, in turn, got it to HF forwarders who got it to KP4OO in Florida. (The Floridian traffic official made pre-hurricane plans as to where to deposit the health and welfare until it could be sent through. A INCREDIBLY smart idea which must have been too much for the traffic folks because it has not been done again.) The club also needed to keep track of a whole gambit of administrative functions like staffing, keeping track of resources, keeping everyone informed as to what was necessary, etc. The MSYS board came through meeting every need.
I and other NEOH boards discontinued bulletins and set our files for optimizing the Lorain, Ohio to HF forwarder paths.
I entered a bunch of messages myself and was VERY, VERY surprized at how many people got word via amateur radio and how many return phone calls were made based on the packet messages.
Lorain now has a Emergency Management Agency supported BBS.

Don't wait until the disaster hits. It's too late then. NO BBS system can be put together and made to run on a whim. They are too complicated. It has to be functional and in place before the disaster (or you better have one you can clone and set up). We were able to clone NO8M, change the calls and port definitions and get it in place fairly quickly. However, we had the author and two beta sites local to us for assistance.

Sysops want to help. It took just a simple phone call to delete the bulletin routes in each BBS to optimize the traffic flow. Not too many sysops will pass up the opportunity to dump all the junk bulletins, just give them a reason!

HF sucks. It has been stuck in packet limbo for eight years due to a prohibition on experimenting with other than packet on other than certain frequencies by other than the annointed. That is the STA. Now that the STA will be going away, perhaps at least semi-automated forwarding will progress into something other than a bunch of minor fixes to AMTOR. This leads me to stating the question about what you are going to do with your traffic? If you have 100 messages for Florida, how are you going to get them there? We were able to get a APLINK set up in Florida that we were able to move the traffic to. You better have some in service routes or you are going to have a heck of a time getting to your destination. Dumping Florida on VHF to the next BBS south of you does not constitute moving it.

73,
Steve
NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA

ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu < if you are going direct, use this

2501. Re: Time division multiplexing on high speed modems.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 08:47:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul29.084756.9524@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48094

In article <vaughnwt.8.0014F9E5@olympus.net> vaughnwt@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn) writes:
>Does anyone have any experience using TDM on a backbone ala T1 type system? I
>don't even know if this is legal for hams. Any thoughts?

It's legal, but most of us don't have RF equipment with sufficient
bandwidth to make it practical to split the channel this way. In
most cases, we want all the bandwidth we can muster for our own
use without splitting it.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2502. Re: cheap packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 08:53:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul29.085305.9603@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48095

In article <CtLw87.Fpx@cs.dal.ca> aa568@cfn.cs.dal.ca (Ross Frederick Blakeney) writes:
>hello all, just wondering if there is anyway to use my modem as a TNC
>if I have a program for the baymod or similar????

If your modem is a typical telephone Smartmodem, no. If your modem
can be persuaded to behave as a Bell 103 dumb modem, it might be
usable on HF. If it can be persuaded to be a Bell 202 dumb modem,
it might be usable on VHF. But the Baycom program doesn't expect
a Smartmodem, so you'd have to write your own software. And Smartmodems
don't expect to be handed HDLC data, so you'd have to convince the
modem's internal processor to get out of the way.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2503. Internet<>Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 10:15:51 UTC
From: tmolloy@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Ctp5uF.Jr8@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48092

Are there any bridges between the Net and the Packet networks? It would be useful to be able to e-mail to/from people who only quote packet addresses.

TIA
Tony

2504. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 13:19:42 UTC
From: ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CtpECu.Jrs@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48104

In a previous article, bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) says:

>> Another tack is a multi-tone system like Piccolo.
>
>Mutiple tones is the way to go for HF. You have to keep the symbol rate low
>and avoid phase modulation to avoid multipath phase distortion. You can't
>get too many states of amplitude modulation because the signal references
>change too much. It is nearly impossible to equalise a lot of the
>imperfections of the HF link since they change so rapidly. Your only choice is
>to use more tones.

I thought the military found that the single-tone serial modems proved
superior to the parallel tone modems under most HF conditions.

We are using some parallel tone modems (1200 baud) at work and were
thinking of changing them out next year for the single tone modems
(maybe Harris).

I wonder if the AEA DSP modems would be capable of the fed standard HF
protocols. 4800 baud signalling rates on the ham bands would be nifty.
Maybe some brave soul will volunteer to write some code!

hmmm? 8^)
>-- >Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! Internet: bcoleman@hayes.com
>Principal Software Engineer ! AppleLink: D1958
>Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! CIS: 76067,2327
>POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA !
>Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
>Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

vy 73 de va3rr/aa8lu
Russ Renaud
Canadian Coast Guard

--

2505. Re: EZPACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 13:30:12 UTC
From: stu9k21@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <31b094$l60@bcarh8ab.bnr.ca>
Source record: 48101

In article 8t2@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu, jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:
>Hi all--
> Related to the previous request, I came across a simtel
>repository directory that listed, with a wide array of packet
>related programs, a TSR packet program.. I have been unable
>to locate it (I think it's called pax) via archie and would
>really like to see something like this.
>
>Any hints on whether it's still out?
>

You may want to try one of the simtel mirror sites such as oak.oakland.edu or wuarchive.wustl.edu . The simtel site itself was shutdown, but these sites are still kept up to date.

Alternatively, if you can find one of the simtel cdroms, you may be able to get it from there. I have one of these, and may be able to email you a copy if I can find it and you can't find it elsewhere. Send me a note and I'll see what I can do, but try the ftp sites first (or try archie).

regards,
Dean.

Dean Denter -- VE7NCD
af580@freenet.carleton.ca (don't reply to stu9k21@bnr.ca it won't work)

BNR doesn't speak for me, and I don't speak for them.

2506. Need KISS Protocol FTP Site

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 13:39:07 UTC
From: MITCH@lexmark.com
Message-ID: <1700287BB.MITCH@lexmark.com>
Source record: 48106

I'm looking for a description of the KISS protocol used between the TNC and computer. Does anyone know of an FTP site that might contain it. I've looked around and not found it.

Thanks, Gary (WB9TPG)

2507. Re: One-way automated digital=bad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 14:39:02 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.73.2E391486@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48105

In article <Ctno15.98J@bbc.co.uk> boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk (John Boyer) writes:

>: Standard channelization is the norm in all services except the amateur
>: service, and is even accepted there for most VHF/UHF activity. There's
>: a very good reason why everyone else has gone to standard channels, and
>: that reason is lessened mutual interference. Amateurs are being backward
>: in refusing to acknowledge the advantages of channelization as a tool for
>: interference control.

>Well said Gary!!!

>John B

>john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

We tried channelization on a former amateur band several years ago. It worked for a while and became very popular until the sunspot cycle shifted from low to high. Then there was chaos and bedlam. The poor blokes could not talk across town in Boston for being jammed with hetrodynes from LA. After that the system fell into abuse and disuse. Equipment vendors went out of business, etc. -- Lessons learned!?? Don't do channelization on HF bands.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

==========
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
==========
...._ .. ..._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__

2508. Unattended Digital Probs in Britain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 15:46:48 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.74.2E392468@ornl.gov>
Source record: 48099

>SB SPCL ARL ARLX022
>ARLX022 More power to British hams
>
>Power restrictions in Great Britain have been lifted on parts of the
>1.8 and 50 MHz bands, according to the Radio Society of Great
>Britain, and antenna and effective radiated power (ERP) restrictions
>no longer apply on 50 MHz.
>
[stuff deleted]

>In addition, all UK amateurs are now required to notify their local
>Radio Investigation Service office of unattended digital operation.
>The RSGB said this additional restriction was necessary following ''a
>number of problems'' with unattended operation. ''The procedure is far
>less onerous than that required for a repeater or beacon on a
>hilltop site, and requires only the agreeing of suitable emergency
>close-down procedures,'' the RSGB said.
>NNNN
>/EX

It seems that automatic operation is causing problems in GB. Does anyone have any of the details on this? What is an agreeable suitable emergency close-down procedure? Is this a contractural obligation on the part of the operator and the RIS? What are the penalties for failure to comply?

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov

==========
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
==========
...._ .. ..._ ._ _ . ._.. . __. ._. ._ .__. .... _.__

2509. Re: EZPACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 17:46:34 UTC
From: ean@VFL.Paramax.COM
Message-ID: <1994Jul29.174634.22609@VFL.Paramax.COM>
Source record: 48107

In article <31b094$l60@bcarh8ab.bnr.ca> af580@freenet.carleton.ca writes:
>
>regards,
>Dean.
>---
> Dean Denter -- VE7NCD
>af580@freenet.carleton.ca (don't reply to stu9k21@bnr.ca it won't work)
>---
> BNR doesn't speak for me, and I don't speak for them.
>
>

Thanks, Dean, for mentioning that I don't speak for you, but I are
a singular person so perhaps you should say "I don't speak for him."

--
Ed Naratil, W3BNR (All standard disclaimers apply)
ean@VFL.Paramax.COM Amateur Packet: w3bnr@wb3joe.#epa.PA.USA
ean@locke.ccil.org Snail: 531 Ringold St. Phoenixville, PA 19460

2510. Re: Time division multiplexing on high speed modems.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 17:54:33 UTC
From: im@hydra.carleton.CA
Message-ID: <Ctpr2x.29p@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 48103

In article <1994Jul29.084756.9524@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <vaughnwt.8.0014F9E5@olympus.net> vaughnwt@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn) writes:
>>Does anyone have any experience using TDM on a backbone ala T1 type system? I
>>don't even know if this is legal for hams. Any thoughts?
>
>It's legal, but most of us don't have RF equipment with sufficient
>bandwidth to make it practical to split the channel this way. In
>most cases, we want all the bandwidth we can muster for our own
>use without splitting it.
>
I have heard that in New Zealand they have a national backboane
of voice (digital) and packet based on 250 or 500 Kbps TDM.

im

--
Ian A. McEachern, VE3PFH | This space for rent.
Packet Working Group, Ottawa A.R.C. |
im@hydra.carleton.ca |
ian@ve3pfh.ampr.org |

2511. ??using MAC with KPC-3 and Hostmaster program??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 17:58:28 UTC
From: szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <Ctpr9G.2wo@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 48100

I have been using my KPC-3 with a PC and now I would like some feeling using a MAC for packet..I have a MAC and a KPC-3 TNC plus a HOSTMASTER program...Does anyone have any feeling using this set up? Does it work fast or slow and would better than the PC. Almost forgot..The MAC I would be using would be an old MAC APPLE no hard disk or a MAC CLASSIC...Thanks for taking time to read this and hope you can comment..Jeff

2512. ??using MAC with KPC-3 and Hostmaster program??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 18:10:19 UTC
From: szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <Ctprt7.3IA@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 48114

Thank you for reading this..I have a Mac Classic and a Mac Apple and I am considering using it with my KPC-3 with a Hostmaster program for packet. Right now I am using a PC with the KPC-3 for packet and it works very well..Would this set up with the Mac work better?? Would it be fast or slower then the PC?. Does the MAC to TNC cable special?? Thanks for reading this..Hope you can help..Jeff

2513. Re: cheap packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 19:51:49 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CtpwIE.5ow@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48108

Ross Frederick Blakeney (aa568@cfn.cs.dal.ca) wrote:

: --
: hello all, just wondering if there is anyway to use my modem as a TNC
: if I have a program for the baymod or similar????
: TIA
: 73 de VE1RFB
: -Ross-

Sorry, have to say, no, it's not going to work. The modulation standards
used for phone modems and packet radio are different. The closest you could
come (and it >has< been used before) is to find an obsolete Bell 202 modem
and modify it for radio interface, TX/RX control, etc.

73, Bob KD7NM

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2514. Re: Internet<>Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 19:54:42 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <775511934-3-65026@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48110

In note <Ctp5uF.Jr8@cix.compulink.co.uk>, tmolloy@cix.compulink.co.uk ("Tony Molloy") writes:
>Are there any bridges between the Net and the Packet networks? It would
>be useful to be able to e-mail to/from people who only quote packet
>addresses.
There's one I heard about (don't remember it's address though..) but you have to be a ham to use it.. US radio laws you know.. it's consider you transmitting on the thing if you wrote it...

>TIA
>Tony

2515. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 20:40:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmarb.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <Ctpys1.9F5@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 48115

Bill Coleman (bcoleman@hayes.com) wrote:

: > Another tack is a multi-tone system like Piccolo.

: Mutiple tones is the way to go for HF. You have to keep the symbol rate low
: and avoid phase modulation to avoid multipath phase distortion. You can't
: get too many states of amplitude modulation because the signal references
: change too much. It is nearly impossible to equalise a lot of the
: imperfections of the HF link since they change so rapidly. Your only choice
: is to use more tones.

Even on VHF, multipath propagation can cause similar problems. DMCA is one mode that uses 4 independent carriers, each running 16QAM (4 bits per symbol) to get a total of 16 bits per symbol. That way you can keep the symbol rate down (to reduce multipath interference) while still keeping a high bit rate.

The Europeans are big into OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex) for things like digital TV and DAB (Digital Audio Broadcast) for the same reasons. OFDM uses hundreds of carriers spaced orthogonally (1 bit rate apart) to obtain very high bit rates with very low symbol rates.

AL N1AL

2516. MFJ 1278 Ops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 22:35:36 UTC
From: kevinb@iconz.co.nz
Message-ID: <31c07o$22e@status.gen.nz>
Source record: 48112

I have a Mfj 1278 and havent really had a great success with it on some of the modes ie fax/sstv/rtty has anybody had similar probs or can offer me some advice as to how to get a better performance out of the 1278,I would also be pleased to hear on the performance of the 1278 on non Amateur bands such as news rtty services and the like.
E-mail replies welcome many thanks.
kevinb@iconz.co.nz

2517. Mic connection KAM--> HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-29 23:46:41 UTC
From: moleman@delphi.com
Message-ID: <py-QrrJ.moleman@delphi.com>
Source record: 48109

I've spent the last 2 days trying to get my KAM and HTX-202 to communicate with each other. I am receiving packet data just fine
but cannot seem to make a connection. The HTX-202 is transmitting, but I suspect the mic connection is not wired properly and it therefore just transmitting useless noise. I am not very technically oriented, so I would appreciate any advice as to the correct wiring for the mic. Any other suggestions would be greatly appreciated. Tnx.

Dennis, N1RDN

2518. Re: 9600 baud & MICOR HELP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-30 00:18:05 UTC
From: nealb35819@aol.com
Message-ID: <31c67t$p1g@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48111

In article <775205816snz@gw6hva.demon.co.uk>, martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk (Martin Vernon) writes:

Roger Martin, that is what the manual I have says also....When we talked to the people at MFJ, they said that was a misprint and should have been 80 mVolts...
I would surely like toget this problem resolved... the 440node has to be running by fall....The SHELL node site is 9800 feet and really hard to get to for service in the winter.....I appreciate your comments and would really appreciate any help...
73 Neal KE7VS

2519. Re: ??using MAC with KPC-3 and Hostmaster program??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-30 00:55:56 UTC
From: henrym@bga.com
Message-ID: <henrym-2907941955560001@slip234.bga.com>
Source record: 48102

In article <Ctpr9G.2wo@ucdavis.edu>, szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu () wrote:

> I have been using my KPC-3 with a PC and now I would like some feeling
> using a MAC for packet..I have a MAC and a KPC-3 TNC plus a HOSTMASTER
> program...Does anyone have any feeling using this set up? Does it work
> fast or slow and would better than the PC. Almost forgot..The MAC I
> would be using would be an old MAC APPLE no hard disk or a MAC
> CLASSIC...Thanks for taking time to read this and hope you can
> comment..Jeff

I can't speak to the relative speed of the PC vs the Mac with
Hostmaster/KPC-3; however, I have been using a KPC3 with a variety of Macs
(IIsi, PB145, Plus) and a very impressed with the package. Hostmaster is
self documented and runs very smoothly even totally mobile on a PB145.

HostMaster is requires 512K of disk space so putting it on 800K disk with
Sys6.0.7 would be the best alternative in your situation (unless you have
persuaded the Plus or the Classic to accept a 1.4M SuperDrive then you
could run Sys7.0.1).

From experience, I have found packet programs more generally useable with
the Mac than PC (provided you have MultiFinder or Sys7). But I very Mac
biased.

73

--
Henry Middlebrook Internet: henrym@bga.com
Austin, TX AMPRnet: n5shl@n5shl.ampr.org

2520. Re: Mic connection KAM--> HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-30 13:18:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Jul30.131822.16194@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48113

In article <py-QrrJ.moleman@delphi.com> moleman@delphi.com writes:
>I've spent the last 2 days trying to get my KAM and HTX-202 to communicate with
>each other. I am receiving packet data just fine
>but cannot seem to make a connection. The HTX-202 is transmitting, but I
>suspect the mic connection is not wired properly and it therefore just
>transmitting useless noise. I am not very technically oriented, so I would
>appreciate any advice as to the correct wiring for the mic. Any other
>suggestions would be greatly appreciated. Tnx.

The following circuits work for RS, Icom, and Yaesu HTs.

This one's small, it can be build into the plug.

```
C
TNC AF OUT------||----x--------------> HT mic tip
R |
TNC PTT-----/\/\/\/\--x

TNC AF IN-----------------------------> HT ear tip

TNC GND-------------------------------< HT ear ring
```

C may be included in your TNC output circuitry, but can be a 1 mfd
capactitor otherwise. R is the "leaky PTT" resistor. A value between
2 kohm and 10 kohm will trigger the HT. Icoms work with a higher value
resistor, Yaesus require a lower value resistor. RS will need a bit
of experimentation, but a 2k to 4k resistor should work fine for most
of them.

This circuit is better because it offers faster and more positive
PTT.

```
T
TNC PTT---------))))))))---------> HT mic tip
========
TNC AF OUT-------)))))))--x--------< HT ear ring
|
TNC GND-------------------x

TNC AF IN-------------------------> HT ear tip
```

T is any small audio interstage transformer. A 600:600 ohm unit
is nominal. You can salvage these out of old transistor radios,
or get one in a Radio Shack grab bag. They're small enough to
heatshrink into a cable or piggyback on a connector.

Gary
--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2521. Re: KANTRONICS KPC-3 HF/

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 00:35:00 UTC
From: len.bougie@oln.com
Message-ID: <1f0.27.1739.0NA9DCCC@oln.com>
Source record: 48118

-=> Quoting Morris, Robert Bradley to All <=-

MRB> I am interested in purchasing a Kantronics KPC-3. I am new to Packet
MRB> so I am looking for something that is easy to setup and get going, yet
MRB> will last me for
MRB> a while. I will be using it with an older PC and a Yaesu 5W handheld.

Great choice. I just got one myself last week. Quite a nice investment
in my opinion.

MRB> What are your thoughts on this piece of equipment? Will it support
MRB> both HF and VHF operation? At a later date, I might be interested in
MRB> doing some HF packet and would like to know if the KPC-3 will allow
MRB> this?

In reference to page 25 in my Reference Manual, the HBaud command will
allow 300, 400, 600 or 1200 baud, but the modem tones will only use the
1000 Hz shift whereas most HF packet uses a 200 Hz shift. I paid under
$175 Canadian ($119 US) for this great toy and its even got WeFax
capabilities as well. Even if you are using a radio that has no squelch,
you can do it with the software by using the CD (carrier detect) command
like: CD SOFTWARE and will do everything for you. Quite a nice feature.
The box is sure a small one. I am planning on making a special spot in a
5.25" drive bay that can slide in and out for it. Good luck in choosing a
tnc.

/ Len Bougie \ InterNet: len.bougie@f510.n229.z1.fidonet.org
|| 73... VA3LEB || FidoNet: Len Bougie @ 1:229/510
\ Thunder Bay, ONT / Packet: VA3LEB@VE3TKA.#NON.ON.CAN.NA

... Intel Inside....No Kidding, Where else Ya gonna put it!
___ Blue Wave/QWK v2.12

+=======================================+
| Please post replies to this Newsgroup. |
+=======================================+

2522. Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 03:00:08 UTC
From: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-welcome_775623607@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 48130
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.info,news.answers,rec.answers

```
Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome
Last-modified: $Date: 1994/01/02 22:00 $
Version: $Revision: 1.06 $

*** Welcome to rec.radio.info! ***

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source
of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and
to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which
explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions.
The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to
read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next
" -- " string. The sections available are:
- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
- What type of material is considered inappropriate?
- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to
rec.radio.info?
- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to
speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

-- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with
a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit
chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles
only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further
discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it
was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

-- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered
presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with
```

a unique Message-ID, is propogated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic) doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:
/Newsgroups:.*[,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:
rec.radio.info:!s/:^
in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:
sequence
rec.radio.info
rec.radio.
at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the `Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for disussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:
rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.

2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.

3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I

reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

listserv@ucsd.edu

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

< Dated information here >

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:
- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotalampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat

transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl
rec.radio.broadcasting moderator Bill Pfeiffer wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU pschleck@unomaha.edu
Ian Kluft, KD6EUI ikluft@uts.amdahl.com

--
Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info
Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
* Requests for information do *not* belong in rec.radio.info *

2523. Re: Mic connection KAM--> HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 04:30:59 UTC
From: mikec@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <31f9e3$ej3@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 48116

moleman@delphi.com wrote:
: I've spent the last 2 days trying to get my KAM and HTX-202 to communicate with
: each other. I am receiving packet data just fine
: but cannot seem to make a connection. The HTX-202 is transmitting, but I
: suspect the mic connection is not wired properly and it therefore just
: transmitting useless noise.

You may be wired correctly, but just need to increase your audio output
in the TNC.. Check your manual for the part concerning "connecting
the TNC to a handheld radio" and you will find a "jumper" to move
for this type of operation. Once you have done that, you can adjust
your audio output level - the best down and dirty way is to monitor
your signal with another radio (scanner for example) and listen
how it sounds compared to others on the frequency. Adjust the appropriate
place to make the two sound as close together as possible..

--
- - - - - - - - - - - - mikec@comtch.iea.com - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Michael B. Candy Amateur Radio Call: KI7FX
P.O. Box 1953 KI7FX@KA7FVV.#EWA.WA.USA.NA
Airway Hts, WA. 99001-1953 American Digital Radio Society

2524. Re: Internet<>Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 11:46:49 UTC
From: mike@imcldn.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <775655209snz@imcldn.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48129

In article <Ctp5uF.Jr8@cix.compulink.co.uk>
tmolloy@cix.compulink.co.uk "Tony Molloy" writes:

> Are there any bridges between the Net and the Packet networks? It would
> be useful to be able to e-mail to/from people who only quote packet
> addresses.

there are a couple, but unless you are licenced, you cannot use them

Mike G7OBS
--

X400 : /RFC-822=mike(a)imcldn.demon.co.uk/O=mhs-relay/PRMD=uk.ac/ADMD= /C=GB/

2525. Re: Unattended Digital Probs in Britain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 12:11:45 UTC
From: John@kirsta.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <775656705snz@kirsta.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48117

In article <wyn.74.2E392468@ornl.gov> wyn@ornl.gov "C. C. Wynn" writes:

> >In addition, all UK amateurs are now required to notify their local
> >Radio Investigation Service office of unattended digital operation.
> >The RSGB said this additional restriction was necessary following ''a
> >number of problems'' with unattended operation. ''The procedure is far
> >less onerous than that required for a repeater or beacon on a
> >hilltop site, and requires only the agreeing of suitable emergency
> >close-down procedures,'' the RSGB said.
> >NNNN
> >/EX
>
> It seems that automatic operation is causing problems in GB. Does anyone
> have any of the details on this? What is an agreeable suitable emergency
> close-down procedure? Is this a contractural obligation on the part of the
> operator and the RIS? What are the penalties for failure to comply?

There have, apparently, been a couple of cases of rogue transmitters interfering with other services, and the RIS not being able to close them down. The new condition is not particularly onerous: We just have to tell the RIS how the station can be closed down if the need arises.

There are lots of nit-pick questions being asked about the fine points of what "unattended" and "attended" actually mean; but with a few dissenting voices the new condition has been accepted as reasonable and even desirable: if your gear does go crazy it is better that it can be closed down reasonably quickly.

Suitable procedure? Not well defined. Concensus seems to be "if need be, can your transmitter be switched off within <n> minutes, even if you are away on holiday at the time?". The trouble is that nobody yet knows what <n> is.

One datum: Our club station, way up in the hills, runs an unattended node. The close-down procedure we have set up for that is to provide the home and work phone numbers of three key holders, any one of whom should be able to get to the site within about 30 minutes. The RIS have raised no objection to this.

Contractual obligation? Well, it runs roughly like this: The RIS are the field arm of the RA. The RA is a branch of government. The government makes laws. If they get *really* out of line we vote them out of office...

Penalties: Nobody knows yet, as no-one has yet fallen foul of the change. Available sanctions range from a verbal or written warning,

through removal of priveleges, through to a fine of several thousand pounds. From recent history, the RIS are only interested in the most egregious offenders.

73, John.

--
John Morris email: John@kirsta.demon.co.uk AX25: GM4ANB@GB7EDN.#77.GBR.EU

Absurdity: A statement or belief manifestly inconsistent
with one's own opinion - Ambrose Bierce

2526. EMPLOYMENT OPPTY - RADIO COMMS - NYC/fSU

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 17:52:27 UTC
From: orbita@pipeline.com
Message-ID: <31gocr$lg6@pipe1.pipeline.com>
Source record: 48119

A great job with a great company is available for an experienced VHF/UHF systems engineer with extensive experience specifying land mobile radio systems --- base stations, repeaters, trunking. It's a "box" level assignment.

The company deploys such systems throughout the former Soviet Union, through New York and Moscow offices.

Experience in the following regions helpful:

* Motorola experience, two-way; indoor and antenna
* Point-to-multipoint UHF
* Knowledge of vendors and comparative price/benefit of alternative solutions
* Microwave terrestrial and satellite
* Computer skills for presentation to clients & colleagues.
* Internet to AX.25 radio links
* Good health and ability to travel 4 times a year to remote sites in former SU
* Amateur radio license/experience/fanatacism/menatlity a considerable plus

Please state salary requirements in e-mail reply. Company offers full benefits and alot of challenges.

2527. Re: Unattended Digital Probs in Britain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 20:08:41 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <31h0c9$c1k@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 48120

To carry this just a bit further...

I recently discovered a new newsgroup on one of the systems I have an account on. It is very interesting reading. Look for uk.radio.amateur. I don't think it appears everywhere, and I wonder why it is on that system, especially considering almost no other groups are currently working.

Anyway, from what I have been reading lately, a suitable shutdown procedure can be as simple as a key switch that the neighbor has a key for. It was specifically stated that the party who shuts the system down does not have to have a license. A license would be required to enable such an unattended station, but none to disable it. One shutdown procedure consisted of merely giving the local RI the work and cellular number of the control op. It was also suggested that giving the key to the switch to the local official "might" work, but hadn't been proven yet.

In my opinion, the Brits have a much more practical way of dealing with this than we do. By the way, check out the TVI subject. It's also quite interesting. It's a shame that all logic gets buried in legalese on this side of the pond.

Gary

2528. Re: Unattended Digital Probs in Britain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 21:41:32 UTC
From: greg@hartford.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <775690892snz@hartford.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48124

In article <wyn.74.2E392468@ornl.gov> wyn@ornl.gov "C. C. Wynn" writes:

|> It seems that automatic operation is causing problems in GB. Does anyone
|> have any of the details on this? What is an agreeable suitable emergency
|> close-down procedure? Is this a contractural obligation on the part of the
|> operator and the RIS? What are the penalties for failure to comply?

One of the problems has apparently been that unattended stations have been sending signals out of band which have interfered with our emergency serices. I understand that the Fire Brigades have suffered this from time to time. One possible cause of the problem is the proliferation of ex-PMR transceivers, re-aligned by amateurs but fitted with amateur spec Xtals instead of the commercial spec for which they were originally designed. Either way, there have been instances of transmissions obliterating traffic outside the amateur bands and some of those instances have been traced to unattended operation.

The RIS appear to be happy to accept notification, per se, that a station will be running unattended, provided only that they are given a means of having it switched off if necessary. Different OM have obviously submitted different arrangements, ranging from complicated "open OFF / coded (or keyed) ON" switches outside the shack and a list of telephone numbers manned by other amateurs to simple assurances that someone on the end of a (supplied) telephone number will be in a position to switch the station off if asked so to do by the RIS. The RIS do not appear to be adopting a difficult attitude to the new requirements and first reports are that local officers are actually being very helpful.

There's plenty of argument (as usual) within the hobby about what does and what does not constitute "unattended operation". Likewise about what length of delay between being asked by the RIS to switch the station off and actually getting it switched off is acceptable.

There hasn't been a specific definition of "unattended" and it's probably better that there isn't. Most of us are applying common sense to simple English ;-} As to the delay aspect of it, some local RIS officers are known to have accepted arrangements with a built-in maximum delay of as much as two hours !

In so far as these requirements now form part of the UK Licensing Conditions, I guess you could say that they are part of a contractual obligation imposed on the licensee.

Penalties for non-observance (possible loss / suspension of licence, fines, seizure of equipment etc) are the same as for any other

transgression of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949. I'd have liked to
quote them for you, as you asked, but I don't have the Act handy.
Maybe someone else in the thread will elucidate on them shortly.

.~~~~~~.
| Greg REILLY-COOPER : greg@hartford.demon.co.uk |
| ax25: G0MAM @ GB7CHS (Remote Co-SysOp) |
| Emergency Communications Officer (RSGB + RAYNET) |
| === |
| Be a cynic - they probably expect it of you anyway ! |
~~~~~~
~~~~~~

2529. Re: Mic connection KAM--> HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 21:52:15 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.29.0010DF78@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 48121

In article <py-QrrJ.moleman@delphi.com> moleman@delphi.com writes:

>I've spent the last 2 days trying to get my KAM and HTX-202 to communicate with
>each other. I am receiving packet data just fine
>but cannot seem to make a connection. The HTX-202 is transmitting, but I
>suspect the mic connection is not wired properly and it therefore just
>transmitting useless noise. I am not very technically oriented, so I would
>appreciate any advice as to the correct wiring for the mic. Any other
>suggestions would be greatly appreciated. Tnx.
>
>Dennis, N1RDN

It's real easy to connect the HTX-202 to the KAM, Dennis. First install the HT
jumper inside the KAM. This jumper includes the isolation circuitry for
keeping audio out of the PTT line. Now connect ground to the ring and audio
to the tip of the external speaker connector. The final step is to connect
both the PTT and MIC lines to the tip of the microphone connector.

```
Ring
| v Tip
|-----\ v
AUDIO ----| ====
-|-----/
GND ---/
|
|-----\
PTT+MIC ----| ====
-|-----/
---/
```

Not a pretty picture perhaps, but hopefully it'll do the trick.

```
==========================================================================
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==========================================================================
```

2530. Re: HEATHKIT radio clock and Linux?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 22:18:03 UTC
From: bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <soJcqc2w165w@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 48137
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

longyear@netcom.com (Al Longyear) writes:

> (The completed clock, around the time time that the kit was being
> offered for $130, was $400. The kit was a nice week project and it works
> quite well still.)

For $400, one could buy an OEM GPS module that outputs the time.

Brian Mork UUCP bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us / ARO ka9snf@ka7fvv.#ewa.wa.usa
.... USMail 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011
.. .. .. .V:509-244-3764 D:509-244-9260

2531. Minisport Laptop Hacker - Issue #22

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-07-31 22:20:11 UTC
From: bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <csJcqc3w165w@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 48136
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.laptops,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

MiniSport Laptop Hacker - Vol #22. July 1994
To discourage pecuniary interests, Copyright (c) 1994 Brian Mork

>>> ADMIN
The MLHacker series is formatted to print out on 8.5"x11" sheets manually fed into an Epson LQ-850. I print at 8 lpi, which gives 82 lines per page. Back issues are available from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu in the \pub\msdos\ham-radio directory. E-mail server ham-server@grafex.cupertino.ca.us also has them in the directory \hamradio\newsletters. Note in the signature block that my Packet Radio has changed.

>>> ALTERNATE BATTERY SOURCE
In April Jim forwarded me results of his efforts to modify 9.6 volt Makita power tool batteries. Cut directly from his Internet message, here are his observations (thanks Jim!):

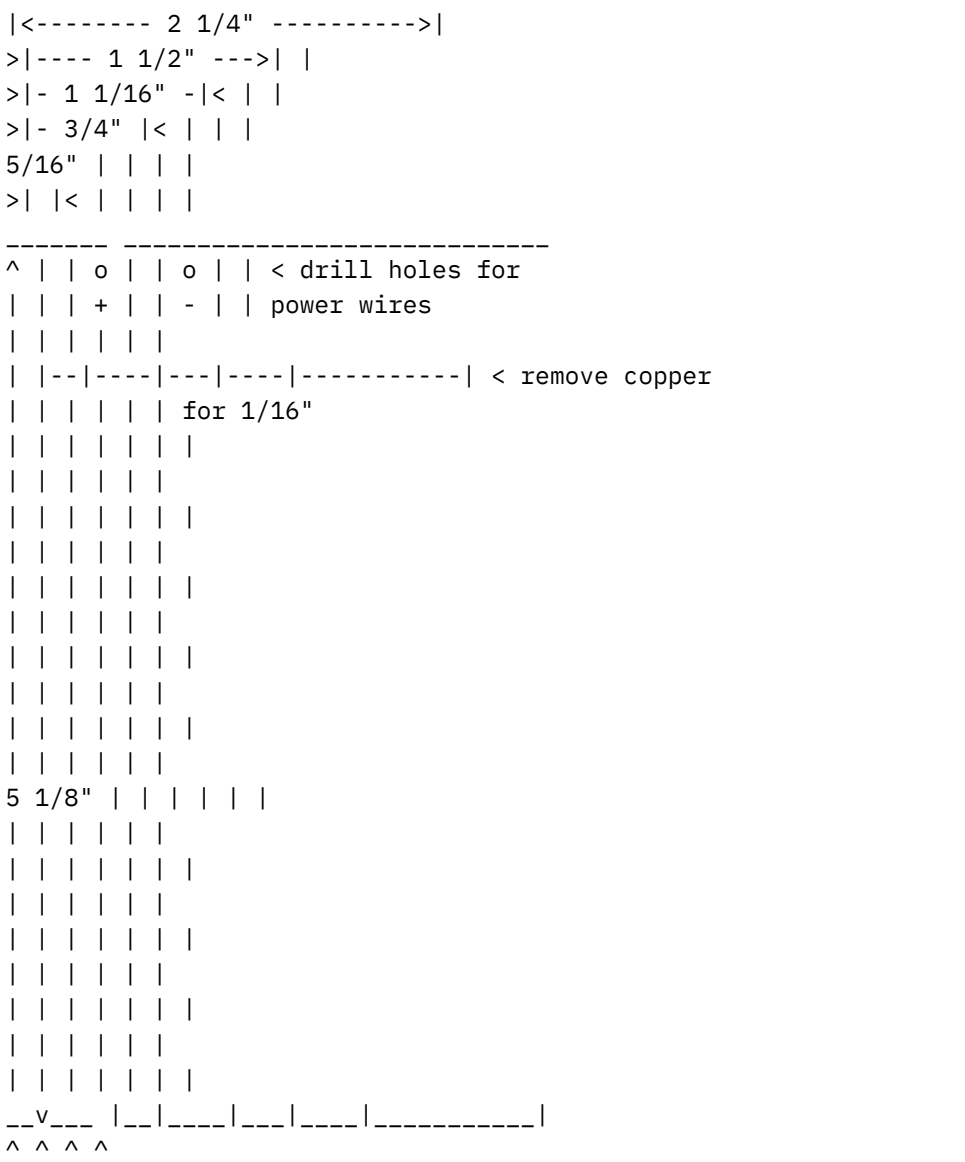
"Just the other day I did something I've been dreading for 6 months. I removed the stock battery from my Zenith ZL-2 Minisport and connected a variable voltage power supply directly to the computer's power terminals. After adjusting the supply to six volts, I powered up the computer and verified that it was working properly. Then, taking a deep breath, I slowly cranked the power up to ten volts. No explosions, no complaints from the Minisport power supplies, It took it just fine. Great, now I can use my 9.6 volt Makita batteries with the laptop as part of my portable packet station.

"Since the internal Zenith supplies are all switchers, current drain is inversely proportional to battery voltage. This means no power is wasted regardless of whether the voltage is 6.0 (stock Minisport battery) or 9.6 volts (as in my Makita pack). I measure 450 - 650 Ma drain with a 6.0 volt source (depending on backlight brightness), but with a 9.6 volt source, only 340 - 425 Ma is needed. The Makita batteries are about 1400 MAh capacity and run my ZL-2 for 3 hours with the backlight on full. Obviously, a 7.2 volt external would work also, with proportionally reduced operating time.

"I had to make a better way to get the external power to the machine than the alligator clips I was using. I thought I'd share what I built with you all. Here's how to make a fake battery pack for your Minisport.

"Begin by cutting a 2 1/4" by 5 1/8" piece of single sided glass epoxy Printed Circuit board material. Remove 1/16" strips of

copper along five lines as shown in the following diagram.



Remove copper along these four lines

"Drill the two holes close to the edge so solder will not interfere with the power contacts on the machine. Only the two small rectangular areas with holes will actually be energized. Isolating these minimizes the possibility of short circuiting the battery. Nevertheless, you should always disconnect the external battery when the fake unit is removed from the computer.

"You can remove strips of copper by double scoring the material 1/16" apart along the indicated lines, then gouging out the metal with a knife or wood chisel. With some patience, you can also do it with a hacksaw or a hand grinder. My favorite method is using a 1/8" drill bit in a small drill press as a router. I raise the table until the PC board is just touching the drill bit. Then one or two thickness of 3 x 5 card under the board

raises the copper just enough so I can route out metal along the lines by moving the board under the bit while it's turning at the highest speed. I have a piece of wood with a vertical fence screwed to one edge that I can "C" clamp to the drill table to help guide the PC board while routing.

"You will need to solder a power cable directly to the board, or glue some sort of jack on the board to accept a power cable through the battery cover hole. The NEGATIVE terminal is nearest the front of the Laptop. The POSITIVE terminal is the rearmost. You won't need a connection to the center terminal, it is used by the Minisport charging circuit. Use a minimum amount of solder and file the solder bumps down smooth.

"Complete the fake battery by gluing a block of wood about 1 inch high to the glass side of the PC board. This takes up the slack in the battery compartment so the board is pressed firmly onto the computer's power terminals. You will have to sand the block to just the right height, or glue on strips of cardboard for extra height if it's too short.

"One problem with using a higher than six volt battery with the Minisport is that the low battery voltage alarm doesn't work. It appears that by the time the 9.6 volt pack is discharged far enough to trip the alarm, it's going down so fast that there isn't time for an indication. Save your work often if you're near drop out time. It should be possible to construct a separate discharge alarm on the fake battery board that will trip at a higher voltage and give a couple of minutes warning.

"I have also created a real battery pack for my Minisport by using one of these routed out PC boards, and hot gluing five "C" size nicads to the top. It works as well as the 1700 MAh Minisport batteries but I have not figured out a way to use the Minisport charger. Also the exposed battery power terminals on the bottom require care to avoid short circuits.

>>> DRIVE EXPANSION PINOUT
On the back of the Minisport is a small plug with a rectangular external form and an internal "D" shape. I have been unable to identify a source for this connector, but several people have asked for the pinout. Here it is, compliments of wa8wzx. The top row of pins 1 through 19 are all sequential odd numbers. The bottom row has pins 2 through 20. Pins 4, 10, 12, 19 & 20 are all ground. Others are:

1 Disk Change 2 Side Select 3 Read Data
5 Write Protect 6 Track 0 7 Index
8 Write Enable 9 Write Data 11 Step
13 Direction Select 14 Drive Select 2
15 RPM 16 Motor On 17-18 Vcc

Please provide feedback! * Direct data 1-509-244-9260
* ARO Net KA9SNF@ka7fvv.#ewa.wa.usa
* Internet bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
73, Brian * 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011

Brian Mork UUCP bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us / ARO ka9snf@ka7fvv.#ewa.wa.usa
.... USMail 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011
.. .. .. .V:509-244-3764 D:509-244-9260

2532. TRS-80 Model 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 00:30:19 UTC
From: schumann@crl.com
Message-ID: <31hfmr$ane@crl.crl.com>
Source record: 48122

In the past I've seen the TRS-80 Model 100 used as a terminal for packet, and I'm curious about the software/code to do this. I think that the only language that this machine understands is BASIC, so where to find source code might be indicated. (Or was there a chip that handled this?)

Comments, suggestions, etc.?

TNX & 73

--

James Schumann, KE6DMY
schumann@crl.com

2533. Re: TRS-80 Model 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 00:54:28 UTC
From: lgenco@crl.com
Message-ID: <31hh45$aaa@nntp.crl.com>
Source record: 48123

James C. Schumann (schumann@crl.com) wrote:
: In the past I've seen the TRS-80 Model 100 used as a terminal for packet,
: and I'm curious about the software/code to do this. I think that the
: only language that this machine understands is BASIC, so where to find
: source code might be indicated. (Or was there a chip that handled this?)

Jim -

The built-in TERMinal program does just fine in communicating with a
TNC. No additional program is necessary. Just hook up the TNC to the
RS-232 port, and follow the instructions in the TNC manual.

Lou / N5SGL

2534. Re: TRS-80 Model 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 02:36:24 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCtu4Ko.Js@netcom.com>
Source record: 48125

James C. Schumann (schumann@crl.com) wrote:
: In the past I've seen the TRS-80 Model 100 used as a terminal for packet,
: and I'm curious about the software/code to do this. I think that the
: only language that this machine understands is BASIC, so where to find
: source code might be indicated. (Or was there a chip that handled this?)

: Comments, suggestions, etc.?

: TNX & 73

: --

the model 100 has a terminal program in rom... so you can use it with a tnc
it works fine at modest baud rates (between the tnc and 100), but the
display is a tad small...

mitch
wa4osr

: James Schumann, KE6DMY
: schumann@crl.com

--
* * * I collect telegraph equipment (mostly bugs - Vibroplex) * * *

Email: fmitchell@rd.qms.com or, second choice, fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR, 11 Midtwon Park, E., Mobile, AL 36606 USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

2535. Selectone Encryption

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 06:28:10 UTC
From: jevans@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jevansCtuFAy.H5A@netcom.com>
Source record: 48126

[Article crossposted from rec.radio.shortwave]
[Author was Jeff Evans (jevans@ix.netcom.com)]
[Posted on 28 Jul 1994 14:59:14 GMT]

Hello - I'm working on an installation that requires encryption.
We're considering the Motorola 300 series radios, with the
Selectone ST25 encryption.

I would appreciate any information I can get regarding the ST-25,
especially on reliability, security, and error modes.

If there is a more appropriate news group for this discussion, I'm
sure someone will point me to it <G>

Thanks in advance,

Jeff Evans jevans@netcom.com

--
==
Jeff Evans jevans@netcom.com
Audio Intervisual Design phone 213-845-1155
Los Angeles, CA fax -1170
==

2536. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 07:04:47 UTC
From: schro@norton.sni.de
Message-ID: <31i6qf$9qt@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 48127

In <1994Jul28.163628.9346@hayes> bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) writes:

[lines deleted]

>> Another tack is a multi-tone system like Piccolo.

>Mutiple tones is the way to go for HF. You have to keep the symbol rate low
>and avoid phase modulation to avoid multipath phase distortion. You can't
>get too many states of amplitude modulation because the signal references
>change too much. It is nearly impossible to equalise a lot of the
>imperfections of the HF link since they change so rapidly. Your only choice is
>to use more tones.

Do you have any detailed suggestions? How many tones? baud? protocol?
Make it work with the common 500Hz IF filters.

W.F.Schroeder, DL5YEC

2537. New

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 07:07:00 UTC
From: barry.davis@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.1638.7582.0NFB2CCE@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 47991

VBARNET BBS is now carrying this conference.

--- Squish v1.01
* Origin: VBARNET * USA * (410)761-3406 or 922-8947 * PCB & OS/2 (1:261/1458)

2538. Looking for JVFAX 7.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 08:26:12 UTC
From: ron@alpha.nsula.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug1.132612.220@alpha.nsula.edu>
Source record: 48134

I posted this question a couple of weeks ago and the only responses were
"I'm looking too, let me know if you find it!".

so here goes: Has anyone found the new version of JVFAX....

The new version is JVFAX 7.0 which I understand was recently released.

Ron - KA5LUG
--


```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
===== ===== ===== | Ron Wright | Voice: (318) 357-5594
| | | | | | | User Support Specialist |
|N| |S| |U| | | Northwestern State University | Fax: (318) 357-5745
| | | | | | | Computer Center |
===== ===== ===== | Natchitoches, Louisiana | Ron@alpha.nsula.edu
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2539. Re: Unattended Digital Probs in Britain

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 13:17:29 UTC
From: dave@sectel.com
Message-ID: <775775849snx@sectel.com>
Source record: 48128

In article <31h0c9$c1k@crcnis1.unl.edu> mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu (Gary McDuffie Sr) writes:
> To carry this just a bit further...
>
> I recently discovered a new newsgroup on one of the systems I have an
> account on. It is very interesting reading. Look for
> uk.radio.amateur. I don't think it appears everywhere, and I wonder
> why it is on that system, especially considering almost no other
> groups are currently working.
>
It isn't that new - uk.radio.amateur has been around for about 14 months now. I did plug it when it was created and it does have readers from all over the world even though it is a uk group (I suppose it is the best place to ask UK-related questions!)

Dave
--
dave@sectel.com
Tel +44 1285 655 766
Fax +44 1285 655 595

2540. Re: cheap packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 17:08:23 UTC
From: wmays@motown.ge.com
Message-ID: <31ja67$qrf@cnn.MOTOWN.GE.COM>
Source record: 48132

Has anyone looked at the programmable DSP modems (fax/data)
such as the DSI Connection 144 and similar Cardinal MVP144DSP
for re-programming to the non-phone standards?
These two pc cards are Analog Devices ADSP processors
and download the program from the pc, no roms.
Since they do 9600 baud fax and 19600 &/or 14400 data,
I would think they could do many radio (and TDD) jobs.

Speaking only for myself: Bill Mays
\ / WMAYS@MOTOWN.GE.COM
\/
/\ Same place, same job,
/ \ my mark. third company.

2541. HF BBS Recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 17:20:22 UTC
From: mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil
Message-ID: <XP7QB2IL@math.fu-berlin.de>
Source record: 48131

This is a non-ham application but I'm sure this is the correct place to ask. I need to set up a temporary HF digital link where one station will be uploading and downloading ASCII (and maybe binary) files from the remote. The remote may not be manned continuously. The equipment will be Kenwood HF Transceivers with PK-232s.

I can use the 232's software at the manned station, what software do I need at the unmanned station? Something like a barebones BBS would be the ticket.

Your quick response is appreciated. I'm available in the following ways:

here.
mtimpn@baileys-emh2.army.mil
home 703-670-0575
work 703-756-1971

Thanks,
Kevin
kj4qf

2542. Opinions on the AEA Fax II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 17:52:26 UTC
From: johng@yakutat.net.com
Message-ID: <31jcoq$1r2@unet.net.com>
Source record: 48133

I've been thinking about getting one of these for some time.
I plan to use it on my boat to gather weather data and 'help out'
with my CW practice.

Does anyone here have positive and or negative experience
with this product?

Thanks.
--
John Gratton | johng@net.com
Hans Christian 33 "Nakia" | (415)780-5774

2543. Windows and Packet Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 18:55:02 UTC
From: ei938@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <31jge6$bb5@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48135

Packet Folks

Two questions:

1. Does a packet modem driver for Win 3 exist for the Baycom modem? It occured to me this weekend that if Baycom can be used for TCPIP, then it could be used for TCPIP under Windows, right?

2. I checked out the BAYCOM15 program listed in archie searches... My German is not up to the task of figuring out what is going on with that program... Does an English version exist? It is the program that is written especially for the Baycom modem.

Thanks!!

Andrew Lynch
alynch@wpgate1.wpafb.af.mil

2544. Re: Internet<>Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 20:44:44 UTC
From: tmolloy@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <CtvIyL.KCI@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 48139

Thanks. Couldn't it be handled like a phone-patch?

Tony

2545. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-01 20:58:38 UTC
From: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <31jnlu$i7s@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>
Source record: 48138

In article <31i6qf$9qt@nanette.pdb.sni.de>,
W.F.Schroeder <schroeder.pad@sni.de> wrote:
>In <1994Jul28.163628.9346@hayes> bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) writes:
>
>[lines deleted]
>
>>> Another tack is a multi-tone system like Piccolo.
>
>>Mutiple tones is the way to go for HF. You have to keep the symbol rate low

>Do you have any detailed suggestions? How many tones? baud? protocol?
>Make it work with the common 500Hz IF filters.

I have a vague memory of some product that was sold to the military some
years ago. It converted 5-unit Baudot to parallel, and then transmitted
the bits in parallel on channels of a standard frequency-division
telegraph carrier system. So the pulse lengths instead of being 22 milliseconds
for 60WPM would be 163 milliseconds. Which was probably pretty effective
on a multipath-ridden channel, but of course used six channels of the
multiplex, where each one would have been sufficient for a TTY channel
in the absence of multipath. But it was a pretty cheap retrofit to
existing equipment to accomplish the desired purpose.
--
haynes@cats.ucsc.edu

"Ya can talk all ya wanna, but it's dif'rent than it was!"
"No it aint! But ya gotta know the territory!"
Meredith Willson: "The Music Man"

2546. TAPR Bulletin: TAPR801.001

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 00:14:21 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <31k34t$api@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 47990

SB TAPR @ TAPR $TAPR801.001
NEWS: TAPR to make available ARRL CNC and DC Proceedings

Please use BID: $TAPR801.001

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio August 1st, 1994

TAPR to make available ARRL CNC and DC Proceedings

TAPR has arranged an agreement with the ARRL to be the distribution point
of past proceedings of the ARRL Computer Networking Conferences and Digital
Conferences. This will apply to proceedings that are more than two years
old. For example, the ARRL will continue to distribute the 12th (1993)
and 13th (1994) proceedings this year, then next year TAPR will begin to
distribute the 12th (1993).

In this way, TAPR and the ARRL hopes that these proceedings will be fully
available to digitally interested hams. Proceedings should be available
from the TAPR office the end of August.

TAPR would like the thank Mark Wilson, AA2Z, and Jon Bloom, KE3Z, for
their help at the ARRL with this arrangement.

There has been interest in having many of the papers available in
electronic form. TAPR will begin to work on contacting authors for
premission to generate computer versions of many of the papers.
If you are an author of an ARRL CNC or DC proceedings paper and would
like to give TAPR premission to make available your paper electronically,
please send e-mail to tapr@tapr.org. If you have the paper in electronic
form already, please send that also. More on this project as it forms.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

JOIN TAPR! Be a part of the digital revolution!

/EX

2547. New Packet Book Avail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 02:29:23 UTC
From: wagnerj@CSOS.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <31kb23$371@jadzia.CSOS.ORST.EDU>
Source record: 47992

Greetings -

This is to let you know that a new book is available to packeteers. It is entitled "The Amateur Packet Radio Handbook" by Jim Wagner, KA7EHK. It is the first book I know about which really goes beyond the "how to buy a TNC and use a bbs" level.

It discusses networking, TCP/IP, DX-spotting, KaNodes, Net/Rom, ROSE, TexNet, and much more. If you want a copy of the table of contents or an order form, please send a message to me at wagnerj.csos.orst.edu.

Tnx and 73 de Jim Wagner

2548. Help -packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 05:11:43 UTC
From: ferrett@werple.apana.org.au
Message-ID: <31kkif$c9f@werple.apana.org.au>
Source record: 47993

Hi everyone

I have a Baycom modem that I am trying to get to work with an old Wang PC that is running IBM emulation software. The Wang runs Telix OK.

I have tried to use Baycom 1.5 with the computer without success as well as tried TPK and g8bpq, again without success. Does anyone know of any other software around that might work with the Baycom modem? If so can you please drop me a line. If you also know a place from which I can download the program I would be grateful also.

Thanks Peter

2549. Re: cheap packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 12:51:44 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-020894085146@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 48003

In article <CtpwIE.5ow@eskimo.com>, rdonnell@eskimo.com (Bob Donnell)
wrote:

> Ross Frederick Blakeney (aa568@cfn.cs.dal.ca) wrote:
>
>
> : --
> : hello all, just wondering if there is anyway to use my modem as a TNC
> : if I have a program for the baymod or similar????
> : TIA
> : 73 de VE1RFB
> : -Ross-
>
>
> Sorry, have to say, no, it's not going to work. The modulation standards
> used for phone modems and packet radio are different. The closest you could
> come (and it >has< been used before) is to find an obsolete Bell 202 modem
> and modify it for radio interface, TX/RX control, etc.
>
> 73, Bob KD7NM
>
> --
> --
> Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
> Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651
> --

What do you mean by the word "obsolete" in relatikon to a 202 modem? It's
still the most popular modem when sending data over any type of radio link.
The reason being that the 202 is the ONLY modem which does NOT require a
full-duplex (ala phoneline) audio path to hear the modem at the far end
before it considers itself connected. The reason why 1200/2200 FSK still
remains popular with the amateur packet community is that it works and is
presently the ONLY commercial modem standard that does work!

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < If this English language is so
>
Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on a
>
(Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on a driveway?
>
Any opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @
NOGBN.NOASI

2550. Re: Opinions on the AEA Fax II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 14:25:15 UTC
From: domonkos@access.digex.net
Message-ID: <6ZbFkiubGATM066yn@access.digex.net>
Source record: 47994

In article <31jcoq$1r2@unet.net.com>, John Gratton wrote:
>
> I've been thinking about getting one of these for some time.
> I plan to use it on my boat to gather weather data and 'help out'
> with my CW practice.
>
> Does anyone here have positive and or negative experience
> with this product?
>
>
> Thanks.
> --
> John Gratton | johng@net.com
> Hans Christian 33 "Nakia" | (415)780-5774

John,

I use the AEA FAX II and am very pleased w/mine. It works well for NAVTEX
and WEFAX (as well as RTTY, and CW).

Andy N3LCW

2551. Is the KAM 9612 out yet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 15:07:43 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Aug2.170743.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 47995

Hi all,

I just wanted to know if the KAM 9612 is out for sale yet ?

Thanks for your info

73s de Daniel, HB9VBC

--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ meet the AMIGA's little brother: the Psion 3a! \ham radio amateur

2552. KaGOLD vs. KaGOLD w/pactor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 15:48:49 UTC
From: kenman@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <31lpt1$5vb@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 47996

I'm thinking of buying one of the GOLD programs to use with my KPC-3. I'm a little confused: Obviously KaGOLD will work fine, but will KaGOLD w/pactor work on my KPC-3? (At a later date, I might want to "upgrade" to a KAM and use the pactor functions).

The limited information I have doesn't make it clear.

Thanks and 73, Ken

--
Ken Anderson N0ZEM PH: 515.294.8996 Kenman@iastate.edu
126 Soil Tilth Bldg. N0ZEM@KI0Q.#CIA.IA.USA.NA
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011

2553. Baycomm and English manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 16:51:08 UTC
From: Bren.Doreck@utmb.EDU
Message-ID: <01HFFLALOXZQ000E97@BEACH.UTMB.EDU>
Source record: 47999

Andrew Lynch posted a message about his German being as good as it could be for reading the Baycomm manual. An English version is available from ftp.ucsd.edu. Path is hamradio/packet/baycomm. I can't remember exactly which file has it, but there is only two that have Baycomm*.zip. Hope this helps.

73's de KC5GWA (Bren Doreck)
bdoreck@beach.utmb.edu

2554. Re: Is the KAM 9612 out yet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 17:15:18 UTC
From: craigr@n6nd.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Aug2.171518.26869@nosc.mil>
Source record: 48000

In <1994Aug2.170743.1@ugun2a>, pfund@uni2a.unige.ch writes:
>Hi all,
>
>I just wanted to know if the KAM 9612 is out for sale yet ?
>
>Thanks for your info
>
>73s de Daniel, HB9VBC
>
>--
> __

Yes it is available at least stateside. I got one from the San Diego
HRO store last weekend, so far it works great!

Rick Craig, N6ND
craigr@marlin.nosc.mil

2555. MFJ 1278 for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 17:39:35 UTC
From: will@zeno.nscf.org
Message-ID: <31m0cn$jtj@galois.NSCF.Org>
Source record: 47998

I have a MFJ 1278 with 2400 baud modem (factory installed) which I used up until a couple of years ago. I am interested in selling this item. If you are interested in making an offer, I will consider all offers and will let it go to the highest offer assuming I get any that are not in the "give it to me" range. You pay shipping offers will be considered over I pay shipping offers with the same price. It does all the standard stuff. Packet, rtty, amtor, sstv, fax, etc. Don't know what the newer models will or won't do as compared to this one, but if you want digital at a deal, this might be for you. I also have the MFJ Multicom software (IBM) if you want this...(cost me $50) be sure to mention and add this into your offer.

--
-- Will Wilson -- * will@galois.NSCF.Org **** Amateur Radio KC4GSS
3823 Wright Reese Rd. *^^
Warrenton, GA 30828 * It is better to copulate than never.
(706) 465 - 2063 * Robert Heinlein

2556. Re: Is the KAM 9612 out yet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 17:46:01 UTC
From: henrym@bga.com
Message-ID: <henrym-0208941246010001@slip191.bga.com>
Source record: 47997

In article <1994Aug2.170743.1@ugun2a>, pfund@uni2a.unige.ch wrote:

> Hi all,
>
> I just wanted to know if the KAM 9612 is out for sale yet ?
>
> Thanks for your info
>
> 73s de Daniel, HB9VBC
>
> --
> __
> /// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
> __/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
> \\\/ meet the AMIGA's little brother: the Psion 3a! \ham radio amateur

Purchased mine locally for US$209 last week. Funny thing is the manual is
copyright dated July 1994!

--
Henry Middlebrook Internet: henrym@bga.com
Austin, TX AMPRnet: n5shl@n5shl.ampr.org

2557. Re: KaGOLD vs. KaGOLD w/pactor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 19:55:22 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <Z75Fqc6w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 48001

kenman@iastate.edu (Kenneth D Anderson) writes:

>
> I'm thinking of buying one of the GOLD programs to use with my KPC-3. I'm a
> little confused: Obviously KaGOLD will work fine, but will KaGOLD w/pactor
> work on my KPC-3? (At a later date, I might want to "upgrade" to a KAM and
> use the pactor functions).
>
> The limited information I have doesn't make it clear.

The pactor option will only work on a KAM, it will not allow pactor to
run on a non-pactor tnc.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2558. Packet Radio BALLOON FLIGHT!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-02 21:19:42 UTC
From: danander@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug2.151942.24311@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 48002

Mars Aerial Platform(MAP) Balloon Packet Format:

Call Sign N7UXC

Field Description
First Line
1 GPS Available (1=Yes, 0=No)
2 # Satellites available (3=2 Dimensional, 4=3D)
3 GPS Date/Time UTC (Example 8/02/1994 09:15:45:333)
4 Latitude (Example N 45°22.45)
5 Longitude (Example (W 111° 22.45)
6 Altitude (Meters)
7 Velocity east (m/s)
8 Velocity north (m/s)
9 Velocity up (m/s)
Second Line
10 Balloon Temp (°C)
11 Inside payload temp (°C)
12 Outside payload temp (°C)
13 Balloon differential pressure (inches of water)
14 Battery Voltage
15 Argos flag

The packets will be transmitted every 90 seconds on 145.750 Mhz.

I would appreciate copies of the data that anyone might collect.
If hard copy, please send to:

Stan Wellard N7UXC
1695 North Research Park Way
Logan, Utah 84321-1942

or E-mail to SWELLARD@SDL.SYS.USU.EDU

or Fax to (801)755-4299.

The balloon is skeded to depart from Logan, Ut at midnight ±
1 hour tonite, August 2. If it doesn't get away tonight, we will
keep trying every night until it flies using the same window.
The ground track is expected to be a beeline from Logan towards
Eureka, Ca.

The balloon, at 36.6 Kilometers or 120,000 feet, traveling
at about 40 knots , will be followed by Stan, N7UXC and Gil
Moore, N7YTK and we will be talking with hams as we travel west.

73

2559. Is the KAM 9612 out yet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 00:13:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1556.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48004

-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
-> Subject: Is the KAM 9612 out yet ?
-> Message-ID: <1994Aug2.170743.1@ugun2a>
-> Date: Tue, 2 Aug 1994 15:07:43 GMT
->
-> Hi all,
->
-> I just wanted to know if the KAM 9612 is out for sale yet ?
->
-> Thanks for your info
->
-> 73s de Daniel, HB9VBC

They were selling like hotcakes at the Atlanta Hamfest, July 22nd. AEA
9612 is a better deal, though.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2560. Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 03:00:03 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-arrl.email.info_775882802@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 48042
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.info

Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

The services that the ARRL provides via the internet include the
Email Information Server and the Technical Information Service.
The Information Server is an automated mail server that gives you
access to many of information files relating to various facets of
Amateur Radio. You can retrieve any or all of these files by
sending an email message to info@arrl.org here at ARRL HQ.
Each file you request is then mailed to you automatically.

To use it, mail messages to:

info@arrl.org

Each line of the message body should contain a command as shown below.
The subject of your message is not processed and may be omitted. You
may place as many commands in a message as you want. The files you
request will be sent to you in separate messages. Only ASCII text
files are supported.

Valid INFO commands:

reply <address> (may be needed - see below for explanation)
help
index
send FILENAME (example: send prospect.txt)
quit

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of
instructions for info, "index" retrieves a list of available files
and "send prospect.txt" retrieves a text file containing information
on becoming a radio amateur.

Note to users with FTP capability: All of these files are also
available by anonymous ftp to oak.oakland.edu in the
pub/hamradio/arrl/infoserver area. Retrieve the file index.txt
in the /league sub-directory for a complete listing of available
files.

If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a
separate line for each "send filename" request.

Your From: field or Reply-to: field in your header should contain a
valid Internet address, including full domain name. If your From:
field does not contain a valid Internet address, the answer will not
reach you. If this is the case, then use the reply command as shown

above. When needed, this command should always be the first command in your message.

IMPORTANT: Please use the quit command in your message. This will prevent processing errors from message signatures.

PLEASE NOTE!: This is an automated system not capable of handling written requests. Any questions on the info-server or the content of any of its files should be directed to mtracy@arrl.org.

ALSO NOTE!: Do *NOT* reply to messages sent from info@arrl.org - the reply address is redirected to keep bounced messages from endlessly looping. Write a new message to info@arrl.org instead.

The Technical Information Service gives League members on the internet better access to the knowledgeable technical staff here at ARRL HQ. Questions relating to Amateur Radio and related technical topics are welcome. To use this service, send a normal e-mail message to tis@arrl.org with your question spelled out in plain english. For best service, be as specific as possible and keep your line length in messages to a maximum of 80 characters. Due to personnel limitations, priority will be given to questions from League members.

Best Regards,

Michael Tracy, KC1SX, ARRL Technical Information Services Coordinator
(e-mail mtracy@arrl.org)

Sample of files available from INFO: (There are lots more!)

Note - If you are not yet an Amateur Radio operator retrieve the file prospect (send prospect) for information on how to easily get started in this fun hobby.

FILENAME SIZE DESCRIPTION
--- --- ---
PROSPECT.TXT 2k How to get your Amateur Radio license
EXAMS.TXT 52k Current exam schedule info - updated bi-weekly
EXAMINFO.TXT 9k Examinations - what to bring - requirements
USERS.TXT 6k List of HQ Email addresses
ARRLCAT.TXT 39k Catalog of ARRL Publications - commercial content
JOIN.TXT 2k How become an ARRL member
SERVICES.TXT 5k A condensed list of ARRL membership services
TOUR.TXT 28k An electronic tour of ARRL Headquarters
DIR.HQ 5k Visiting ARRL HQ - directions and tour information
HFBANDS 7k Breakdown of users of HF spectrum
Q-SIGS 1k ARRL list of Amateur Radio Q-signals
W1AW.SKD 2k W1AW schedule of transmissions and operation
PRODREV1.TXT 12k Which rig is best? Part 1 - QST Lab Notes
PRODREV2.TXT 22k Which rig is best? Part 2 - QST Lab Notes
!LIST.TXT 6k QST Bibliographies List
RFIGEN.TXT 37k How to solve an EMI/RFI problem - QST Lab Notes

RFISOURC.TXT 13k Where to buy filters - EMI-proof telephones etc.
ADDRESS.TXT 16k Lots and lots of ham/electronic company addresses
KITS.TXT 6k List of companies that sell kits
BBS.TXT 12k List of ham-radio land-line bulletin boards
FAQ1.TXT 25k Introduction to the FAQ and Amateur Radio
FAQ2.TXT 45k Amateur Radio Orgs, Services and Info Sources
FAQ3.TXT 32k Amateur Radio Advanced and Technical Questions

American Radio Relay League, Inc. Tel: 1-203-666-1541
225 Main Street Fax: 1-203-665-7531
Newington, CT 06111 Email: mtracy@arrl.org

2561. ??USING MAC WITH KPC-3 AN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 04:15:47 UTC
From: lou.meiss@support.com
Message-ID: <9408022115.0TVCT01@support.com>
Source record: 48005

Back on 08-02-94, Jeff said...

> Thank you for reading this..I have a Mac Classic and a Mac Apple and
> am considering using it with my KPC-3 with a Hostmaster program for
> packet. Right now I am using a PC with the KPC-3 for packet and it wo
> very well..Would this set up with the Mac work better?? Would it be f
> or slower then the PC?. Does the MAC to TNC cable special?? Thanks f
> reading this..Hope you can help..Jeff

Jeff, It really won't make any difference which computer you use. The
big difference will be which software you like. That's assuming you are
going to use AX-25 Packet. In that mode, the TNC just looks like a Modem
to the computer. Matter of fact, I run Procomm when I do AX-25 with my
PC. I suppose one difference might be, if you are using an older PC (XT,
slow 286) and are unable to run 9600 baud between the computer and TNC,
then you might see an increase in the presumed speed with the MAC. AX-25
packet with the KPC-3 is still only 1200 baud on VHF and 300 baud on HF.
That won't change no matter what computer you use.

As far as cables go, just about any standard RS-232 Serial cable will
work just fine. The only difference would be the connector on the back
of the MAC.

Hope this helps and let me know if I can be any more help,

73 de Lou
AMPRnet - wa6epd@wa6epd.ampr.org [44.16.1.24]
Internet - lou.meiss@support.com
AX-25 - wa6epd@wb6wfh.#soca.ca.usa.noam

2562. Re: Looking for JVFAX 7.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 07:46:29 UTC
From: schro@norton.sni.de
Message-ID: <31ni0l$ai0@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 48006

In <1994Aug1.132612.220@alpha.nsula.edu> ron@alpha.nsula.edu (Ron Wright) writes:
>I posted this question a couple of weeks ago and the only responses were
>"I'm looking too, let me know if you find it!".

>so here goes: Has anyone found the new version of JVFAX....

>The new version is JVFAX 7.0 which I understand was recently released.

>Ron - KA5LUG

I understand that 7.0 has not been released yet because of some
problems. DK8JV was asked to send his latest version for distribution
at the Ham-Radio show here in Germany by the end of june and he sent
version 6. That was a few weeks ago but the local 'faxers' i've asked
also haven't seen it yet.

What about some RTTY or Amtor while u wait? :-)

73 de Django
DL5YEC

2563. Re: Is the KAM 9612 out yet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 09:35:08 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <31nocc$kda@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 48007

steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs) writes:

>They were selling like hotcakes at the Atlanta Hamfest, July 22nd. AEA
>9612 is a better deal, though.

Okay, I'll bite. What's a 9612?

Gary

2564. Re: Looking for JVFAX 7.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 09:38:53 UTC
From: unrz45@cd4680fs.rrze.uni-erlangen.de
Message-ID: <31nojdEfnm@uni-erlangen.de>
Source record: 48008

ron@alpha.nsula.edu (Ron Wright) writes:

>I posted this question a couple of weeks ago and the only responses were
>"I'm looking too, let me know if you find it!".

>so here goes: Has anyone found the new version of JVFAX....

>The new version is JVFAX 7.0 which I understand was recently released.

>Ron - KA5LUG
>--
Hello dear Ron,
I talked to Eberhard, DK8JV a few days ago.
JVFAX Version 7 will be released within the next two months.
At the present time only "Beta-Releases" of Version 7 were given
to a limited group of persons.
So please "qrx" and keep waiting

73 de Dieter, DF4RD

Email: unrz45@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de

>---
> ===== ===== ===== | Ron Wright | Voice: (318) 357-5594
> | | | | | | | User Support Specialist |
> |N| |S| |U| | Northwestern State University | Fax: (318) 357-5745
> | | | | | | | Computer Center |
> ===== ===== ===== | Natchitoches, Louisiana | Ron@alpha.nsula.edu
>---

2565. Upload FAQ MO-MIGA Magneto-Opticals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 12:39:03 UTC
From: david@flevel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <19940803.A44F0.B2AB@flevel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48011

```
The following has been uploaded to Aminet (ftp.luth.se).
Please allow usual time to mirror to other sites

References also to running under NETbsd and MSDOS with
BFFSand PCfiling systems and for installation
on PC systems. MO-MIGAs are V. fast magneto opticals
for multimedia/video/animations/digitizing/netserving/cdrom
mastering applications. Preliminary info about 22G Juke boxes
included.

FileName: MO-MIGA.FAQ.lha ........<note abbreviated filename
for aminet
Short: Magneto Optical Information - MO-MIGA
Uploader: david@flevel.demon.co.uk (David Southwell)
Author: david@flevel.demon.co.uk (David Southwell)
Type: docs/misc

FAQs about the new MO-MIGA 1.2GB Magneto Optical drive.
Contact addresses and speed tests included.

Also now in ftp.demon.co.uk:/pub/amiga/info/MO-MIGA.2.41.FAQ.lha
^^^^^
note full file name
If anyone wants a copy in either ascii or .lha/.gz/.Z
with .uue encoding please email support@flevel.demon.co.uk
with two line in the body of the message:

FAQ_PLEASE

Followed by
MAIL <ver> where ver is either ascii or .gz.uue or .lha.uue or .Z.uue

We apologise if you have received this article twice within twenty four
hours. Unfortunately our newserver "lost" a load of postings
(we think the whole lot) so we have had to repost. The bug has now been
fixed and we hope no-one but ourselves has been inconvenienced.

<;-( .............. <goat droppings

--

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
! Email david@flevel.demon.co.uk !
! Fourth Level Developments Optical Magneto Drive Systems !
! Multi-Media System Developers for Amiga, PC & Apple !
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

2566. Re: KaGOLD vs. KaGOLD w/pactor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 14:51:19 UTC
From: aandh@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Ctyrxn.BHo@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48010

Hi befor you spend $100 for gold take
a look at xpkam you can download it from KF7XP
bbs at 602 8981058 I think you will find it as good as gold
for a lot less $$$$$$$ 73 Jim K7UDG/UA4PDG
for a lot less $$$$$$$$

2567. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 16:38:00 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CtywvD.H1K@world.std.com>
Source record: 48009

In article <31jnlu$i7s@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>,
James H. Haynes <haynes@cats.ucsc.edu> wrote:
>
>In article <31i6qf$9qt@nanette.pdb.sni.de>,
>W.F.Schroeder <schroeder.pad@sni.de> wrote:
>>In <1994Jul28.163628.9346@hayes> bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) writes:
>>
>>[lines deleted]
>>
>>>> Another tack is a multi-tone system like Piccolo.
>>
>>>Mutiple tones is the way to go for HF. You have to keep the symbol rate low
>
>>Do you have any detailed suggestions? How many tones? baud? protocol?
>>Make it work with the common 500Hz IF filters.
>

As I understand the Telebit PEP protocol (used in Telebit landline modems),
it divides the telephone bandwidth (3kHz) into 512 or so frequencies, then
sends bits down each frequency. I believe they do use phase modulation on
each frequency, since they are set up to send 0,2,4,6, or 8 bits per baud,
per frequency. Given the earlier comments about HF propagation, something
similar but without the phase stuff (i.e. 1 bit per baud) might be interesting,
then restrict the width to the number of distinct frequencies that can
fit in 500Hz.

Telebit uses a TI 320xx chip (I forget which one is in the latest modem) to
generate the waveform. It sounds downright ugly if you accidentally pick
up a phone and listen...

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

2568. Re: Is the KAM 9612 out yet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 20:34:39 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <31ov0v$7ts@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 48013

In article <1556.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>, steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs) writes:
|> -> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
|> -> From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
|> -> Subject: Is the KAM 9612 out yet ?
|> -> Message-ID: <1994Aug2.170743.1@ugun2a>
|> -> Date: Tue, 2 Aug 1994 15:07:43 GMT
|> ->
|> -> Hi all,
|> ->
|> -> I just wanted to know if the KAM 9612 is out for sale yet ?
|> ->
|> -> Thanks for your info
|> ->
|> -> 73s de Daniel, HB9VBC
|>
|> They were selling like hotcakes at the Atlanta Hamfest, July 22nd. AEA
|> 9612 is a better deal, though.
|>
|> Regards,
|> Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN
|>
|> ----
|> Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
|> UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
|> Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Curious why you see the AEA as a better deal?

As far as I can tell from the literature, the AEA can only
run one channel at a time (either 1200 OR 9600) while the
Kantronics can run both at once (both 1200 AND 9600).

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2569. Tandy 1000EX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-03 22:39:00 UTC
From: mike.grose@bthouse.com
Message-ID: <9408040613331307@bthouse.com>
Source record: 48014

I have a friend trying to get his packet station going. He has a Tandy 1000EX with the memory expansion board giving it 640 ram. It loads up DOS fine, but when he loads up a packet program, it gives an error message:Pack File Corrupt. Does anyone have any suggestions on correcting this problem. He has an AEA PK232-MBX tnc also. Any help would be appreciated. 73's de KE4CLE.

* * InterNet * Outward Bound BBS * Hendersonville, NC (704) 696-2503

2570. Amiga, baycom and amicom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 01:12:58 UTC
From: dave@flowserver.stem.com
Message-ID: <9408040109.AA06253@flowserver.stem.com>
Source record: 48015

Greetings! Has anyone out in netland used the baycomm modem with an amiga? If so did you use it with amicom software or
amiganos? Did you need to make any mods to the baycom? Any info is appreciated.

dave
n9uxu

2571. Re: CQ Net/MAC users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 01:27:04 UTC
From: camelid@aol.com
Message-ID: <31pg58$k54@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48016

I have downloaded a copy of net mac and am now configuring it for my Mac...

I would like to learn the paths to get connected here in northern california. The most reliable mountaintop for me is Sonoma Mt on 145.73. I live in West Marin county.

Anty help (advice), especially about obtaining an IP address would be appreciated.

Thanks in Advance KD6ZZM

2572. Re: ??USING MAC WITH KPC-3 AN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 01:41:38 UTC
From: paulot@cais2.cais.com
Message-ID: <31ph0i$pkj@sun.cais.com>
Source record: 48012

Go ahead and use the Mac with the Hostmaster,it works wonderfully.I've
been using that setup for the last 1 1/2 years and have no complaint.
A standard modem cable will work fine with the TNC and the Mac.I get
better results by setting my abaud to 9600...
Will be glad to be of more assistance.Matter fact,I run a BBS that has
a good collection of Ham related sharewae,might want to give it a call
and see if you could use something.
The phone number is 202-298-6009.
Take care...

2573. Re: Packet address in Charlotte NC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 14:47:34 UTC
From: jevans@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jevansCu0MFA.D4r@netcom.com>
Source record: 48020

```
TOM WAGNER, Wizzard of old Audio/Visual Equipment........Nanaimo Campus
(wagner@mala.bc.ca) wrote:
: Proud owner of a dog, cat, bird, old Tractor and a British
: Car "If Lucas Electric made guns wars wouldn't start"

Lucas, Prince of Darkness

--
============================================================
Jeff Evans jevans@netcom.com
Audio Intervisual Design phone 213-845-1155
Los Angeles, CA fax -1170
============================================================
```

2574. Digital RF and Steinbrecher Update!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 15:31:55 UTC
From: kevin jessup <kevin.jessup@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Message-ID: <1994Aug4.153155.1288@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Source record: 48017
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

I said I wasn't going to talk digital tech-stuff in R.R.A.P. anymore.
So I'll let someone else do the talking! ;-)))

For those interested in digital RF and as a follow-up to the previously
posted REC.RADIO.AMTEUR.POLICY article (a few months ago) on Steinbrecher
digital RF, check out the July 11th, 1994 issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN magazine.
There are two articles of interest.

On page 80, see "Use DSP Filter Concepts in IF System Design".
This highlights a Harris IC (HSP50016 DDC) which can implement
wide-band digital downconversion. It is the "digital equivalent
of a voltage-controlled oscillator, quadrature mixer and quadrature
filter network".

On page 141, see "Fast ADC Enables Digital Baseband RF Technology".
This highlights the Analog Devices AD9026/7 IC (12-bit 31 MHz).
The following is quoted text from the article.

"Once the province of the military and intelligence communities,
Digital RF finally comes in from the Cold."

"Is the superheterodyne receiver doomed like the vacuum tube that
originally made it possible? The newest generation of analog-to-
digital (ADC) technology seems to point in that direction, because
it's capable of RAPIDLY OBSOLETING ANALOG IF signal processing
at frequencies below 15 MHz. If this high-speed conversion
technology proves viable, VIRTUALLY ALL RF COMMUNICATION LINKS
MAY SOON CARRY ONLY DIGITAL BASEBAND SIGNALS -- strings of ones
and zeros waiting for processing by the soon-to-be ubiquitous
digital signal processor."

"Instead of using a heterodyne process, BASEBAND SIGNALS NOW CAN
BE EXTRACTED FROM THE CARRIER FREQUENCY BY DIRECTLY DIGITIZING
THE OUTPUT OF AN RF RECEIVER'S IF STAGE for further processing
in digital or analog form."

Much greater detail is available in the article. Only a very small
portion was quoted here.

Those who read the Forbes/Gilder post in rec.radio.amateur.policy
on Steinbrecher technology will enjoy this article. It discusses
the application of the technology to Steinbrecher's "mini-cell",
which reduces a cellular base-station to the size of a suitcase.

Steinbreher's approach digitizes a whole swath of spectrum at once,
and can decode both the wideband and narrow band signals that were

"captured" using high-speed DSPs that process the data digitized
at the IF stage.

Further quoting the article...

"Instead of translating a single channel from it's carrier
frequency to the IF, the [Steinbrecher] Paramixer takes a
very wide slice of a communications spectrum (typically
10 to 100 MEGA Hz compared to 10 to 100 kHz for conventional
radios) down to baseband while intoducing virtually no
distortion into the signal under scrutiny. The entire band
is sent over a data-bus to a bank of DSP ICs. Each processor
then decodes one channel from the passing bit stream."

The concept apparently works. The cost is still out of the range
of the amateur community at around $100,000 per mini-cell (10%
the cost of conventional cellular base stations).

Give it time. Sampling rates will further rise. DSP prices will
fall and performance will increase. Let prices fall and integration rise.
What will radio amateurs have on their desktops in 5 to 10 years?
What will the average mass-market comsumer have in their pockets??

I will avoid any sarcastic comments regarding other modes of
amateur operation. To those on r.r.a.p., please note that this
was cross-posted to rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc. This
was intended as an update regarding advances in digital RF.
Given the discussion in r.r.a.p., regarding band-space, spectrum
useage an the like, I felt it was an appropriate post for that
group as well. Note also (as stated above) that the Gilder article
was, in fact, posted in R.R.A.P.

Lets not turn this into another flame war.

If you are intent on flaming this, do it via Email or keep it in
r.r.a.p.

--
/`-_ kevin.jessup@mixcom.com | The US Constitution defines the
{ }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc | "rights" the people give to the
\ / Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA | government, not the reverse!
|__*| N9SQB, ARRL, Amateur Radio |

2575. Re: GTOR--A big improvement?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 15:51:13 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <1994Aug4.115113.9383@hayes>
Source record: 48027

In article <CtpECu.Jrs@freenet.carleton.ca>, ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Russ Renaud) writes:
>
> In a previous article, bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) says:
>>
>>Mutiple tones is the way to go for HF. You have to keep the symbol rate low
>>and avoid phase modulation to avoid multipath phase distortion. You can't
>>get too many states of amplitude modulation because the signal references
>>change too much. It is nearly impossible to equalise a lot of the
>>imperfections of the HF link since they change so rapidly. Your only choice is
>>to use more tones.
>
> I thought the military found that the single-tone serial modems proved
> superior to the parallel tone modems under most HF conditions.

Which raises two questions. 1) Does the military use HF in the same way that hams do? and 2) What sort of transmitting, receiving and modem apparatus does the military consider "reasonable" for such a circuit.

> We are using some parallel tone modems (1200 baud) at work and were
> thinking of changing them out next year for the single tone modems
> (maybe Harris).

1200 baud on HF? Must be right at the MUF. No way you could get that kind of symbol rate much lower in frequency, unless you've got some kind of multipath equalization. Sounds tough (read expensive).

> I wonder if the AEA DSP modems would be capable of the fed standard HF
> protocols. 4800 baud signalling rates on the ham bands would be nifty.

4800 baud HF packet would be illegal. The regulations limit us to use 300 baud below 10 meters. 1200 baud is permitted on 10 meters.

(Note that baud != bps)
--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! Internet: bcoleman@hayes.com
Principal Software Engineer ! AppleLink: D1958
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! CIS: 76067,2327
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA !
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

2576. Re: Tandy 1000EX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 17:15:07 UTC
From: brunelli_pc@delphi.com
Message-ID: <RU1R8mL.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>
Source record: 48023

Mike Grose <mike.grose@bthouse.com> writes:

>I have a friend trying to get his packet station going. He has a Tandy
>1000EX with the memory expansion board giving it 640 ram. It loads up
>DOS fine, but when he loads up a packet program, it gives an error
>message:Pack File Corrupt. Does anyone have any suggestions on
>correcting this problem. He has an AEA PK232-MBX tnc also. Any help
>would be appreciated. 73's de KE4CLE.

Without having any info on which program he is using, it sounds
like a bad executeable. I would suggest that he try a [plain-jane
comm package like PAX (my favorite for just putting around), or
anything else he would use to run a modem. If he can controll
it with a commpackage, get a new copy of the packet software.
Another good idea would be to check the laptop for viruses!

practice safe computing!

73 de n1qdq

2577. ARRL '94 Digital Conf. Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 19:45:18 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994Aug4.134518.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 48041

ARRL 13th ANNUAL DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE AUGUST 19-21

Do you operate a Digital mode (maybe Pactor, Packet, GTOR or AMTOR) now? Is it hard to keep up with the latest Digital technology? Would you like to know more about Digital modes? If "yes" to any of these questions, then attend the 13th Annual ARRL Digital Communications Conference.

The Conference will be held on August 19 - 21, 1994 at the Thunderbird Convention Center, 2201 East 78th Street in Bloomington, Minnesota. Accomodations are available at the Thunderbird Hotel, at hotels and motels located nearby, and also at several area RV\camper campgrounds.

Enjoy a weekend of fun learning about the latest developments in TCP/IP, PACTOR, AMTOR, PACTOR-II, CLOVER, G-TOR, PACKET, DSP, and imaging. Participate in nine forums about DSP, new HF modes, TCP/IP, VHF/UHF networking, BBS SYSOP issues and more. A glance at the program (attached) will show many forums that will catch your interest!

A highlight of the conference will be the presentation of technical papers on many aspects of digital communications throughout the day, Saturday. A list of papers is attached. You will receive a copy of all papers presented.

Many demonstrations of the latest in hardware and software will be presented. The conference kicks off Friday evening with an educational forum "The Basics of Amateur Digital Communications - A Crash Course for Beginners" with instructor John Kaplan, WR0W. The Saturday evening Technical Showcase will feature TAPR Special Interest Group meetings for BBS SYSOPs and on VHF/UHF network building and a technical presentation on "Low Cost HF DSP Modems" by Johan Forrer, KC7WW.

The Hospitality Room will provide the place to meet old friends and make new ones. At Saturday's luncheon you will get to know "who's who" in digital communications. Meet the Engineering staff of manufacturers like Kantronics and Timewave Technologies. The optional Saturday evening diner will provide another opportunity to make new friends.

If you want a break from the Conference, the Mall of America, with hundreds of unique stores, is located within walking distance. The family will enjoy Knott's Camp Snoopy theme park inside the Mall. The renowned Minnesota Zoo is only a short drive away.

The Conference registration fee is $45 per person, which includes admission to all Conference activities, a luncheon buffet and a copy of the technical papers. An optional Saturday evening buffet is $20 per person additional. Registration deadline is August 12th.

For more information about the Conference or special Airline and Motel discounts call or write:
ARRL Digital Communications Conference
C/O Paul Ramey WG0G
16266 Finland Avenue
Rosemount, MN 55068
Packet: WG0G@WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
Telephone: (612) 432-1640
Internet: PRAMEY@RAM.NET

The host of the 1994 ARRL Digital Communications Conference is the TwinsLAN Amateur Radio Club.

See YOU at the Digital Communications Conference August 19-21!

13th ANNUAL ARRL DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE
PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Friday, August 19

TIME ROOM EVENT
Noon - 6 PM TBD ARRL "Future Modes"
Committee meeting.
Noon - 6 PM TBD ARRL "219-MHz" Committee
meeting.
4 - 10 PM Winnebago Conference check-in.
6 PM - 11 PM Winnebago Hospitality & Demo area are open.
7 PM - 9:30 PM Yakima The Basics of Amateur Digital Communications - A
Crash Course for Beginners. Instructor: John
Kaplan, WR0W.
Saturday, August 20
TIME ROOM EVENT
6:30 - Noon Winnebago Hospitality & Demo area open
7:00 - Noon Winnebago Conference Check-in.
8:00 - 8:15 AM Miami Conference "Welcome"
8:30 - 10:00 AM Miami Technical Paper Presentation
8:30 - 10:00 AM Arapaho Forum - Developments in DSP
For the Amateur. Moderator -
Bob Strickiin, N5BRG
8:30 - 10:00 AM Choctaw Forum - TCP/IP - What's next?
Moderator - Lew Shannon, K0RR
10:00 - 10:15 AM All Break
10:15 - 11:45 AM Miami Technical Paper Presentation
10:15 - 11:45 AM Arapaho Forum - ARRL Committee
Updates: "Future Modes":
Moderator - Paul Rinaldo W4RI
and "219-MHz Networking":
Moderator - Tod Olson K0TO"
10:15 - 11:45 AM Choctaw Forum - Digital Data (Voice
and Image) Transmission
Method Developments.
11:45 - Noon AM All Break

Noon - 1:00 PM Miami Buffet Luncheon (Included)
1:00 - 5:30 PM Winnebago Hospitality & Demo area open
1:15 - 2:45 PM Miami Technical Paper Presentation
1:15 - 2:45 PM Arapaho Forum - High-Speed (above
1200 baud) data transfer
methods and networking
techniques.
1:15 - 2:45 PM Choctaw Forum - HF Data Transmission
Methods - An Over-view of
Current Modes and What's
Coming Next. Moderator -
Frank Perkins, WB5IPM
2:45 - 3:00 PM All Break
3:00 - 4:30 PM All Continuation of all sessions
5:30 - 6:30 PM Miami Buffet Diner (Optional)
7:00 - 11:00 PM Winnebago Hospitality & Demo area open
7:00 - 10:00 PM Miami Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
(TAPR) Presents Packet BBS
SYSOP Special Interest Group
7:00 - 10:00 PM Arapaho Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
(TAPR) Presents VHF/UHF Network
Building Special Interest Group
7:00 - 10:00 PM Choctaw American Digital Radio
Society (ADRS)presents a
technical presentation:
"A Low Cost DSP Modem for HF Digital
Experimentation" by
Johan Forrer, KC7WW

Sunday, August 21

TIME ROOM EVENT
8:30 - Noon Winnebago Hospitality & Demo area open
10:00 - 11:00 Winnebago Conference wrap-up and close.

13th ARRL Digital Communications Conference Proceedings

1. A Proposal for a Standard Digital Radio Interface
Written by Jeffrey Austen, K9JA

2. Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)
Written by Bob Bruninga, WB4APR; Presented by Gwyn Reedy, W1BEL

3. Broadcast, UI and un-connected protocols-the future of Amateur Packet
Radio?
Written and Presented by Paul Evans, W4/G4BKI

4. Packet, GPS, APRS and the Future
Written and Presented by Paul Evans, W4/G4BKI

5. Computer Networks in Africa: From Utopian Discourse to Working Reality
Written by Iain Cook

6. A Low Cost DSP Modem for HF Digital Experimentation
Written and Presented by Johan Forrer, KC7WW

7. G-TOR: The Protocol
Written by Mike Huslig, Phil Anderson, Karl Medcalf and Glenn Prescott
Presented by Karl Medcalf and Mike Huslig.

8. GMON-a G-TOR Monitoring Program for PC Compatibles
Written by Richard Huslig and Phil Anderson, W0XI; Presented by Phil Anderson.

9. A Theoretical Evaluation of the G-TOR Hybrid ARQ Protocol
Written by Glenn E. Prescott, WB0SKX, And Phil Anderson, W0XI;
Presented by Glenn Prescott

10. On Fractal Compression of Images for Narrowband Channels and Storage
Written by Witt Kinsner, VE4WK

11. Fast CELP Algorithm and Implementation for Speech Compression
Written by Armein Langi, VE4ARM

12. Wavelet Compression for Image Transmission Through Bandlimited Channels
Written by A. Langi, VE4ARM, and W. Kinsner, VE4WK

13. ROSE X.25 Packet Switch Status Update
Written by Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY

14. A Primer on Reliability as Applied to Amateur Radio Packet Networks
Written by T.C. McDermott, N5EG

15. FSK Modem with Scalable Baud Rate
Written by Wolf-Henning Rech, N1EOW, and Gunter Jost, KD7WJ;
Presented by Wolf-Henning Rech, N1EOW.

16. MacAPRS: Mac Automatic Packet Reporting System-A Macintosh Version of APRS
Written by Keith Sproul, WU2Z, and Mark Sproul, KB2ICI; Presented by Keith Sproul, WU2Z.

17. Formation of the TAPR Bulletin Board System Special Interest Group
Written by David A. Wolf, WO5H; Presented by David A. Wolf, WO5H

18. How Amateur Radio Operators Can Emulate an HF ALE Radio
Written by David R. Wortendyke, N0WGC; Presented by David R. Wortendyke, N0WGC.

19. A Preview of HF Packet Radio Modem Protocol Performance
Written by Teresa Young, Stephen Rieman, David Wortendyke, N0WGC
presented by David Wortendyke, N0WGC

20. Designing Rural Telecom Systems for Developing Countries.
Written by Joseph Lischka, KA0NUZ
NOTE: This is a hand-out and not in the ARRL Book.

Rev. 8/3/94

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

2578. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 22:01:03 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <31roev$5ol@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 48022
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write you contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

2579. Re: Need NOS for Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-04 23:38:03 UTC
From: tome206990@aol.com
Message-ID: <31ru4r$gnd@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48018

In article <9407092027.AA19492@lynx.dac.neu.edu>, bhorne@lynx.dac.neu.EDU (Bill Horne) writes:

Jack, N1REU, has just gotten started on TCP/IP, and needs a nos which will run under Windows. Please tell me what's available. Thanks.

Bill aa1es

I had probmems on my 386 running PA0GRI or Jnos under windows. The system would work for about 2 days of continuous operation and then NOS would cause a GPF fault in windows. Sometimes it would run longer...sometimes shorter. The problem was with the fact that both NOS and Windows were trying to independantly manage the computers memory. For ocasional usage I suppose this wouldnt be a problem. but if you intend to keep your station up 24hours/day I would not recomend it! Perhaps Novell dos 7, with multitasking would solve the problem? Since I added the 486 I have had no need to wory about it...Nos runs fine under dos and I do my serious work on the other machine.

Good luck and best regards:
Tom Eckels

2580. Help w/Heathkit TNC 4040

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 00:14:39 UTC
From: brad@ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <31s09f$9mc@charnel.ecst.CSUChico.EDU>
Source record: 48019

That leads up to my plea or question for you whom know out there.
I would like to know where I can find information on how to hook
this unit up to a RS232 serial port 1 or 2 on my computer. I also
need to know where I hook the radio PLL, PLL audio and rec audio,
and maybe even the ground. Also which Jack I use in the back of
the unit to hook the computer and the radio. I also need to know
if it will operate Kiss mode or Host mode, Host mode is prefferred(?)
I need a copy of the commands which the unit will accept and what
the meaning of the commands are.

If all else fails I would like to know where and if an instruction
manuel is available. If someone out there happens to have a manuel
and would copy it for me I would be more than happy to pay for
the copy cost and shipping......Thank you much in advanced...73's

Brad

brad@ecst.csuchico.edu

2581. 900 MGHz FM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 05:02:44 UTC
From: ems@engr.latech.edu
Message-ID: <31sh5k$2hg@aurora.engr.LaTech.edu>
Source record: 48026

Can anyone help get the circuits for FM transmitter/receiver in the range of 902-928.

I need the circuits for a project I'm working on.

ems@engr.latech.edu
or
203 homer
Ruston, La 71270

2582. Re: CQ Net/MAC users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 06:19:52 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cu1tL6.v0@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48031

Camelid (camelid@aol.com) wrote:
: I have downloaded a copy of net mac and am now configuring it for my
: Mac...

: I would like to learn the paths to get connected here in northern
: california. The most reliable mountaintop for me is Sonoma Mt on 145.73. I
: live in West Marin county.

: Anty help (advice), especially about obtaining an IP address would be
: appreciated.

: Thanks in Advance KD6ZZM

I'm not much help on the Net/Mac configuration - the last time I did it was
about 2 years ago. I'm gonna have to get my Mac fixed, I guess...

As far as IP addresses go, here is the top-level list of coordinators, from
the head coordinator himself. Hope it helps!

From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Message-Id: <199407150134.SAA16321@nothing.ucsd.edu>
To: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Subject: Re: List of ampr.org coordinators
Status: RO

AMPRNet IP address coordinators as of 11 July 1994

Corrections and updates to brian@ucsd.edu.

Note: the people listed here have volunteered to issue IP addresses for
their areas. They are not paid to do this service; please understand
that they are perfectly at ease to deal with coordination responses at
a lower priority than the things that matter more, such as job and
family. Please be patient when requesting an address.

44.002 Bob Meyer K6RTV Calif: Sacramento
44.004 Douglas Thom N6OYU Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006 Don Jacob WB5EKU Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008 Brian Kantor WB6CYT Calif: San Diego
44.010 Terry Neal AA6TN Calif: Orange County
44.012 Steven King KD7RO Eastern Washington,Idaho
44.014 John Shalamskas KJ9U Hawaii & Pacific Islands
44.016 Jeff Angus WA6FWI Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.017 Dana Myers KK6JQ Calif: Antelope Valley/Kern County
44.018 Geoffrey Joy KE6QH Calif: San Bernardino & Riverside
44.020 Fred Schneider K0YUM Colorado: Northeast
44.022 John Stannard KL7JL Alaska

44.024 Bob Donnell KD7NM Washington state: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026 Ron Henderson WA7TAS Oregon
44.028 Jack Snodgrass KF5MG Texas: North
44.030 J Gary Bender WS5N New Mexico
44.032 Bdale Garbee N3EUA Colorado: Southeast
44.034 Jeff Austen K9JA Tennesee
44.036 Doug Drye KD4NC Georgia
44.038 Mike Abbott N4QXV South Carolina
44.040 Matt Simmons KG7MH Utah
44.042 John Martin KB5GGO Mississippi
44.044 Bob Wilson KA1XN Massachusetts: western
44.046 Stan Wilson AK0B Missouri
44.048 Jacques Kubley KA9FJS Indiana
44.050 Ron Breitwisch KC0OX Iowa
44.052 Gary Grebus K8LT New Hampshire
44.054 Ralph Stetson KD1R Vermont
44.056 Johnathan Vail N1DXG Eastern&Central Mass
44.058 Rich Clemens KB8AOB West Virginia
44.060 Howard Leadmon WB3FFV Maryland
44.062 Jim DeArras WA4ONG Virginia
44.062 Jon Gefaell KD4CQY Virginia (Charlottesville Area)
44.064 Dave Trulli NN2Z New Jersey: northern
44.065 Bob Applegate WA2ZZX New Jersey: southern
44.066 John DeGood NU3E Delaware
44.068.1-32 Bob Foxworth K2EUH New York: NYC & Long Island
44.068.64+ Bob Bellini N2IGU New York: ENY
44.069 Paul Gerwitz WA2WPI New York: WNY
44.070 Gary Sanders N8EMR Ohio
44.072 Ken Stritzel WA9AEK Chicago - North Ill.
44.073 Chuck Henderson WB9UUS South/Central Ill.
44.074 Mark Bitterlich WA3JPY North Carolina (east)
44.075 Charles Layno WB4WOR North Carolina (west)
44.076 Kurt Freiberger WB5BBW Texas: south
44.077 Rod Huckabay KA5EJX Texas: west
44.078 Joe Buswell K5JB Oklahoma
44.080 Doug Crompton WA3DSP Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082 Steven Elwood N7GXP Montana
44.084 Bob Ludtke K9MWM Colorado: Western
44.086 Reid Fletcher WB7CJO Wyoming
44.088 Bill Lyman N1NWP Connecticut
44.090 Mike Nickolaus NF0N Nebraska
44.092 Pat Davis KD9UU Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094 Andy Warner N0REN Minnesota
44.096 Don Bennett K4NGC District of Columbia
44.098 Brian A. Lantz KO4KS Florida
44.100 Richard Elling KB4HB Alabama
44.102 Jeff King WB8WKA Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104 Charles Greene W1CG Rhode Island
44.106 Allan B Dayton N0KFO Kentucky
44.108 James Dugal N5KNX Louisiana

44.110 Richard Duncan WD5B Arkansas
44.112 Bob Hoffman N3CVL Pennsylvania: western
44.114 Steven Elwood N7GXP N&S Dakota
44.116 Tom Kloos WS7S Oregon: NW&Portland,Vancouver WA
44.118 Carl Ingerson N1DXM Maine
44.120 unassigned
44.122 Dale Puckett K0HYD Kansas
44.123 Bernie McDonnell NP2W Virgin Islands
44.124 David Dodell WB7TPY Arizona
44.125.0-126 Earl Petersen KF7TI Southern Nevada
44.125.128-254 Bill Healy N8KHN Northern Nevada
44.126 Karl Wagner KP4QG Puerto Rico
#
44.128 is reserved for testing. Do not use for operational networks.
You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
unless you are using them for some sort of testing
#
44.128 TEST
#
International subnet coordinators by country
#
44.129 Japan JG1SLY Tak Kushida, JH3XCU Joly Kanbayashi
44.130 Germany DL4TA Ralf D Kloth
44.131 United Kingdom G1PLT Paul Taylor
44.132 Indonesia YB1BG Robby Soebiakto
44.133 Spain EA4DQX Jose Antonio Garcia. Madrid. (EA4DQX @ EA4DQX)
44.134 Italy I2KFX
44.135 Canada VE3JF Barry McLarnon
44.136 Australia VK2ZXQ John Tanner
44.137 Netherlands PA0GRI Gerard Van Der Grinten
44.138 Israel 4X1GP Peleg Lapid
44.139 Finland OH1MQK Matti Aarnio
44.140 Sweden SM0IES Lennart
44.141 Norway LA4JL Per Eftang
44.142 Switzerland HB9CAT Marco Zollinger
44.143 Austria OE1KDA Krzysztof Dabrowski
44.144 Belgium ON7LE
44.145 Denmark OZ1EUI
44.146 Phillipines DU1UJ Eddie Manolo
44.147 New Zealand ZL2BKC Wayne Knowles
44.148 Ecuador HC5K Ted
44.149 Hong Kong VS6YHJ Thomason FAN
44.150 Slovenija S53FK Iztok Saje
44.151 France FC1BQP Pierre-Francois Monet
44.152 Venezuela OA4KO/YV5 Luis Suarez
44.153 Argentina LU7ABF Pedro Converso
44.154 Greece SV1UY Demetre Valaris
44.155 Ireland EI9GL Paul Healy
44.156 Hungary HA8FN Laszlo Fidrich
44.157 Chile CE6EZB Raul Burgos

44.158 Portugal CT1DIA Artur Gomes
44.159 Thailand HS1JC Kunchit Charmaraman
44.160 South Africa ZS6BHD John
44.161 Luxembourg LX1YZ Erny Tontlinger
44.162 Cyprus 5B4TX C. Costis

44.163 Central America
Coordinator General YN1TV Theo Vlaar
Secretariate YN7DS Humberto A. Diaz S.
44.163.16 Panama (none yet)
44.163.32 Costa Rica TI2YO Minor Barrantas Fallas
44.163.48 Nicaragua YN5JAR Jose Antonio Roman
44.163.64 Honduras HR2JAE Jorge A. Escoto (San Pedro Sula)
HR1BY Wolf Baron (Tegucigalpa)
44.163.80 El Salvador YS1TG Mario Giolitti
44.163.96 Guatamala TG9CL Carlos Eduardo Estrada
44.163.112 Belize (none yet)

44.164.0-127 Surinam PZ2AC Otto Morroy
44.164.128-255 Trinidad&Tobago 9Y4UWI Dr. Patrick Hosein
44.165 Poland SP5WCA Andrzej K. Brandt
44.166 Korea unknown
44.167 India VU2LBW Lakshman ("Lucky") Bijanki
44.168 Taiwan BV5AF Bolon
44.169 Nigeria 5N0OBA Kunle
44.170 Croatia ?? Sinisa Novosel
44.171 Serbia (none)
44.172 Sri Lanka 4S7EF Ekendra
44.173 Mexico (pending)
44.174 Brazil PP5AQ Luiz F. Catalan
44.175 Cuba CO2JA Jose Amador
44.176 Turkey TA2LA Abdul-Hamid Sadka
44.177 Czech Republic OK2XTE Karel Odehnal
44.178 Russia RA3APW Karen Tadewosyan
44.179 Gibraltar ZB0D Jim Watt
44.180 Yugoslavia YT7MPB Miroslav Skoric

44.193 Outer Space-AMSAT W3IWI Tom Clark
44.194 Oceana (none yet)
44.195 Antarctica KC4AAA Brent Jones (all treaty zones)
44.196 Arctic (none yet)

73, Bob

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2583. MFJ 1278 & PACTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 10:01:22 UTC
From: erchul@convex.csd.uwm.edu
Message-ID: <31t2liINNqq@uwm.edu>
Source record: 48021

I recently purchased a MFJ 1278B. On the box
in the listing of modes it includes PACTOR.
The manual that came with the tnc says NOTHING
about PACTOR mode. I managed to get the mode
set for PACTOR and receive an "n_cmd:" prompt.
If anyone can help me out with the PACTOR
commands I would certainly appreciate it.
If it would involve xeroxing some pages I
would gladly pay for the copying and postage.

| David A. V. Erchul |
| University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee |
| CSD - Computer Operations |
| EMS Room EB65 |
| P. O. Box 413 |
| 3200 N. Cramer |
| Milwaukee, WI 53201 |
| |
| Bellnet: (414) 229-5735 Midnight -- 08:00 am |
| Internet: erchul@csd4.csd.uwm.edu |
| Bitnet: erchul%csd4.csd.uwm.edu@INTERBIT |
| Csnet: erchul%uwmcsd4@uwm |
| UUCP: uwmcsd4!erchul |
| HAM NET: N9URZ 145.310 |

2584. <none>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 11:14:11 UTC
From: jakes@norton.ctech.ac.za
Message-ID: <jakes.5.000B3CE5@norton.ctech.ac.za>
Source record: 48024

[No readable article body recovered]

2585. Best Modulation Scheme for 9600 Baud

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 11:28:43 UTC
From: jakes@norton.ctech.ac.za
Message-ID: <jakes.8.000B7ADF@norton.ctech.ac.za>
Source record: 48025

Hi all!

I just want to know which modulation scheme , eg. FSK ,GMSK..etc., to use in
order to run 9600 baud or higher data rates in a 12,5kHz channel spacing.

Thanx

Jakes

Please reply to: jakes@maxwell.ctech.ac.za
and I will forward all answers to this newsgroup.

J. du Toit
Electrical Engineering
Cape Technikon
Cape Town
South Africa

2586. BAycom and NOS without AX25 drivers.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 13:07:53 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <31tdja$doj@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 48028

I was just speaking to a friend of mines upnorth. He like my self
run JNOS and the baycom modem, while we where talking he says that he's been
able to get the NOS program running with L2 and TFPCX, without running AX25
driver. SO, makes me wonder if anyone has been able to get ANY baycom
program that uses the TFPCX or L@ drivers to work in WIndows or OS/2.
If they do work, then I can't see why running those drivers for the JNOS
program won't working in those OS's(Minus Windows, beucase it's not a true OS).

--

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|
```

2587. 19.2 or 56 K Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 14:56:18 UTC
From: cmwdr01@nt.com
Message-ID: <cmwdr01.58.0009F083@nt.com>
Source record: 48029

Is anyone running 19.2 K or 56 K packet networks?
If so, I like information on the network, equipment used, and software used.
Thanks - Dave.

==========
Dave Redfearn, SR PC LAN Analyst Northern Telecom RTP, NC.
ph.(919) 992-3925 email: cmwdr01@nt.com qrl? de N4ELM/qrp

All opinions are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of
my employer, co-workers or any other person, real or imaginary.

2588. Re: KaGOLD vs. KaGOLD w/pactor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 15:59:45 UTC
From: gmchugh@bfsec.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cu2KFM.EDu@bfsec.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 48035

In article Z75Fqc6w165w@stat.com, david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:
>kenman@iastate.edu (Kenneth D Anderson) writes:
>
>>
>> I'm thinking of buying one of the GOLD programs to use with my KPC-3. I'm a
>> little confused: Obviously KaGOLD will work fine, but will KaGOLD w/pactor
>> work on my KPC-3? (At a later date, I might want to "upgrade" to a KAM and
>> use the pactor functions).
>>
>> The limited information I have doesn't make it clear.
>
>The pactor option will only work on a KAM, it will not allow pactor to
>run on a non-pactor tnc.
>
>david
>
>---
>Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
>Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
>Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

I'm not 100% sure about KaGold, but I use the pactor version of PkGold with my PK88, and my father has it for his PK232. The software works fine on the PK88, but obviously the pactor options are not available (as with all the other multimode options). I think Kenneth understands that.

The main point to remember is that since Gold is a host mode package, it can only use the tnc commands that it has been programmed to recognise. So the non-pactor version can't do pactor even if your tnc can (unless you set the parameters in direct terminal mode - not very user-friendly), but the pactor version will work fine on the non-pactor tnc. Does that make sense? I've confused myself :)

Geoff
gmchugh@bfsec.bt.co.uk
GI7IIU@GB7WRI.#61.GBR.EU

... Any resemblance between the above views and those of my employer,
my terminal, or the view out my window are purely coincidental. Any
resemblance between the above and my own views is non-deterministic.
The question of the existence of views in the absence of anyone to hold
them is left as an exercise for the reader. The question of the
existence of the reader is left as an exercise for the second god
coefficient. (A discussion of non-orthogonal, non-integral polytheism
is beyond the scope of this article.)

2589. Re: 900 MGHz FM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 19:33:58 UTC
From: kevin jessup <kevin.jessup@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Message-ID: <1994Aug5.193358.16720@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Source record: 48036

In <31sh5k$2hg@aurora.engr.LaTech.edu> ems@engr.latech.edu (Esam M. Salem) writes:

>Can anyone help get the circuits for FM transmitter/receiver in the range of 902-928.

>I need the circuits for a project I'm working on.

>ems@engr.latech.edu
>or
>203 homer
>Ruston, La 71270

I'm not sure exactly what you want.

Do you want an off-the-shelf ready-to-go RF section?
Or the discrete components and/or ICs to do the job?

Narrow band or wide band? Analog or digital? What is the data rate?
Have you decided on a specific modulation technique? You mentioned
FM. Narrow band FM voice?

500 milliWatts or 500 MegaWatts? ;-)
Amateur, commercial or hacker? Guess which of the 3 has less options? :-)))
Legal or clandestine? ;-)

--
/`-_ kevin.jessup@mixcom.com | The US Constitution defines the
{ }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc | "rights" the people give to the
\ / Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA | government, not the reverse!
|__*| N9SQB, ARRL, Amateur Radio |

2590. IP address Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-05 22:02:36 UTC
From: bobr@on-ramp.ior.com
Message-ID: <31ucts$ns5@on-ramp.ior.com>
Source record: 48032

Can someone help me with finding my local IP address coordinator?
I want to get started in TCPIP and need an address, among other things.
Thanks

Bob, KG7WC
(Eastern Washington)

--


```
+--------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+
| Robert J. Raymond | Spokane, Washington | bobr@on-ramp.ior.com |
| Patricia Raymond | Amateur Callsign KG7WC | 70235.430@compuserv.com |
+--------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+
```

2591. Recommendations on low-power TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-06 00:53:47 UTC
From: cheese@active.asstdc.com.au
Message-ID: <7P6QuABDBh107h@active.asstdc.com.au>
Source record: 48030
Cross-posted to: aus.radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I'm looking for a TNC for portable field applications, so low power consumption is a primary consideration. Small physical size would also be nice. It also needs to support KISS (do any TNCs *not* do KISS these days?), but frills like mailboxes and the like don't really worry me one way or the other.

The KPC-3 looks like it'll fit the bill, and the Tiny 2 might too, but I don't have much info on that one. Are there any others I should be considering, or anything (bad) I should know about either of those two?

Thanks in advance,
Mark VK2XGK

--
Mark Cheeseman cheese@active.asstdc.com.au Fido: 3:712/412.0 [+61 2 314 6117]
PO Box 1287 North Sydney NSW 2015 Ph +61 2 966 1722 Fax +61 2 955 8871

2592. Help with info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-06 06:54:32 UTC
From: mike@jakesys.sol.net
Message-ID: <1994Aug6.065432.1392@jakesys.sol.net>
Source record: 48033

Can anyone steer me into info on how to get started with packet radio
with a 486 clone?

2593. IP address Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-06 09:10:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1587.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48034

Bob,
Here is a recent list of the US IP address coordinators. I deleted the
Int'l folks for brevity. Let me know if you need them, too.

SD

AMPRNet IP address coordinators as of 11 July 1994

Corrections and updates to brian@ucsd.edu.

Note: the people listed here have volunteered to issue IP addresses for
their areas. They are not paid to do this service; please understand
that they are perfectly at ease to deal with coordination responses at
a lower priority than the things that matter more, such as job and
family. Please be patient when requesting an address.

44.002 Bob Meyer K6RTV Calif: Sacramento
44.004 Douglas Thom N6OYU Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006 Don Jacob WB5EKU Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008 Brian Kantor WB6CYT Calif: San Diego
44.010 Terry Neal AA6TN Calif: Orange County
44.012 Steven King KD7RO Eastern Washington,Idaho
44.014 John Shalamskas KJ9U Hawaii & Pacific Islands
44.016 Jeff Angus WA6FWI Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.017 Dana Myers KK6JQ Calif: Antelope Valley/Kern County
44.018 Geoffrey Joy KE6QH Calif: San Bernardino & Riverside
44.020 Fred Schneider K0YUM Colorado: Northeast
44.022 John Stannard KL7JL Alaska
44.024 Bob Donnell KD7NM Washington state: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026 Ron Henderson WA7TAS Oregon
44.028 Jack Snodgrass KF5MG Texas: North
44.030 J Gary Bender WS5N New Mexico
44.032 Bdale Garbee N3EUA Colorado: Southeast
44.034 Jeff Austen K9JA Tennesee
44.036 Doug Drye KD4NC Georgia
44.038 Mike Abbott N4QXV South Carolina
44.040 Matt Simmons KG7MH Utah
44.042 John Martin KB5GGO Mississippi
44.044 Bob Wilson KA1XN Massachusetts: western
44.046 Stan Wilson AK0B Missouri
44.048 Jacques Kubley KA9FJS Indiana
44.050 Ron Breitwisch KC0OX Iowa
44.052 Gary Grebus K8LT New Hampshire
44.054 Ralph Stetson KD1R Vermont
44.056 Johnathan Vail N1DXG Eastern&Central Mass
44.058 Rich Clemens KB8AOB West Virginia

```
44.060 Howard Leadmon WB3FFV Maryland
44.062 Jim DeArras WA4ONG Virginia
44.062 Jon Gefaell KD4CQY Virginia (Charlottesville Area)
44.064 Dave Trulli NN2Z New Jersey: northern
44.065 Bob Applegate WA2ZZX New Jersey: southern
44.066 John DeGood NU3E Delaware
44.068.1-32 Bob Foxworth K2EUH New York: NYC & Long Island
44.068.64+ Bob Bellini N2IGU New York: ENY
44.069 Paul Gerwitz WA2WPI New York: WNY
44.070 Gary Sanders N8EMR Ohio
44.072 Ken Stritzel WA9AEK Chicago - North Ill.
44.073 Chuck Henderson WB9UUS South/Central Ill.
44.074 Mark Bitterlich WA3JPY North Carolina (east)
44.075 Charles Layno WB4WOR North Carolina (west)
44.076 Kurt Freiberger WB5BBW Texas: south
44.077 Rod Huckabay KA5EJX Texas: west
44.078 Joe Buswell K5JB Oklahoma
44.080 Doug Crompton WA3DSP Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082 Steven Elwood N7GXP Montana
44.084 Bob Ludtke K9MWM Colorado: Western
44.086 Reid Fletcher WB7CJO Wyoming
44.088 Bill Lyman N1NWP Connecticut
44.090 Mike Nickolaus NF0N Nebraska
44.092 Pat Davis KD9UU Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094 Andy Warner N0REN Minnesota
44.096 Don Bennett K4NGC District of Columbia
44.098 Brian A. Lantz KO4KS Florida
44.100 Richard Elling KB4HB Alabama
44.102 Jeff King WB8WKA Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104 Charles Greene W1CG Rhode Island
44.106 Allan B Dayton N0KFO Kentucky
44.108 James Dugal N5KNX Louisiana
44.110 Richard Duncan WD5B Arkansas
44.112 Bob Hoffman N3CVL Pennsylvania: western
44.114 Steven Elwood N7GXP N&S Dakota
44.116 Tom Kloos WS7S Oregon: NW&Portland,Vancouver WA
44.118 Carl Ingerson N1DXM Maine
44.120 unassigned
44.122 Dale Puckett K0HYD Kansas
44.123 Bernie McDonnell NP2W Virgin Islands
44.124 David Dodell WB7TPY Arizona
44.125.0-126 Earl Petersen KF7TI Southern Nevada
44.125.128-254 Bill Healy N8KHN Northern Nevada
44.126 Karl Wagner KP4QG Puerto Rico
#
# 44.128 is reserved for testing. Do not use for operational networks.
# You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
# unless you are using them for some sort of testing
#
44.128 TEST
```

#

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2594. Re: Baycomm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-06 20:50:59 UTC
From: z002594b@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us
Message-ID: <320t3j$2va@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us>
Source record: 48037

Hi Peter,
I also have a Baycom and 2at setup. I use it with my notebook computer
to sit pool-side and digi to the local ROSE switch via my base station
(PK232 with IC228H). The 2at and J-Pole, by itself, will not make the trip.

Only problem I've had is RFI into the RS232 port by the 2at. I remedied
that somewhat by lengthening the transmission line to the J-Pole.

Wonder what Marconi and Maxim might think of these system?

Regards,

Bill Manley (KB4XE).

--

William Manley
z002594b@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us

2595. TRS-80 MODEL 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-06 22:36:18 UTC
From: doug.ferrell@exchange.tlh.fl.us
Message-ID: <9408062236.A2288wk@exchange.tlh.fl.us>
Source record: 48039

NE|In the past I've seen the TRS-80 Model 100 used as a terminal for packet,
NE|and I'm curious about the software/code to do this. I think that the
NE|only language that this machine understands is BASIC, so where to find
NE|source code might be indicated. (Or was there a chip that handled this?)

I have a 100 and have yet to use it for packet... but since it has
the terminal software already built in, that is all you should need.

...DOUG

* OLX 2.2 * .

2596. Re: Windows and Packet Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-06 23:38:34 UTC
From: blackr@rt66.com
Message-ID: <3216tq$rm0@mack.rt66.com>
Source record: 48038

In article <31jge6$bb5@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, ei938@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Andrew J Lynch) says:
>
>
>Packet Folks
>
>Two questions:
>
>1. Does a packet modem driver for Win 3 exist for the Baycom modem? It occured
>to me this weekend that if Baycom can be used for TCPIP, then it could be used
>for TCPIP under Windows, right?
>

I am running a full Winsock suite of Internet tools at the moment, using
a SLIP connection to a commercial provider. I also run a Baypac modem
on the same machine (A Gateway Handbook 486 - at 3 pounds!) The currently
available Baycom software ain't that smart. I have problems running any Baycom
stuff in a Dos box so I usually bail out and run from the (UGH) Dos prompt.

The difference between the two environments is VERY ANOYING!

I have run vanilla NOS with the AX25 driver under Dos with no problems, and
it may be possible to use some of the Packet wedges to make them work under
Windows, but I want a real WIndoze device driver that is Winsock compliant!

I have been reading up on the Winsock interface and am working on a Baycom
style driver. But, I am trying to do that without having access to the
Windows Device Driver development tools. (Who says Hams are cheap?)
A few books seem to say it is possible, but more say plunk down the bucks
and have fun.

There was an interesting talk at the last TAPR meeting on running packet
through Winsock, and thats what started me off on this adventure. If you, or
anyone else have tried working on this - I's like to know how things are
going. I'd like the same quality user interface we see in commercial Windows
applications for my packet work. The current crop of interfaces probably
worked fine when we had teletype machines. (I Know, many hams still DO
have those mechanical marvels - but it is time to upgrade!)

2597. Re: Tandy 1000EX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-07 02:24:49 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <776226546-1-34333@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 48040

In note <RU1R8mL.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>, brunelli_pc@delphi.com writes:
>Mike Grose <mike.grose@bthouse.com> writes:
>
>>I have a friend trying to get his packet station going. He has a Tandy
>>1000EX with the memory expansion board giving it 640 ram. It loads up
>>DOS fine, but when he loads up a packet program, it gives an error
>>message:Pack File Corrupt. Does anyone have any suggestions on
>>correcting this problem. He has an AEA PK232-MBX tnc also. Any help
>>would be appreciated. 73's de KE4CLE.
>
Apparently Micro$oft's messed up again 8-)...until recently EXEPACK had a
bug so it would report a "packed file corrupt" whenever you try to run it in
the first 64K. DOS 5.0 has loadfix.com to fix this, or just load some little
TSR so you have less than umm.. *listens to gears in head spin up* 576K free.
I guess this is fairly unlikely.. you usually can't get 576K free without
loading things high (which you probably can't do on the 1000EX..) but it's
possible.. if that's it, this will help.
If it's not that, then like that other person said, it actually *is*
corrupt and try getting it again, or get it somewhere else...

2598. Re: Need NOS for Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-07 07:18:17 UTC
From: ian@isis.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <776243897snz@isis.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48044

In article <31ru4r$gnd@search01.news.aol.com>
tome206990@aol.com "TomE206990" writes:

> I had probmems on my 386 running PA0GRI or Jnos under windows. The system
> would work for about 2 days of continuous operation and then NOS would
> cause a GPF fault in windows. Sometimes it would run longer...sometimes
> shorter. The problem was with the fact that both NOS and Windows were
> trying to independantly manage the computers memory. For ocasional usage
> I suppose this wouldnt be a problem. but if you intend to keep your
> station up 24hours/day I would not recomend it! Perhaps Novell dos 7, with
> multitasking would solve the problem? Since I added the 486 I have had no
> need to wory about it...Nos runs fine under dos and I do my serious work
> on the other machine.

Forget Novel DOS 7 - it has yet to aquire the ability to multitask comms
properly.
--

| Ian Smith | "The Moving Finger writes;
| ian@isis.demon.co.uk | and, having writ, Moves on."

2599. TNC-20

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-07 12:26:13 UTC
From: flocq@dialup.FRancenet.FR
Message-ID: <199408071024.MAA01981@adynaton.francenet.fr>
Source record: 48043

Hello everybody,

A TELEREADER TNC-20 Packet controler was given to me but without any documentation. Beside that, I believe that the internal software is not the original one. Here is what the startup message says :

```
PacComm TINY-2 Packet Controller
AX.25 Level 2 Version 2.0
Features:
KISS
PERSONAL MESSAGE SYSTEM V 2.3
CLOCK CHIP SUPPORT
CWID
Release S1.1.6B2 17/05/89 - 32K RAM
Copyright U.K. by SISKIN ELECTRONICS
Checksum $B6
cmd:
```

I am just starting with packet and I am looking for a documentation on this box as well as the list of the software commands for this firmware. Also, being a Mac user, what are the best software packages to take full advantages of this controler.

Thank you in advance for all the answers.

73's - F1BAQ

Francois Locqueville : flocq@dialup.francenet.fr

2600. Re: CQ Net/MAC users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-07 18:09:02 UTC
From: camelid@aol.com
Message-ID: <3237vu$g6c@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48045

In article <Cu1tL6.v0@eskimo.com>, rdonnell@eskimo.com (Bob Donnell)
writes:

..."Here is the list of high level domain folks"...

Thanks a lot Bob i will be sure to use this list when I move to Tobago :-)
HI HI ... I do appreciate the info

73 & Peace Jerry (KD6ZZM@KK6H#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM)

2601. Digicom>64

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-07 18:35:00 UTC
From: md_hill@pavo.concordia.ca
Message-ID: <Cu6E6n.Ft8@newsflash.concordia.ca>
Source record: 48046

Is anyone out there still using the Digicom>64 TNC/software setup for packet ?
I have said setup and used it for years with no problem. About a year ago it
stopped working (TX ok but RX doesn't 'decode'). I was rather busy then and
when a quick look didn't find the problem....
Message-ID: <7AUG199413352820@pavo.concordia.ca>
Organization: Concordia University
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.41

I want to get this going again. Radio checks out OK. CC64 seems to function
normally with other software....guess it must be the TNC; does anyone know how
I can know if the output of this thing is actually what it is supposed to be ?

The scope shows a bitstream comming from the AM7910 but it is less than
perfectly shaped. Any comments ?

Thanks de Mark VE2HVW

2602. PMP via serial port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-07 22:42:12 UTC
From: jcraig@kean.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <1994Aug7.201212.1@leif>
Source record: 48048

I posted the following on a few local BBS's last year. It might be
of interest to some. Comments are welcome.

Re: PMP via Serial Port, VO1NA

The PMP system described by N8KEI and WB2EMS (73, Aug,'91) can be adapted
for operation via the serial port. This was done with the "home station
interface" as follows. Invert the DTR line using an NPN transistor
(Rb=Rc=4k7, Re=0, Vcc=5V) and the make the following connections:

```
From TCM3105 | To DB25 pin #
pin # | (serial port)
--------------|-----------------
3 | 8 (CD)
8 | 5 (CTS)
14 | 20 (DTR) [inverted]
```

The inversion of DTR isn't essential. The object is to convert the RS232 to
TTL (assuming the TCM3105 even cares).

Change the ports in PMP.CFG to:

```
pttport 0x3FC 2 0
txport 0x3FC 1
cdport 0x3FE 128 1
rxprot 0x3FE 16
```

This will address COM1. COM2 can be addressed by changing the 3's given above
to 2's. Thanks are due to KI5PG for his internet posting of WB5MCT's config.
file mods.
Although pttport is not needed with the watch dog equipped modem it should
be reconfigured or PMP will default the ptt signal to the parallel port.
The "bare bones" modem should also work but will need ptt. The RTS line of
the serial port will go from -12 to 12 V while PMP activates ptt.
For a DB9 serial port, use the appropriate pins for CD, CTS and DTR (and
RTS if needed.)

This modification will also make the modem compatible with the BAYCOM
software.

A diode should shunt the base of the NPN transistor to prevent the
negative excursions of RS232 signal from exceeding V(EB).

Disclaimer: The only thing I know is that I know nothing except that
I know nothing..... If it doesn't work, I am not responsible.
--... ...-- -.. . ...- --- .---- -. .-
-.-. .-- ..-. --- .-. . ...- . .-.

2603. Re: MFJ 1278 Ops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-07 22:56:21 UTC
From: Brian Waligorski <bwalig@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <hq4Qcil.bwalig@delphi.com>
Source record: 48047

Kevin Bruce <kevinb@iconz.co.nz> writes:

>I have a Mfj 1278 and havent really had a great success with it on some
>of the modes ie fax/sstv/rtty has anybody had similar probs or can offer
>me some advice as to how to get a better performance out of the 1278,I
>would also be pleased to hear on the performance of the 1278 on non
>Amateur bands such as news rtty services and the like.
>E-mail replies welcome many thanks.
> kevinb@iconz.co.nz

Kevin,I've been using the 1278 for a few years now and have had little
trouble with it. I added the Pactor upgrade about a year ago and had a few
problems but got them worked out. As far as the Fax mode it does a good job
The SSTV mode leaves somthing to be desired quality wise but it does
recieve and xmit color pixs ok. Rtty works fine..I found the tunning is
the most critical on hf...it takes some time to get the hang of it...
the tunning led's are alot of help.Im using Multicom sofware with the 1278
which is a must for sstv and fax. What kind of problem's are you experencing
Kevin???
Brian/n6rzr>>>>
bwalig@delphi.com

2604. SUB FOR BAYCOM 1.5A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 00:39:50 UTC
From: nf0r@slacc.com
Message-ID: <28870YLDFIYPWMSFQEI@slacc.com>
Source record: 48051

WONDERING IF THERE IS A GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BAYCOM 1.5A SOFTWARE? i
AM USED A PACCOMM BAYMOD-9, WHICH DOES A SUPER JOB WITH MY TOSHIBA 1900
AND AN ALINCO DJ-560. THERE IS REALLY NOTHING WRONG WITH THE VERSION
1.5A SOFTWARE. JUST LOOKING FOR A CHANGE OF SCENERY. TAHNKS. YOU ADVICE
WILL BE APPRECIATED. 73 DE DAVE, NF0R

--
SLACC STACK BBS - St. Louis, Missouri USA
The Bulletin Board Service of the St. Louis Area Computer Club
For information, email to: server@slacc.com Subject: HELP
+1 314.367.1903

2605. F6FBB Support Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 03:29:26 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <RJZPqc2w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 48049

Welcome!

You have joined the f6fbb-list@stat.com The purpose of this server is
to provide Sysops and Networkers with tricks/tips/help and new software
updates concerning the F6FBB bulletin board system. Exchange of UUENCODED
files through the server is ok.

Your Sysop for the server is Daniel J. Meredith,
(n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na), (daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com).

To Send Mail To Be Distributed To All Subscribers:

f6fbb-list@stat.com

And Send Normal Subject And Text.

To REMOVE Yourself From This Server, Please Send Electronic Mail To:

listserv@stat.com

And Include The Command:

unsubscribe f6fbb-list

As The First Line of Your Message.

To ADD Yourself To This List, Please Send Electronic Mail To:

listserv@stat.com

And Include The Command:

subscribe f6fbb-list

As The First Line of Your Message.

Requests For HELP From A SYSOP - Send E-mail To:

f6fbb-list-request@stat.com

The F6FBB Server has been established to help Sysops and Networkers alike, in
providing help and information in a timely manner. Sharing of software and
other miscellaneous information via the server is quite alright.

Best Wishes!

Daniel J. Meredith

Listowner F6FBB-LIST@STAT.COM

\--/
Daniel J. Meredith |Internet: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
P.O. Box 44563 | Ax.25: n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
Phoenix, Arizona |ListOwner: f6fbb-list@stat.com
85064-4563 ___|"ALL Comments Are My OWN, NOT My Employer"
Voice : +1-602-809-7384 | BELL ATLANTIC MOBILE SYSTEMS
Home & Fax : +1-602-956-2566 | Internet: ba.com
Data PBBS : +1-602-912-0225 | Banyon: Daniel J. Meredith@CS_TEMPE@BAMASW

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2606. F6FBB Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 03:30:13 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <rec-radio-info_776366068@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 48055
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

Welcome!

You have joined the f6fbb-list@stat.com The purpose of this server is
to provide Sysops and Networkers with tricks/tips/help and new software
updates concerning the F6FBB bulletin board system. Exchange of UUENCODED
files through the server is ok.

Your Sysop for the server is Daniel J. Meredith,
(n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na), (daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com).

To Send Mail To Be Distributed To All Subscribers:

f6fbb-list@stat.com

And Send Normal Subject And Text.

To REMOVE Yourself From This Server, Please Send Electronic Mail To:

listserv@stat.com

And Include The Command:

unsubscribe f6fbb-list

As The First Line of Your Message.

To ADD Yourself To This List, Please Send Electronic Mail To:

listserv@stat.com

And Include The Command:

subscribe f6fbb-list

As The First Line of Your Message.

Requests For HELP From A SYSOP - Send E-mail To:

f6fbb-list-request@stat.com

The F6FBB Server has been established to help Sysops and Networkers alike, in
providing help and information in a timely manner. Sharing of software and
other miscellaneous information via the server is quite alright.

Best Wishes!

Daniel J. Meredith

Listowner F6FBB-LIST@STAT.COM

\--/
Daniel J. Meredith |Internet: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
P.O. Box 44563 | Ax.25: n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
Phoenix, Arizona |ListOwner: f6fbb-list@stat.com
85064-4563 ___|"ALL Comments Are My OWN, NOT My Employer"
Voice : +1-602-809-7384 | BELL ATLANTIC MOBILE SYSTEMS
Home & Fax : +1-602-956-2566 | Internet: ba.com
Data PBBS : +1-602-912-0225 | Banyon: Daniel J. Meredith@CS_TEMPE@BAMASW

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2607. Re: Best Modulation Scheme for 9600 Baud

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 08:17:07 UTC
From: Jakes@maxwell.ctech.ac.za
Message-ID: <Jakes.16.2E45EA03@maxwell.ctech.ac.za>
Source record: 48050

Date sent: Fri, 5 Aug 94 09:05 EDT
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman)
To: jakes@norton.ctech.ac.za
Subject: Re: Best Modulation Scheme for 9600 Baud
Organization: Destructive Testing Systems
Copies to:

In article <jakes.8.000B7ADF@norton.ctech.ac.za> you write:
>
>Hi all!
>
>I just want to know which modulation scheme , eg. FSK ,GMSK..etc., to use in
>order to run 9600 baud or higher data rates in a 12,5kHz channel spacing.

FSK won't fit, but MSK can. The MSK scheme used in the WA4DSY RF modem, aka
GRAPES modem, occupies 1.2 Hz per baud. That would fit a 9600 baud signal
in 11.52 kHz at the 26 db down points. See the ARRL 6th Computer Networking
Conference Proceedings for a paper on the design.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2608. Packeting with a 2m HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 13:40:03 UTC
From: finjws@gsusgi2.gsu.edu
Message-ID: <325cjj$orp@gsusgi2.gsu.edu>
Source record: 48052

Hi,
I read sometime ago that due to the proliferation of digipeaters,one could
use a 2m HT for packet radio.Are there HT's out there that have ports for
TNC?or does one have to use an adapter or something?
I also need a manual that describes the installation of a repeater.Please
send all responses to my email address:finjws@gsusgi2.gsu.edu.Thanks in advance.
73 de KE4GXJ
--

Jerry W.Simpson,KE4GXJ finjws@gsusgi2.gsu.edu Compuserve 74640,3230
(404) 651-2392 (voice) (404) 651-2403 (fax)
Georgia State University,860 Franklin Road 12,Marietta,GA 30067

2609. Re: Packeting with a 2m HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 14:28:54 UTC
From: lbsisk@BIX.com
Message-ID: <lbsisk.776356134@BIX.com>
Source record: 48053

finjws@gsusgi2.gsu.edu (Jerry W. Simpson) writes:

> Hi,
> I read sometime ago that due to the proliferation of digipeaters,one could
> use a 2m HT for packet radio.Are there HT's out there that have ports for
> TNC?or does one have to use an adapter or something?
> I also need a manual that describes the installation of a repeater.Please
>send all responses to my email address:finjws@gsusgi2.gsu.edu.Thanks in advance.

HT's are indeed usable with packet. If you check the manual for your
TNC, it may well describle the cable needed to connect to a particular
HT. Basically, you use the mike input for transmit audio, and the
earphone jack for receive audio. The actual hookup varies, because
some HT's use a three-pin plug for transmit (Audio, ground, and
push-to-talk) while others use a two-pin plug with the PTT being
a DC ground and the audio isolated through a capacitor.

As to your second question, you don't specify what KIND of repeater
you mean.
- Lindy Sisk lbsisk@bix.com AK5N

2610. Re: Amiga, baycom and amicom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 15:22:35 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Aug8.172235.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 48054

In article <9408040109.AA06253@flowserver.stem.com>, dave@flowserver.stem.com (David Adams) writes:
> Greetings! Has anyone out in netland used the baycomm modem with an amiga? If so did you use it with amicom software or
> amiganos? Did you need to make any mods to the baycom? Any info is appreciated.
>
> dave
> n9uxu

Hi Dave,

First one info: the Baycom driver only exists for Amicom and not (yet)
NOS / TCPIP (AmigaNos).
If you want to use the BayCom with your Amiga, you need to add one diode
and one resistor to the modem. But doing this will _S_T_I_L_L_ allow you
to use it on a PC, so don't be scared!

If you have any other questions, feel free to contact / post...

73s de Daniel, HB9VBC

--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ meet the AMIGA's little brother: the Psion 3a! \ham radio amateur

2611. 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 19:01:41 UTC
From: wolf@beta.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <325vel$3ua@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 48056
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

lately i've become interested in the level of security actually provided by the 900 mhz spread spectrum phones. for instance, could a hacker with a pc and a smattering of outboard hardware have a good chance of decoding one's 900MHz phone calls?

does anyone have any details on the ss systems used in, say, the escort phones? spreading sequence generator, moduation methods, synchronization schemes, etc.? one of the felows that i talked with at cincinnatti microwave suggested that their phones choose a spreading sequence randomly whenever the phone gets used. is this true?

being a ham, i know that the fcc has allowed hams to use one of two linear feedback shift register schemes to generate the spreading sequence for direct sequence and frequency hopped systems. this makes it extremely easy to intercept a transmission. if the phones were this vulnerable then it would be difficult to make claims of security, eh?

also, since a lot of conversation time is "dead" time - mostly silence - does this provide the attacker a rather simple way to get the spreading code? i am assuming that the digitized voice level is mixed with the spreading code here - maybe someone who has more insight can comment on this method of attack.

if you've got the technical info, please pass it along. i'll post a summary.

david

==========
david r wolf - wolf@lanl.gov - ms p940, 87545 - 1+505-667-3813 - wb4vcq
==========

2612. Re: TRS-80 Model 100 for Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 22:30:31 UTC
From: jjc@infi.NET
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9408081827.A16773-0100000@larry>
Source record: 48060

> NE|In the past I've seen the TRS-80 Model 100 used as a terminal for packet,
> NE|and I'm curious about the software/code to do this. I think that the
> NE|only language that this machine understands is BASIC, so where to find
> NE|source code might be indicated. (Or was there a chip that handled this?)
>
> I have a 100 and have yet to use it for packet... but since it has
> the terminal software already built in, that is all you should need.

I have used the built in firmware terminal program for packet in the
Model 100's extensively and for a basic portable packet system the Model 100
performs beautifully.
Jim - N4WFP

2613. Is this the place to talk DSP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 23:02:53 UTC
From: ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <ahall-0808941806060001@ruger-68.slip.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 48058

Hey guys,

Just wondering if I should be cross-posting or just posting or what my home-brew questions (and technical q's about concepts) about DSP to digital.misc?

Basically, I have come into the ownership of a very nice Analog Devices dsp chip, and I am working on making a DSP unit out of it. I am very very new to the concepts involved with DSP, and I need as much information as I can get.

So far, I have been posting to .homebrew, but if you think I should post some here, please tell me, because I need all the help I can get!

Thanks for you help and information!

Allen Hall n9rzc@uiuc.edu

ps- if you know where I can start, please e-mail me with comments/suggestions/ideas

TNX et 73!

2614. HF Modem Circuits?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 23:05:45 UTC
From: btoback@netcom.com
Message-ID: <btobackCu8o5M.8n@netcom.com>
Source record: 48061

I'm looking for some circuits that I can use for an HF modem. The current issue of the Handbook refers to the "RTTY/AMTOR Companion" but that doesn't have any circuits in it either. Have there been any modems in the last few years in any of the magazines? Can I just use something like a 565 or 567? I'm looking for something fairly simple; the digital output will be sent to a Z-80 SIO for further processing.

Thanks,
-- Bruce KN6MN

2615. Re: 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 23:15:16 UTC
From: stevalln@dorsai.org
Message-ID: <Cu8oLH.11v@dorsai.org>
Source record: 48057
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

David R. Wolf (wolf@beta.lanl.gov) wrote:
: lately i've become interested in the level of security actually provided by
: the 900 mhz spread spectrum phones. for instance, could a hacker with a
: pc and a smattering of outboard hardware have a good chance of decoding one's
: 900MHz phone calls?

: does anyone have any details on the ss systems used in, say, the escort
: phones? spreading sequence generator, moduation methods, synchronization
: schemes, etc.? one of the felows that i talked with at cincinnatti microwave
: suggested that their phones choose a spreading sequence randomly whenever the
: phone gets used. is this true?

My understanding is that these phones use direct sequence spread spectrum.
I was browsing thru a book on this the other day (idly, at the bookstore
while looking for other stuff), and seem to recall reading that dsss is
the easiest mode to sync to. I think you sort of slide your sequence back
and forth over the signal, and when they're synced, the signal gets clear
in an easily detectable way. (Can't remember the details of that, tho).
If you know what you're doing, and have the sequence, it should be easy.
I think there's lots of snake-oil out there involving security of
these phones. When they say "Uses digital spread-spectrum techniques with
64,000 different codes," they may probably be saying that there's one
sequence and 64K access codes to dial out, which is the same as an analog
cordless with 64K security.
-Steve
p.s. There are reports that the audio is transmitted in the clear on 450
MHz. Not sure of the signal level, tho.

2616. Re: Tandy 1000EX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-08 23:19:02 UTC
From: ddietz@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <326eh6$h03@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 48059

In <776226546-1-34333@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu> Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu> writes:

>In note <RU1R8mL.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>, brunelli_pc@delphi.com writes:
>
> Apparently Micro$oft's messed up again 8-)...until recently EXEPACK had a
>bug so it would report a "packed file corrupt" whenever you try to run it in
>the first 64K. DOS 5.0 has loadfix.com to fix this, or just load some little
>TSR so you have less than umm.. *listens to gears in head spin up* 576K free.
> I guess this is fairly unlikely.. you usually can't get 576K free without
>loading things high (which you probably can't do on the 1000EX..) but it's
>possible.. if that's it, this will help.
> If it's not that, then like that other person said, it actually *is*
>corrupt and try getting it again, or get it somewhere else...

Just my 2 cents worth here. The Tandy 1000EX is an 8088 based machine.
So, there is no such thing as loading high. And yes, about the max free
memory you get after loading the operating system is about 576k. It was
my very first computer, which I just recently sold to someone starting out.

As to the gentleman's original problem with the file error, it also sounds
to me like the EXE file is corrupt.

Don, N3KFH /TF8
Certified Electronics Technician (ISCET) MD-250

Internet: n3kfh@centrum.is or ddietz@rhi.hi.is
Packet: n3kfh@tf3bbs.isl.eu or n3kfh@k4ry.#cenal.al.usa.noam

2617. Re: Amiga, baycom and amicom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 00:07:56 UTC
From: lbrunson@rodgers.rain.COM
Message-ID: <9408090014.AA04876@rodgers.rain.com>
Source record: 48064

```
| Greetings! Has anyone out in netland used the baycomm modem with an amiga?
| If so did you use it with amicom software or
| amiganos? Did you need to make any mods to the baycom? Any info is apprecia
| ted.
|
| dave
| n9uxu
|
Dave,

I have used amicom with the baycom style modem a little bit. I am using
amiganos now with a TNC in KISS mode... I do not know any way to use the
baycom modem with amiganos.

What is your email address?

Lowell Brunson (503) 681-0417
Rosenet: lbrunson@roland.co.jp
Internet: lbrunson@rodgers.rain.com (preferred)
lowell@teleport.com
Packet Radio: KC7DX@K7IQI.OR.USA.NA
```

2618. Re: Recommendations on low-power TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 00:28:51 UTC
From: aa770@cfn.cs.dal.ca
Message-ID: <Cu8s04.Hqx@cs.dal.ca>
Source record: 48063

Mark Cheeseman (cheese@active.asstdc.com.au) wrote:
: I'm looking for a TNC for portable field applications, so low power
: consumption is a primary consideration. Small physical size would

: The KPC-3 looks like it'll fit the bill, and the Tiny 2 might too,
: should be considering, or anything (bad) I should know about either

: Thanks in advance,
: Mark VK2XGK
Well Mark owning a KPC-3 I can attest that if you select the "leds off "
and setting "cd internal" the tnc does last a long time on 9 volts it
is quite capable of 3-5 day activity depending on how much you are
active. I would say your choice comes down to this if you have a full
laptop then a baycom would do the trick feeding off the computer if you
wanted more features such as mailbox without computer then the kpc 3 is
the way to go. 73's for now hope this helps (--
de VE1BT rob.....
: --
: Mark Cheeseman cheese@active.asstdc.com.au 712/412.0 [+61 2 314 6117]
: PO Box 1287 North Sydney NSW 2015 Ph +61 2 966 1722 Fax +61 2 955 8871

--
Robert Harpelle
Internet address aa770@cfn.dal.ns.ca
paket address VE1BT@#VE1BBS.NS.CA
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

2619. Re: Is this the place to talk DSP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 01:15:29 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <326lbh$dsb@crl3.crl.com>
Source record: 48062

Allen Hall (ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu) wrote:
: Hey guys,

: Just wondering if I should be cross-posting or just posting or what my
: home-brew questions (and technical q's about concepts) about DSP to
: digital.misc?

: Basically, I have come into the ownership of a very nice Analog Devices
: dsp chip, and I am working on making a DSP unit out of it. I am very very
: new to the concepts involved with DSP, and I need as much information as I
: can get.

: So far, I have been posting to .homebrew, but if you think I should post
: some here, please tell me, because I need all the help I can get!

: Thanks for you help and information!

: Allen Hall n9rzc@uiuc.edu

: ps- if you know where I can start, please e-mail me with
: comments/suggestions/ideas

: TNX et 73!

Allen,

Check the comp.dsp news group, it is all DSP.

Also, the faq is at:

evans.ee.adfa.oz.au:/pub/dsp/dsp-faq.help

If any more questions, email me.

Smitty, NA5K
--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

2620. local organizations that help people get acquainted with packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 04:08:06 UTC
From: klopfer@natinst.com
Message-ID: <326vf6$dir@eagle.natinst.com>
Source record: 48065

I'm interested in getting involved in some packet radio and was wondering if someone could tell me what local organizations that I might be able to get involved in to meet people who are using this technology and would be interested in introducing someone else to it.

Also I was wondering if directional dish antennas at the GHz frequencies wouldn't be best to provide for reuse of bandwidth and use of less power.

Thanks.

mike

2621. Need Kam+ to HTX-202 Cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 04:38:04 UTC
From: mattaj@aol.com
Message-ID: <32717c$rsv@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 48066

I'm looking for a cable to match my Radio Shack 2meter rig
to my Kam Plus....

I'll gladly pay for one.

Matt/N8QNW

2622. Need some help with the design of an Operational Amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 05:16:14 UTC
From: christos@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug9.001615.70243@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 48067

hello there,

I have a question concerning design of a simple amplifier using
operational amplifiers. I am simply designing a noninverting amplifier with a
gain of 2, that is R1=R2 (Closed Loop Gain=(1+R2/R1)). No matter what I apply
to the input of the amp the output always saturates to -11 Volts. Even if no
input is applied the output still gives a -11V.
The voltages that I am applying to the Vcc+ and Vcc- of the op amp are +12V and
-12V respectively. I am using the LM 741 opamp for this application.

Does anybody in this group happen to know what the problem might be?

I would appreciate any relevant response.

Please e-mail.

Thanks in advance

Chris

2623. Re: Is this the place to talk DSP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 06:16:11 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <776438171snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 48069

In article <ahall-0808941806060001@ruger-68.slip.uiuc.edu> ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu (Allen Hall) writes:
>
>Basically, I have come into the ownership of a very nice Analog Devices
>dsp chip, and I am working on making a DSP unit out of it. I am very very
>new to the concepts involved with DSP, and I need as much information as I
>can get.
>
Which one? There are quite a few AD DSP chips....

>So far, I have been posting to .homebrew, but if you think I should post
>some here, please tell me, because I need all the help I can get!
>
You might also like to have a look at comp.dsp for general information.

Dave
--

* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *

2624. Re: 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 08:19:00 UTC
From: jdow@BIX.com
Message-ID: <jdow.776420340@BIX.com>
Source record: 48068
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

stevalln@dorsai.org (Steve_Allen) writes:

> My understanding is that these phones use direct sequence spread spectrum.
>I was browsing thru a book on this the other day (idly, at the bookstore
>while looking for other stuff), and seem to recall reading that dsss is
>the easiest mode to sync to. I think you sort of slide your sequence back
>and forth over the signal, and when they're synced, the signal gets clear
>in an easily detectable way. (Can't remember the details of that, tho).

Direct sequences are easy to figure out. (These are single shift register
generators.) If you know how long it is, say N stages, all you need is N+1
bits to figure out the code and the synch.
{^_^}

2625. PCMCIA TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 12:19:43 UTC
From: smithson@ACM.ORG
Message-ID: <327s90$qqe@hopper.acm.org>
Source record: 48070

Anybody know if there is a PCMCIA TNC product yet?
-Brian
smithson@acm.org

2626. Digicom>64

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 12:49:40 UTC
From: RUDMANS%MEADOW@email.meto.govt.uk
Message-ID: <01HFPF32VOOY0004DO@email.meto.govt.uk>
Source record: 48071

There are many users of this amazing program in the UK. It must be the cheapest way of getting onto packet as an old C64 costs less than a third of the price of the cheapest new TNC in the UK.

Mark, your digicom modem presumably plugs into the cassette port of the C64? Have you checked that the cassette interface still works by reading a program off cassette? If this works then the modem is probably to blame. I can't think of any software settings that might prevent reception.

If you are interested in replacing your Digicom modem, I can thoroughly recommend the design by N4PLK which featured in Ham Radio Today I think in 88 or 89 (I can be more specific if you are interested). It cost me less than 20 UK pounds to build and uses the TCM3105 chip which takes its power frow the cassette interface and measures only 3" by 2". It is a similar design to the baycom modem.

Stephen Rudman
srudman@email.meto.govt.uk

2627. Re: IP address Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 13:39:34 UTC
From: sehrlich@dogbert.dac.neu.edu
Message-ID: <3280um$p6o@dogbert.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 48073

I'll place the IP address coordination listing into the Boston Amateur
Radio Club archives on oak.oakland.edu.

It'll be in the /pub/hamradio/docs/misc directory under the title ip-coords

73,
Scott

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
How to reach me: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@k2cc.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

2628. Re: HF Modem Circuits?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 13:50:16 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug9.135016.9780@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48077

In article <btobackCu8o5M.8n@netcom.com> btoback@netcom.com (Bruce Toback) writes:
>I'm looking for some circuits that I can use for an HF modem. The current
>issue of the Handbook refers to the "RTTY/AMTOR Companion" but that doesn't
>have any circuits in it either. Have there been any modems in the last
>few years in any of the magazines? Can I just use something like a 565 or
>567? I'm looking for something fairly simple; the digital output will be
>sent to a Z-80 SIO for further processing.

The 567 has too much "bounce" and is too slow for most data use. The
565 could be coerced into working, but you'd be better off using a
chip designed for modem service, like the TCH3105 or AMD7910. Actually,
the TAPR circuit with the Exar chip is probably the best *simple*
moden. However, for HF, you'll get the best result with a filter type
demodulator with tracking slicers and soft decision circuitry. (Or
blow the big bucks and go DSP) Irv Hoff's RTTY demod designs still
work well.

HF suffers lots of impulsive noises, selective fading, and interference.
Filter demods with tracking slicers and soft decision circuits still
do the best job of coping with all the channel defects.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2629. Re: local organizations that help people get acquainted with packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 13:55:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug9.135536.9869@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48078

In article <326vf6$dir@eagle.natinst.com> klopfer@natinst.com (Mike Klopfer) writes:
>
>I'm interested in getting involved in some packet radio and was wondering if
>someone could tell me what local organizations that I might be able to get
>involved in to meet people who are using this technology and would be
>interested in introducing someone else to it.

Can't help with local groups, but I'd suggest joining TAPR.

>Also I was wondering if directional dish antennas at the GHz frequencies
>wouldn't be best to provide for reuse of bandwidth and use of less power.

Sure is, if you can get line of sight paths. There's plenty of bandwidth
available for really high speed transmission too. The problem is getting
the paths. Most packet networks are sparse, requiring long links, and there
aren't always suitable high sites available for relay.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2630. Re: 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 13:58:00 UTC
From: chrise@comtrol.com
Message-ID: <Cu9tGp.2xM@comtrol.com>
Source record: 48074
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

In article <Cu8oLH.11v@dorsai.org>, Steve_Allen <stevalln@dorsai.org> wrote:
>David R. Wolf (wolf@beta.lanl.gov) wrote:
>: lately i've become interested in the level of security actually provided by
>: the 900 mhz spread spectrum phones. for instance, could a hacker with a
>: pc and a smattering of outboard hardware have a good chance of decoding one's
>: 900MHz phone calls?
>

[deletions]

>-Steve
>p.s. There are reports that the audio is transmitted in the clear on 450
>MHz. Not sure of the signal level, tho.
>

yes... I reported this late last week... and am still researching it. My
phone though, is the Tropez 900 DL which is not spread-spectrum but
digitally modulated on single carriers within the 900 MHz band. What I
have found is that there is some leakage of in-the-clear audio in the
430 MHz amateur band from the handset. Others have found and reported
similar signals. I am trying to get someone from VTech (the manufacturer
of the phone) to discuss this with me... but they seem to be having trouble
returning my calls.

Chris

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF voice: (612)631-7614
chrise@comtrol.com fax: (612)631-8117

2631. cell sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 15:55:09 UTC
From: yctcsl@cerfnet.com
Message-ID: <3289nn$obm@news.cerf.net>
Source record: 48076
Cross-posted to:
sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Does anyone have any info regarding the rate paid by PacBell (AirTouch) for establishing a cell site lease. The offers been made however I'd be interested to find out just what being paid these days.

2632. DRSI DPK-9600 to node stack?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 16:22:16 UTC
From: "Jan A. Barglowski" <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <CuA055.AB8@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 48072

Hello all!

I need to figure out the mod for the DRSI DPK-9600 TNC so
that the serial port talks xlink with TheNet X-1J. I've
done this with 3 or so TNC-2s, but I can't figure out
where the JMP9 or for that matter, where pin 23 is (it
has a DB-9 connector) Anyone offer some hints?

73, jan
kc6uth
jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil

2633. High speed packet economics / practice questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 19:40:06 UTC
From: msimon@CS.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <328m2m$el6@Times.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 48075

I recently attented a meeting of local Hams who are trying to
set up a high speed digital packet network. In discussing this
project the following issues / questions arose:

Most of the motivation for higher speed networking stems from
the fact that 1200 baud packet here in the bay area is congested
and slow. How much are most people willing to spend to get
better or comparable performance to a phone line & a modern modem
(i.e. 28Kb/sec)?

What do people like best about packet networking vs a vanilla phone BBS?
No dependency on phone access and associated fees
Mobility - i.e. digital networking from a car

What do people use packet networking for?
BBS access
Kbd to Kbd QSOs
Electronic Mail
Potential internet access

Finally how much use is there of > 1200 baud packet - I have heard of
the Grapes 56Kb modems - What is the common experience in terms of practical
throughputs, congestion and equipment prices? How much infrastructure exists
at these higher speeds?

Any inputs / opinions would be greatly appreciated. I will post a summary if
I get enough comments.

Thanks
Marc Simon KE6JAF

2634. Wanted PK-232 or similar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 20:37:58 UTC
From: orbita@interport.net
Message-ID: <orbita.1.0014A29A@interport.net>
Source record: 48079
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Wanted PK-232 for UA4RZ, currently in US for another 3 days.

2635. Re: IP address Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 23:46:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1628.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 48086

Hi Scott,

On a completely different subject, do you maintain a MODS database in oak.oakland.edu? I hear there is a way to request a mods index on the AX.25 side of things...

I'm specifically looking for Kenwood TM401/431 mods, also for ANY 9600 mods.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, SYSOP
steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2636. Re: Need NOS for Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-09 23:47:34 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCuAKrA.9s8@netcom.com>
Source record: 48080

I've been running JNOS110f with good luck in Win3.1/DOS5.0 and QEMM6.0.

No memory management problems have occurred. In the past I've fixed
the GPF faults problem by adding a line to my SYSTEM.INI file.

[386 Enh]
MaxBPs=716

This "seems" to have stopped my setup from having GPFs.

73/Bob

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

2637. Re: Help w/Heathkit TNC 4040

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 02:21:01 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuArv2.MCD@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48081

Bradley Lee Ambers (brad@ecst.csuchico.edu) wrote:
: That leads up to my plea or question for you whom know out there.
: I would like to know where I can find information on how to hook
: this unit up to a RS232 serial port 1 or 2 on my computer. I also

The HD-4040 is a TNC-1 clone. You can use any standard phone modem cable to connect to the TNC - the pin connections are the same. There should be a female DB-25 for the computer connection, and if memory serves, a db-9 for radio connection.

: need to know where I hook the radio PLL, PLL audio and rec audio,
: and maybe even the ground. Also which Jack I use in the back of
: the unit to hook the computer and the radio.

I don't have a TNC-1 manual any more, so I can't tell you the pin-out for the radio connection. Also, you did not mention what kind of radio you are planning to use.

I also need to know
: if it will operate Kiss mode or Host mode, Host mode is prefferred(?)
: I need a copy of the commands which the unit will accept and what
: the meaning of the commands are.

This will depend on what firmware is installed. The original TNC-1 firmware did not have a host or KISS mode. Firmware was written by WA6DED for it that does have host mode (DED host mode, of course). There also exists an EPROM image for a KISS-only capability. I think TAPR still offers the DED EPROMs, and they also have some form of kit that allows you to upgrade a TNC-1 into a TNC-2, i.e. a daughter board that adds the Z-80 logic and capabilities, while using the existing modem and connectors (I think).

: If all else fails I would like to know where and if an instruction
: manuel is available. If someone out there happens to have a manuel
: and would copy it for me I would be more than happy to pay for
: the copy cost and shipping......Thank you much in advanced...73's

TAPR may also still have a manual.

: Brad

Consider carefully how much you are willing to spend on this project, since there are brand new TNC's available that have these capabilites in the 130 USD price range.

: brad@ecst.csuchico.edu

Hope some of that info is useful. 73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2638. Re: IP address Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 02:32:24 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuAsE1.K1@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48082

Robert J. Raymond (bobr@on-ramp.ior.com) wrote:
: Can someone help me with finding my local IP address coordinator?
: I want to get started in TCPIP and need an address, among other things.
: Thanks

Here's information I got via smtp mail last summer from one of the fellows
in Tri Cities getting started on TCP/IP:

> Mail corrections or requests to KD7RO @ WB7DOW or
> internet mail; king@mail.boi.hp.com pr
> Prodigy @ TSKC42A (Steve King)

: Bob, KG7WC
: (Eastern Washington)

I've not heard of much amateur TCP/IP activity in Eastern WA - we've got
about 50 active stations here. I wish you luck, and see if you can get a
path to AA7AE going via Net/Rom - I know he'd really like to find more folks
over there to work with. Also, the group over here (and N7HHU in Yakima)
are looking at a number of ways to get connectivity between Central WA and
Western WA. If I can help, please feel free to email me at my 'eskimo'
address. Our amateur <-> internet gateway is down right now, so sending to
the 'ampr.org' address won't go anywhere.

73

Bob

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2639. Re: TRS-80 Model 100 for Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 02:46:13 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuAt13.24E@eskimo.com>
Source record: 48083

James Conrad (jjc@infi.NET) wrote:

: > NE|In the past I've seen the TRS-80 Model 100 used as a terminal for packet,
: > NE|and I'm curious about the software/code to do this. I think that the
: > NE|only language that this machine understands is BASIC, so where to find
: > NE|source code might be indicated. (Or was there a chip that handled this?)
: >
: > I have a 100 and have yet to use it for packet... but since it has
: > the terminal software already built in, that is all you should need.

: I have used the built in firmware terminal program for packet in the
: Model 100's extensively and for a basic portable packet system the Model 100
: performs beautifully.
: Jim - N4WFP

I too keep a model 100 for portable packet - it and my Paccom Tiny-2 modified for low current drain and with a voltage regulator with low overhead means I can run both on the same 6V power source. I keep both in a foam-padded pistol case along with RS-232 cables and radio cables for the radios I'm most likely to use portable. I also have spare batteries for both stored away. I used this setup about 5 years ago while providing communications support for a bike ride from Seattle to San Diego, and provided NTS message transmission capability to ride participants by collecting messages and storing them in the computer. When I got in range of a PBBS (almost every night) I'd upload the messages from the file system in the model 100 to the TNC, and the messages would be on their way. I got pleased feedback from riders who later called home (or where ever) and were told the message had been appreciated and an unexpected pleasure. So - yes - the model 100 can do packet, and with a little practice, can do an darned good job. Also, for emergency operations, there is a mini-PBBS program for the model 100 - in several flavors depending on available ram and the availability of a disk drive - if I remember right. It's been a few years since I went looking for that program.

73
--
Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2640. Re: cell sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 04:39:49 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <329lml$7bv@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 48085
Cross-posted to:
sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <329e3j$ecu@hpindda.cup.hp.com>, bmp@cup.hp.com (Brian M. Perkin) writes:
>yctcsl@cerfnet.com wrote:
>
>: Does anyone have any info regarding the rate paid by PacBell (AirTouch) for
>: establishing a cell site lease. The offers been made however I'd be interested to
>: find out just what being paid these days.
>
>
>I'd negotiate for a phone or two with free airtime as part of the deal.
>Brian

I know of a ham tt negotiated tt the outfit install and provide maint.
for a ham band repeater, plus the electricity to operate it and they also
would maintain the repeater!

2641. Re: 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 05:15:45 UTC
From: mmorgan@solar.NoSubdomain.NoDomain
Message-ID: <1994Aug10.001546.914@msus1.msus.edu>
Source record: 48084
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

Wasn't one of the main purposes of spread spectrum to make it harder to jam a signal? The encryption is just ancillary, and not that good? The encryption only becomes secure when you use a one time pad...right?

Mike

2642. Re: Need some help with the design of an Operational Amplifi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 06:10:47 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <776524247snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47953

In article <1994Aug9.001615.70243@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> christos@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu writes:
>hello there,
>
> I have a question concerning design of a simple amplifier using
>operational amplifiers. I am simply designing a noninverting amplifier with a
>gain of 2, that is R1=R2 (Closed Loop Gain=(1+R2/R1)). No matter what I apply
>to the input of the amp the output always saturates to -11 Volts. Even if no
>input is applied the output still gives a -11V.
>The voltages that I am applying to the Vcc+ and Vcc- of the op amp are +12V and
>-12V respectively. I am using the LM 741 opamp for this application.
>
I suppose we ought to get the obvious ones out of the way first....

You have got the feedback resistors connected correctly? Output to the
inverting input and the inverting input to 0V. The non-inverting input
should be biased to live at 0V unless pulled off by the input voltage.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

2643. DSP -> what's your favorite algorithm??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 08:03:31 UTC
From: ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <ahall-1008940306490001@ruger-2.slip.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 48087

Hello again everyone,

I thought I'd ask this question simply and to the point.

What's your favorite algorithm for ham-related DSP? What have you found
works best for CW, SSB, AM/FM, Data modes?

Most importantly, what do you wish you had on your DSP?

As always, I look forward to comments/suggestions/info that you can send me.

TNX et 73!
Allen Hall n9rzc@uiuc.edu

2644. Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 08:12:08 UTC
From: micah@solano.community.net
Message-ID: <32a24o$qad@solano.community.net>
Source record: 48088

I'm into long distance packeting (don't know what to call it)
and I've gon as far west as Colorado Springs (thats what the node told me
when I accessed the Information command). I would like to have the names
and calls of the nodes in and around St. Joseph Mo (bbs would be nice
too).

I do my packet from an old XT using a bayPack tnc and the soft
that came with it, hooked into the Radio Shack 2m HT. I'm planning to go
on a trip soon accross country to Missouri (St. Joe) and I plan on taking
my tnc and 2m rig with me and do a little packeting from there.

A question:

The COS node in colorado. Is it hooked into the internet? There
was a command called Telnet on its command menu when I hooked upto it
last. I'm just wondering.

73's from KD6PJM

Ps. I appolgize if I have made any mistakes in the information I have
given in this post.

2645. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 14:17:28 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug10.141728.15785@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47947

In article <32a24o$qad@solano.community.net> micah@solano.community.net (Micah Child) writes:
>
> I'm into long distance packeting (don't know what to call it)
>and I've gon as far west as Colorado Springs (thats what the node told me
>when I accessed the Information command).

Arrrgh! You're a digi Dxer, the bane of network existance. :-)

Really, we've spent a lot of time educating our users to stay on
their LAN and let the network do the forwarding. All it takes is
a couple of digi Dxers accessing a distant BBS to bring a 1200 baud
trunk to it's knees from retries and collisions.

We are building more robust and capable network links, so digi Dxing
should eventually become too boringly easy to attract your interest.
Until then, keep in mind what you may be doing to the forwarding
network by digi Dxing, and try to control the impulse to download
files from distant systems. Get the copy from your LAN BBS instead.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

2646. HTX-202 to Kam+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 15:49:38 UTC
From: Bren.Doreck@utmb.EDU
Message-ID: <01HFQPH3USRQ001SZK@BEACH.UTMB.EDU>
Source record: 47948

In a previous letter by Matt/N8QNW he requests a cable from the HT to Kam+.

The pins and other connections are the same for this HT and Alinco DJ-580. You can call AES or HRO tech support for these pins(sorry I don't have the number handy).

Good luck on the cable. MFJ may also make one, look in AES catalog for a premade cable. They are easy to make, I made mine for about $2.50 with parts from the greatest electronics store on the planet RADIO SHACK :) . Last four digits are out of stock, but they can order them for you.

73's de KC5GWA/Bren

2647. Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 18:10:26 UTC
From: cll4@Ra.MsState.Edu
Message-ID: <32b56i$ot5@Tut.MsState.Edu>
Source record: 47945

We have finally talked someone in our area to put up a DXCluster node. However, we don't have a clue as to what software is available. We really want to get shareware, but would probably settle for reasonably priced commercial software. If anyone has any information or pointers, please send them to me, or post them here. We are really looking forward to getting this online here.

Thanks in advance, and see ya'll in Huntsville..
Craig

--

Craig Lindsey - KC5AUG | My politics are simple: Always go right. If
Internet: cll4@ra.msstate.edu| you go left, you can never go right, and if
Bitnet: cll4@msstate.bitnet| you go right, you never go wrong. -Grizzard
Office: Allen 38 |
Office Phone : (601)325-8553 | WWW page: http://www.msstate.edu/~cll4/

2648. Packet Radio with apple LC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 18:20:22 UTC
From: Adrie=Westphal%FAD%BC.WAU@Vines.WAU.NL
Message-ID: <77655722234n12@137.224.11.42>
Source record: 48089

Hello there,
does anyone know how to use a mac (lc) for packet radio, i.e. with the baycom or another modem? Are programms available on anon. FTP sites ?
73's Adrie.

2649. PROBLEMS with PKGOLD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 18:48:59 UTC
From: ranger@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuC1Lr.Mzp@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47942
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

will
leave the TNC open so that the buffer fills up and no connects can
happen. Having the ***SAME*** version for the Kantronics TNC (KAGOLD)
for use with the KAM+ and the KPC models and using the ***SAME***
computer
WITHOUT ONE problem at any time and I can leave it without
worry
PKGOLD I can not do that at all. (also tried it on other computers
with the
same results)

One other problem I have notice is that opening a connect window it is
full of junk chars which should not be there. ?????????? (PKGOLD ONLY)

Interfex claims it doesnt have any problems and thinks it mine. Why
can
I run the same versin for the Kantronics TNC without any problems but
yet I can not run the PKGOLD (extra cost) with the AEA products.
(PK-232, PK-88, PK-96)

Also how many commercial programs leave out the manual because you
have it
with your other versions of gold

Has anyone seen or have the so called DUALPORT PKGOLD yet.

Richard N7VWJ

Send replys to the following:

Packet Address N7VWJ@N7DUO.#WWA.WA.USA.NA
AMPRnet Address n7vwj.ampr.org 44.24.101.54
E-MAIL Address ranger@eskimo.com

^Z

2650. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 20:59:00 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <32bf2k$h2d@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47944

In article <1994Aug10.141728.15785@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> In article <32a24o$qad@solano.community.net> micah@solano.community.net (Micah Child) writes:
|> >
|> > I'm into long distance packeting (don't know what to call it)
|> >and I've gon as far west as Colorado Springs (thats what the node told me
|> >when I accessed the Information command).
|>
|> Arrrgh! You're a digi Dxer, the bane of network existance. :-)
|>
|> Really, we've spent a lot of time educating our users to stay on
|> their LAN and let the network do the forwarding. All it takes is
|> a couple of digi Dxers accessing a distant BBS to bring a 1200 baud
|> trunk to it's knees from retries and collisions.
|>
|> We are building more robust and capable network links, so digi Dxing
|> should eventually become too boringly easy to attract your interest.
|> Until then, keep in mind what you may be doing to the forwarding
|> network by digi Dxing, and try to control the impulse to download
|> files from distant systems. Get the copy from your LAN BBS instead.
|>
|> Gary

But here in the O.P.E.N. network we encourage folks to play around
any way they want. DXing BBS can be fun (and that's what the
network is for - to have fun). Once you get to the Idaho nodes,
you can get to us here in the Portland Metro area. Lots of nodes,
lots of bbs, a linked RoundTable server that ties ten nodes together,
and you are certainly welcome to network on in and play.

Oh yes: O.P.E.N. means "Oregon Packet Experimenters Network",
and our motto is "Do anything you like, any time you like,
for any reason you like."

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2651. convers.c source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 22:03:53 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CuCAMI.MA5@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 47959

A few years ago... I saw the original Nord crew CONVERS source code
for TNC-2 tnc's on some site. It seems to be gone. I'd like to
look into mod'ing this to work with Linked convers like with JNOS.

Anybody got the *source* code?

TIA es 73's

--
- -
-Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

2652. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 22:11:07 UTC
From: ssantana@aol.com
Message-ID: <32bj9r$861@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47949

In article <1994Aug10.141728.15785@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

::In article <32a24o$qad@solano.community.net> micah@solano.community.net :(Micah Child) writes:
::>
::> I'm into long distance packeting (don't know what to call it)
::>and I've gon as far west as Colorado Springs (thats what the node told me
::>when I accessed the Information command).
::
::Arrrgh! You're a digi Dxer, the bane of network existance. :-);
::
:;Really, we've spent a lot of time educating our users to stay on
:;their LAN and let the network do the forwarding. All it takes is
::a couple of digi Dxers accessing a distant BBS to bring a 1200 baud
:;trunk to it's knees from retries and collisions.

Arrgh! Your'e a network god, the bane of ham radio!

I think I read somwhere that ham operators were supposed to help fellow amateurs and give contructive guidance and suggestions. I'm glad to see that there are folks who can ruthlessly slam their fellow hams!

Micha, it is fun to see how far you can link your system, and then maybe send a CQ from the node you connect to and try to talk to somebody. Generally, however, you should not connect to any BBS that you cannot directly connect to. There are also many freqs and nodes which have been set up for keyboard to keyboard QSO, and you should avoid putting BBS traffic on or thru them. Keep in mind that every piece of information that is sent to you has to go through all the nodes you have connected to, and if it's a lot of data, it is possible for you to slow down all the LANS you are passing through. With reguard to the telnet question, what you probably connected to was a system which is running KA9Q NOS, which is a TCP/IP implementation for amateur radio. It has the ability to be configured as a NETROM switch and TCP/IP station/switch. The telnet command may allow you to gateway into that nodes local TCP/IP LAN. Keep in mind that there are hams around who are willing to help, so keep on askin' questions!

Happy hamming!
Scott Santana - N6SPB

2653. Basic questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 22:38:48 UTC
From: mgalatz@panix.com
Message-ID: <mgalatz.1126945968A@198.7.0.1>
Source record: 47952

I have a few basic questions

1) What frequencies are used for packet?

2) Can a computer/packet modem/radio make a true connection to the internet,
to connect to e@mail, telnet, etc?

mgalatz@panix.com

2654. Smallest MultiMode TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 23:00:47 UTC
From: newmedia@teleport.com
Message-ID: <newmedia.12.0017040D@teleport.com>
Source record: 47946

Please help me find the smallest multi mode TNC available. I am provisioning a 40' sailboat for a ham friend for a several year cruise. Space is at an absolute premium. He'll be operating exclusively HF through a modified ICOM M600 SSB marine transceiver. So 300 baud max is fine. Required modes include Packet, WeFAX, NAVTEX, RTTY, CW. PACTOR, G-TOR and SITOR would be cool but not mandatory. Cost is a secondary consideration. The size of most units I've looked at are just not acceptable. Ideally, we need something about the size of a new Supra modem (about 1" h by 5"w by 7" deep). Is there such a beast. I'd appreciate any help.

2655. Re: High speed packet economics / practice questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-10 23:42:32 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCuCF6w.C65@netcom.com>
Source record: 47941

Marc Simon (msimon@CS.Stanford.EDU) wrote:

: Finally how much use is there of > 1200 baud packet - I have heard of
: the Grapes 56Kb modems - What is the common experience in terms of practical
: throughputs, congestion and equipment prices? How much infrastructure exists
: at these higher speeds?

Marc... Barry McLarnon VE3JF maintains a file, hispeed.00x, that you can
ftp from hydra.carleton.ca in /pub/hamradio/packet. It is a very good
reference for everything that is available for high-speed packet. I'll
email you direct with some 56k info.

73/Bob

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

2656. PKGOLD Enhanced PROBLEMS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 01:23:37 UTC
From: richard@cyberspace.com
Message-ID: <32buip$kr5@cyberspace.com>
Source record: 47940

TO ALL HAMS USING PKGOLD ENHANCED

I have ran into a problem with the latest version of PKGOLD Enhanced
with Pactor. It seems to exit the program with the following:

DISK ERROR 100
DISK READ error
record -1 in GOLD.BD

This is found on the screen after the program dumps out. Timing of the
exit from the program is random meaning 5hrs or 1hr after loading the
program and has even done it while in the connect mode as well. It will
leave the TNC open so that the buffer fills up and no connects can
happen. Having the ***SAME*** version for the Kantronics TNC (KAGOLD)
for use with the KAM+ and the KPC models and using the ***SAME*** computer
WITHOUT ONE problem at any time and I can leave it without worry
PKGOLD I can not do that at all. (also tried it on other computers with the
same results)

One other problem I have notice is that opening a connect window it is
full of junk chars which should not be there. ?????????? (PKGOLD ONLY)

Interfex claims it doesnt have any problems and thinks it mine. Why can
I run the same versin for the Kantronics TNC without any problems but
yet I can not run the PKGOLD (extra cost) with the AEA products.
(PK-232, PK-88, PK-96)

Also how many commercial programs leave out the manual because you have it
with your other versions of gold

Has anyone seen or have the so called DUALPORT PKGOLD yet.

Richard N7VWJ

Send replys to the following:

Packet Address N7VWJ@N7DUO.#WWA.WA.USA.NA
AMPRnet Address n7vwj.ampr.org 44.24.101.54
E-MAIL Address ranger@eskimo.com

2657. Re: Basic questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 01:23:48 UTC
From: nburnett@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <32buj4$k2a@nyx10.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 47943

mgalatz@panix.com (Menachem Galatz DC) writes:

>I have a few basic questions

>1) What frequencies are used for packet?

>2) Can a computer/packet modem/radio make a true connection to the internet,
>to connect to e@mail, telnet, etc?

>mgalatz@panix.com

The frequencies depend on what area you live in. In michigan (where I live)
most TCP/IP packet activity is on 147.56 but cross the state line and it
changes.

The answer to question #2 is yes. By using NOS to tell your PC how to "speak"
TCP/IP and how to use your TNC in KISS mode you can. However in order to
become part of the Internet over the air you need to have a packet-radio <-)
Internet gateway that you can reach. You can use digipeater, NET/ROM nodes,
tcp/ip switches, ROSE switches or whatever else you need to get to it
because NOS can encapsulated TCP/IP in to jam ip packets through just about
anything. The sysop of the gateway I use allows us to connect to anything on the Internet
because he's a nice guy and we don't abuse it. Some sysops
opnly let you connect to other amateur systems (IP addresses 44.xxx.xxx.xxx with
in the ampr.org domain) but that depends on your sysop.

Hope I've been of help.
Nate

2658. Looking for MC13055 FSK chip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 05:42:37 UTC
From: rich@spudboy.uwc.edu
Message-ID: <32cdodINNhm9@uwm.edu>
Source record: 47950

Hi All:

I am in the process of building n6gn's mircowave data link design.
But there seems to be a severe shortage of Motorola part: MC13055
FSK Receivers that is needed for this project.

I only need 2, but would like to get about 4 or 6, so I have some extras.
I have tried several Motorola distributors and they all say the same thing:
Due to heavy demand I will not be able to get that part for serveral months!
I also tried many of the usual hobby outlets, but no luck.

Does anyone have a few of there buggers laying around that I might buy?
Thanks,
Please respond to the following address:
Rich@oingomth.uwc.edu

2659. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 06:06:11 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <32cf4j$obe@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 47951

hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:

>In article <1994Aug10.141728.15785@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>|> We are building more robust and capable network links, so digi Dxing
>|> should eventually become too boringly easy to attract your interest.
>|> Until then, keep in mind what you may be doing to the forwarding
>|> network by digi Dxing, and try to control the impulse to download
>|> files from distant systems. Get the copy from your LAN BBS instead.
>|>
>|> Gary

>But here in the O.P.E.N. network we encourage folks to play around
>any way they want. DXing BBS can be fun (and that's what the
>network is for - to have fun). Once you get to the Idaho nodes,
>you can get to us here in the Portland Metro area. Lots of nodes,
>lots of bbs, a linked RoundTable server that ties ten nodes together,
>and you are certainly welcome to network on in and play.

>Oh yes: O.P.E.N. means "Oregon Packet Experimenters Network",
>and our motto is "Do anything you like, any time you like,
>for any reason you like."

Hmm...and all these years I thought that was Woodstock!

Seriously, Hank, I don't think there are many areas that can (do)
support that sort of operation. It's a nice thought, but rarely
found.

Around here, the network was built by the BBS people to support the
BBS traffic. The population won't support much more than that. DXing
nodes is actively discouraged. I'm not saying it's ideal, or
desirable, just reporting the facts. After nearly 8 years of being
the sole support for the local "network", we are finally getting a few
more people interested in something more exotic. Improvements will
come, but they will be very slow.

Gary

2660. Jnos Config with E/Net card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 08:50:49 UTC
From: ee17@csu.napier.ac.uk
Message-ID: <24674.9408110750@csu.napier.ac.uk>
Source record: 47958

Has anyone managed to configure Jnos v1.10xx to work with an ethernet card.
The cards I have in mind are NE2000, WD8003 etc.
Sample config file would be very much appreciated.
I have tried using the clarkson packet drivers and using the Attach packet
command without any success.

73s de

%% Alastair J. Downs ____\ a.downs@csu.napier.ac.uk %%
%% E.E & Comp.Eng.Dept. \ |\ \ \ phone +44 31 455 4389 %%
%% Napier University, Edinburgh | _ fax: +44 31 455 7938 %%
%% Scotland, UK |_| |_ GM6NEI@GB7EDN.#77.GBR.EU %%

2661. Re: 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 12:23:42 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Aug11.122342.8680@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 47969
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

In article <325vel$3ua@newshost.lanl.gov> wolf@beta.lanl.gov (David R. Wolf) writes:
>lately i've become interested in the level of security actually provided by
>the 900 mhz spread spectrum phones. for instance, could a hacker with a
>pc and a smattering of outboard hardware have a good chance of decoding one's
>900MHz phone calls?

According to the AT&T owners manual, The security code changes
automaticly when the phone goes off hook. I think this would make
it diffult to crack the code!

Jack Albert WA9FVP (Fellow Radio Hacker)
Tellabs Operations Inc.
1000 Remington Blvd Voice (708) 378-6201
Bolingbrook, IL 60440 FAX (708) 378-6721

"I'm normal, I'm normal, I'm normal"!

From MTV's Liquid Television

2662. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 13:27:41 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <32d90d$2gg@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47954

In a previous article, cll4@Ra.MsState.Edu (Craig Ladane Lindsey) says:

>We have finally talked someone in our area to put up a DXCluster node.
>However, we don't have a clue as to what software is available. We really
>want to get shareware, but would probably settle for reasonably priced
>commercial software. If anyone has any information or pointers, please send
>them to me, or post them here. We are really looking forward to getting
>this online here.
>
>

There is no shareware version of DX PacketCluster. At one time, I think that
MSYS tried to emulate PC operation, but I am not sure that works any more.

You can buy PC from K1EA Software 508-779-5054 or FAX 508-460-6211. They
have a BBS at 508-460-8877 which can give you more information. The current
cost is $200 or $300 and major release updates have been $100. Incremental
updates are free except for the cost of the phone call to the BBS.
We are now at release V5.4-48 (or 49) and I had to pay the upgrade fee when
we went to V3. V4. and V5. (that was 2 years ago, I think). The cost for
PC is really quite reasonable for what it provides, and it is a minor
amount considering what one has tied up in computer/radio/tnc/antennas/etc.

73 de Drew K9CW

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

2663. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 13:40:30 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <32d9oe$3lv@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47955

In a previous article, mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu (Gary McDuffie Sr) says:

>Seriously, Hank, I don't think there are many areas that can (do)
>support that sort of operation. It's a nice thought, but rarely
>found.
>
>Around here, the network was built by the BBS people to support the
>BBS traffic. The population won't support much more than that. DXing
>nodes is actively discouraged. I'm not saying it's ideal, or
>desirable, just reporting the facts. After nearly 8 years of being
>the sole support for the local "network", we are finally getting a few
>more people interested in something more exotic. Improvements will
>come, but they will be very slow.
>
>Gary
>

In central IL the problem is much the same; a couple of us are supporting
the entire network, such as it is. However, I agree with Hank. We should
let people play around so that they will become interested and may want
to contribute $ or labor. The DX cluster network is a big as it is because
DXer's will support something that helps them enjoy the hobbly. DXing
nodes could be the same. A couple people trying to transverse the network
is not going to effect overall performance. Let them have some fun!

73, Drew

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

2664. Re: Packet Radio with apple LC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 14:31:35 UTC
From: "Jan A. Barglowski" <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <CuDKCn.HsI@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 47965

In article <77655722234n12@137.224.11.42> ,
Adrie=Westphal%FAD%BC.WAU@Vines.WAU.NL writes:
>Hello there,
>does anyone know how to use a mac (lc) for packet radio, i.e. with the
baycom or another
>modem? Are programms available on anon. FTP sites ?
> 73's Adrie.

Yep, I use the Mac Packet Modem, which was featured in the September '92
(I think)
issue of 73 Magazine. It's pretty much a BayCom-type modem with no
external power,
TCM 3105 modem chip, etc. The software is SoftKiss, a control panel.
Then you
run a program that expects a KISS modem on the end of your serial cable,
like
Net/Mac (TCP/IP) or Savant (Cool Packet-oriented terminal program) You
could
buy the Modem kit for $35 or so, then SoftKiss and Net/Mac are free, or
Savant is
like $39-49, if I remember right. SoftKiss, Net/Mac, and Savant Demo are
all
ftp'able, but you get some of that with the kit.

This won't do HF packet, or any other mode except packet, but will do
great
on portable VHF/UHF packet with a PowerBook :-)

Send me a message and I'll see about getting some info to you...

73, jan

2665. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 14:40:25 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.39.2E4A3859@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 47987

Interesting, an Amateur Radio mode where DXing is discouraged! This is a new one. . .

I agree that people should use their closest BBS, but there shouldn't be any problems with people node hopping to see how far they can get! Experimenting is what ham radio is all about, isn't it?

Jay

>::Arrrgh! You're a digi Dxer, the bane of network existance. :-);
>::
>:;Really, we've spent a lot of time educating our users to stay on
>:;their LAN and let the network do the forwarding. All it takes is
>::a couple of digi Dxers accessing a distant BBS to bring a 1200 baud
>:;trunk to it's knees from retries and collisions.

2666. PK-88 to Kenwood TM-231A interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 14:44:42 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.40.2E4A395A@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 47986

Last night, I built a cable to connect my PK-88 to my TM-231A. I don't have the pin out here, but it was quite simple.

Unfortunately, the DCD lite on the PK-88 stays on when the radio is squelched. Because of this, the PK-88 will never tell the radio to transmit. It receives fine. If I am tuned to a repeater and there is no sound coming through the repeater, then the DCD lite is off. I'm kind of confused. This PK-88 has been hooked up to my Icon IC-28H for years with no problems.

Has anyone else seen this problem, and solved it?

Thanks
Jay
KA9OKT
jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu

2667. SMTP for the DataEngine tnc

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 15:22:32 UTC
From: ik5mic@ik5mic.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <855@ik5mic.ampr.org>
Source record: 47968

Hi to everyone from IK5MIC.

I would like to know if the JNOS for the Kantronics DataEngine works also with
SMTP, POP, and NNTP.
I know the DE's RAM is not so large, but has anybody tried to expand it?

Using the DE as a TCP/IP mailbox would be more energy-saving then leaving my
68040-Mac on for the whole day (-:

Thank you in advance, please reply to ik5mic@radio-gw.cnuce.cnr.it address.

Alessandro.

```
_\\///_
(' O O ') Wake up: try TCP/IP !
---------------ooO-(_)-Ooo---------------------------------------------
| ik5mic is: ik5mic.ampr.org IP [44.134.208.178] |
| Alessandro Sbrana e-mail -> ik5mic@radio-gw.cnuce.cnr.it |
| Viale delle Piagge 6 ax25 bbs -> (Pisa, Italy) iw5bde-8 |
| 56124 PISA Italy -> (Texas, U.S.A.) f6cnb-4 |
| phone (+39) 50 570038 p.cluster -> (Pisa, Italy) ik5pwj-6 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2668. ARRL-6th Computer Networking Conference-Where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 16:13:53 UTC
From: jakes@norton.ctech.ac.za
Message-ID: <jakes.21.00103BB4@norton.ctech.ac.za>
Source record: 47962

Hi all!

I just want to know where can I find info on the ARRL 6th Computer Networking Conference. I read almost all the FAQs :-)

Thanx
JAKES

P.S. Thanx Gary Coffman for the reply on my previous question. I could not reply, because you are on a uucp link.

2669. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 16:26:24 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <32djfg$m9q@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47956

In article <32cf4j$obe@crcnis1.unl.edu>, mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu (Gary McDuffie Sr) writes:
|> hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
|>
|> >In article <1994Aug10.141728.15785@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|>
|> >|> We are building more robust and capable network links, so digi Dxing
|> >|> should eventually become too boringly easy to attract your interest.
|> >|> Until then, keep in mind what you may be doing to the forwarding
|> >|> network by digi Dxing, and try to control the impulse to download
|> >|> files from distant systems. Get the copy from your LAN BBS instead.
|> >|>
|> >|> Gary
|>
|> >But here in the O.P.E.N. network we encourage folks to play around
|> >any way they want. DXing BBS can be fun (and that's what the
|> >network is for - to have fun). Once you get to the Idaho nodes,
|> >you can get to us here in the Portland Metro area. Lots of nodes,
|> >lots of bbs, a linked RoundTable server that ties ten nodes together,
|> >and you are certainly welcome to network on in and play.
|>
|> >Oh yes: O.P.E.N. means "Oregon Packet Experimenters Network",
|> >and our motto is "Do anything you like, any time you like,
|> >for any reason you like."
|>
|> Hmm...and all these years I thought that was Woodstock!
|>
|> Seriously, Hank, I don't think there are many areas that can (do)
|> support that sort of operation. It's a nice thought, but rarely
|> found.
|>
|> Around here, the network was built by the BBS people to support the
|> BBS traffic. The population won't support much more than that. DXing
|> nodes is actively discouraged. I'm not saying it's ideal, or
|> desirable, just reporting the facts. After nearly 8 years of being
|> the sole support for the local "network", we are finally getting a few
|> more people interested in something more exotic. Improvements will
|> come, but they will be very slow.
|>
|> Gary

The situation here is much the same ... or rather most of the folks who are building the network also run their own bbs, and most of those bbs

ARE the network nodes. My system, for example, has two 9600 baud ports which support point-to-point links between major subnets, two 1200 baud ports that support point-to-point links between minor subnets, two ports specifically for user access. Most of the other systems are 4-6 port systems - gathering the gear together like this and providing multiple paths between any two points results in a very robust network. Were my system to go off air, everything else would still be connected.

In this area the "BBS people" understand that their sole purpose in life is to have fun while doing the best job they can serving the "users". "users" are folks that have not put tcp/ip or their own bbs on the network YET. They will do so eventually. We do get lots of questions like "Is it ok if I download this 100k file at 8 PM", but folks rapidly figure out that it IS ok, and in fact is encouraged. The network is set up so doing things like this do NOT impact the other users very much, and in fact work just fine.

So we have these few simple guidelines like the "Do anything you like ...", and "A packet must never leave a node on the same port it entered" and "A backbone link freq has two radios, but can support three in emergency" and "Don't put the nodes on the TOP of the mountains." Mostly just common sense stuff which, when you do it, makes an excellent network.

And yes, we DO have problems, but then we all work together and solve them.

It's really kind of simple ...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2670. Re: convers.c source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 16:27:54 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <32djia$m9q@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47957

In article <CuCAMI.MA5@vectorbd.com>, jpll@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill) writes:
|> A few years ago... I saw the original Nord crew CONVERS source code
|> for TNC-2 tnc's on some site. It seems to be gone. I'd like to
|> look into mod'ing this to work with Linked convers like with JNOS.
|>
|> Anybody got the *source* code?
|>
|> TIA es 73's
|>
|> --
|> -
|> -Jim Lill- Vector Board BBS
|> jpll@vectorbd.com 716-544-1863/2645
|> wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.ny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD

No, but the recent releases of my packet software include RT, which
will probably do exactly what you want ... it is a chat server
that can link any number of nodes into a single group of chat sessions.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2671. PACTOR/AMTOR subbands...where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 17:00:57 UTC
From: jal@rational.com
Message-ID: <1994Aug11.170057.10214@Rational.COM>
Source record: 47963

I am still an HF newbie and with the current state of the bands, it's not easy for us newbies. Last night while scanning around what should be the CW portion of the 40 meter band I heard a QSO between an Hawaiian station and some foreign station. Als the Hawaiian station claimed he was going to QSY back to a quiet spot he had found between two AMTOR subbands.

My question are two:

1) How can a Hawaiian, which despite Dan Quayle not understanding is part of the US, transmit phone in a non-phone portion of the band.

2) My only reference for digital subbands is a handbook on digital published by the ARRL. It lists only one subband for AMTOR per band. Are there more subbands. Where can I find a current subband listing? Is the AMTOR subband the same subband as RTTY and PACTOR. I know that there is no such thing as a digital subband but you know what I am referring to.

Thanx

Joe LaRosa
KN6ZG
jal@rational.com

2672. Temperature Telemetry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 17:23:54 UTC
From: oflber02@uctvax.uct.ac.za
Message-ID: <1994Aug11.192354.1@uctvax.uct.ac.za>
Source record: 47982

I am currently doing a thesis on a Perishable Goods Temperature Monitor.
The thesis calls for a temperature probe which is packed with the goods.
An interrogator then interrogates the probe and a reading is given.
The problem is that the probe is not allowed to have a power source at all.
The interrogator is hand-held and is powered by a battery. An option is
to have a rechargeable set up.
The probe must be as light as possible and as small as possible.
The system must be able to read temperatures between 233K and 313K
with an accuracy of 0.5K
I have thought about using a telemetry system or a transponder.
I have thought about using magnetic, acoustic, RF or microwave coupling
but I do not think I will be able to get enough power from a meter away
to power a IC like the LM35.
The interrogator must be able to receive the temperature from a meter away.
The only thing I have thought of that might work is an oscillating circuit.
The oscillation frequency changes with temperature.
A dip meter is then used as the interrogator.
The only problem is that the only thing I can think of that will vary with
temperature is a bimetallic strip.
The strip can then be used to change the capacitance of the oscillating
circuit.
However I need a circuit for a dip meter which can constantly scan the
frequency range and be able to differentiate the dips so that the required
accuracy is obtained.
Any help or ideas and suggestions are needed and very welcome.
Please send mail to
oflber02@Uctvax.uct.ac.za
Thanks in advance
Bernard O'Flynn
Dept. of Electrical Engineering
University of Cape Town

2673. TM-733 Mods Needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 17:57:00 UTC
From: st3qi@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <11AUG199412575651@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 47966

If this is a repost, sorry. I'm having some difficulty with my e-mail editor.

I'm looking for the extended RF mods for the Kenwood TM-733 dual-band
mobile radio, and also technical or operational tips. Thanks.

--
Brad A. Killebrew N5LJV, EMT-B | Student of Computer Engr Technology
President, University of Houston ARC | University of Houston, Texas
Internet: st3qi@jetson.uh.edu | U of H Amateur Radio Club WB5FND
AMPRnet : n5ljv@sugarland.ampr.org | uharc@post-office.uh.edu
Packet : n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na | Box 85-T2, 4800 Calhoun, 77204-4083
AT&Tnet : 713-852-8523 Fax 852-2630 | For info, finger st3qi@jetson.uh.edu

2674. Need Phone Number for Kantronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 19:15:56 UTC
From: randyh@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <32dtdc$rdj@gv-gate.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 47984

See above.

Thanks
Randy
WA2AGE

2675. Re: Need Phone Number for Kantronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-11 22:45:00 UTC
From: st3qi@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <11AUG199417450478@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 47964

The phone numbers for Kantronics are:

Order Number 913-842-7745
Tech Support 913-842-4476 (9-noon, 2p-5p Central)
Fax Number 913-842-2021
BBS Number 913-842-4678 (300 - 19.2k, N81, 5p-8a M-F, all weekend long)

--
Brad A. Killebrew N5LJV, EMT-B | Student of Computer Engr Technology
President, University of Houston ARC | University of Houston, Texas
Internet: st3qi@jetson.uh.edu | U of H Amateur Radio Club WB5FND
AMPRnet : n5ljv@sugarland.ampr.org | uharc@post-office.uh.edu
Packet : n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na | Box 85-T2, 4800 Calhoun, 77204-4083
AT&Tnet : 713-852-8523 Fax 852-2630 | For info, finger st3qi@jetson.uh.edu

2676. Re: Need Phone Number for Kantronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 00:10:29 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <32eell$ohb@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47971

In article <32dtdc$rdj@gv-gate.gvg.tek.com>, randyh@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com (Randy Hall) writes:
|> See above.
|>
|> Thanks
|> Randy
|> WA2AGE
|>

800 634-3308

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2677. Packet data switches

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 01:12:14 UTC
From: amradio@freenet.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <CuEE0F.JBy@freenet.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 47960

Hi,

Does anyone have any information on packet data switches (ie manufactures, phone numbers and models)? This switch would be used in an amateur packet radio set up. I have heard of Gracilis but after making two attempts to have them send literature out and still not received any I am going persue my quest with another company......

Thanks

Ken

2678. Packet BBSs for Unix?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 03:00:27 UTC
From: knauer@ibeam.intel.com
Message-ID: <CuEJ0s.9zF@ibeam.intel.com>
Source record: 47967

Greetings all.

I'm relatively new to the packet scene, so if this is an obvious question, please forgive.

What I'd like to find is code for a packet BBS that will work on a Unix box (specifically, SunOS on a Sun 3/60). Provision for either BBS operation or direct login (sort of a packet getty) would be fine; from that point I could hack the source either way.

Does such a creature exist? If not, do any of the common BBSs for the PC (W0RLI, etc.) come with source? I'd like to avoid starting from scratch if at all possible.

[The next obvious question is if there already exists a packet->UUCP gateway, but I'll save that for when I have spent more time goofing around with packet in general...]

Thanks,
Rob
--
Rob Knauerhase [knauer@ibeam.intel.com] Intel Mobile & Home Architecture Lab
"Always listen to experts. They'll tell you what can't be done, and why. Then do it." -- Robert Heinlein (Lazarus Long)

2679. Re: TRS-80 MODEL 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 03:23:40 UTC
From: tedk@gagme.wwa.com
Message-ID: <32epvs$36u@gagme.wwa.com>
Source record: 47961

My two cents: I use my old TRS-80 Model 100 for portable packet operation. Just the last weekend, I was operating portable picnic packet, when I ran out of juice for my 386 GRiD laptop. I did bring the M100, and four fresh "AA" batteries. I switched the RS232 cable, and didn't miss a packet.

Signed,

Just using M100 Built-in Terminal

Ted Kekatos, N9IXE

2680. KaGOLD W/ PacTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 04:07:02 UTC
From: larryn2elw@aol.com
Message-ID: <32esh6$7md@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47980

Ken,

The KAM is the only unit that supports PacTOR. You canu use KaGOLD
with PacTOR, but you will not be able to use the PacTOR option unless you
have a KAM.

Larry N2ELW

2681. Quadra 610 DOS/Packet Gold <-> PK232 Help: It's not working.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 04:08:07 UTC
From: keating@nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Aug12.040807.17996@nosc.mil>
Source record: 47972
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,comp.periphs,comp.sys.mac.comm,comp.sys.mac.misc

Hi. We have a problem with a Mac serial port controlling a PK232MBX:
My father, WA7JHA, used PacketGold v8 with his AEA PD232MBX on an IBM
286AT clone for years.

Now he has upgraded to an Apple Macintosh Quadra 610 DOS machine which
has a 486 chip
on board with DOS 6.0 and it runs the PacketGold software just fine.
However, he's having
trouble - in fact it isn't working at all - getting the software to
interact with the PK232
via a standard Hayes modem cable for the Mac, via the Mac modem serial
port.

The PacketGold software reports: "Turn the modem off" and when he
complies, it reports
"Unable to find modem on any serial port.."

We have written to Apple, Interflex, and AEA about this, and are
waiting for responses.

We have Zterm, a basic terminal application for the Mac, but this
doesn't make the PK232
respond either.

Who has run the Quadra 610 DOS with packet, and how did you do it?
If you're using
a DOS 486 card on a Quadra 610 (or any Mac) to control a serial port
device, how is it working
out?

Please contact me via internet, (post a response if you like, but
please email directly to me as well) with suggestions or comments
regarding System 7 applications for packet on Macs
or his specific problem.

If you have a suggestion for who else to contact about this problem,
please speak up. Thanks.

Thanks for your help and 73.

Roger Keating - KD6EFQ - Ken Keating - WA7JHA
keating@nosc.mil

2682. PacTOR subbands

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 04:13:04 UTC
From: larryn2elw@aol.com
Message-ID: <32essg$7pp@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47981

Joe,

I can't answer the first part of your question; but I can tell you where you'll find the digital modes on 40 meters. From about 7.065 to about 7.070 you'll hear alot of AMTOR. A G-TOR station or two will hang around 7.070 to about 7.072.
PacTOR freely takes up the spectrum from about 7.073 to about 7.080 or there abouts. At 7.080 to about 7.090, you'll hear alot of plain ol' vanilla RTTY. Above there you'll hear HF packet.

Good luck and have fun!

73 de Larry N2ELW
LarryN2ELW@AOL.com

2683. Node Responce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 09:48:32 UTC
From: micah@solano.community.net
Message-ID: <32fghg$ddg@solano.community.net>
Source record: 47970

I have received alot of replys concerning my last posting
concerning my Packet Habbits. The reply are evenly matched for and
against such activitys (see previouse post).

I would like to say a few words on my behalf.

I am aware on the fact when I do this activity I do tie up nodes.
So I do this activity lat at night usaly starting around 00:00hrs pac.
and some time go as long as 05:00hrs pac. I do this at theise times for
two reasons: 1, there is little packet communications going on in my area
at this time. 2, I run low power and often get stomped on by higher
powerd stations durring the peek hours.

There has bein the comment to call out CQ when I get to a new
node, I've tried that but usaly no one's up that late.

If the owners of the nodes think I'm a nucence they can kick me
off, thats their perogrative. Usaly when I get out far enouph I usaly
time out some where along the line anyways.

I node hop like this becuase I like to see how far I can get if
need be. and I usaly set a goal in seing if I can get to a certain city
(current one St. Joeseph MO, I have family threre).

Thank you for your responces. Some of them I found quite
entertaining, I'm glad that they were all polite in wording.

-Micah-
KD6PJM

Ps. The question concerning if there were node or bbses in or around St.
Joeseph MO was never answered.

2684. Jnos-Enet Solved TnX !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 13:38:31 UTC
From: ee17@csu.napier.ac.uk
Message-ID: <12810.9408121238@csu.napier.ac.uk>
Source record: 47973

Thanks for all the helpful replies to my problem re connecting an
ethernet packet driver to Jnos.
All sorted out now and working Tickety-Boo :-)

PS If your ethernet is not 'flat' remember to add this to your auto.nos:

route add default <devicename> <router IP address>

otherwise you won't get off of the segment your on !!

regards and thanks again,

%% Alastair J. Downs ____\ a.downs@csu.napier.ac.uk %%
%% E.E & Comp.Eng.Dept. \ |\ \ \ phone +44 31 455 4389 %%
%% Napier University, Edinburgh | _ fax: +44 31 455 7938 %%
%% Scotland, UK |_| |_ GM6NEI@GB7EDN.#77.GBR.EU %%

2685. Re: Smallest MultiMode TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 13:51:32 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-120894095133@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 47906

In article <newmedia.12.0017040D@teleport.com>, newmedia@teleport.com (Jim Swenson) wrote:

> Please help me find the smallest multi mode TNC available. I am provisioning
> a 40' sailboat for a ham friend for a several year cruise. Space is at an
> absolute premium. He'll be operating exclusively HF through a modified ICOM
> M600 SSB marine transceiver. So 300 baud max is fine. Required modes include
> Packet, WeFAX, NAVTEX, RTTY, CW. PACTOR, G-TOR and SITOR would be cool but
> not mandatory. Cost is a secondary consideration. The size of most units
> I've looked at are just not acceptable. Ideally, we need something about the
> size of a new Supra modem (about 1" h by 5"w by 7" deep). Is there such
> a beast. I'd appreciate any help.

Although I can't directly answer your query, I'll take the time to point out something that you must consider: Most commercial/marine HF transceivers will NOT accept the standard "high" tones 2110/2310 used by the amateur community due to the required audio rolloffs when operating in a 2.5 kHz channelized environment.

Check to see if the M600 has a "direct FSK" capability so that you can run with TTL or RS232 connection to the TNC instead of audio. That is by far the preferred method and eliminates problems with AC hum, alternator whine, or ignition spikes on the interconnecting cables. If you can't run DFSK, be ABSOLUTELY sure that the multi-mode unit you purchase offers FSK tones in the 1200-1800 Hz range or you will have MAJOR problems.

I don't have the CCIR or CCITT list of worldwide standard tones handy, but I recall 1300/1500 and 1410/1590 both being common. In any case, you get the point, especially if your friend's life might depend on this comm gear at some point. We all want him back alive, especially if he will be rare DX during the trip!!

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < If our English language is so >
Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on the >
(Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on the driveway? >
Opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

2686. Re: Need Phone Number for Kantronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 14:51:40 UTC
From: david.mitchell@aldus.com
Message-ID: <david.mitchell-120894085140@144.7.20.77>
Source record: 47975

In article <32dtdc$rdj@gv-gate.gvg.tek.com>, randyh@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com (Randy Hall) wrote:

> See above.
>
> Thanks
> Randy
> WA2AGE
+1.913.842.7745
{clever stuff deleted}

2687. Need mods to do FSK on Alinco DR-600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 15:25:45 UTC
From: rn@cs.brown.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug12.152545.17599@cs.brown.edu>
Source record: 47974
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I would like to find out how to modify my Alinco DR-600T (2m/440 mobile) to be capable of low-speed (300 and 600 baud) FSK modulation. I am playing around with some used pagers that have been recrystaled for the 440 band, and I need to encode & decode FSK. I'll be using A/D and D/A converters to generate and decode the signal. I just need to be know how to get directly at the discriminator, and varactor, of the DR-600. Can anyone help me out?

Rob Netzer, KD1TS
rn@cs.brown.edu

2688. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 15:49:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug12.154901.27305@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47979

In article <JAY.39.2E4A3859@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu> JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
>Interesting, an Amateur Radio mode where DXing is discouraged! This is a new
>one. . .

Not that new, try Dxing repeaters and see what kind of ire you raise when you key up several at once again and again. Packet and repeaters are both service oriented rather than DX oriented. The idea is to provide *reliable* service to a designated area, not to support freak long distance comms.

>I agree that people should use their closest BBS, but there shouldn't be any
>problems with people node hopping to see how far they can get! Experimenting
>is what ham radio is all about, isn't it?

Experimenting is fine, trying to *use* the systems in realtime more than 3 or 4 hops away, however, is just asking for trouble. You're going to retry out, and in the process probably crash someone else's forwarding session. With a little care, just probing the network out of curiosity won't hurt a thing. But the current state of the networks simply won't support actually trying to *use* the network in realtime over many hops.

Hopefully that'll change some day soon as we bring up faster hardware, find more reliable paths, and switch to more robust network protocols. For right now, however, the VHF network is very delicate in many areas. About all it can support is closely controlled timed forwarding of traffic from BBS to BBS.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2689. Re: 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 15:57:51 UTC
From: smasters@bzy.gmu.edu
Message-ID: <32g65v$651@portal.gmu.edu>
Source record: 47976
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

Michael S. Morgan (mmorgan@solar.NoSubdomain.NoDomain) wrote:
: Wasn't one of the main purposes of spread spectrum to make it
: harder to jam a signal? The encryption is just ancillary, and
: not that good? The encryption only becomes secure when you
: use a one time pad...right?

: Mike

Spread spectrum was not developed as an encryption scheme. The
properties that makes it desirable are :

Protection against jammers. This is measured in the AJ (anti-
jam) ratio. Some simple math shows how much more jammer
energy is needed to cause bit errors(digital communications)

Low probability of intercept. SS signals can be placed below the
noise floor in many cases. This means that covert operation
can be conducted with some communications.

Most people confuse the encryption with the last one. If the method
for spreading and the code is known, a little bit of work will show you the
signal. For more information I believe Sklar's "Digital Communications" has
a chapter on it. This was the text that was used when I took a class on this,
and it seemed pretty good.

73,
Shawn KE4GHS

2690. Re: PacTOR subbands

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 16:11:38 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CuFJnF.HAM@world.std.com>
Source record: 47983

In article <32essg$7pp@search01.news.aol.com>,
LarryN2ELW <larryn2elw@aol.com> wrote:
>Joe,
>
> I can't answer the first part of your question; but I can tell you
>where you'll find the digital modes on 40 meters. From about 7.065 to
>about 7.070 you'll hear alot of AMTOR. A G-TOR station or two will hang
>around 7.070 to about 7.072.
>PacTOR freely takes up the spectrum from about 7.073 to about 7.080 or
>there abouts. At 7.080 to about 7.090, you'll hear alot of plain ol'
>vanilla RTTY. Above there you'll hear HF packet.
>
> Good luck and have fun!
>
>73 de Larry N2ELW
>LarryN2ELW@AOL.com

Try to keep 7.080 to 7.090 for Baudot RTTY. The space below the RTTY section is where people do Amtor/Pactor/Gtor. The space above the RTTY area is where packet is commonly run.

On 20 meters, 14.065 or so to 14.080 is where the Gtor/Amtor/Pactor modes are used, the 14.080 to 14.090 space is for Baudot (and you'll find a lot of DX on Baudot in this space) and above 14.095 is where there's a lot of packet.

Layouts are similar on other bands... The fully automatic HF NPRM will likely cause a shift in where the packet signals are, since they'll be in limited subbands (along with any other mode being run full-auto) once that NPRM becomes part of the rules.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

2691. Windows 3.1 and Baycom Modem TCP/IP networking

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 17:08:06 UTC
From: ei938@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <32ga9m$f1n@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 47977

Packet Radio Folks,

I have a question regarding Windows 3.1 or WFW and ham/packet radio: Is there a Windows or WFW driver available for the Baycom packt radio modem that would allow TCP/IP networking functions over packet radio?

I understand that Windows 3.1 or WFW can use TCP/IP networking with the WINSOCK.DLL. This provides TCP/IP networking services to an Windows TCP/IP application. Whatever networking medium used requires a driver, ie SLIP/PPP, ethernet, token ring, etc.

Ham/packet radio also uses TCP/IP as a protocol in local area networks. I have a Baycom modem and plan to use the AX.25 driver withthe DOS program KA9Q NOS to access the local TCP/IP packet network.

My question is: Is there a way to tie the Baycom modem into Windows 3.1 or WFW? You could then use the TCP/IP applications over pacet radio just like you would over an ethernet or SLIP/PPP, only much slower. I think you would need a packet driver like the etherne cards require.

Has anyone got any information on this? If I get any responses, I will combine and post to this list.

THANKS IN ADVANCE!!

Andrew Lynch, N8VEM
alynch@wpgate1.wpafb.af.mil

PS. I have searched the ham/packet FTP archives for this and did archie searches as well, with no luck. I suspect nothing like thi exists. I realise this may be esoteric, but I think this would be one very interesting technical project. If there are any ham/paket radio enthusiasts looking for a challenge, who are also Windows expert programmers, this project may be for you. This project pobably would require programming experience writing windows drivers therefore this is WAY out of my league.

There are DOS programs which do this in existence, with source code, so I think its *theoretically* possible. If Windows WINSOCK.DLLprovides the TCP/IP services, I think all thats needed is a Windows packet driver for the Baycom modem. The Baycom AX.25 driver forDOS (NOS) includes documented assembler source code, but no doubt a Windows version would be VERY different.

Send me email if you would like to discuss more.

73!!

2692. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 17:42:53 UTC
From: tmill493@bssbbs.com
Message-ID: <7PHyqc1w165w@bssbbs.com>
Source record: 47985

k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:

>
> In a previous article, mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu (Gary McDuffie Sr) says:
>
> >Seriously, Hank, I don't think there are many areas that can (do)
> >support that sort of operation. It's a nice thought, but rarely
> >found.
> >
> >Around here, the network was built by the BBS people to support the
> >BBS traffic. The population won't support much more than that. DXing
> >nodes is actively discouraged. I'm not saying it's ideal, or
> >desirable, just reporting the facts. After nearly 8 years of being
> >the sole support for the local "network", we are finally getting a few
> >more people interested in something more exotic. Improvements will
> >come, but they will be very slow.
> >
> >Gary
> >
> In central IL the problem is much the same; a couple of us are supporting
> the entire network, such as it is. However, I agree with Hank. We should
> let people play around so that they will become interested and may want
> to contribute $ or labor. The DX cluster network is a big as it is because
> DXer's will support something that helps them enjoy the hobbly. DXing
> nodes could be the same. A couple people trying to transverse the network
> is not going to effect overall performance. Let them have some fun!
>
> 73, Drew
>
> --
> *-----------------------------*-------------------------------------*
> | Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
> | ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
> *-----------------------------*-------------------------------------*

I do node hop, but I do not connect to a dx bbs station. I use my own
local system for that. What I enjoy doing is connecting back to my
hometown area, and talking with folks. I live in the San Diego area, and
I am formerly from the Danville, Illinois area. Always good to see or
hear from hometown folks. Besides, it is fun trying to find different
ways to connect. IMHO!!!

2693. Newbie:Modem Packet Communication Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 17:59:06 UTC
From: geoff@sun-12.cae.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <GEOFF.94Aug12125906@sun-12.cae.wisc.edu>
Source record: 47978

This may be a series of FAQ's, and if so, I would gladly read a FAQ list if there is one. Please point me to it.

I am writing on behalf of my grandfather who has just recently passed his ham radio test and is awaiting his call letters.

He has become very interested the notion of packet communications but knows nothing of the "science." He called me because I am at least computer literate, but unfortunately, I am ham radio illiterate.

I was hoping that you could help educate us both. Specifically, what hardware is required? Actually, lets step back a bit. What is packet radio used for? Is it strictly for point to point chatting or file exchange or can one actually run a BBS on it? I really mean it when I say that I am illiterate.

What does one use to talk to tranceiver? Does a simple serial communication link do it, or does one need a special modem? Will a dumb terminal suffice or does one need a cray super computer?

Tell me, what does packet communications give that Internet doesn't?

Thanks ever so much for your help . . .

--
Geoff Weinberg
geoff@cae.wisc.edu
(608) 256-3108
(608) 257-1704

2694. Gracilis NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 21:04:01 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCuFx6q.3Hx@netcom.com>
Source record: 47893

hi, mitch wa4osr here in mobile, alabama...

i am planning to add a packet port to our freenet/internet box in the
near future...

i wonder if anyone on the 'net here is running the gracilis NOS and
could give me some feedback on using the packet twin with nos ...

thanks
mitch

--
* * * I collect telegraph equipment (mostly bugs - Vibroplex) * * *

Email: fmitchell@rd.qms.com or, second choice, fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR, 11 Midtwon Park, E., Mobile, AL 36606 USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

2695. 9600 Baud Mods for Radios ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 22:58:13 UTC
From: domae@lava.nrtc.northrop.com
Message-ID: <CuG2H3.IG9@gremlin.nrtc.northrop.com>
Source record: 47894

I'm looking for a mods database for various radios to allow them to
send/receive 9600 baud packet. Are there any electronic archives
that my have these mods available? How about some proceedings of
some of the various conferences?

Specifically, I'm looking for various All-Mode VHF/UHF transceivers dating
back to the Kenwood TS-700, ICOM IC-211, to present radios like the Yaesu 736R.

Thanks in advance,

--
Terry Domae
Northrop MS: T214/GB	Phone/Fax: 310/942-4694 310/948-8068
8900 E. Washington Blvd	Internet: domae@lava.nrtc.northrop.com
Pico Rivera, CA. 90660	Amateur Radio: KC6ROI

2696. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-12 23:56:16 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <32h270$12t@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47895

In article <1994Aug12.154901.27305@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> In article <JAY.39.2E4A3859@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu> JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu (Jay Sissom) writes:
|> >Interesting, an Amateur Radio mode where DXing is discouraged! This is a new
|> >one. . .
|>
|> Not that new, try Dxing repeaters and see what kind of ire you raise when
|> you key up several at once again and again. Packet and repeaters are both
|> service oriented rather than DX oriented. The idea is to provide *reliable*
|> service to a designated area, not to support freak long distance comms.
|>
|> >I agree that people should use their closest BBS, but there shouldn't be any
|> >problems with people node hopping to see how far they can get! Experimenting
|> >is what ham radio is all about, isn't it?
|>
|> Experimenting is fine, trying to *use* the systems in realtime more than
|> 3 or 4 hops away, however, is just asking for trouble. You're going to
|> retry out, and in the process probably crash someone else's forwarding
|> session. With a little care, just probing the network out of curiosity
|> won't hurt a thing. But the current state of the networks simply won't
|> support actually trying to *use* the network in realtime over many hops.

Unless, of course, the area you are in has a reasonable network.

In this part of the country, you can reliably connect out to 8, 10,
or sometimes even 14 hops. Up to 8 hops you can even "use" the services
you find at the end of your path, nearly as well as if they were a
couple hops from you. So it really depends on whether the folks who
built the network did a good job of building it ... or not ...

|> Hopefully that'll change some day soon as we bring up faster hardware,
|> find more reliable paths, and switch to more robust network protocols.
|> For right now, however, the VHF network is very delicate in many areas.
|> About all it can support is closely controlled timed forwarding of
|> traffic from BBS to BBS.

This statement is certainly not true of the networks in the NW states ...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2697. Re: Node Responce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 00:43:35 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCuG7Co.MLF@netcom.com>
Source record: 47890

Micah Child (micah@solano.community.net) wrote:
: So I do this activity lat at night usaly starting around 00:00hrs pac.
: and some time go as long as 05:00hrs pac. I do this at theise times for
: two reasons: 1, there is little packet communications going on in my area
: at this time. 2, I run low power and often get stomped on by higher
: powerd stations durring the peek hours.

Hi Micah... you sound just like me! I frequently stay up all hours to just DX a chat along the line someplace. I've gone from Central Georgia to COS and RENO and WashDC, in the past and even chatted with folks in RENO and DC. I've chatted with somebody in Cape Girardeau MO, so I know there are nodes and or ROSE switches out that way. Of course I *cheated* going to RENO, there's a quick gateway from Alabama to there, so I only do 2 node hops to get there and one of those nodes is mine. :) I do make it point thou to never use a remote BBS.

The link to DC (Virginia) was on a network that only allows DX chatting, and absolutely nothing else, very fast late at night and early morn. That net has no gateways to any other net that supports any other traffic. Its against their charter, its not that any of the guys hate BBS's, most of them also support a separate net for BBS'ing. And some of us are setting up a DXCluster trunk soon. Sheeshhh ... too many parallel trunks! Yet another topic for discussion.

Ever try REAL DX on packet... when the band is open try 1200bd on 10 meters! Mega-fun! Come to think of it, I think that's how I went to COS, thru a 10m gateway someplace (AZSE? or Denver?). I used to live near the COS stack, so I wanted to try some old friends.

Well 73/bob
--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

2698. Re: Gracilis NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 00:52:21 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCuG7r9.B8@netcom.com>
Source record: 47891

Felton Mitchell (fmitch@netcom.com) wrote:
: hi, mitch wa4osr here in mobile, alabama...

: i am planning to add a packet port to our freenet/internet box in the
: near future...

: i wonder if anyone on the 'net here is running the gracilis NOS and
: could give me some feedback on using the packet twin with nos ...

Hi Mitch! Bob from Griffin GA here! I suspect we're working at opposite ends of the same goal? The DXc trunk to AU? Anyway, there's a Gracilis mail list run up at Middle Tenn State Univ.

Try the listserv@knuth.mtsu.edu sub to gracilis-l

Hope that helps if you don't get a reply here.

73/bob
--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

2699. Re: PCMCIA TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 06:55:51 UTC
From: dmercado@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <dmercado.776760769@kaiwan>
Source record: 47988

In <327s90$qqe@hopper.acm.org> smithson@ACM.ORG writes:

>Anybody know if there is a PCMCIA TNC product yet?
>-Brian
>smithson@acm.org

One question: How much are you willing to pay for an item.
-Dominic

2700. TNC construction article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 07:45:18 UTC
From: BSoranno@vax2.winona.msus.edu
Message-ID: <22449.BSoranno@vax2.winona.msus.edu>
Source record: 47989
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anybody know of a construction article for a "general purpose" TNC?

These are my reguirements:
1) Standard serial connection. (I have 4 different computers and would like to be able to connect to all).

2) An internal processor of some type to minimize the overhead on the computer.

If these are too strict, please let me know.
Thanks.

Bill Soranno -- KB0NKX
7 Fairfax
Winona, MN 55987
507/452-3789

2701. Need mods to do FSK on Alinco DR-600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 08:00:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1691.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47905

Hi Rob,

ftp to oak.oakland.edu and look in /pub/hamradio/mods/alinco. If it isn't there message back to me and I'll look in my my mod file collection.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2702. Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm for DSP???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 08:34:18 UTC
From: ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <ahall-1308940337410001@ruger-5.slip.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47892
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hello again everyone,

I was wondering if you knew anything about the Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm that was used in Sept. 1992 QST's article "Low-Cost Digital Signal Processing for the Radio Amateur". Appearantly the LMS algorithm is nice to use to cut out signals that are repetetive when listening to SSB (you wouldn't use it for CW- cause all you would hear instead of the morse code was a "click" evertime a new tone came buy :)

Appearantly this algorithm is used in the HumVee's to stop engine noise in the cabin. (I think there are other car companies working with it to reduce second-order boom in 4 cylinder cars).

If you know where I can find this algorithm or further information about it, please let me know.

TNX et 73!
Allen Hall n9rzc@uiuc.edu

ps- as always, I look forward to any and all comments that you may have concerning this posting.

2703. Re: Windows 3.1 and Baycom Modem TCP/IP networking

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 09:22:14 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug13.092214.1498@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47896

In article <32ga9m$f1n@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> ei938@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Andrew J Lynch) writes:
>
>Packet Radio Folks,
>
>I have a question regarding Windows 3.1 or WFW and ham/packet radio: Is there a Windows or WFW driver available for the Baycom packt radio modem that would allow TCP/IP networking functions over packet radio?

The problem with Baycom and Windows is that Baycom is dependent on
precise processor timing to do bit banging, and heavily uses interrupts.
Windows is a *cooperative* multitasker that doesn't do a good job of
protecting memory and often doesn't allow precise timing because of ill
behaved applications or heavy loads. So you get either very poor performance,
or even hangs and crashes when you attempt to mate Baycom with Windows.
If you must run Windows, a hardware TNC will give much fewer problems.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2704. Re: PACTOR/AMTOR subbands...where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 14:21:16 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCuH97G.9Do@netcom.com>
Source record: 47898

Joe LaRosa (jal@rational.com) wrote:
: I am still an HF newbie and with the current state of the bands, it's not
: easy for us newbies. Last night while scanning around what should be the
: CW portion of the 40 meter band I heard a QSO between an Hawaiian station
: and some foreign station. Als the Hawaiian station claimed he was going to
: QSY back to a quiet spot he had found between two AMTOR subbands.

: My question are two:

: 1) How can a Hawaiian, which despite Dan Quayle not understanding is part of
: the US, transmit phone in a non-phone portion of the band.

It was Hillary Clinton who didn't think that Hawaii was or should be part
of the US...because it interfered with health care.

Dan Quayle knew better.

--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2705. Help with info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 17:54:00 UTC
From: mike.grose@bthouse.com
Message-ID: <94081406125443@bthouse.com>
Source record: 47907

MS>From: mike@jakesys.sol.net (Mike Sheridan)
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>Subject: Help with info
>Date: Sat, 6 Aug 1994 06:54:32 GMT
>Message-ID: <1994Aug6.065432.1392@jakesys.sol.net>
>Organization: jakesys - Public Access UNIX - Manitowoc, WI

MS>Can anyone steer me into info on how to get started with packet radio
>with a 486 clone?
>---

Hello Mike. You have the main thing needed for packet radio. Just
get you a tnc(terminal node controller) and a two meter radio. a
Handy talkie works well, or you can use a mobile rig. Most use HT's
because they are less expensive used. You need to get software for
packet. If you use Procom, it will work very good. You just set it
up in the dumb terminal mode. Then get the manual out for your tnc,
and start programing the commands you will need for packet. There
are many programs out there, but I would suggest using a dumb
terminal for a while to learn the commands and kind of get familiar
with it. I use a Tandy 486 machine, and it works very well. You
don't have to have too much to run packet, as it doesn't take much
memory to run it. If you have anymore questions, please let me
know. Cul....Mike, KE4CLE

* QMPro 1.50 42-2694 * All rising to a great place is by a winding stair.

2706. High Speed Packet Info (27k file)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 19:26:07 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCuHnBK.Gqr@netcom.com>
Source record: 47899

I've been noticing lots of requests lately for info on medium and high speed packet equipment, and several times I've mentioned a file available to ftp. Of course, its been pointed out to me that not everybody has ftp access. So here it is, all 27kb of it! Please if you further distribute it, don't make any changes! This file is maintained by Barry VE3JF.

Blame me for filling up your newsreaders! :) 73/bob ka4byp

Equipment Options for Medium to High-Speed Packet

Compiled by Barry McLarnon, VE3JF

Last update: 28 July 94

The purpose of the following is to summarize the hardware options available for constructing medium- to high-speed packet radio links. The speed range in question is 9600 bps and up. This material is intended to be a useful reference, but I make no claims as to its accuracy or completeness. Some details concerning model numbers and prices are missing, and I have very little information concerning equipment sources outside North America. If you have corrections, or suggestions on additional information to include in this survey, please send them to bm@hydra.carleton.ca (or ve3jf@va3tcp.#eon.on.can.noam).

This material is released to the public domain. You can do what you want with it - all I ask is that you retain this notice and attribution if you reprint it in whole or in part.

Note: unless otherwise noted, prices given are in $US. They should be considered only as approximate.

Equipment for 9600 bps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

9600 bps Modems
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
The K9NG modem was available for a number of years as a kit from TAPR. It set the "standard" for 9600 bps packet operation, but it has now been replaced by the G3RUH and new TAPR designs. Among the improvements provided by the newer designs is full-duplex capability. Even when full-duplex is not needed on the air, this is a great convenience for doing loopback testing of the modem. If you still have a K9NG modem lying around, though, don't hesitate to try it.

The G3RUH modem is available from several sources:

PacComm MC-NB96 internal modem card ($115) - fits on disconnect header of most TNCs.

PacComm EM-NB96 external modem ($149) - standalone version of above.

Kantronics DE9600 modem card, similar to the PacComm MC-NB96.

MFJ MFJ-9600 9600 bps modem card ($110), similar to the others.

The new 9600 bps TAPR modem kit ($80). The new design has all of the features of the G3RUH, plus a few enhancements. It is attractive for repeater use, since it includes provision on the board for bit regeneration/FIFO buffering ($15 extra for the parts). The first rev of the board in 1992 had a few problems, and some mods were needed for best performance. A new rev which incorporates the fixes became available in early 1993. TAPR members get a 10% discount on purchases.

The G3RUH and TAPR modems can plug directly into a TNC modem disconnect header as a daughterboard, or be connected externally via a ribbon cable.

DRSI DPK-9600 ($250). This is a G3RUH-compatible modem and TNC-2 clone (10 MHz clock) housed in one box.

Data Interfaces for 9600 bps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
For 9600 bps, the usual interface is a TNC. If you don't already have a TNC, it's worth considering a PC bus interface card like the PI2 or the PackeTwin. They are a better investment since they will not become obsolete if you upgrade to higher speeds than 9600. In fact, many people have reported results with TNCs that were much less than theoretical maximums, even at 9600 bps. The faster the TNC clock rate the better: 4.9MHz should be considered an absolute minimum. If you really feel like investing in a TNC, you might consider those which come with a built-in 9600 bps modem: the AEA PK-96 ($200 range), the PacComm TNC-NB96 (listed in their Spring 1994 catalog at $295, but that seems badly overpriced), or the DRSI DPK-9600 mentioned above.

Ottawa PI2 card ($125 plus shipping). It provides a DMA port which handles 56 kbps with ease, even with a 4.77 MHz XT-class machine. All you need to add is the cable to the modem. The main limitation of the card is that it does not support full-duplex operation, but full-duplex operation is rare (especially amongst end users). The PI2 also has a low-speed port and can be populated with an on-board 1200 bps modem (kit available for $30). The board can be used with any DOS version of KA9Q NOS, or with Linux.

Gracilis PackeTwin-PC card ($225). Like the PI2, it provides a DMA port for the 56 kbps modem and an interrupt-driven port for lower-speed modems. The DMA port supports full-duplex operation. The Kantronics 9600 bps modem can be piggybacked on the card.

DRSI PCPA Type 1296 ($290). An interrupt-driven PC-plugin card with onboard 9600 bps and 1200 bps modems.

Radios for 9600 bps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

A standard NBFM radio is typically used. To interface to the modem, the radio must have a direct FSK modulator, discriminator output, an IF with sufficient bandwidth and reasonable phase characteristics, and fast t/r switching. Some radios are usable with just a few modifications to bring out the required signals, others may need more extensive mods such as adding a varactor FM modulator, and still others are almost completely unusable due to their IF characteristics or slow t/r switching. There are a few radios designed specifically for digital service which require no mods:

2m:

Alinco DR-1200TH (approx. $300). This is a version of the DR-1200T 25W synthesized radio which has been modified for 9600 baud operation.

DRSI offers a "matched set" ($550) consisting of their DPK-9600 TNC/modem and a modified (by DRSI) Alinco DR-1200T.

70cm:

Tekk data radio ($110?), 2W output, one channel, crystal controlled (430-450 MHz). Available directly from Tekk, and in packages from Gracilis and other sources. A recent ad (Feb 94 QST, p 18) shows two models: the "T-Net Mini" at $110, and the "T-Net Micro" at $100. They appear to have the same specs, but different packaging (the Mini is larger, to allow room for options). Other sources refer to models called KS-900 and KS-960 from Tekk, so it is not clear how many models of radio are currently available, and how they differ. Gracilis has a package consisting of the PackeTwin card, 9600 bps modem, and Tekk KS-900 which lists at $520 ($595 if KS-960 is substituted).

PacComm also has a package which contains the Tekk:

PacComm IPR-NB96 ($495): Tekk radio, modem, and Tiny-2 MK-2 TNC housed in one box.

Both Gracilis and PacComm also sell Tekk radios separately.

Kantronics D4-10 ($359), 10W output, two channel, crystal controlled (430-450 MHz). Can go to at least 19.2 kbps.

A large number of amateur VHF and UHF transceivers have been successfully used for 9600 bps work. Many commercial FM radios are also suitable; ironically, the IF filters in these radios are typically 'better' (narrower bandwidth, steeper skirts) than in amateur-grade equipment, which leads to inferior performance at 9600 bps (on the other hand, they also tend to have superior intermod immunity compared to amateur rigs). The IF stages of most receivers can be broadbanded successfully, but the degree of difficulty and expense involved varies considerably.

A good source of information on radio interfacing and other topics related to 9600 bps operation is the "9600 Baud Packet Handbook" by Mike Curtis, WD6EHR. Hard copies are distributed with the TAPR modem, and it can also be found in electronic form on some BBS's. Unfortunately, it hasn't been updated for a long time.

Summary: 9600 bps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
The cost of getting something working at 9600 bps is highly variable. If you already had a TNC and a suitable radio plus antenna, it could be as little as $80 or so (TAPR modem). On the other hand, you can get a "plug 'n play" package from Gracilis, consisting of a PackeTwin interface card, DE9600 modem (piggybacks on the PackeTwin), and Tekk radio, for about $500 - just add an antenna. You should seriously question spending this kind of money to get 9600 bps, when you could put together a 56 kbps setup for not much more money (but, admittedly, considerably more effort!).

Equipment for 19.2 kbps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Until recently, operation at 19.2 kbps had not received much attention. A major reason for this is that binary FSK at 19.2 kbps cannot be accommodated by the IF stages of NBFM receivers, nor is it compatible with the 20 or 25 kHz channel spacing used for FM in the amateur VHF/UHF bands. On the other hand, it makes relatively poor use of the 100 kHz channels typically allocated for 'wideband' digital modes. However, interest in 19.2 kbps operation has been spurred by the appearance of the Kantronics D4-10 radio. Since it contains a varactor modulator, plus a data slicer following the discriminator, it can be operated in 'raw FSK' mode at 19.2 kbps without additional modem hardware. All that is needed in addition to the radio is the computer interface. A 'souped-up' TNC might work fairly well, but one of the PC DMA interface boards (or maybe a DataEngine) would be better. Running 'modemless' FSK entails some loss of performance, most notably from the lack of data scrambling, which results in more jitter in the recovered clock signal and thus higher bit error rates.

Kantronics also offers a 19.2 kbps modem, similar to the DE9600. The performance difference between the 'barebones' D4-10 radios and that which you could realize with the more sophisticated modem has not, to my knowledge, been quantified. The GRAPES modem (see below) could also be run at 19.2 kbps, but it would not be compatible with the Kantronics equipment (and why would you want to throttle back a modem that can do 56 kbps and more, to only 19.2?).

Some experiences with using the D4-10's at 19.2 kbps, using Ottawa PI cards and DataEngines as interfaces, appear in an article by John Ackermann AG9V in the 11th ARRL Computer Networking Conference Proceedings.

Equipment for 56 kbps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

56 kbps Modem
~~~~~~~~~~~~~
GRAPES (WA4DSY) modem, $250 in kit form. You also need to provide a box for it, plus a few interconnecting cables and connectors. It requires +/-5V power (about 0.5A @ +5V, 0.1A @ -5V). This is an RF modem with input and output (about 1 mW) in the 28-30 MHz band, designed for use in the bands above 220 MHz (occupied bandwidth is about 70 kHz at 56 kbps),

using standard receive and transmit converters. The receive and transmit portions of the modem are separately crystal-controlled, and it can run full-duplex. It is not limited to 56 kbps - with suitable modifications, it can be made to work at 128 kbps or more.

Data Interface for 56 kbps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Ottawa PI2 card ($125)
Gracilis PackeTwin card ($225)

Both of these cards (see descriptions above) will handle 56 kbps with ease.

Kantronics Data Engine (need price info ~$350?). This is essentially a higher-speed TNC with two HDLC ports that can reportedly run at 56 kbps, and an RS-232 port that can run at up to 19.2 kbps. The standard firmware is KA-Node or G8BPQ, but there is now also a port of JNOS (JNOS40) by WG7J available. The DE appears to be more useful as a small standalone packet switch than as an interface for end users.

Gracilis PackeTen (~$1000). This is a full-blown packet switch that runs a custom version of KA9Q NOS. It is available in both standalone and PC bus versions. This is the Rolls Royce of packet switch hardware. The name is a bit of a misnomer, since one PackeTen provides five ports - you must add another one to get ten ports. All of the ports will handle synchronous or asynchronous rates of 1200 to 19200 bps, and three of them will do sync rates up to T1 or more.

RF Equipment for 56 kbps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
The RF equipment required depends on whether the links are half- or full-duplex. There are three basic configurations in use:

(1) Half-duplex point-to-point links

An example is the Georgia backbone network. The usual RF equipment is a Microwave Modules (220, 430 MHz) or Sinclabs (220 MHz) transverter.

(2) Full-duplex point-to-point links

Full duplex operation is significantly more complicated, but it is also highly desirable if you want to maximize the throughput of a backbone link. The GRAPES modem is inherently full-duplex, so it is only necessary to provide separate RF up- and down-converters. The two channels may be in-band or cross-band, using either separate antennas or duplexers. The only full-duplex point-to-point link I'm aware of is in Chicago - it uses PackeTen switches and operates in-band in the 70 cm band.

(3) Multiple-access networks with full-duplex repeater

In this case, an in-band or cross-band 56 kbps repeater provides hidden transmitter-free access to a channel (or rather, a pair of channels) by multiple 56 kbps stations. This might just be a LAN for the power users, but it also is an attractive means of linking a number of network nodes

together, with less complexity than multiple point-to-point links (see the 10th ARRL Computer Networking Conference proceedings for more details). As in the preceding case, separate receive and transmit converters are used, usually with separate antennas (in principle, a transverter with "split" frequency operation could be used, but such things are hard to come by). The stations in this network do not require full-duplex computer interfaces, but since the RF portions have full-duplex capability, it allows smaller txdelays to be used than in the half-duplex case. It also allows users to observe the quality of their signals coming back from the repeater.

The first 56 kbps full-duplex repeater went on the air in Ottawa in January 1990. The repeater is cross-band (220.55 MHz in, 433.55 MHz out), so users must up-convert the modem's 28-30 MHz IF output to 220 MHz, and down-convert 432 MHz to the 28-30 MHz IF input.

220 MHz (222 MHz in the US!)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Transverters and up-converters:

Sinclabs ST220-28 transverter ($329 CDN), 15W output. Sinclabs has recently withdrawn from this business, but transverters may still be available from Bob Morton, VE3BFM (Maple Leaf Communications).

Microwave Modules MMT220/28S transverter, 10W output. Not readily available new, but watch for used ones on the market. You may also come across some MM clones produced by Hans Peters VE3CRU ("Transverters Unlimited") - they are good quality, and produce higher output (~15W).

Down East Microwave DEM222 no-tune transverter, 20W output, 1-100 mw input:

DEM222-28CK complete kit (PC board, board-mounted parts, enclosure, connectors, heat sink, hardware, $295)
DEM222-28K board-level kit (PC board, board-mounted parts, $225)
DEM222B assembled and tested unit ($395)

SSB Electronic TV 28-220/01 transverter ($380), 100 mW output. These units have no T/R switching, so that would have to be added externally for single-channel half-duplex operation. On the other hand, there are separate local oscillators provided for the receive and transmit converters, so this looks like a good choice for in-band full-duplex or half-duplex split operation.

Hamtronics XV4 transmit converter (kit, $79), 0.5 - 1W output. The cheapest alternative, and the power level is adequate if you aren't too far from the repeater and have a reasonable transmitting antenna. But you do need to find someone with a spectrum analyzer to get it tuned up properly, and some people have had problems taming this unit.

Down-converters:

Microwave Modules MMc220 (price/availability unknown), 2.8 dB NF.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Advanced Receiver Research (model no., other details unknown). This unit is in the $100 range and of high quality, but it really needs a front-end preamp. We use one of these converters on the Ottawa 56kb repeater, along with an ARR preamp. ARR may be no longer producing the converters.

Antennas:

You might get by with omni antennas, but multipath can cause poor performance even when signal levels are high. Small yagis provide more margin and help discriminate against multipath. A typical example is the Cushcraft A220-7 7-element yagi (about $50).

430 MHz
~~~~~~~
Transverters and up-converters:

Down East Microwave DEM432 no-tune transverter, 50-100mW output. This is a 3-board set, available in several forms, and there is an optional power amplifier that provides 15W output. The local oscillator board normally has a single oscillator for standard half-duplex operation, but a second oscillator can be added on the board for half-duplex split or full-duplex operation. Some options and prices:

DEM432B assembled and tested unit, including case, $275
DEM432BD as above, but set up for dual frequencies, $300
DEM432K basic kit (no case or connectors), $155
Second LO kit, $8
432PA 15W PA, assembled and tested, $180
432PACK 15W PA complete kit, $135
432PAK 15W PA basic kit (no case, connectors or heat sink), $75
Enclosure to house both DEM432K and 432PA, $25
DEM432-15S complete 15W dual-frequency transverter, $395

Microwave Modules MMT432/28S transverter, 10W output. Not readily available new, but quite a few used ones on the market.

SSB Electronic TV 28-432 transverter ($310), 100mW output. These units have no T/R switching, so that would have to be added externally for single-channel half-duplex operation. On the other hand, there are separate local oscillators provided for the receive and transmit converters, so this looks like a good choice for in-band full-duplex or half-duplex split operation.

Hamtronics XV4 transmit converter (kit, $79), 0.5 - 1W output. The 432 Mhz version of the unit described above.

Down-converters:

Hamtronics ($49/$69/$99 for basic kit/kit with box/wired & tested). Quality of this unit is uncertain.

Microwave Modules MMc435.2 ($115). Current availability unknown.

SSB Electronic K7001-10 ($180). High quality, with a price to match.
~~~~~~~

There are other sources for units in the $100-$150 range, such as Lunar.

1.2 GHz
~~~~~~~
Equipment for operation of the GRAPES modem at 1.2 GHz and the other bands above 450 MHz is a problem, due to the scarcity of converters which have input/output at 28 MHz, not to mention reasonable power output.

Transverters and up-converters:

SHF-1240(K) "No-tune" transverter board ($149 kit, $189 assembled, from Down East Microwave): 144 MHz IF (10 mW drive required), 10 mW output. Also required is the separate SHF-LO local oscillator board ($50 kit, less crystal; $85 assembled). A complete transverter (transverter board, LO board, IF PIN diode switch, packaged in a metal box) is available for $265. Note that no RF switching is included, so if you wanted to run half-duplex, a suitable RF T/R switch or a circulator would be needed. NF of the down-converter is in the 4-5 dB range. Due to the 144 MHz IF, a separate 28 MHz to 144 MHz conversion stage would be needed.

SSB Electronic USM-3 transmit converter ($210). 1W out (20 mW in). Requires external LO source (10 mW). Although normally used with 144 MHz IF, it reportedly can be tuned for 28-30 MHz IF input. Housed in a metal box with BNC connectors.

Down-converters:

SSB Electronic UEK-3 receive converter ($200). 2.2 dB NF, 20 dB conversion gain. The nominal LO frequency is 1152 MHz, for conversion of the 1296-1298 range to 144-146 MHz. An LO output port is provided for driving the USM-3 transmit converter. Housed in a metal box with BNC connectors.

Power amplifiers:

Pauldon (kit, $165): 18W out for 1W in.

Down East Microwave 2318PAM ($205): 18W out for 1W in. Also available in kit form.

SSB Electronic PA 2310 ($250): 10W out for 0.5W in (a 20W out version is $300).

Antennas:

Although loop yagis are commonly used at 1.2 GHz ($89 kit, $109 assembled for the 45-element loop yagi from Down East Microwave), a better choice for linking would probably be the Tonna 23-element yagi (about $70).

Other Considerations (applies to all bands):

The receive converters have very broad front ends, and some additional bandpass filtering will often be needed. A single cavity (or helical resonator frontend filter, in the case of separate receive converters) should do the trick in most cases. There is also a design available for a homebrew 28-30 MHz bandpass filter for the modem front end. This might
~~~~~~~

eliminate the need for a front-end filter, but it depends on your
receiving environment.

56 kbps Summary
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The cost of a 56 kbps station is a bit hard to pin down, given all the
variables. As an example, we'll consider a station for the Ottawa 56kb
LAN. The modem kit and a PI2 card will set you back about $375. The
rest depends on the choice of rf stuff. The total will vary from about
$500 to $800. The "low road" is using the Hamtronics kits and scrounging
up things such as boxes for them and the modem, homebrewing the antennas,
etc. The "high road" is buying higher-quality assembled and tested gear,
such as the Sinclabs transverter and the MM receive converter. If you can
find some good used gear, the total should be closer to $650. Getting on
56 kbps is certainly a more challenging project than plug 'n play 9600,
but the rewards are greater too.

The Packet Frontier: Equipment for Speeds Greater than 56 kbps
~~~~~~

The following is a very rough first cut at summarizing the current situation
for packet at speeds greater than 56 kbps. Commercial availability of
radio and modem equipment for these speeds is nil, so this is really the
domain of the true experimenter!

Data Interface
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
There is, at least, some hardware that can sink/source data at these rates:

Ottawa PI2 card: up to 500 kbps, maybe more

Gracilis PackeTwin: up to 1 Mbps claimed

Gracilis PackeTen: up to 4 Mbps (aggregate)

RF Hardware for >56 kbps
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

GRAPES Modem
~~~~~~~~~~~~
The GRAPES Modem can run at higher speeds than 56 kbps. In his 1987 CNC
article, Dale WA4DSY mentions rates up to 120 kbps. I've run a pair of modems
back-to-back at 125 kbps. Most of the changes are straightforward (e.g.,
changing the baud rate generator crystal from 3.579 MHz to 8 MHz), but there
are two problem areas. Standard 555 timer chips won't work reliably above
100 kHz, so the receiver clock recovery PLL circuit needs more than just
a resistor or capacitor change. Replacement of the 555 with a TI TLC555
does the trick. The other problem is the 455 kHz IF filter: it can be
retuned so that the modem works at 125 kbps, but the eye pattern isn't very
satisfactory. A new filter design will be needed for decent on-the-air results.

N6GN 250-500 kbps RF Modem
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Glenn Elmore N6GN (glenne@sr.hp.com) has designed an RF modem for the 902 MHz band which is intended for use at rates in the 250 to 500 kbps range. The modem is crystal-controlled, has about 12W output, and extremely fast turnaround time. Note that this is an FSK modem, and is not at all similar to the spread spectrum "wireless ethernet" systems which are available for this band. Glenn is currently running some of these units at 230.4 kbps, using Ottawa PI2 cards. No PC boards or construction plans are available at the moment. Units for 1.2 GHz have been mentioned, but I'm not sure if they exist. More info on this work and the 10 GHz equipment described in the next section can be found on col.hp.com, in the ~/hamradio/packet/n6gn directory.

High-speed Packet at 10 GHz
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Glenn Elmore and friends (Kevin Rowett N6RCE, Bdale Garbee N3EUA, etc) have also designed an X-band (10 GHz) full-duplex packet data link using inexpensive gunnplexor modules that runs at a nominal 2 Mbps rate. Details can be found in recent editions of the ARRL Handbook. I haven't heard of any such systems actually being put into service yet, but there is a source for the PC boards:

Date: Tue, 10 Aug 93 16:30:44 CDT
From: bob@lachman.com (Bob Van Valzah)
To: glenne@srlr12.sr.hp.com, bdale@col.hp.com, ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu, tcp-group@ucsd.edu
Subject: 2 MBPS 10 GHz Link Boards Available
Status: RO

Receiver boards are now (at last!) available for the n6gn desinged, 2 MBPS, 10 GHz microwave link as described in the ARRL Handbook and other places. You'll still need to make the 1st IF board yourself, but trust me, that's easy. I didn't believe Glenn at first, just follow the procedure in the article and it works!

The receiver board is 4-3/4 x 5-3/4", double sided, and drilled, *but not plated through* (hence you'll have to solder top and bottom leads in some cases). This shouldn't be a big problem because there are no signal traces on the component side--it's all ground plane.

Folks who helped make these boards available (though they may not all want to admit it :-) are Glenn Elmore n6gn (of course), John Conner wd0fhg, Ron Atkinson n8fow, Fred Reimers kf9gx, Bdale Garbee n3eua, and Jon Bloom ke3z.

They're available from:

Fred A. Reimers kf9gx
FAR Circuits
18N640 Field Ct.
Dundee, IL 60118-9269

for $15. Fred just shipped 8 to me for $5 postage, but I'm not sure what the rate would be for smaller quantities.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

T1 Modem
~~~~~~~~
Clint Turner KA7OEI (ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org) has designed a T1 rate (1.536 Mbps) modem, intended for use in the packet backbone network in Utah. I expect we'll be hearing more about this once it's proved out in actual RF links.

Sources
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Down East Microwave
RR 1, Box 2310
Troy, ME 04987
207-948-3741 Fax: 207-948-5157

DRSI (Digtal Radio Systems Inc)
2065 Range Road
Clearwater, FL 34625
813-461-0204 Fax: 813-447-4369

Gracilis Inc
623 Palace Street
Aurora, IL
708-801-8800 Fax: 708-844-0183
Email: info@gracilis.com

GRAPES Inc.
P.O. Box 636
Griffin, GA 30224
Email: ka4byp@netcom.com

Kantronics
1202 E. 23rd Street
Lawrence, KS 66046
913-842-7745 Fax: 913-842-2021 BBS: 913-842-4678

Maple Leaf Communications (Bob Morton, VE3BFM)
R.R. 1
Everett, ON, Canada L0M 1J0
705-435-0689

MFJ Enterprises Inc
PO Box 494
Mississippi State, MS 39762
1-800-647-1800 (order) 1-800-647-8324 (tech info) Fax: 601-323-6551

Ottawa Amateur Radio Club
Packet Working Group
P.O. Box 8873
Ottawa, ON, Canada K1G 3J2
Email: bm@hydra.carleton.ca (for PI2 info: pi-info@hydra.carleton.ca)

PacComm Packet Radio Systems Inc
4413 N. Hesperides Street

Tampa, FL 33614-7618
813-874-2980 Fax: 813-872-8696

Pauldon Associates
210 Utica Street
Tonawanda, NY 14150
716-692-5451

SSB Electronic USA
124 Cherrywood Drive
Mountaintop, PA 18707
717-868-5643

Tekk, Inc
226 N.W. Parkway
Kansas City, MO 64150
1-800-521-8355 (orders) 816-746-1098 Fax: 816-746-1093

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
P.O. Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732-2925
602-749-9479 (1700-2200UTC, Tue. - Fri.) Fax: 602-749-5636
Email: tapr@tapr.org

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the end!

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****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

2707. Re: Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm for DSP???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 20:15:57 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <32j9lt$qkh@crl3.crl.com>
Source record: 47897

Allen Hall (ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu) wrote:
: Hello again everyone,

: I was wondering if you knew anything about the Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm
: that was used in Sept. 1992 QST's article "Low-Cost Digital Signal
: Processing for the Radio Amateur". Appearantly the LMS algorithm is nice
: to use to cut out signals that are repetetive when listening to SSB (you
: wouldn't use it for CW- cause all you would hear instead of the morse code
: was a "click" evertime a new tone came buy :)
: ... etc ...

The Widrow LMS and Wiener-Hopf are adaptive digital filtering techniques.

The following books have chapters on adaptive digital filters:

1. Digital Signal Processing - A practical Approach
Emmanuel C. Ifeachor and Barrie W. Jervis

2. The TI Digital Signal Processing Applications Series:
Applications with the TMS320 family, algorithms and implementation
Vol 1 part number is SPRA012A
Vol 2 part number is SPRA016
Vol 3 part number is SPRA017

This series of books deal exclusivly with the TI DSP processors. There
is a lot of practical applications as well as some theory.

The TI literature number is 1-800-477-8924, all they need is the part
numbers and your address, the books are free.

--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

2708. Re: PACTOR/AMTOR subbands...where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-13 21:06:26 UTC
From: bobr@on-ramp.ior.com
Message-ID: <32jcki$u8c@on-ramp.ior.com>
Source record: 47900

I believe that Hawaii and Alaska are in different ITU Zones and that someof the phone allocations maybe be different. I know that hams in Alaska can use phone in the lower portion of 40 meters, but I am not sure if this applies to Hawaii. Maybe someone else can comment on that.

As to the PACTOR subbands..you will usually find PACTOR stations operating in the .070 - .080 range of each band where those frequencies are authorized, e.g. 14.070-14.080, 7.070-7.80. An exception to this rule might be the WARC bands where 10.140 seems to be a popular frequency. Hope this helps.

73, Bob KG7WC

--
+---------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+
| Robert J. Raymond | Spokane, Washington | bobr@on-ramp.ior.com |
| Patricia Raymond | Amateur Callsign KG7WC | 70235.430@compuserv.com |
+---------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+

2709. Re: Jnos Config with E/Net card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 01:09:28 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuI37s.HxH@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47901

Alastair "J." Downs (ee17@csu.napier.ac.uk) wrote:
: Has anyone managed to configure Jnos v1.10xx to work with an ethernet card.
: The cards I have in mind are NE2000, WD8003 etc.
: Sample config file would be very much appreciated.
: I have tried using the clarkson packet drivers and using the Attach packet
: command without any success.

Well, that is what I did - I'm using an NE-2000 and the clarkson packet drivers, along with the 'attach packet ...' command. Here is a transliteration (typing from one monitor to the other keyboard) of the batch file, which will be followed by the autoexec.nos fragment that gets it going.

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
ne2000 0x60 0xf 0x320 # for sw interupt 60, IRQ 15, address 320
nos
------------------------------------------------------------------------
attach packet 0x60 ether 10 1500 # for sw interupt 60, 10 buffers, 1500 bytes
ifconfig ether ipaddress <my ip address>
ifconfig ether netmask 0xffffffff # not running ethernet as its own subnet
ifconfig ether broadcast <my broadcast address>
arp publish <ethernet machine #1's ip address> ax25 <ax25 mycall> <ax25 iface>
arp publish <ethernet machine #2's ip address> ax25 <ax25 mycall> <ax25 iface>
arp publish <ethernet machine #3's ip address> ax25 <ax25 mycall> <ax25 iface>
route addprivate <ethernet machine #1's ip address> ether
route addprivate <ethernet machine #2's ip address> ether
route addprivate <ethernet machine #3's ip address> ether
------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

The main reason for the broadcast address is to allow using rip routing on the network. The 'arp publish' causes the router to respond as if it were the computer you were really trying to reach, so other stations will send a packet with the ethernetted computer's IP address to the router. Hope that helps.

Also - does the version of JNOS you are using have the packet driver compiled in? Look at 'info' to see if it says 'FTP Software's PACKET driver interface. If not, you can't use ethernet cards with that version.

: 73s de

: %% Alastair J. Downs ____\ a.downs@csu.napier.ac.uk %%
: %% E.E & Comp.Eng.Dept. \ |\ \ \ phone +44 31 455 4389 %%
: %% Napier University, Edinburgh | _ fax: +44 31 455 7938 %%
: %% Scotland, UK |_| |_ GM6NEI@GB7EDN.#77.GBR.EU %%

73,

Bob

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2710. Re: PK-88 to Kenwood TM-231A interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 01:19:22 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuI3oB.I97@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47902

Jay Sissom (JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu) wrote:
: Last night, I built a cable to connect my PK-88 to my TM-231A. I don't have
: the pin out here, but it was quite simple.

: Unfortunately, the DCD lite on the PK-88 stays on when the radio is squelched.
: Because of this, the PK-88 will never tell the radio to transmit. It
: receives fine. If I am tuned to a repeater and there is no sound coming
: through the repeater, then the DCD lite is off. I'm kind of confused. This
: PK-88 has been hooked up to my Icon IC-28H for years with no problems.

: Has anyone else seen this problem, and solved it?

Sounds like you have one of the Kenwoods that has unsquelched audio on the
mike connector. Without adding a 'true DCD' circuit (surgery required) to
the PK-88, you will have to disconnect the receive audio wire in the Kenwood
mike plug (green wire if you're using AEA's cable) and use the speaker jack
on the back of the radio for receive audio - or back to the IC-28 :)

: Thanks
: Jay
: KA9OKT
: jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu

Sure thing! 73
Bob (ex AEA tech support guy)
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2711. Re: Windows 3.1 and Baycom Modem TCP/IP networking

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 01:53:33 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuI59B.K1u@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47903

Andrew J Lynch (ei938@cleveland.Freenet.Edu) wrote:

: Packet Radio Folks,

: I have a question regarding Windows 3.1 or WFW and ham/packet radio: Is
there a Windows or WFW driver available for the Baycom packt radio modem
that would allow TCP/IP networking functions over packet radio?
: I understand that Windows 3.1 or WFW can use TCP/IP networking with the
WINSOCK.DLL. This provides TCP/IP networking services to an Windows TCP/IP
application. Whatever networking medium used requires a driver, ie
SLIP/PPP, ethernet, token ring, etc.
: Ham/packet radio also uses TCP/IP as a protocol in local area networks. I
have a Baycom modem and plan to use the AX.25 driver withthe DOS program
KA9Q NOS to access the local TCP/IP packet network.

: My question is: Is there a way to tie the Baycom modem into Windows 3.1 or
WFW? You could then use the TCP/IP applications over pacet radio just like
you would over an ethernet or SLIP/PPP, only much slower. I think you would
need a packet driver like the etherne cards require.

: Has anyone got any information on this? If I get any responses, I will
combine and post to this list.

: THANKS IN ADVANCE!!

: Andrew Lynch, N8VEM
: alynch@wpgate1.wpafb.af.mil

: 73!!

You're probably not going to have a lot of luck doing this with Windows and
the Baycom. The Baycom product requires a lot of the computer's attention,
because it has to 'bit-bang' data into and out of the serial port. It can't
take advantage of the parallel-to-serial/serial-to-parallel conversion
capabilities of the serial port, and therefor is very processor-intensive.
This along with Windows being intensive and trying to multi-task is not a
good combination. There are folks who are working on writing a packet
driver to go between Windows TCP/IP applications (Winsock or FTP's PACKET
driver interface) and a KISS-capable TNC. But I don't think you're going to
see it for Baycom-type modems.

Think of it this way - Most Windows systems have trouble keeping up with
19200 baud with only one task open when you don't use a buffered UART. All
the application has to do is get the interupt, read the port, clear the
port, then display (or process) the byte received. At 19200 baud this
happens at 1920 times per second or slower, and you have until the next
charachter has arrived to read the currently stored character before you

will lose data. Also, typically the most intensive processing that has to be done on a character-by-character basis is CRC calculations. When sending characters, all the program has to do is respond to keyboard interupts (if typing), send bytes to the com port, and wait for an interupt from the com port that says it's ready for another byte, and perhaps update CRC calculation.

With Baycom, assuming the software is set up to use one of the PC's timers (the lowest processor overhead), at 1200 bauds, when the interupt comes in, you have to go read the timer, reset the timer, decide how many bit times have passed since the last interupt, stuff and shuffle the proper number of bits into the shift register, account for 'bit stuffing', then see if you've filled a byte. If so, the byte goes into the packet buffer, and if you have time, maybe you update the CRC calculation for the packet. This can happen in one bit-time (1/1200th of a second, more or less, depending on signal 'twist' and modem timing errors). And all that processing has to be finished before the next interupt. Then when a packet is complete and error-free, the driver still has to check addressing, etc. all of this is >before< the packet gets passed up to the TCP/IP software stack. And the driver has to continue handling interupts and dealing with the incoming data stream, trying to make sense of it accurately, until the data stream stops - usually when the squelch on the radio closes. And during all this, Windows is supposed to find time for other applications to run. Not a problem that will be easily solved.

73,

Bob

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2712. Re: cell sites

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 02:09:49 UTC
From: w4qo@peach.america.net
Message-ID: <w4qo.776830119@atl1>
Source record: 47887
Cross-posted to:
sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

yctcsl@cerfnet.com writes:

>Does anyone have any info regarding the rate paid by PacBell (AirTouch) for
>establishing a cell site lease. The offers been made however I'd be interested to
>find out just what being paid these days.

I think a ham friend told me that his father was offered $700 per month
for a site on his property. I know it about paid the mortgage payment.
Good luck.

2713. Re: Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm for DSP???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 07:15:06 UTC
From: schenck@jicama.ece.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <SCHENCK.94Aug13231506@jicama.ece.ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 47904
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <ahall-1308940337410001@ruger-5.slip.uiuc.edu> ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu (Allen Hall) writes:

Hello again everyone,

I was wondering if you knew anything about the Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm that was used in Sept. 1992 QST's article "Low-Cost Digital Signal Processing for the Radio Amateur". Appearantly the LMS algorithm is nice to use to cut out signals that are repetetive when listening to SSB (you wouldn't use it for CW- cause all you would hear instead of the morse code was a "click" evertime a new tone came buy :)

Appearantly this algorithm is used in the HumVee's to stop engine noise in the cabin. (I think there are other car companies working with it to reduce second-order boom in 4 cylinder cars).

If you know where I can find this algorithm or further information about it, please let me know.

TNX et 73!
Allen Hall n9rzc@uiuc.edu

ps- as always, I look forward to any and all comments that you may have concerning this posting.

Details of the LMS algorithm can be found in virtually any introductory book or paper on adaptive signal processing, e.g., _Adaptive Signal Processing_ by Widrow and Stearns or _Adaptive Filter Theory_ (or something like that) by Simon Haykin. The basic algorithm is as follows:

X(k) is an N-element array of input samples at time k. For a transversal filter, the elements of X are samples in a shift register.
W(k) is an N-element weight vector (i.e., the filter coefficients) at time k. Ideally, when the adaptive filter converges, W() will change slowly or not at all with time.
d(k) is the desired signal at time k. How this desired signal is generated depends on the application. It can be merely correlated with the actual signal.

We define the instantaneous error as e(k) = d(k) - X(k)^T W(k), where ^T denotes matrix transpose.

LMS is a form of the steepest descent algorithm dating back to Cauchy (or some other famous dead guy), where the gradient of the mean

squared error (MSE) with respect to the weight vector is used adjust the weights so as to minimize the MSE.

The trick behind the LMS algorithm is to replace the MSE with the instantaneous squared error in the computation of the gradient. Skipping the math (which is actually fairly simple), we get

W(k+1) = W(k) + mu e(k) X(k)

Simple as that. mu is called the adaptation step size. If it is much too large, the filter becomes unstable and never converges. If it is a bit too large, the MSE will not reach its minimum value. If it is too small, the filter will take forever and a day to converge. A rough first guess for setting mu for a transversal filter is

mu = 1 / (N * signal power).

Ideally, it should be relatively large at first and then made smaller when the filter nears convergence.

As you can see, it's a simple algorithm to implement, which is why it's so popular. It can be slow to converge, however, depending on the error surface and the initial weight vector. Also, because it never (or almost never) actually reaches the minimum MSE, the LMS name is not quite acurate; some people prefer "stochastic gradient" algorithm. But since it's so simple, it's easy to simulate and play around with on a computer. Have fun.

--
Jeff Schenck
schenck@ece.ucdavis.edu
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering __o
University of California _`\<,_
Davis, CA 95616 (_)/ (_)
(916) 752-1326 ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2714. Re: TNC construction article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 12:58:32 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <0VT2qc7w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47911
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

<BSoranno@vax2.winona.msus.edu> writes:

> Does anybody know of a construction article for a "general purpose" TNC?
>
> These are my reguirements:
> 1) Standard serial connection. (I have 4 different computers and would like
> to be able to connect to all).
>
> 2) An internal processor of some type to minimize the overhead on the
> computer.
>
> If these are too strict, please let me know.
> Thanks.
>
> Bill Soranno -- KB0NKX
> 7 Fairfax
> Winona, MN 55987
> 507/452-3789

All TNC's fit your bill pretty well. They all run off a serial port, and
contain a microcomputer to handle most of the overhead. MFJ, Kantronics,
Tiny TNC - all will do what you want.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

2715. TAPR FTP SITE???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 13:43:24 UTC
From: mwarchut@twain.ucs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <32l71s$b6g@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 47908

Does anyone know the ftp site for TAPR.

--
--
| Michael W. Warchut Voice: 413-545-2036 |
| Senior Technician Fax : 413-545-2418 |
| PC Maintenance Lab I am only 100% right, |
| University of Mass 50% of the time. |
--

2716. simptr21.zip - Generic TNC comm program (packet, rtty, etc)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 14:17:57 UTC
From: jwl@sedist.cray.com
Message-ID: <9408141417.kp13594@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 47909
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,rec.radio.info,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/hamradio/
simptr21.zip Generic TNC comm program (packet, rtty, etc)

SimpTerm v2.1 is a simple terminal program designed to be used with almost any tnc or tu on the market. Features of SimpTerm are:

o Split window operation.

o Macro key definitions.

o User customizable Help screen

o Most of the non-ascii keys can be used as function keys

o Optional scroll back feature on the receive window and trans-mit windows

o Simple status display in the middle of the screen

o Capturing of data to a disk file

o Access DOS commands without dropping communications connection

o Control of the com port definitions from command line, init file and keyboard.

o Works on 8088 as well as 80486 and everything in-between.

o Status line

o Small enough to work well on resource tight platforms, like laptops.

o Selcal functions, limited unattended operation.

o Times can be in GMT or local time.

o A station logging function.

o User selectable color scheme

o Automatic "cq" operation (or any other repetitive transmission

o Function keys and control keys can be assigned to a macro string, cause a file to be uploaded or call a function within the program.

There are loads of programs that are tailored to specific tnc's and there are dozens of good terminal programs that can control any tnc in a "dumb" (that's a technical term) manner. This program is an attempt to provide the average ham with something in-between. It has a lot of features, but not so many as to make use of the program or the tnc hard. It requires you to know the commands of your tnc, but also gives you the flexibility that only direct communications with a tnc can provide.

Jim Lynch, K4GVO
jwl@cray.com

2717. Re: TAPR FTP SITE???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 14:51:20 UTC
From: lgenco@crl.com
Message-ID: <32lb18$s42@nntp.crl.com>
Source record: 47910

Michael Warchut (mwarchut@twain.ucs.umass.edu) wrote:
: Does anyone know the ftp site for TAPR.

Try:
ftp.hereford.ampr.org

73 de N5SGL / Lou

2718. 9600 Baud Mods for Radios ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 19:09:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1709.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47922

-> I'm looking for a mods database for various radios to allow them to
-> send/receive 9600 baud packet. Are there any electronic archives
-> that my have these mods available? How about some proceedings of
-> some of the various conferences?

Hi Terry,

I'm actively involved in modifying 70cm rigs for 9600 packet; I think we can help one another. The TS711, one of the rigs you mentioned, is 1st cousin to my TS811 and it sure can be modified for 9600. Try ftp to oak.oakland.edu and look for the file 711 under the pub/hamradio/mods/kenwood dir.

If you can't find it, you can download 9600mod.zip from my phone BBS at (404) 921-8687. I am collecting mod files of all types, especially 9600 mods.

We are starting up our first 9600 digi right now in Atlanta, and are having a lot of fun <?> with it.

More on the mods: I understand there are MOD file servers across the US, and Sou. CA is a hotbed for 9600 packet.

Let me know more about your situation.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN
President, East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2719. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 19:37:27 UTC
From: AllanWS@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <119955@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 47858

Just to correct some slight misinformation: I purchased a new copy
of PC for $400 including shipping. Price increase was active from
8-1-93. There are no more upgrades being planned for the currect
(oops.. current) version of 5.4-48 as all effort is going into the
new Version 6 which will cost a bunch more $$ to upgrade your
$400 copy of PC. IMHO this prices PC way out of non-club budgets.
And for me at least, the tech support on the software is non-existant.
In fact they still do not have me down as a registered sysop and I
purchased the software back in April!!
The best way to obtain PC is to take over a non-functioning cluster
copy. I know of two personally who have copies lying around who might
sell off for half of what a new copy costs (after the fact for me
unfortunately) and Harvard Radio will change the call sign for a
fee (who knows what that might be!).
Good luck!!! 73 Al Schlaugat allanws@cup.portal.com N9ISN

2720. Re: Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm for DSP???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-14 20:18:14 UTC
From: kspencer@iti.org
Message-ID: <32lu66$8b0@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47912
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

schenck@jicama.ece.ucdavis.edu (Jeff Schenck) writes:

>In article <ahall-1308940337410001@ruger-5.slip.uiuc.edu> ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu (Allen Hall) writes:

> Hello again everyone,

> I was wondering if you knew anything about the Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm
> that was used in Sept. 1992 QST's article "Low-Cost Digital Signal
> Processing for the Radio Amateur". Appearantly the LMS algorithm is nice
> to use to cut out signals that are repetetive when listening to SSB (you
> wouldn't use it for CW- cause all you would hear instead of the morse code
> was a "click" evertime a new tone came buy :)

[stuff deleted]

>LMS is a form of the steepest descent algorithm dating back to Cauchy
>(or some other famous dead guy), where the gradient of the mean
>squared error (MSE) with respect to the weight vector is used adjust
>the weights so as to minimize the MSE.

[stuff deleted]

>As you can see, it's a simple algorithm to implement, which is why
>it's so popular. It can be slow to converge, however, depending on
>the error surface and the initial weight vector. Also, because it
>never (or almost never) actually reaches the minimum MSE, the LMS name
>is not quite acurate; some people prefer "stochastic gradient"
>algorithm. But since it's so simple, it's easy to simulate and play
>around with on a computer. Have fun.

>--
>Jeff Schenck
>schenck@ece.ucdavis.edu
>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering __o
>University of California _`\<,_
>Davis, CA 95616 (_)/ (_)
>(916) 752-1326 ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

And by the way, the Widrow-Hoff algorithm is the same as a back-propagation neural network.

Kevin Spencer
Cognitive Psychophysiology Laboratory and Beckman Institute
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

kspencer@p300.cpl.uiuc.edu / kspencer@psych.uiuc.edu

2721. Re: Widrow-Hoff LMS algorithm for DSP???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 01:25:06 UTC
From: mdf@vigard.mef.org
Message-ID: <1994Aug15.012506.3189@vigard.mef.org>
Source record: 47925
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

ahall@ux4.cso.uiuc.edu (Allen Hall) writes:
>Appearantly the LMS algorithm is nice to use to cut out signals that
>are repetetive when listening to SSB (you wouldn't use it for CW-cause
>all you would hear instead of the morse code was a "click" evertime
>a new tone came buy :)

it also works the other way around: you can use it to pick out the
repetitive (correlated) signals, and remove the random (uncorrelated) ones.

the algorithm is frighteningly simple, and most textbooks on signal
processing will contain a discussion of it. further information should
be found in such a place, and not the network. try a library.

but for those impatient folk with Linux machines and sound card, what follows
is a very small and very simple piece of demo code that runs an LMS on
/dev/dsp output. it is disgustingly inefficient (too many ops/sample,
use of double's etc), so only runs at about 1/4 real-time rate (8000
samples/second) if you have a 33MHz 486 and have cached the sample file.

usage is simple: grab a sample from /dev/dsp into some file: "cat
/dev/dsp >blee". then "./lms <blee >/dev/dsp", or write the output to
another file and blat that into /dev/dsp to listen to it without the
gaps. "lms -c" removes correlated signals [which is what heterodyne
supression filtering does] and "lms -n" removes uncorrelated signals.

as simple as this is, it does a *remarkably* effective job.
---- begin lms.c ----
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

double xb[4096];
double w[1024];
#define XMASK 0x3ff

int mode;
#define NO_UNCOR 0
#define NO_COR 1

extern int optind;
extern char *optarg;

int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
double x, b, p, v, g, e, levl;
```

```
int M, n, c, i, delay;

mode = NO_UNCOR;
b = 0.99;
M = 32;
delay = 32;
n = 2028;
levl = 1.0;
while((c = getopt(argc, argv, "a:M:D:b:nc")) != EOF) {
switch(c) {
case 'n': mode = NO_UNCOR; break;
case 'c': mode = NO_COR; break;
case 'M': M = atoi(optarg); break;
case 'D': delay = atoi(optarg); break;
case 'b': b = atof(optarg); break;
case 'a': levl = atof(optarg); break;
}
}

for(i=0; i<M; ++i)
w[i] = 1.0;
p = 0.00;
while((c = getchar()) != EOF) {
xb[n&XMASK] = x = ((double) c) - 128.0;
p = b*p + (1.0 - b)*x*x;
if(p == 0.0)
v = 1.0;
else
v = (1.0 - b)/p;
g = 0;
for(i=0; i<M; ++i)
g += w[i]*xb[(n-delay-i)&XMASK];
v *= x - g;
for(i=0; i<M; ++i)
w[i] += v*xb[(n-delay-i)&XMASK];
++n;

/*
* new signal output
*/
if(mode == NO_COR)
g = x - g;
g *= levl;
putchar(128 + (int) g);
}
}
---- end lms.c ----
--
Matthew Francey mdf@vigard.mef.org ve3rqx@io.org
"live before you die" GPS(NAD27): N43o34.210' W079o34.563' +0093m
```

2722. Help! I need info for a telemetry project(packet driver??)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 05:07:00 UTC
From: LOUXWE96%CS25@cadetmail.usafa.af.mil
Message-ID: <LOUXWE96%CS25.148@cadetmail.usafa.af.mil>
Source record: 47913

Hello,
I am a cadet at the US Air Force Academy and this semester I am taking an independent research project where we will be building a hybrid rocket and testing it.

I am in charge of the telemetry on this rocket. We must send and receive various info(i.e. temp, pressure, g's, etc.) and put this info in some readable digital form. Being as this is only a college project we do not have very much money and need to find a cheap alternative to expensive telemetry equipment.

I have been reading hobby radio magazines and think that your technology would be just right for my purpose. I need you to tell me if there is anything in the radio community that I could use for this. I think that it may be possible to send the info from an onboard transmitter and then use a reciver and packet driver to send this information into a PC and in a digital form, but I do not know enough about this technlogy to know if this is something that will work. I need info from you.

Please, any information on what to do or where to look for what to do would assure my undying support!

Thank you!
Bill
---
* Cadet William E. Loux | "I have never let my *
* P.O. Box 2835 | schooling interfere *
* United States Air Force Academy | with my education." *
* Email=> louxwe96%cs25@cadetmail.usafa.af.mil | -Mark Twain *
--------"All know the way; Few actually walk it." -Bohhidharma----------

2723. [Q] best software for KAM+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 14:44:44 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug15.144444.23552@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 47914

```
New KAM+ owner seeks good software suggestions.
OP only on HF.

TNX,

___________
Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o \_/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
k-hopper@uchicago.edu |___________|
```

2724. [Q] ftp site for xpkam ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 15:03:03 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug15.150303.24458@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 47915

Anyone have an ftp site for the latest version of xpkam ?

TNX
Ken - N9VV k-hopper@uchicago.edu

2725. JVFAX Interfaces?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 17:02:25 UTC
From: zeus@myth.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <776970145snz@myth.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47918

I am currently running JVFAX 5.1 (anyone know a FTP site for a more recent version?) with the simple comparator interface. Before I launch head on into building the full AM/FM serial port version, are there any plans to use the Sound Blaster ADC?, or are there any alternative circuits, since the ADC chip is proving difficult to source. Cheers.

Mike.

--

Michael S. Cowgill (Mike) _ My opinions! MINEMINEALLMINEHAHAHAHA!
zeus@myth.demon.co.uk (That's me) _ " Swirly thing alert! "
G1VOX@GB7WRG.GBR.EU 44.131.2.76 _ " ...Cracking toast Gromit!... "

2726. Re: local organizations that help people get acquainted with packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 17:09:56 UTC
From: zlau@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Aug15.170956.24013@arrl.org>
Source record: 47920

Gary Coffman KE4ZV (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: In article <326vf6$dir@eagle.natinst.com> klopfer@natinst.com (Mike Klopfer) writes:

: >Also I was wondering if directional dish antennas at the GHz frequencies
: >wouldn't be best to provide for reuse of bandwidth and use of less power.

: Sure is, if you can get line of sight paths. There's plenty of bandwidth
: available for really high speed transmission too. The problem is getting
: the paths. Most packet networks are sparse, requiring long links, and there
: aren't always suitable high sites available for relay.

LOS paths aren't necessarily a requirement, particularly if you don't need
a lot of bandwidth.

In some cases, a 10 kHz bandwidth microwave link might do a lot
better than 222 link subject to heavy interference.

An interesting path I've worked twice on all bands from 1.3 to
10 GHz is Mt Equinox to Woburn, MA. While Equinox is at 3800 ft,
there is Grand Manadnock at 3165 ft. almost in the center of
the path (54% of the way there). On 2 meters, I need 10 watts
and a 10 dBi antenna--with 2 watts to a 7 dBi antenna I need
someone to relay! But, this knife edge path is workable all the
way through 10 GHz running QRP. Path length is 179 km.

The big problem with microwaves is trees--you have to get your antennas
clear of the foliage.

Secondary problems are generating power, frequency accuracy, and
pointing the antenna.

Getting a watt or more at microwaves is getting easier and easier
as companies shift towards consumer markets as opposed to military
applications.

I expect the GPS system to help with frequency accuracy--the only
real problem is cost--little out of my budget right now but the
stuff gets cheaper all the time.

People do manage to get their satellite antennas pointed, eventually.

--
Zack Lau KH6CP/1 2 way QRP WAS
8 States on 10 GHz
Internet: zlau@arrl.org 10 grids on 2304 MHz

2727. Re: 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 17:19:50 UTC
From: grady@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gradyCuL6t3.57x@netcom.com>
Source record: 47916
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

Steve_Allen (stevalln@dorsai.org) wrote:

: My understanding is that these phones use direct sequence spread spectrum.
: I was browsing thru a book on this the other day (idly, at the bookstore
: while looking for other stuff), and seem to recall reading that dsss is
: the easiest mode to sync to. I think you sort of slide your sequence back
: and forth over the signal, and when they're synced, the signal gets clear
: in an easily detectable way. (Can't remember the details of that, tho).

The same principle is used in the GPS constellation and some kinds of amateur packet modems to enhance the transmission reliability of small amounts of data in the presence of a large amount of random noise.

The base transmits a short pseudorandom sequence of bits. The receiver slides the same sequence along the uncorrelated background noise until the receiver notices that in one particular position their are far more matching "peaks" and "valleys" than in any other position. You are now in sync and can then copy the bursts that follow relatively easily.

Reputedly phones like the Tropez do not actually use spread-spectrum for the voice portion of the transmission, though, so we're still going to have to wait for Voice-PGP or something before we have true voice/data radio security.

--
Grady Ward | For information and free samples on | "Look!"
grady@netcom.com | royalty-free Moby natural language | -- Madame Sosostris
+1 707 826 7715 | lexicons (largest in the world), | A91F2740531E6801
(voice/24hr FAX) | run: finger grady@netcom.com | 5B117D084B916B27

2728. Re: Packet Node Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 17:45:46 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <776997946snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47924

There seems to be a load of rubbish in this thread! While DXing to a distant BBS is usually not a good idea, on the basis that it should have the same bulls as your local one, the network should be able to handle a bit of interactive traffic between users who are several nodes apart. I have in the past had useful chats with amateurs several hundred miles away using the node system - when replies arrive in under a couple of minutes it is no problem at all.

Having said that, I can sympathise with those who maintain large chunks of the network with no support - my local network is effectively run by three people, with occasional help from a few others. There are probably 600+ users in the coverage area.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

2729. Re: [Q] best software for KAM+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 18:03:41 UTC
From: ranger@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuL8uD.LsK@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47917

In article <1994Aug15.144444.23552@midway.uchicago.edu>,
khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) writes:
> New KAM+ owner seeks good software suggestions.
> OP only on HF.
>
> TNX,
> __________
> Ken Hopper, | ___ |
> k-hopper@uchicago.edu |__________|
>

[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[B[B[B[B[B[C[C[C[C[C[C[C[C[C
Ken,
.
From most of the software we have play with and the most user
friendly and with **excellent author support are
LAN-LINK shareware
XPCOM
The authors will bend over backwards to fix any problems that
come up. PLUS the manual is great compared to a commercial
program out CA.
If you would Like info E-MAIL me and I will send you more info
also on a expense over rated program with a small manual and
poor service.
.
.

(Q: R Berndt N7VWJ | Packet Address N7VWJ@N7DUO.#WWA.WA.USA.NA
(S: P.O. Box 17702 | AMPRnet Address n7vwj.ampr.org 44.24.101.54
(L: Seattle, WA 98107 | E-MAIL Address ranger@eskimo.com
~~~~~~
~~~~~~

2730. RE: Packet Radio with apple LC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 19:09:53 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9408151909.AA25623@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 47923

> Hello there,
> does anyone know how to use a mac (lc) for packet radio, i.e. with the baycom
or another
> modem? Are programms available on anon. FTP sites ?
> 73's Adrie.
>
Yes, look for SoftKiss 1.8. This driver makes a Baycom-style modem look like a
KISS TNC. Then you need NET/Mac and IM/Mac for NOS style use, or you can buy
the commercial program "Savant" for AX.25 use.

Look for the freeware stuff at ftp.ucsd.edu and the sumex site. Savant is by
the same author as the shareware program Virtuoso.

73, David N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

2731. Re: ARRL-6th Computer Networking Conference-Where?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 19:20:21 UTC
From: ken@helios.njit.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug15.192021.27938@njitgw.njit.edu>
Source record: 47921

In article <jakes.21.00103BB4@norton.ctech.ac.za: jakes@norton.ctech.ac.za writes:
:Hi all!
:I just want to know where can I find info on the ARRL 6th Computer Networking
:Conference. I read almost all the FAQs :-)

I'm looking for almost the same thing, only the 9th CNC, from 1990. The ARRL
bookstore is out of them.

--
Kenneth Ng: ken@helios.njit.edu
"No problem, here is how you make one" -- R. Barkley, ST: TNG

2732. Re: 900 MHz spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-15 19:50:22 UTC
From: kevin jessup <kevin.jessup@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Message-ID: <1994Aug15.195022.2307@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Source record: 47919
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

In <32g65v$651@portal.gmu.edu> smasters@bzy.gmu.edu (Shawn C. Masters) writes:

>Michael S. Morgan (mmorgan@solar.NoSubdomain.NoDomain) wrote:
>: Wasn't one of the main purposes of spread spectrum to make it
>: harder to jam a signal? The encryption is just ancillary, and
>: not that good? The encryption only becomes secure when you
>: use a one time pad...right?

>: Mike

> Spread spectrum was not developed as an encryption scheme.

Correct. It has some interesting RF properties which you touched on.
Taking a wider view (no pun intended), spread spectrum is just another
method of implementing the physical layer. If you want security,
encrypt the digital data prior to sending it to to the DSSS
"pseudo noise" "mixer".

--
/`-_ kevin.jessup@mixcom.com |
{ }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc | Time for another tea party!
\ / Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA |
|__*| N9SQB, ARRL, Amateur Radio |

2733. RE >Packet with Mac LC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 02:52:40 UTC
From: jerry@kk6wb.kg6kf.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <314@kk6wb>
Source record: 47926

>Subject: Packet Radio with apple LC ?
>To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

>Hello there,
>does anyone know how to use a mac (lc) for packet radio, i.e. with the baycom
>or another
>modem? Are programms available on anon. FTP sites ?
> 73's Adrie.

Dear Adrie,

Your modem or printer ports on your Mac LC are RS-422 with is compatible with the RS-232 interfaces on most TNCs. The trick is to find the proper adapter cable to convert 8-pin DIN to 25-pin RS-232. Most Radio Shacks or Apple dealers sell them. Find the simplest, cheapest terminal program (some are available from ftp sites free) and see if you can communicate with the TNC with the terminal program. If you can do this you are ready to get on packet.

Follow the TNC manufacturer's insructions for connecting it to your VHF/UHF radio. This may require a little cable soldering to make the proper connection to the PTT and earphone jack on your rig. Most TNC makers are good with detailed instructions.

I use a Quadra 660 AV connected to a MFJ-1270B and can do standard BBS packet with a terminal program. I also am experimenting with TCP/IP using NET/Mac 2.3 software (this requires a TNC with KISS capablilty. Good luck.

Jerry Benterou kk6wb
ampr: <jerry%kk6wb%ww6i@kg6kf.ampr.org>
Internet: <benterou1@llnl.gov>

Monday, August 15, 1994
7:52:40 PM

2734. Re: [Q] best software for KAM+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 04:10:17 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <uRu5qc8w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47939

khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) writes:

> New KAM+ owner seeks good software suggestions.
> OP only on HF.

I'm running Version 9.02 of KaGold for the KAM. Been very happy with
it.

david wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2735. Hawaiian Phone Subband (was Re: PACTOR/AMTOR subbands...where?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 11:31:26 UTC
From: jcmiller@turquoise.usafa.af.mil
Message-ID: <JCMILLER.94Aug16113126@turquoise.usafa.af.mil>
Source record: 47929

In article <1994Aug11.170057.10214@Rational.COM> jal@rational.com (Joe LaRosa) writes:
I am still an HF newbie and with the current state of the bands, it's not
easy for us newbies. Last night while scanning around what should be the
CW portion of the 40 meter band I heard a QSO between an Hawaiian station
and some foreign station. Als the Hawaiian station claimed he was going to
QSY back to a quiet spot he had found between two AMTOR subbands.

My question are two:

1) How can a Hawaiian, which despite Dan Quayle not understanding is part of
the US, transmit phone in a non-phone portion of the band.

Joe --

Stations located in Hawaii and Alaska are authorized phone on 7075-7100 kHz
(I forget which part 97 section has it listed). There's an inter-island net
which used to meet Sunday mornings on 7080 (or so) LSB.

73,

Jeff

Jeff Miller, NH6ZW/N0, AFA5MJ/AFF5CO (ex WD6CQV, AFA1DO, AFA8JM, AFA1HE)
USAFAnet Manager and General Troubleshooter [jcmiller@gems.usafa.af.mil] or
HQ USAF/DFYC, USAF Academy, CO 80840 [millerjc%dfyc@dfmail.usafa.af.mil]
55: It's not a good idea, it's just the law. E-mail for NMA info.

2736. Re: local organizations that help people get acquainted with packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 13:01:58 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug16.130158.17437@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47927

In article <1994Aug15.170956.24013@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP)) writes:
>An interesting path I've worked twice on all bands from 1.3 to
>10 GHz is Mt Equinox to Woburn, MA. While Equinox is at 3800 ft,
>there is Grand Manadnock at 3165 ft. almost in the center of
>the path (54% of the way there). On 2 meters, I need 10 watts
>and a 10 dBi antenna--with 2 watts to a 7 dBi antenna I need
>someone to relay! But, this knife edge path is workable all the
>way through 10 GHz running QRP. Path length is 179 km.

Fine, but could you guarantee a 60 db fade margin 7x24 52 weeks a year,
and no heavy multipath? That's what you need for a reliable data link
at a resonable speed (1 Mb+).

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2737. DSP software for SB?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 15:25:39 UTC
From: greg@radar.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Aug16.092540.25196@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47934

Does anyone out there have knowledge of shareware DSP software for the Sound Blaster family of
PC sound cards? I know that there are commercial sources, but perhapse a ham with a penchant
for programming has tried his/her hand at DSP with these cards. E-Mail me or post here.
Thanks,
73 de Greg, N9PBD
15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil

2738. AUTOEXEC.NOS for NOS with BAYCOM modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 15:31:59 UTC
From: ei938@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <32qm5f$h8j@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 47928

Packet Radio Gurus:
Would an Elmer help me out of this NOS jam?

I need a copy of an AUTOEXEC.NOS file for a PA0GRI NOS configuration on my PC. I am using a BAYCOM modem (finally got that working... more details after I work out the bugs) and the AX.25 drivers for BAYCOM. I had a working copy, but during configuration/testing, it got corrupted and now it is scrambled. My backup NOS.ZIP got scrambled too, so next time I am keeping the backup on the shelf rather than on the computer.

I was trying to set the entire system up on a 1.44MB floppy disk, but it somehow did not set up correctly. I think the floppy may be on the fritz...

Can/would anyone help out and send me a copy of their AUTOEXEC.NOS for NOS with BAYCOM modem? Thank you in advance.

73!

Andrew Lynch, N8VEM
alynch@wpgate1.wpafb.af.mil

2739. Does a FAQ exist for packet newbys?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 17:15:53 UTC
From: ross@novax.llnl.gov
Message-ID: <ross-160894101813@earl.llnl.gov>
Source record: 47933

If so, where would I find it?

Thanks,
Gary

The ramblings expressed above do not reflect the opinions of LLNL.

Gary Ross Ross@NOVAX.LLNL.GOV
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Rossman@eworld.com

NOVA Laser Operations Rossman@aol.com
P.O. Box 808, L-489
Livermore, CA 94551

2740. Gateway within CA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 17:31:55 UTC
From: hlb@ltis.loral.com
Message-ID: <32qt6b$i98@galileo.ltis.loral.com>
Source record: 47936

Is there a gateway in CA that can be used for traffic between a CA packet address and a CA internet address? Or is gate@wb7tpy.ampr.org the only one to be used?

Thanks for the help.
--

hlb@ltis.loral.com

2741. 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 17:53:42 UTC
From: wolf@beta.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <32quf6$7im@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 47930
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.scanner,sci.electronics,sci,crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

here's the summary of relevant details that arose from my earlier post
requesting details on the 900 MHz ss phones. i was somewhat dismayed;
very few seemed to have any hard facts on these systems. i tried to
sort out the conflicting info, so some of this may not yet be right.
hopefully someone in the know will enlighten us.

i had asked:

" does anyone have any details on the ss systems used in, say, the escort
phones? spreading sequence generator, moduation methods, synchronization
schemes, etc.? one of the felows that i talked with at cincinnatti microwave
suggested that their phones choose a spreading sequence randomly whenever the
phone gets used. is this true? "

it turns out that there are at least two digital schemes for 900 MHz phones.
the second, not ss, is what the tropez phone uses. first i'll point out what
appear to be open questions, then i'll summarize the tropez and then move on
to the ss phones. finally, i'll note the cryptographic security and attack
issues that were mentioned and end with some micellaneous items.

Open Questions:

what is the spreading sequence mechanism? details?
how is the sprerading sequence and digitized audio used?
audio sampling rate?
spreading sequence rate?

for the tropez, there are similar questions, though the modulation is not ss.

chip-set details?

Tropez

one poster suggested:

>>p.s. There are reports that the audio is transmitted in the clear on 450
>>MHz. Not sure of the signal level, tho.
>>
>
>yes... I reported this late last week... and am still researching it. My
>phone though, is the Tropez 900 DL which is not spread-spectrum but
>digitally modulated on single carriers within the 900 MHz band. What I
>have found is that there is some leakage of in-the-clear audio in the

>430 MHz amateur band from the handset. Others have found and reported
>similar signals. I am trying to get someone from VTech (the manufacturer
>of the phone) to discuss this with me... but they seem to be having trouble
>returning my calls.

thus it appears that the tropez does not use ss, and that there is a low level
430MHz or thereabouts (what is the exact frequency?) analog leak from the phone.

the same poster gave some details on the tropez phone's digital system:

>I believe the modulation is PCM... and it is scrambled with a one of
>64K possible patterns that is chosen each time the handset is removed
>from the base...

what is the pattern generation mechanism? how is it in some sense "randomized".
one guess would be that there is a continuously generated pseudorandom sequence
and that the time that you start to use the phone determines the phase of the
sequence relative to the start time... this would be a silly sort of rng tho.
but it would _suffice_ since it is not too difficult to design a pseudorandom
sequence generator with a short correlation length.

one would also like to know if the pseudorandom sequence bit time is long, or
short wrt the analog digitization time.

also, what is the method for using the pseudorandom noise with the digitized
audio? i.e., are the two x-or'd or something more "interesting"?

finally, if there are indeed 64K possible patterns, what generates and
determines these patterns?

another poster commented on the modulation scheme, gave a bit rate, but did
not comment on the number of pseudorandom patterns or their method of
generation:

>I'm fairly satisified with the 900 MHz Tropez I've got right now.
>It goes almost a block radius around my house. The Tropez is *not*
>spread-spectrum.. Tropez uses a single channel 16 KHz PCM signal
>that is about 100 KC wide. Unless you are in a super saturated
>location, I am not convinced that spread spectrum is significantly
>superior to the channelized units.

later they wrote, but no mention of what use is made of the "key":

>The PCM chip in the Tropez is made by Motorola. ... The CPU looks to be
>something like a 6809 derivation.
>
>The key is a 16 bit word. I don't know if there is an easy way to
>get in sync once the initial hand-shaking is done -- probably there
>is, because the system has to be farily robust in the presence of
>signal interruptions and multipath distortion.
>
>I believe the code is not sent out over the air, but is downloaded
>directly into the handset when you put the phone on the base unit.

then some comments on how the handset and base sync:

>I've noticed the base sends out a little ping when you set the the
>handset on the base. I surmised the ping does two things: 1.
>Sees if anybody else is on the same channel, if so change to
>another channel.

SS 900 MHz Systems

the folklore is that the 900 ss systems in use use direct sequence ss:

>My understanding is that these phones use direct sequence spread spectrum.

as to the synchonization scheme, the typical autocorrelation method was guessed:

>I think you sort of slide your sequence back and forth over the signal, and
>when they're synced, the signal gets clear in an easily detectable way.

and another poster said:

>Once you know the code and have the incoming signal, you can use some
>kind of sliding correlator- try the, say 63, possible starting points
>for the sequence, and find which one produces the larges received
>signal, ie the biggest correlation peak. Then you continue to lock

and a comment on "64K" codes, which i don't understand at all! whatever!
maybe someone has some actual details on the ss systems in use?

>When they say "Uses digital spread-spectrum techniques with
>64,000 different codes," they may probably be saying that there's one
>sequence and 64K access codes to dial out, which is the same as an analog
>cordless with 64K security.

another comment on the spreading sequence (?) states:

>The best US system I have heard of uses 16 bit encryption...

clearly some details are missing!

my guess is that there is a lfsr that is 16 bit wide, generating a 64K
m-sequence that is x'or'd with the digitized analog... the normal trick.

again, what is the bit rate of the prng? how many spreading sequences are
available? etc. so far we've seen no good details...

a comment on the setting of the "security code", no details on what "security
code means":

>According to the AT&T owners manual, The security code changes
>automaticly when the phone goes off hook.

one poster gave some information on the number of legally available spread-
ing sequences:

>Each Spread Spectrum user in the 900MHz range has a choice of 4
>types of spreading. I believe they are the same type as the ones allowed
>for Hams.

note: 2 lfsr schemes x 2 prng schemes = 4 types of modulation schemes. these
are the legally available ham modes.

Crypto and Security

one poster writes:

>Direct sequences are easy to figure out. (These are single shift register
>generators.) If you know how long it is, say N stages, all you need is N+1
>bits to figure out the code and the synch.

another responds:

>Strictly speaking what you say is true (and you need 2N consecutive
>bits) with two (important) conditions:
>
> 1. The shift register must be _linear_, i.e., the feedback
> bit must be an XOR of some fixed subset of the current bits
> of the shift register.
>
> 2. It is good to have access to the pure spreading sequence
> _unmodulated by data_, you see, sometimes one period
> of the spreading sequence spans more than one data bit
> and this causes inversions.
>
>Of course, these two problems are trivial in a crypto sense. If it
>is right that they're using m-sequences (maximal length sequences)
>in these cordless phones, yes m-sequences are linear hence
>satisfy condition 1.

the second poster gets close to the issue of how to attack a ss phone
system. note that if the quiet time digitized audio spans more than
2N bits that you then have an instant "in".

is there a reference to the result mentioned?

we need details on the sppreading sequences, rates, etc. anyone have a phone
and care to look up their part numbers?

another comment on security. it would appear that security is nonexistent if
only a few spreading sequences are allowed, unless there is some sort of
additional crypto layer in the system. note that the fcc does not allow hams
to pre-encrypt their transmissions, as is suggested below.

>> Spread spectrum was not developed as an encryption scheme.
>
>Taking a wider view (no pun intended), spread spectrum is just another
>method of implementing the physical layer. If you want security,
>encrypt the digital data prior to sending it to to the DSSS

>"pseudo noise" "mixer".

Miscellaneous issues

a comment on who is making ss systems (?)

>Maxim is now offering some of the 9 GHz process technology they bought
>from Tektronix. They have a spread spectrum transmitter chip you might
>want to look at. They also have technical information about spread
>spectrum to help you.

another comment on something relevant to making listening devices ? i'm
not sure what this poster intended!

>Look up companies QEI and CYLINK. Cylink is in Calf. Both about $5grand. One
>is audio only while Cylink is digital u to 500kbaud for real time video
>digital stuff. 1200 units can be on same channle AT ONCE?

one poster's thought on jamming and encryotion:

>Wasn't one of the main purposes of spread spectrum to make it
>harder to jam a signal? The encryption is just ancillary, and
>not that good? The encryption only becomes secure when you
>use a one time pad...right?a

and the response (i don't want this to become a thread on how easy it
is to hide a ss system. i'm guessing that it would be very difficult
given the fcc's mandate (if one poster's statement is correct) that
only a few (maybe as few as two) spreading sequences be allowed.)

>Spread spectrum was not developed as an encryption scheme. The
>properties that makes it desirable are :
>
> Protection against jammers. This is measured in the AJ (anti-
> jam) ratio. Some simple math shows how much more jammer
> energy is needed to cause bit errors(digital communications)
>
> Low probability of intercept. SS signals can be placed below the
> noise floor in many cases. This means that covert operation
> can be conducted with some communications.

==========
david r wolf - wolf@lanl.gov - 1+505-667-3813 - 1+505-662-9102 -- wb4vcq
==========

2742. Re: TNC construction article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 17:54:35 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <777084875snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47843
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <22449.BSoranno@vax2.winona.msus.edu> <BSoranno@vax2.winona.msus.edu> writes:
>Does anybody know of a construction article for a "general purpose" TNC?
>
>These are my reguirements:
>1) Standard serial connection. (I have 4 different computers and would like
> to be able to connect to all).
>
>2) An internal processor of some type to minimize the overhead on the
> computer.
>
I know of five TNC2 clone designs available in the UK, or you could ask
TAPR if they still do one themselves. By using one you have the
advantage of being able to run all sorts of different bits of software
depending on your current fancy. Be careful about which modem chip a
particular design uses though, because it appears that the 7910 is being
discontinued.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

2743. Re: 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 18:28:16 UTC
From: myers@Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <32r0g0$e1i@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 47931

In article 7im@newshost.lanl.gov, wolf@beta.lanl.gov (David R. Wolf) writes:
>here's the summary of relevant details that arose from my earlier post
>requesting details on the 900 MHz ss phones. i was somewhat dismayed;
>very few seemed to have any hard facts on these systems. i tried to
>sort out the conflicting info, so some of this may not yet be right.
>hopefully someone in the know will enlighten us.

I don't have a copy of Part 15 here, but I believe you will find
very explicit standards for what 900MHz cordless telephones authorized
under Part 15 are allowed to. I recall that it is quite restrictive.

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* "Sir, over there.... is that a man?" *

2744. Baypac and HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 19:04:52 UTC
From: paulrich@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <940816150452.F36A@news.nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 47864

Please tell me the configuration of the baypac modem and the Radio Shack
2 meter.

Thanks Paul VE9VW.

2745. Re: Smallest MultiMode TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 19:22:02 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cun74r.1yJ@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47935

Karl Beckman (CSLE87@email.mot.com) wrote:
: In article <newmedia.12.0017040D@teleport.com>, newmedia@teleport.com (Jim
: Swenson) wrote:

: > Please help me find the smallest multi mode TNC available. I am provisioning
: > a 40' sailboat for a ham friend for a several year cruise. Space is at an
: > absolute premium. He'll be operating exclusively HF through a modified ICOM
: > M600 SSB marine transceiver. So 300 baud max is fine. Required modes include
: > Packet, WeFAX, NAVTEX, RTTY, CW. PACTOR, G-TOR and SITOR would be cool but
: > not mandatory. Cost is a secondary consideration. The size of most units
: > I've looked at are just not acceptable. Ideally, we need something about the
: > size of a new Supra modem (about 1" h by 5"w by 7" deep). Is there such
: > a beast. I'd appreciate any help.

: Although I can't directly answer your query, I'll take the time to point
: out something that you must consider: Most commercial/marine HF
: transceivers will NOT accept the standard "high" tones 2110/2310 used by
: the amateur community due to the required audio rolloffs when operating in
: a 2.5 kHz channelized environment.

: Check to see if the M600 has a "direct FSK" capability so that you can run
: with TTL or RS232 connection to the TNC instead of audio. That is by far
: the preferred method and eliminates problems with AC hum, alternator whine,
: or ignition spikes on the interconnecting cables. If you can't run DFSK,
: be ABSOLUTELY sure that the multi-mode unit you purchase offers FSK tones
: in the 1200-1800 Hz range or you will have MAJOR problems.

: I don't have the CCIR or CCITT list of worldwide standard tones handy, but
: I recall 1300/1500 and 1410/1590 both being common. In any case, you get
: the point, especially if your friend's life might depend on this comm gear
: at some point. We all want him back alive, especially if he will be rare
: DX during the trip!!

: --
: Karl Beckman, P.E. < If our English language is so >
: Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on the >
: (Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on the driveway? >
: Opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
: Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

Karl makes several good points - since your friend is using a commercial
radio, unless he wants to manually reprogram all the data channels he will
need a multi-mode that uses the CCITT tones. Also, FSK is the way to go,
but I don't beleive you have that option on that radio. As I recall, the
M700 does have that capability.

As a former employee of AEA I know that they make a unit that uses the CCITT tone set, and has a following of commercial shipboard operators and shipping lines that prefer it to other >commercial< products in the market place. By the way, the CCITT tones are 1615 and 1785 Hz. Most of the radios will pass the amateur tones, and the Icom is no exception, but if you use one with the standard amateur tones (2125/2295) you will have to correct the radio's frequency programming by 510 Hz every time you switch to a channel where data is in use.

Note that I am not aware of >any< multimodes that are as small as you desire - probably the smallest is around twice those dimensions in all directions. And, unfortunatly, all of the physically small multimodes are reported to comprimise performance for that size. This makes a big difference under weak signals, fading or busy band conditions.

AEA's favorite is the model PK-232MBX - it as about the same size width and depth-wise as the M600, and about 3 inches tall, so it coudl be above or below the marine radio. It is made in a commercial-tone unit, and you or your dealer will need to contact AEA directly for it. As it is not a stock PK-232MBX, AEA does sell it at a higher price than the mass-manufactured amateur-market mode. As mentioned, any number of commecial shipboard operators and marine hams I've talked to swear by that product.

Hope this information is of value. 73

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2746. Re: TNC construction article

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 19:35:07 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cun7qK.39y@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47937
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

BSoranno@vax2.winona.msus.edu wrote:
: Does anybody know of a construction article for a "general purpose" TNC?

: These are my reguirements:
: 1) Standard serial connection. (I have 4 different computers and would like
: to be able to connect to all).

: 2) An internal processor of some type to minimize the overhead on the
: computer.

: If these are too strict, please let me know.
: Thanks.

: Bill Soranno -- KB0NKX
: 7 Fairfax
: Winona, MN 55987
: 507/452-3789

No - most of the construction articles would be for RTTY terminal units, and pretty old now. Other than some of the now outdated packet-only controllers offered in the mid 80's, there have not been any construction articles I know of for an intellegent data interface. The closest you would have been likely to come was Heathkit's HK-232 clone of the AEA's PK-232, offered as a kit. Heath has been out of the kit business for about 3 years now, so unless you find someone who got a kit and never started it, you're pretty much out of luck. Part of the problem is that the companies that make the multi-mode TNCs have invested lots of money in the programming of their products to support the various modes, and are not interested in giving away their efforts. Also, since these are tightly integrated hardware and software products, the software wouldn't really work on anything else.

I have seen programs mentioned for non-intellegent interfaces usign a PC for the processing, as I'm sure you have, and that, combined with an older dumb modem or terminal unit design is going to be your best chance to get something going that you build. Even with the inexpense of used PC systems to dedicate, its usually not cost effective as compared to one of the commercially manufactured products.

Good luck in your search.

73, Bob

--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2747. Info On Rz1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 19:41:43 UTC
From: Salvatore Innaimi <MC1612@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <777058903.MC1612@mclink.it>
Source record: 47842

Hello !
i'm looking for docs tips tricks for the RX Kenwood RZ1
if you have any info, pls send me by email.

tnx

73' de Sal, IW0DHH

Internet :mc1612@mclink.it
iw0dhh@amsat.org

2748. Re: [Q] ftp site for xpkam ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 20:22:19 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <32r75s$67k@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 47932

In article <1994Aug15.150303.24458@midway.uchicago.edu>, khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) says:
>
>Anyone have an ftp site for the latest version of xpkam ?

XPCOM (AEA PK232 MFJ-1278) XPCOM152.ZIP
XPKAM (Kantronics Kam/Kam+) XPKAM152.ZIP
XPDUAL (PK900 / DSP2232) XPDU151,ZIP

These files are available via FTP at

ftp.indirect.com

in directory

pub/software/msdos/hamradio/xpware

****
Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook
gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205
CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice
XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400
****

2749. MFJ-784 SUPER DSP FILTER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 20:41:19 UTC
From: dfrank@carbon.denver.colorado.edu
Message-ID: <32r89f$5fg@carbon.denver.colorado.edu>
Source record: 47938

Does anyone have any hands-on experience with this filter?
It sure looks nice on paper, but, as with other product releases, I'm not sure whether it really exists.

Any actual experience with it would be appreciated.

Don Frank, W9SL, Denver, Colorado.

2750. ??can u use internet to 2 mtr. packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 22:15:54 UTC
From: szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <CunF6I.8CJ@ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 47841

Can a person send a message from internet to 2 meter packet radio..I sure this been asked before. Also can you send a 2 meter packet msg. to internet?..Jeff

2751. Is there a FAQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-16 22:35:10 UTC
From: mgalatz@panix.com
Message-ID: <mgalatz.1127464150D@198.7.0.1>
Source record: 47840

Hi everyone,

Is there a FAQ about radios and digital com?

2752. Mods wanted for ICOM 730 for AMTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 08:14:07 UTC
From: civl252@csc.canterbury.ac.nz
Message-ID: <1994Aug17.201407.1@csc.canterbury.ac.nz>
Source record: 47844

Hi,

I am looking for info for a fellow ham.
Does anyone know if the Icom IC-730 can be modified for use on AMTOR?
I have had a look on OAK.OAKLAND.EDU and on a couple of Ham CD-ROMs
but can't find anything. The 720A and 735 get a mention but not the 730.

Any help or pointers in the right direction would be most appreciated.

73
Gordon ZL3AAI

2753. Re: 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 08:29:26 UTC
From: orr@tk17
Message-ID: <32shp6$6a8@ousrvr.oulu.fi>
Source record: 47845
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.scanner,sci.electronics,sci,crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Can I suggest that the original poster refers to a basic text on Spread Spectrum Comms, rather than relying on often-conflicting net.hearsay. As an introduction, I would recommend Spread Spectrum Systems, R.C. Dixon, second edition, John Wiley & sons, New York, 1984. There are also many papers on the subject from IEEE journals and conference proceedings, some of which are good introductory tutorials.

Sometimes the confusion generated from a question on netnews can be quite unhelpful for a beginner in the subject- armed with the basics from articles and books, you can then start to understand specific systems, such as Qualcomm's CDMA proposals etc, or domestic phones using this system, but it is not helpful to dive in and be faced with the commercial views and popular misconceptions when you need the basic academic grounding, ie in m-sequences, pn codes, LFSRs, DS/FH/Hybrid systems etc.

Nigel
--
orr@tks.oulu.fi	Tel +358 81 553 2855	Fax +358 81 553 2845
"This writing business, pencils and what not. Overrated if you ask me"
Eeyore, "House at Pooh Corner"

2754. Re: ??can u use internet to 2 mtr. packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 10:11:03 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCuoCAF.MIB@netcom.com>
Source record: 47846

szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu wrote:
: Can a person send a message from internet to 2 meter packet radio..I
: sure this been asked before. Also can you send a 2 meter packet msg. to
: internet?..Jeff

Its done all the time, but there's no guarantee that the message will get thru unless the gateway station is *well* connected and maintained. And that appropriate routing and paths are available to and from stations (BBS's) beyond the gateway machine. 73/bob ka4byp

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

2755. Re: simptr21.zip - Generic TNC comm program (packet, rtty, etc)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 12:55:28 UTC
From: brunelli_pc@delphi.com
Message-ID: <xQxQV6I.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>
Source record: 47847

James W. Lynch <jwl@sedist.cray.com> writes:

>There are loads of programs that are tailored to specific tnc's and
>there are dozens of good terminal programs that can control any tnc in a
>"dumb" (that's a technical term) manner. This program is an attempt to
>provide the average ham with something in-between. It has a lot of
>features, but not so many as to make use of the program or the tnc
>hard. It requires you to know the commands of your tnc, but also gives
>you the flexibility that only direct communications with a tnc can
>provide.
>

Jim,
thank you for the information, your review will get me
to try this out as i have been looking for a smarter
"dumb term: for use with my KAM.

73 de peter n1qdq

2756. KISS documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 13:46:09 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.44.2E5214A1@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 47851

Does anyone know where there is a file that explains the KISS protocol? I've looked on oak.oakland.edu and ftp.ucsd.edu with no luck.

Thanks & 73
Jay
KA9OKT
jay@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu

2757. Upgrading TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 13:59:00 UTC
From: donald.davis@moondog.com
Message-ID: <147.1173.uupcb@moondog.com>
Source record: 47859

I currently use a Baycom BP-1 on a 8088 PC. Being that I am only doing packet, what advantages would I have upgrading to a more expensive TNC such as an AEA, Kamtronics or MFJ unit?

. QMPro 1.52 . Typing back to the night!

2758. Re: 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 14:25:28 UTC
From: wolf@lanl.gov
Message-ID: <32t6ko$j9u@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 47848
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,sci.crypt,sci.electronics

In article <32shp6$6a8@ousrvr.oulu.fi> orr@tk17 (Nigel Orr) writes:
>
> Can I suggest that the original poster refers to a basic text on
> Spread Spectrum Comms, rather than relying on often-conflicting
> net.hearsay. As an introduction, I would recommend Spread Spectrum
> Systems, R.C. Dixon, second edition, John Wiley & sons, New York,
> 1984. There are also many papers on the subject from IEEE journals
> and conference proceedings, some of which are good introductory
> tutorials.
>

this issue is not "what is ss", but "what are the details of the
ss systems used in the 900MHz phones". thanks, david.

2759. Re: 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 14:25:41 UTC
From: wolf@lanl.gov
Message-ID: <32t6l6$ja5@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 47849
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,sci.crypt,sci.electronics

In article <32shp6$6a8@ousrvr.oulu.fi> orr@tk17 (Nigel Orr) writes:
>
> Can I suggest that the original poster refers to a basic text on
> Spread Spectrum Comms, rather than relying on often-conflicting
> net.hearsay. As an introduction, I would recommend Spread Spectrum
> Systems, R.C. Dixon, second edition, John Wiley & sons, New York,
> 1984. There are also many papers on the subject from IEEE journals
> and conference proceedings, some of which are good introductory
> tutorials.
>

this issue is not "what is ss", but "what are the details of the
ss systems used in the 900MHz phones". thanks, david.

2760. Re: 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 14:25:54 UTC
From: wolf@lanl.gov
Message-ID: <32t6li$ja8@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 47850
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,sci.crypt,sci.electronics

In article <32shp6$6a8@ousrvr.oulu.fi> orr@tk17 (Nigel Orr) writes:
>
> Can I suggest that the original poster refers to a basic text on
> Spread Spectrum Comms, rather than relying on often-conflicting
> net.hearsay. As an introduction, I would recommend Spread Spectrum
> Systems, R.C. Dixon, second edition, John Wiley & sons, New York,
> 1984. There are also many papers on the subject from IEEE journals
> and conference proceedings, some of which are good introductory
> tutorials.
>

this issue is not "what is ss", but "what are the details of the
ss systems used in the 900MHz phones". thanks, david.

2761. Re: local organizations that help people get acquainted with packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 14:50:53 UTC
From: zlau@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Aug17.145053.15428@arrl.org>
Source record: 47853

Gary Coffman KE4ZV (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

: Fine, but could you guarantee a 60 db fade margin 7x24 52 weeks a year,
: and no heavy multipath? That's what you need for a reliable data link
: at a resonable speed (1 Mb+).

The absence of multi-path is a distinct advantage to using microwaves
and a big dish over long or bad paths with lots of reflectors. You
might use a much bigger dish than necessary according to path loss
equations to remove multipath.

My post was merely to indicate that you shouldn't rule out microwaves,
even when 2 meters appears marginal. Some people actually think that
if 2 meters isn't good, you shouldn't bother trying to do it on
microwaves. Actually, they are right if you are talking about
2 meter EME setups, but how many people are using 1500 watt amps and
arrays of yagis to get data through?

I'd like to remind Gary that plenty of people think that HF data links
are worth pursuing, even over paths not much better than I described.
Certainly no where near the quality mentioned, even at 1200 bps :-).

As I see it, why not be open to the possibility of a 56 kb microwave
link being just as good as a 56 kb VHF link? Sure, the hardware
isn't quite here yet, but it isn't too difficult to see from the
trade journals that it can't be all that far away. For amateurs
volunteering to put data links on their property, microwave links
make much more sense than VHF links. A lot of potential volunteers
don't want to see their VHF spectrum degraded with a transmitter on
24 hours a day. There are fewer people interested in microwave DX,
and many of those that do prefer to operate from mountaintops, away
from their homes.
--
Zack Lau KH6CP/1 2 way QRP WAS
8 States on 10 GHz
Internet: zlau@arrl.org 10 grids on 2304 MHz

2762. Re: Mods wanted for ICOM 730 for AMTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 15:19:14 UTC
From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
Message-ID: <32ta4s$iep@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 47855

In article <1994Aug17.201407.1@csc.canterbury.ac.nz>,
<civl252@csc.canterbury.ac.nz> writes:
>
> I am looking for info for a fellow ham.
> Does anyone know if the Icom IC-730 can be modified for use on AMTOR?
> I have had a look on OAK.OAKLAND.EDU and on a couple of Ham CD-ROMs
> but can't find anything. The 720A and 735 get a mention but not the 730.
> Any help or pointers in the right direction would be most appreciated.
> 73
> Gordon ZL3AAI
>
I have an IC730 and had it connected to my PK232. I tried using it on AMTOR and PACTOR, but was not comfortable with it. Its uses T/R relays and it "chatters" on/off for each burst of data. The blower fan also turns on/off each time a packet is sent. Not only do I feel its bad for the transceiver, its bad for the operator just being in the shack listening to it.

So to make a looooong story short, I wouldn't recommend using the 730 on those modes. The desing of the 730 was before AMTOR and PACTOR, the rig is not design to handle them.

Tom WB7ASR (not speaking for Intel)

2763. SoundBlaster for SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 15:24:52 UTC
From: rapw20@email.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1994Aug17.152452.13982@newsgate.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 47852

Greetings all...

I recently acquired a SoundBlaster Pro card for my PC and would like to put it to use. Seems I remember an article several months ago about using the SB to decode SSTV. I think the article was in QST but a search of my back issues last night failed to turn it up. Does anyone else remember seeing the article and where? Or, does anyone know where to find the software, preferably an FTP site? Or did I just imagine it all?

Thanks and 73...

Mark AA7TA

2764. Re: Smallest MultiMode TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 17:12:52 UTC
From: strohs@coho.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <32tgek$o0a@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 47856

Jim Swenson (newmedia@teleport.com) wrote:
: Please help me find the smallest multi mode TNC available. I am provisioning
: a 40' sailboat for a ham friend for a several year cruise. Space is at an
: absolute premium. He'll be operating exclusively HF through a modified ICOM
: M600 SSB marine transceiver. So 300 baud max is fine. Required modes include
: Packet, WeFAX, NAVTEX, RTTY, CW. PACTOR, G-TOR and SITOR would be cool but
: not mandatory. Cost is a secondary consideration. The size of most units
: I've looked at are just not acceptable. Ideally, we need something about the
: size of a new Supra modem (about 1" h by 5"w by 7" deep). Is there such
: a beast. I'd appreciate any help.

I'm not sure if the company's name is Grace or LL Grace; I remember the
ads from the inside front cover of QEX magazine from the ARRL. They make
a DSP-based multimode TNC that is physically about the size of a 1 1/2
long TAPR TNC2 type TNC. I'd GUESS (and it's only that...) 1.5 x 5.5 x 10.
I think they are located in New Jersey. Sorry about not being more
precise on the details, but that's the only unit I'm aware of that would
meet your space requirements.

However, I'd strongly recommend that you make room for the PK-232MBX.
It's an amazing box for the price, and very, very popular. It must be
good or it wouldn't have sold so many thousands of them.

Steve Stroh N8GNJ
steves@strohpub.com or strohs@halcyon.com
n8gnj@sw.n8gnj.ampr.org (Amateur Radio Internet)

2765. Kantronics KPC-3 or MFJ 1270C?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 18:06:39 UTC
From: ross@novax.llnl.gov
Message-ID: <ross-170894110354@earl.llnl.gov>
Source record: 47854

Greetings,
I am looking into getting into packet and was looking for input as to a preference between the Kantronics KPC-3 and the MFJ 1270C (or another TNC I should consider)?
My use will be VHF packet using a Mac and an IC-2AT.

Thanks in advance,
Gary KE6KXL (Kilowatt X-ray Laser)

The ramblings expressed above do not reflect the opinions of LLNL.

Gary Ross Ross@NOVAX.LLNL.GOV
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Rossman@eworld.com

NOVA Laser Operations Rossman@aol.com
P.O. Box 808, L-489
Livermore, CA 94551

2766. X1J Gurus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 18:47:08 UTC
From: mfoster.amoco.com
Message-ID: <Cup06K.6oK@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 47860

Has anyone optimized their x1j parms?
With several band openings over the past few weeks, the x1j's locally
lose their buffer space and hose up until a reset is given. We are
trying different parm settings hoping the node will release it's buffer
space faster, but we have no specific parameter documentation to guide us with these
settings.
Can anyone provide any insight or specifics?

Thanks in advance,
Mike, wa5txx
mfoster@amoco.com

2767. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 19:46:00 UTC
From: GXP5@ATSDHS2.EM.CDC.GOV
Message-ID: <2E51EBD0@router.em.cdc.gov>
Source record: 47857

```
UNSUBSCRIBE HAM-DIGITAL
```

2768. RTTY without modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 22:43:43 UTC
From: mgalatz@panix.com
Message-ID: <mgalatz.1127551063A@198.7.0.1>
Source record: 47862

I have recently seen at the ftp site oak.oakland.edu an application for the mac that reads weather faxes just by inputting the audio from the radio into the sound input port on the Mac.

Is there an application that would do the same for rtty, packet, etc, without the need for a TNC modem?

mgalatz@panix.com

2769. JUST FOUND!! Graphical Packet for OS/2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-17 23:06:42 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <32u563$gh1@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 47863

I just found this program on a local BBS, it's says it's the Graphical
Packet program for OS/2. Since I only have a baycom modem I couldn't
test it out, but it's 100% GUI, and not just a DOS port over.

One of the things I did notice was that it's ALL in German.(Bummer)

The file I found was called : GP2_101.??? ??? = ZIP or LZH

You maybe able to find it on a FTP site via Archie.. Sorry I don't have
FTP access so I can't upload to any site.

--

____
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|

2770. Re: JVFAX Interfaces?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 01:28:10 UTC
From: wjchen@ozu
Message-ID: <32udfa$cg5@news.csie.nctu.edu.tw>
Source record: 47861

Mike Cowgill (zeus@myth.demon.co.uk) wrote:
: I am currently running JVFAX 5.1 (anyone know a FTP site for a more recent
: version?) with the simple comparator interface. Before I launch head on into
: building the full AM/FM serial port version, are there any plans to use the
: Sound Blaster ADC?, or are there any alternative circuits, since the ADC chip
: is proving difficult to source. Cheers.

: Mike.

: --

: Michael S. Cowgill (Mike) _ My opinions! MINEMINEALLMINEHAHAHAHA!
: zeus@myth.demon.co.uk (That's me) _ " Swirly thing alert! "
: G1VOX@GB7WRG.GBR.EU 44.131.2.76 _ " ...Cracking toast Gromit!... "

A new version (6.0) of JVFAX can be found in the FTP sites listed
below.

Host plaza.aarnet.edu.au (139.130.4.6)
Last updated 14:13 27 Feb 1994

Location: /micros/pc/oak/hamradio
FILE r--r--r-- 506282 Nov 9 02:38 jvfax60.zip

Host pc.usl.edu (130.70.40.3)
Last updated 07:19 21 Feb 1994

Location: /pub/ham
FILE rw-r--r-- 506282 Nov 24 22:04 jvfax60.zip

Host nctuccca.edu.tw (192.83.166.10)
Last updated 04:12 2 Mar 1994

Location: /PC/fidonet/ham/hamcomm
FILE r--r--r-- 533929 Feb 25 1994 jvfax601.zip

2771. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 02:20:59 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <32ugib$m02@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47865

In a previous article, AllanWS@cup.portal.com (Allan BA Schlaugat) says:

>copy. I know of two personally who have copies lying around who might
>sell off for half of what a new copy costs (after the fact for me
>unfortunately) and Harvard Radio will change the call sign for a
>fee (who knows what that might be!).
>

When some hams in Indiana wanted to change the callsign, the fee was $100.
They decided to leave it as it was.

While buying an unused PC copy is a way to get the software, be sure you are
buying a version 5 release! The earlier ones aren't compatible.

Is $400 really excessive? If you own a modern transceiver, you paid much
more than that for it (new). Add an antenna, amp, keyer, computer, etc,
there is quite a bit tied up in this hobby. If there is interest in DX
operation in your area, you should be able to find local support for the
cluster. Here in Central IL, we have fewer than two dozen hams who play the
DX game, but all are willing to support the Cluster. I suggest that you
ask around - you might be surprised to find that there are, indeed, people
willing to pay money for access to timely DX spots!

73, Drew

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

2772. Re: X1J Gurus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 02:28:13 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <32ugvt$mgd@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47866

In a previous article, mfoster.amoco.com (Michael H. Foster) says:

>Has anyone optimized their x1j parms?
>With several band openings over the past few weeks, the x1j's locally
>lose their buffer space and hose up until a reset is given. We are
>trying different parm settings hoping the node will release it's buffer
>space faster, but we have no specific parameter documentation to guide us with these
settings.
>Can anyone provide any insight or specifics?
>

One of the best things to do is lock in the nearest neighbor routes and
set the port QUALITY to 1. That way, all nodes except for the ones that
you have locked in the local ROUTES table will be ignored. Even tho the
band is open, you don't want all of those temporary paths reported.

The change in the PARAMs list is the second or third one; radio port
quality. Once you lock the routes, you can change the 192 to 1.

In this area, there are about 10 digi's that can be heard on 144.91 when the
band opens. The locked routes keeps the network sane.

By the way, if you are running BPQ at your local BBS or DXcluster, it should
also be locked to only the nearest neighbor TheNet nodes.

73, Drew

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

2773. A message from micah

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 06:13:39 UTC
From: micah@solano.community.net
Message-ID: <32uu6j$s70@odin.community.net>
Source record: 47867

When I origanaly posted my first message on this news groupe I diddn't anticipate such an onslought of replies, I was not flamed (thank goodness) but I did receive quite a few non the less.

Most of them were supportive of my actions but cutioned me on how big of messages to send throught the net. The rest were unsupportive to say the least.

I feal that I stirred up a small controversy in this news groupe.

I ownly do my packetting in the wee hours in the morning (from 00 - 0500pac), due to the high packet use through out the day in my area, any thing below 25watts has no chance at a decent connection (I run packet on my HT). I ownly do my BBSen on the wa6ham bbs in pittsburg cal. I like to set a goal on how far
I can go on the net in a single night. so far colorado springs is the farthest west I've gotten, I'm trying to get back to St. Joesepg mo. I have family there.

-Micah-
KD6PJM

2774. Internet Connections Via Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 07:08:16 UTC
From: gekko@leland.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <32v1d0$1f9@nntp2.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 47868

Currently I'm involved in a project requiring constant access to internet anywhere in the United States. I know almost nothing about packet radio, but someone said such access may be possible with packet radio. Is this possible? If so, how much slower and unreliable is it?

I couldn't find an FAQ... so if this is a very common question, sorry!

John
gekko@leland.stanford.edu

2775. Re: 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 07:26:24 UTC
From: buytaert@imec.be
Message-ID: <1994Aug18.072624.13953@imec.be>
Source record: 47869
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.scanner,sci.electronics,sci,crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Nigel Orr (orr@tk17) wrote:
: Can I suggest that the original poster refers to a basic text on
: Spread Spectrum Comms, rather than relying on often-conflicting
: net.hearsay. As an introduction, I would recommend Spread Spectrum
: Systems, R.C. Dixon, second edition, John Wiley & sons, New York,
: 1984. There are also many papers on the subject from IEEE journals
: and conference proceedings, some of which are good introductory
: tutorials.
[...]

Yes, I have seen some howlers too in the followups. Correcting
is - currently - too time consuming for me, so I thought I would
give a very nice introduction reference:

IEEE Transactions on Communications, Vol.Com-30, No.5. May 1982.
"Theory of Spread-Spectrum Communications - A Tutorial"
R. L. Pickholz, D. Schilling, L. M. Milstein.

Note the date ! This is a very good text. People in the business
will recognize the 'Schilling' from the 'Taub and Schilling'
classic.

Hope someone finds this useful,

Stef

--
Steven Buytaert

WORK buytaert@imec.be
HOME buytaert@innet.be

'Imagination is more important than knowledge.'
(A. Einstein)

2776. PKTMON12 HAMCOM JVFAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 08:52:56 UTC
From: ken@archie.ti.com
Message-ID: <940818085256@ken_durham.sc.ti.com>
Source record: 47881

G4WNC, the author of "Decode" a column in Shortwave Magazine, mentioned a program called PKTMON12 to be used with Hamcom for the monitoring of packet radio signals with the Hamcom interface. He supplies this program along with Jvfax and Hamcom to his readers in England for a small fee.

Does anyone have a copy or know a BBS to pull a copy from? Please post here (my mail seems to bounce more often than not.)

de K5MBV

2777. Re: 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 09:34:47 UTC
From: orr@tk17
Message-ID: <32v9vn$i2f@ousrvr.oulu.fi>
Source record: 47870
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.scanner,sci.electronics,sci,crypt,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Aug18.072624.13953@imec.be>,
Steven Buytaert <buytaert@imec.be> wrote:
>Nigel Orr (orr@tk17) wrote:
>: Can I suggest that the original poster refers to a basic text on
>[...]
>
> Yes, I have seen some howlers too in the followups. Correcting
> is - currently - too time consuming for me[...]

Likewise unfortunately, which is why I posted the article previously.
Unfortunately, the person who followed up to that article (3 times for
some reason...) didn't seem to appreciate my attempt to be helpful, as
denoted by a slightly smouldering, if not exactly in flame email...
why is sci.electronics carrying so much flamage these days? I am
tempted to quote the section of one of the news.answers FAQs which
suggests visiting the toilet before posting... but that would probably
lead to some of the more proliferous posters spending their day with a
terminal in the "smallest room" :-)

> IEEE Transactions on Communications, Vol.Com-30, No.5. May 1982.
> "Theory of Spread-Spectrum Communications - A Tutorial"
> R. L. Pickholz, D. Schilling, L. M. Milstein.

Absolutely!! Highly recommended as a first tutorial, and still
pretty current, even though it's about 12 years old!

> Note the date ! This is a very good text. People in the business
> will recognize the 'Schilling' from the 'Taub and Schilling'
> classic.

And a couple of hundred other Spread Spectrum papers...

Nigel
--
orr@tks.oulu.fi	Tel +358 81 553 2855	Fax +358 81 553 2845
"This writing business, pencils and what not. Overrated if you ask me"
Eeyore, "House at Pooh Corner"

2778. Hamcom on AOL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 12:26:13 UTC
From: jwa@tellabs.com
Message-ID: <1994Aug18.122613.19951@tellab5.tellabs.com>
Source record: 47882

Last night I downloaded Hamcom 3.0 from America On Line.
You can find it in the HamRadio Forum under Software Exchange.

It takes about 50 minutes (using 2400 baud) to download.

Jack Albert WA9FVP (Fellow Radio Hacker)
Tellabs Operations Inc.
1000 Remington Blvd Voice (708) 378-6201
Bolingbrook, IL 60440 FAX (708) 378-6721

"I'm normal, I'm normal, I'm normal"!

From MTV's Liquid Television

2779. Upgrading TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 13:10:22 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199408181319.GAA07033@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47872

>I currently use a Baycom BP-1 on a 8088 PC. Being that I am only doing
>packet, what advantages would I have upgrading to a more expensive TNC

basically, a separate hardware TNC is better at being a TNC than the software TNCs in several respects. it comes down to being able to use the computer for something else and still have the TNC function available...in some cases you get added functionality since the TNC could have a mini-mailbox in it and the TNC could be left on to be a digipeater for other stations and such.

the software TNC is attractive in that changes to things can be easily (??) done since "it's only software." (famous last words...)

several of the guys here built up the "PMP" style packet boxes and in the end we really want a real TNC we can hang on a terminal server so we can run packet from the desk at break time...8)

hopefully we'll make enough bucks this year at the hamfest to swing something like an MFJ-1248 or whatever the model number is...maybe even a radio to go with it...

73, bill wb9ivr
collins amateur radio club/melbourne, fl

2780. Filters for TEKK's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 13:37:08 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CuqGHw.7EK@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47871

I am looking for suppliers that sell 21.4 Mhz IF crystal filters
that I can stuff into a TEKK data radio. I'd like to experiment
with higher data rates. Has anyone been through this before?

John, WB3ESS
aljkbe@attme.att.com

2781. X1J Gurus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 13:42:46 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CuqGrB.7MI@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47873

In article <Cup06K.6oK@trc.amoco.com> you wrote:
: With several band openings over the past few weeks, the x1j's locally
: lose their buffer space and hose up until a reset is given. We are
: trying different parm settings hoping the node will release it's buffer
: space faster, but we have no specific parameter documentation to guide
: us with these settings.
: Mike, wa5txx

If you are not running X1J Release 2 you should change firmware. I had buffer problems and they went away with the newer version firmware. I have been told that upgrading the TNC to 10 Mhz, installing a DCD mod, disabling the IProuter, and running with closed squelch all helps the CPU/buffer problems.

NEDA publishes a parameter list for X1J that will get you started.

John WB3ESS
aljkbe@attme.att.com

2782. Re: Kantronics KPC-3 or MFJ 1270C?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 14:25:55 UTC
From: greg@radar.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Aug18.082556.25303@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47885

My preference is a KPC-3, I own one and really like it. The feature that I find really useful is the ability to add an internal 9 Volt battery and operate portable packet. It's a very compact unit, but has excellent features. I've upgraded to 128K memory, which allows for quite a large mailbox. I'm running TCP/IP with it now under KISS mode with JNOS and have no problems at all. Hope that helps.

Greg Horine, N9PBD
15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil

2783. Re: local organizations that help people get acquainted with packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 14:31:46 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug18.143146.28082@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47875

In article <1994Aug17.145053.15428@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP)) writes:
>Gary Coffman KE4ZV (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
>
>: Fine, but could you guarantee a 60 db fade margin 7x24 52 weeks a year,
>: and no heavy multipath? That's what you need for a reliable data link
>: at a resonable speed (1 Mb+).
[snip]
>I'd like to remind Gary that plenty of people think that HF data links
>are worth pursuing, even over paths not much better than I described.
>Certainly no where near the quality mentioned, even at 1200 bps :-).

Well of course, but HF offers ranges that are essentially impossible,
barring EME or quirk propagation, to duplicate on the microwave bands.
The primary advantage of microwaves is the bandwidth available for
fast backbone links. The primary advantage of HF is the long single hop
range available, albeit at low data rates, for non-realtime relay. The
primary advantage of VHF/UHF is the ease of equipment availability off
the shelf, IE a *user* environment. Three very different situations for
three very different uses.

>As I see it, why not be open to the possibility of a 56 kb microwave
>link being just as good as a 56 kb VHF link? Sure, the hardware
>isn't quite here yet, but it isn't too difficult to see from the
>trade journals that it can't be all that far away. For amateurs
>volunteering to put data links on their property, microwave links
>make much more sense than VHF links. A lot of potential volunteers
>don't want to see their VHF spectrum degraded with a transmitter on
>24 hours a day. There are fewer people interested in microwave DX,
>and many of those that do prefer to operate from mountaintops, away
>from their homes.

This is, of course, a good point, but cans are less obtrusive than
dishes. And even VHF Dxers are rare. My experience has been that there
are very few home locations that are suitable relay sites at UHF, much
less at microwave where the dishes generally aren't appreciated by the
architectural committee. It's also a shaky way to build a network. People
move too much. It's better to get permanent high sites, even if you have
to pay a bit of rental for them. If amateur density were high enough for
cellular technique, and it is in a very few places, then using multiple
home stations for relays may be viable. But in the common case of a very
sparse network, you need the very best sites you can find to maintain
network connectivity. One of the rare VHF Dxers *might* be in one such
location, but it's much more likely that a commercial site will be at
that location.

Users can usually hide a vertical in a tree, or a plastic vent pipe, but hiding a dish is a bit more difficult. Given the difficulty many amateurs have with outdoor antennas, UHF omni is a better choice than microwave directional for slow and medium speed MANs. Network trunks between high sites *should* be moving well past 56 kb data rates, and they can sometimes use directional dishes over LOS paths. However, even commercial sites don't like the windloading of big dishes on their towers. So I see little use for slow to medium speed data links at microwave, but I do see application for high speed microwave fixed links in select locations where LOS paths allow small dishes, and for medium speed VHF links in other cases for beyond horizon trunks where power can be easily substituted for antenna gain. For some hops, we'll probably always be stuck with slow HF paths.

No doubt there exists an exceptional situation where a 56 kb or slower microwave link would serve best, but then that's why the 56 kb RF modem is designed to work with transverters. In theory, you can put them on any band you like.

I know my ideas of how to do MANs and trunks are at odds with Glenn Elmore's ideas. I think I have a better handle on the practical home user and relay site situation than he does. While his approach has technical merit on its side, mine has, IMHO, a firmer grasp on other practical realities. In an ideal world, we'd have very fast hub and spoke MANs, using directional antennas at microwave, with high throughput for the bulk of data activity in an area. And we'd have very fast, to minimize latency, point to point long distance microwave trunks to serve the less frequent interlan traffic. But this isn't the ideal world, and I don't expect that to change much for the better in the foreseeable future.

I expect the very few long distance trunks, with long relay site separations, will be heavily loaded by users from many MANs, daisy chain fashion, and that most MANs will be forced to use omni methods for user access. That implies that users need to stay on frequency bands where practical omni ranges are available, and that trunks be on bands where point to point operations at the highest speeds feasible, consistent with the hop distances required, are easiest. That may be upper VHF (219 MHz) in many cases, LOS microwave or HF in other cases. I see few situations where beyond LOS microwave at low speed will be useful unless sufficient power for forward scatter sites with modest antennas becomes much cheaper and easier. (And can somehow avoid being a bio-hazard)

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2784. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 14:47:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug18.144706.28341@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47876

In article <32ugib$m02@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
>
>Is $400 really excessive? If you own a modern transceiver, you paid much
>more than that for it (new). Add an antenna, amp, keyer, computer, etc,
>there is quite a bit tied up in this hobby. If there is interest in DX
>operation in your area, you should be able to find local support for the
>cluster. Here in Central IL, we have fewer than two dozen hams who play the
>DX game, but all are willing to support the Cluster. I suggest that you
>ask around - you might be surprised to find that there are, indeed, people
>willing to pay money for access to timely DX spots!

Yes, $400 is excessive. It's excessive because cluster is such a bandwidth
wasting kludge. (Ok, it's a *useful* kludge, but kludge it is.) You can
use free broadcast server software sending the info *2* times, one uplink
and one broadcast (Pacsat protocol), instead of *27* to accomplish the
same DX spot reporting. That's much more bandwidth friendly. Fills can be
requested by user stations if a packet is missed, but that should take up
lots less bandwidth than repeating the same data over and over and over to
each and every connected station as cluster does.

I know, think of it as *test* data for the network engineers. :-(

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2785. Re: SoundBlaster for SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 15:20:21 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Aug18.152021.16283@arrl.org>
Source record: 47886

Mark Monninger (rapw20@email.sps.mot.com) wrote:
: I recently acquired a SoundBlaster Pro card for my PC and would like to put it
: to use. Seems I remember an article several months ago about using the SB to
: decode SSTV. I think the article was in QST but a search of my back issues last
: night failed to turn it up. Does anyone else remember seeing the article and
: where? Or, does anyone know where to find the software, preferably an FTP site?
: Or did I just imagine it all?

There was an article in the May, 1993 issue of QEX: "Slow Scan TV With
the SoundBlaster," by Gene Harlan, WB9MMM. His software is available on
Compuserve HAMNET, but I don't know where else it may have migrated to.
I think he may have improved the software since the article, but I've
lost track of his progress.
--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

2786. Re: 900MHz phone spread spectrum systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 16:04:58 UTC
From: wolf@lanl.gov
Message-ID: <3300rb$f5d@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 47874
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,sci.crypt

In article <32v9vn$i2f@ousrvr.oulu.fi> orr@tk17 (Nigel Orr) writes:
> In article <1994Aug18.072624.13953@imec.be>,
> Steven Buytaert <buytaert@imec.be> wrote:
> >Nigel Orr (orr@tk17) wrote:
> >: Can I suggest that the original poster refers to a basic text on
> >[...]
> >
> > Yes, I have seen some howlers too in the followups. Correcting
> > is - currently - too time consuming for me[...]
>
> Likewise unfortunately, which is why I posted the article previously.
> Unfortunately, the person who followed up to that article (3 times for
> some reason...) didn't seem to appreciate my attempt to be helpful, as
> denoted by a slightly smouldering, if not exactly in flame email...
> why is sci.electronics carrying so much flamage these days? I am
> tempted to quote the section of one of the news.answers FAQs which
> suggests visiting the toilet before posting... but that would probably
> lead to some of the more proliferous posters spending their day with a
> terminal in the "smallest room" :-)
>
> > IEEE Transactions on Communications, Vol.Com-30, No.5. May 1982.
> > "Theory of Spread-Spectrum Communications - A Tutorial"
> > R. L. Pickholz, D. Schilling, L. M. Milstein.
>

yes, this is an excellent reference. the first author was a neighbor of mine
years ago! small world!

it is also well and good to point out to the community that there are a
lot of random-noise posts. what i feel is important to keep in mind is
that it does no good to sit back and simply remark on the lack of quality
of the posts - we know firsthand how easy it is for beginners etc. to get
onto a thread in their own language. simply saying "wow, that was incredibly
wrong/funny/stupid" is of no help. what these people (who are obviously
interested and often alert) _want_ is to be helped along.

the question asked in my original post which has not yet been well addressed
is "what are the details of the ss systems used in the 900 MHz cordless
phones." perhaps this was my fault for not having been clear enough.

whatever.

instead of offering any of this information, it appears that it is far easier
to insist that the well-meaning posters, who apparently didn't understand the
question well enough to be of succinct help, are to be "howled" at. this does

no good.

i can imagine that if some poster who had concrete information to offer did so, then any questions regarding basic terminology and introductory material could be referred to at the time they were asked. give the interested the benefit of the doubt and move constructively to address the issue.

how about providing the interested among us with some concrete information which directly gets to the point of the original post: details on the 900MHz ss phones.

1) spreading code generation scheme / rate / utilization.
2) tx/rx frequency pairs.
3) analog digitization rate. mixing scheme.
4) security code scheme. unique to phone?
5) power output.
6) etc.

finally, i want to apologize for starting what probably appears to be a flame war. i promise to be better. also, the three posts happened because the newsreader kept telling me that the post did not go thru. i haven't seen a way to cancel with this reader, yet ;)

==
David R. Wolf wolf@lanl.gov LANL, MS P940, 87545 1+505-667-3813 - wb4vcq
==

2787. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 17:49:28 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <3306v8$jbi@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47877

In a previous article, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) says:

>Yes, $400 is excessive. It's excessive because cluster is such a bandwidth
>wasting kludge. (Ok, it's a *useful* kludge, but kludge it is.) You can
>use free broadcast server software sending the info *2* times, one uplink
>and one broadcast (Pacsat protocol), instead of *27* to accomplish the
>same DX spot reporting. That's much more bandwidth friendly. Fills can be
>requested by user stations if a packet is missed, but that should take up
>lots less bandwidth than repeating the same data over and over and over to
>each and every connected station as cluster does.
>
While I agree with you that PC use of AX.25 is not the best for distributing
spots, it is, currently, the only game in town. AK1A has something like
400 nodes installed around the world, and they all talk to each other (altho
the email facility comes close to being useless if the mail has to go more
than one hop). Besides, if the network is configured as it should be,
with local users on one frequency and the inter-node link on another, I
am not sure that the amount of bandwidth required is an issue.

CW uses quite a bit less bandwidth than SSB, but I don't think you would
advocate abandoning phone...

73, Drew

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

2788. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 20:08:51 UTC
From: craigr@n6nd.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Aug18.200851.17094@nosc.mil>
Source record: 47879

In <3306v8$jbi@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>, k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
>
>In a previous article, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) says:
>
>>Yes, $400 is excessive. It's excessive because cluster is such a bandwidth
>>wasting kludge. (Ok, it's a *useful* kludge, but kludge it is.) You can
>>use free broadcast server software sending the info *2* times, one uplink
>>and one broadcast (Pacsat protocol), instead of *27* to accomplish the
>>same DX spot reporting. That's much more bandwidth friendly. Fills can be

>While I agree with you that PC use of AX.25 is not the best for distributing
>spots, it is, currently, the only game in town. AK1A has something like
>400 nodes installed around the world, and they all talk to each other (altho
>the email facility comes close to being useless if the mail has to go more
>than one hop). Besides, if the network is configured as it should be,
>with local users on one frequency and the inter-node link on another, I
>am not sure that the amount of bandwidth required is an issue.

I also agree that AX.25 is not the best protocol for sending DX spots but
PacketCluster is an AX.25 application that requires the minimum equipment
on the user end. A radio, TNC, and dumb terminal is the user investment. It
would seem that to implement a more efficient protocol would certainly require
a computer on the user end to sort things out. Some of the OF's barely mastered
getting a dumb terminal to talk to a TNC, it would be real interesting watching
them trying to become computer literate. Hi..

But if someone came out with a system that offered enough advantages over the
current Cluster software, I think it might catch on. There are many problems
with PC that could be overcome by a more robust protocol which would be very
attractive to the sysops. My own feeling is that PacketCluster needs competition
or many of the problems with it are not going to be solved.

Rick Craig, N6ND
craigr@marlin.nosc.mil

2789. New satellite Windows programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 20:10:16 UTC
From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
Message-ID: <330fuc$ia3@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 47878
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I just received my copy of the July/August 1994 issue of THE AMSAT JOURNAL.
In the journal, pages 6-9, they talk about a new Windows PB and PG like
program by ZL2TPO. The program also has a fully intergrated color graphic
world map showing satallite positions and foot prints. It has full support
for the Kansas City Tracker/Tuner, with the optional Windows program by
KC6WYG, on page 10.

Both programs can be purchased from AMSAT direct for $40.00 @ 301-589-6062
All proceeds go to the Phase3D program.

73s, Tom WB7ASR...

2790. Re: A message from micah (and Vince also)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 20:12:47 UTC
From: Vincent Mulhollon <Vincent.Mulhollon@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Message-ID: <1994Aug18.201247.20163@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Source record: 47883

In <32uu6j$s70@odin.community.net> micah@solano.community.net (Micah Child) writes:

> I ownly do my packetting in the wee hours in the morning (from 00 -
>0500pac), due to the high packet use through out the day in my area, any
>thing below 25watts has no chance at a decent connection (I run packet
>on my HT).

Packet LANS are typically out of touch with their users. One overly rich operator buys a 70 watt amp, then everyone else buys one. Then some idiot with too much money buys a 140 watt amp, then everyone else on the frequency has to also. Although arms (amps?) races like this occur on HF, etc, its far more signifigant in the hidden transmitter filled packet world.

I hate being the hidden transmitter also!

Theres no point in creating HUGE frequency service areas that require at least 75 watts into a good antenna 50 feet up. This is the situation in my area and it is killing packet here. I am only spending my money on my 14400 baud SLIP internet connection now, (one $79 modem) and not my antique 1200 packet system ($200+ radio, $100 antenna sys, $110 TNC, $100+ amp, total more than $500 for #@%& 1200 baud). I simply can't afford both.

Most non-hams who could get into packet are sharply turned off when I tell them it only takes $500 to get started with 1200 baud. They know they have a $75 14400 modem in their computer and landline services are far far better than anything on packet.

How is a new guy supposed to get started, and WHY should he? I never would have if I knew what I know now. Read this months QEX for other cheerful thoughts.

>I ownly do my BBSen on the wa6ham bbs in pittsburg cal. I like to set a goal on how far
>I can go on the net in a single night. so far colorado springs is the
>farthest west I've gotten,

Its impolite, but, ignore the complaints about node DXing. Your noding is probably not the worst application of packet that exists. Look at some of the bulletins being forwarded that you "interfered" with for an example. Your DXing is a harmless waste of bandwidth, just like all other DXing, and should be encouraged, not flamed.

> 'm trying to get back to St. Joesepg mo. I
>have family there.

I have incredible use for node DXing also. I have family abt 5 nodes north and a few friends a couple nodes west.

Although a few nodes drops rates to possibly below my 5 wpm CW speed, that is faster than email store and forward.

The keyboard to keyboard frequency is pretty weak, so I sometimes need to use the nodes on the BBS frequencies, much to the probable dislike of board operators. The fact that I'm kind of crystallized onto the BBS frequency doesn't help.

>-Micah-
>KD6PJM

Vince N9NFB
--
Vince Mulhollon N9NFB

2791. Need 9600 baud mod info for IC271/471

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-18 20:33:11 UTC
From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
Message-ID: <330glh$k8j@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 47880
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.misc

Im looking for 9600 baud modification info for the ICOM 271 & 471.

Thanks & 73s,
Tom WB7ASR...

2792. Re: Internet Connections Via Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 02:02:56 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <777262037-2-108922@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 47884

In note <32v1d0$1f9@nntp2.Stanford.EDU>, gekko@leland.Stanford.EDU (John Michael Angwin) writes:
>Currently I'm involved in a project requiring constant access to internet
>anywhere in the United States. I know almost nothing about packet radio, but
>someone said such access may be possible with packet radio. Is this
possible?
>If so, how much slower and unreliable is it?
You *can* get connections to Inet.. it certainly isn't very reliable though, and it is only in limited areas.. not widespread. If you want Internet access everywhere, you can get SLIP through (I think) 1-900-CERFNET... something like that.. 8-). Basically, use X.25 or long distance I guess 8-). That'd be nice if a organized packet network for that appeared eventually but it's not there yet 8-).

>I couldn't find an FAQ... so if this is a very common question, sorry!
>
>John
>gekko@leland.stanford.edu

2793. Re: A message from micah (and Vince also)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 13:01:18 UTC
From: greg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gregCus9I6.GsK@netcom.com>
Source record: 47889

In article <1994Aug18.201247.20163@mixcom.mixcom.com> Vincent Mulhollon
<Vincent.Mulhollon@mixcom.mixcom.com> writes:
>In <32uu6j$s70@odin.community.net> micah@solano.community.net (Micah Child) writes:
>
>> I ownly do my packetting in the wee hours in the morning (from 00 -
>>0500pac), due to the high packet use through out the day in my area, any
>>thing below 25watts has no chance at a decent connection (I run packet
>>on my HT).
>
> Packet LANS are typically out of touch with their users. One overly
>rich operator buys a 70 watt amp, then everyone else buys one. Then
>some idiot with too much money buys a 140 watt amp, then everyone else
>on the frequency has to also. Although arms (amps?) races like this
>occur on HF, etc, its far more signifigant in the hidden transmitter
>filled packet world.

People like me are a problem, too. I live in somewhat of a 'fringe'
area. No matter what, I'm out on the edge of the coverage area. I
am, therefore, a 'hidden' transmitter in the very correct sense of
the word... ...not enough of the other bases can hear me, so that
they don't transmit. And vice-versa.

My most reliable link is into a node where it comes back to me at
about S3. There is a node that is S9, but it is too heavily used
from the 'other side' of the coverage area, and I just get lost.

Add to that that all of the really strong nodes in my area (dead
center New Jersey, Morris County) have for some odd reason decided
to camp on 145.01.

What we have here is a mess.

And it's not because the frequencies are incompently chosen, from
the perspective of the folks who are central to the nodes.... ....for
them it makes sense and works. It's only around the fringes that its a
problem. Which raises a point about packet networks. What is glorious
and perfect at one QTH may be an utter mess from another!

From where I sit, I hear traffic from Westchester County, NY, all
the way out to Bucks County PA! All on 145.01. By contrast, the
other packet frequencies are very quiet.

If we're to reduce collisons and give a wide, flat, coverage area,
the big switches need to diverge a bit in frequency. In the SF
Bay Area, I was used to finding a switch on every major packet
frequency, sometimes the same switch. That spread the traffic away

from 145.01.

IMHO that was a Good Thing[TM]. Of course, we also had the advantage
of living in a bowl surrounded by good radio sites!

Greg

2794. Off the shelf modems for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 16:29:57 UTC
From: dany@arti.vub.ac.be
Message-ID: <dany.52.0010804C@arti.vub.ac.be>
Source record: 47790

I was just wondering : wouldn't it be possible to use a normal
modem for packet radio. I don't know much about this, so ...?
Can someone point out the difficulties to me or give comments on
the idea?

dany@arti.vub.ac.be

2795. Re: ??can u use internet to 2 mtr. packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 18:05:26 UTC
From: montp@vortex.eng.sc.rolm.com
Message-ID: <332s96$ej9@vortex.eng.sc.rolm.com>
Source record: 47791

In article <CunF6I.8CJ@ucdavis.edu>, <szhall@chip.ucdavis.edu> wrote:
> Can a person send a message from internet to 2 meter packet radio..I
>sure this been asked before. Also can you send a 2 meter packet msg. to
>internet?..Jeff
>

Yes you can. I don't know how many gateways are setup for this, but I know of one is n0ary.#norcal.ca.usa.noam, also known as bbs.arasmith.com on internet side. To send a note from internet to packet you must first register (free, just links your callsign to your email address) by sending a note to: gateway-request@arasmith.com containing the following:
call:
name:
city & st.
zip:
homebbs:

You must send this note from the email address that you will use to access the gateway. The gateway-request will take your callsign and the email address from the "from:" line.

You can also send bbs commands to access the packet bbs via email. Send a command file to cmd@bbs.arasmith.com.

To send email to a packet user, address to <callsign>@bbs.arasmith.com or <callsign>%<packet_site>@bbs.arasmith.com.

(fill in the <> fields with real data)

73,
km6wt

2796. [Q] DSP w/SoundBlaster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 18:56:23 UTC
From: brown_mi@eisner.decus.org
Message-ID: <1994Aug19.145623.4939@eisner>
Source record: 47792

I am looking for a program for my PC that will use my Sound Blaster Pro-16 audio card to do real time DSP. I am specifically interested in filtering and regeneration of CW signals. I have found the FFTMORSE program to be quite useful for decoding CW, but I would rather have a program that I could use to enhance the signal rather than decode it to text for me (I don't want the computer to do all the work!).

I have checked some of the usual ftp sites. Does anyone have any leads?

Thanks, and 73.
Michael Brown
KF9VC

2797. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 19:19:01 UTC
From: root@athnet.ATh.forthnet.GR
Message-ID: <9408191919.aa00276@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr>
Source record: 47888

[No readable article body recovered]

2798. Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 100 for Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 20:20:57 UTC
From: aa642@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <Custux.8Fv@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 47793

I use packet on my 386 computer with an ASA PK-88 tnc through my Realistic HTX-202 handheld 2 meter radio. I would like to try operating portable packet. I have been offered an old TRS-80 Model 100 computer with manual I am told is in good working order.

My questions are:

1) Is this rather old computer suitable for portable packet?
2) the model 100 has an rs232 port -- do I need any other hardware or can I simply connect my pk88 directly to that port?
3) Will the communications software in the computer work satisfactorily with the pk88 tnc?
4) the model 100 runs at 300 bps through its internal phone modem, what speed can I expect to operate the tnc via the rs232 port?

Thanks for any help you can provide.

Gord, VE3XGP
aa642@freenet.carleton.ca
--
Gord Phillips
aa642@freenet.carleton.ca
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada -- The Nation's Capital

2799. Re: Off the shelf modems for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 21:16:11 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <777331233-0-78185@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 47794

In note <dany.52.0010804C@arti.vub.ac.be>, dany@arti.vub.ac.be (Dany Vereertbrugghen) writes:
>I was just wondering : wouldn't it be possible to use a normal
>modem for packet radio. I don't know much about this, so ...?
>Can someone point out the difficulties to me or give comments on
>the idea?
Unfortunately, no. Standard modems use a fixed set of frequencies that are okay for phone line use, but really suck for use over radio. There's also the electrical problem.. they expect to get a line all to themselves, and get a dialtone first 8-). Also, they would most closely match I guess a really fast RTTY mode. Ham radio uses packet (where the thing needs to pick up other stations and not rely so much on a carrier signal...) Fax modes, etc., which modems simply aren't set up to do. Oh yeah, my modem only allows like 2% (or is it even that much?) from the tones it is set up to detect.. packet radio stuff general expects a good amoun of drift and general crappy conditions. For ont much more than the cost of a 14.4K modem, you can get a 56Kbps packet controler, though. I don't a 56K controller'll do standard down to 45.5 baud RTTY though.. a TNC to do that can be gotten cheaply too.

>dany@arti.vub.ac.be

2800. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 22:01:02 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <333a2u$dje@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 47797
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write you contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

2801. TheNET X1J/2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-19 22:23:47 UTC
From: mmunster@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <mmunster-190894152347@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 47795

I am interested in any one's experience with the X1J/2 node firmware. I have been trying toget it going and have been having troubles with it. (Operator trouble) My understanding of the parameter settings for basic operation (no other ports) is some what limited.

The copy that I have did not have the help file included for the HELP command. I will have to generate one from scratch. Any suguestions?

I have not figured out the SYSOP command or it doesn't seem to be working. Maybe I have set up the E-Prom improperly.

I would be much appreciative of any help using this thing, so I can get it straight before putting it on the 'hill'. Any information on where I might get more detailed information would help. I will look here for help or you can E-Mail me direct.

Thanks.
Marvin, WB6PKK

--
Marvin Munster
mmunster@qualcomm.com

2802. Re: Filters for TEKK's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 02:31:10 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCutAzy.297@netcom.com>
Source record: 47796

John Bednar (jkbe@lena) wrote:
: I am looking for suppliers that sell 21.4 Mhz IF crystal filters
: that I can stuff into a TEKK data radio. I'd like to experiment
: with higher data rates. Has anyone been through this before?

: John, WB3ESS
: aljkbe@attme.att.com

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

2803. Re: Kantronics KPC-3 or MFJ 1270C?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 04:17:49 UTC
From: David Danneberger <ddanneberger@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <hM2xtOt.ddanneberger@delphi.com>
Source record: 47798

Gary Ross <ross@novax.llnl.gov> writes:

>I am looking into getting into packet and was looking for input as to a
>preference between the Kantronics KPC-3 and the MFJ 1270C (or another TNC I

Hi Gary...just noticed your message and as a very pleased owner of a kpc3
thought that I should respond. I have had the kpc3 for almost a year and
have found it to be an inexpensive and well built unit. I am currently
running it in kiss mode with jnos 1.10d, but have used it with all types
of software. Just a quick response...for what it's worth!
cul...73, Dave

2804. HELP..TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 05:15:40 UTC
From: bobr@on-ramp.ior.com
Message-ID: <3343hs$1o4@on-ramp.ior.com>
Source record: 47799

I could sure use some help in getting started on TCP/IP!
I have various versions of NET, NOS and BM and none of them seem to
work with each other.. Also, I have tried putting my PK232mbx into
KISS mode and cannot seem to get it to work.. Turning KISS ON or with
latest firmware I have KISS $01 results in TNC hanging up..not able to do
a restart.. Is there something wrong with my TNC?

Thanks for any help offered.

Bob, KG7WC

--
+--------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+
| Robert J. Raymond | Spokane, Washington | bobr@on-ramp.ior.com |
| Patricia Raymond | Amateur Callsign KG7WC | 70235.430@compuserv.com |
+--------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+

2805. Re: [Q] best software for KAM+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 14:34:57 UTC
From: bnovak@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <vZ0Lk4WzU-6E069yn@kaiwan.com>
Source record: 47800

```
In article <CuL8uD.LsK@eskimo.com>, ranger@eskimo.com (Richard Berndt) wrote:
> In article <1994Aug15.144444.23552@midway.uchicago.edu>,
> khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu (Kenneth C Hopper) writes:
> > New KAM+ owner seeks good software suggestions.
> > OP only on HF.
> >
> > TNX,
> > ___________
> > Ken Hopper, | ___ |
> > k-hopper@uchicago.edu |___________|
> >
>
>
> [A[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[A[B[B[B[B[B[C[C[C[C[C[C[C[C
Ken:
I am running KAGOLD 9.02 and it is great. I have tried many
others including Hostmaster, but KAGOLD is the best that I have
found. Their support is excellent. You can contact them at
jtowle@interflex.com

Bob
--
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| E-Mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: K0OK@K6CPT.#LACCA.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2806. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 14:36:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug20.143652.9960@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47801

In article <3306v8$jbi@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
>While I agree with you that PC use of AX.25 is not the best for distributing
>spots, it is, currently, the only game in town.

Note that broadcast servers us AX.25 too, just UI frames instead of
connected mode frames. The FCC has us locked into AX.25 wrappers for
unattended third party use.

>AK1A has something like
>400 nodes installed around the world, and they all talk to each other (altho
>the email facility comes close to being useless if the mail has to go more
>than one hop). Besides, if the network is configured as it should be,
>with local users on one frequency and the inter-node link on another, I
>am not sure that the amount of bandwidth required is an issue.

While splitting the users off the backbone is essential to making the
systems work well at all, it *does* increase the amount of bandwidth
the systems tie up. The real problem is that connected mode bulletin
distribution uses nearly 26 times the channel capacity of a broadcast
server. That means in practice, at our current low channel speeds, that
channels have to be *dedicated* to Packet Cluster activity rather than
being timeshared with other packet uses. That's bad spectrum utilization.

Of course faster channel speeds can help, and I note with approval
that Packet Clusters seem to be among the first to embrace faster
channel speeds (out of necessity), first jumping to 2400 baud and
now going to 9600 baud. But that's only a less than 2 and less than
9 increase in channel capacity respectively at best (actually much
worse than that on a simplex frequency due to turnaround and overhead
delays). But a simple change to a broadcast protocol would *immediately*
give a nearly 26 fold increase in available channel capacity. Since it's
only software (heh), the change could be relatively quick and painless
too.

Note, broadcast use would free up channels only by allowing more
than 26 stations per cluster. The channel would still have to be
dedicated to the broadcast server. But the server could also serve
more than just DX spots with the excess channel capacity. It could
also distribute other types of bulletins and files in it's idle
time.

I don't think most connected mode servers are a good use of packet
resources any longer. Broadcast servers are so much more efficient
that Cluster *and* BBSs should change over as rapidly as practical.
There remain some cases where connected mode works best, like serving
low density WANs that need digis to get coverage. For higher density

areas, however, the broadcast server is very much superior for most uses. (Personal Email may remain an exception.) Perhaps we need to think about making broadcast the bulletin and file distribution default, and connected mode the exception, in future server designs.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2807. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 15:04:35 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug20.150435.10215@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47803

In article <1994Aug18.200851.17094@nosc.mil> craigr@marlin.nosc.mil writes:
>
>I also agree that AX.25 is not the best protocol for sending DX spots but
>PacketCluster is an AX.25 application that requires the minimum equipment
>on the user end. A radio, TNC, and dumb terminal is the user investment. It
>would seem that to implement a more efficient protocol would certainly require
>a computer on the user end to sort things out. Some of the OF's barely mastered
>getting a dumb terminal to talk to a TNC, it would be real interesting watching
>them trying to become computer literate. Hi..

I'll repeat, broadcast servers use an AX.25 wrapper too. It's just a UI
frame instead of a connected mode frame and acknowledgement.

As for the OFs with dumb terminals, I suspect they are the exception.
Dxers generally want the newest and biggest toys. Even the old guys
use logging programs, propagation prediction programs, etc. It may
have taken them longer to become computer users, but many of them
have overcome their fear of the unknown and pushed ahead rather than
watch their spot on the Honor Role slip.

>But if someone came out with a system that offered enough advantages over the
>current Cluster software, I think it might catch on. There are many problems
>with PC that could be overcome by a more robust protocol which would be very
>attractive to the sysops. My own feeling is that PacketCluster needs competition
>or many of the problems with it are not going to be solved.

I think that's right.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2808. Re: Off the shelf modems for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 15:15:15 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug20.151515.10353@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47802

In article <dany.52.0010804C@arti.vub.ac.be> dany@arti.vub.ac.be (Dany Vereertbrugghen) writes:
>I was just wondering : wouldn't it be possible to use a normal
>modem for packet radio. I don't know much about this, so ...?
>Can someone point out the difficulties to me or give comments on
>the idea?

This is a Frequently Asked Question. The answer is that if you have a modem that can do Bell 202 (not 212) *half duplex* without need to negotiate a connection, and if you can do the HDLC and AX.25 in software on your computer, then yes you can use your phone modem. In fact, it was availability of surplus leased line Bell 202 modems that made packet originally take off. However, such modems haven't been made in at least 10 years, more like 15, so it's unlikely your modem can do the job.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2809. Re: Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 100 for Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 15:22:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Aug20.152218.10432@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47804

In article <Custux.8Fv@freenet.carleton.ca> aa642@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Gordon Phillips) writes:
>
>I use packet on my 386 computer with an ASA PK-88 tnc through my Realistic
>HTX-202 handheld 2 meter radio. I would like to try operating portable
>packet. I have been offered an old TRS-80 Model 100 computer with manual
>I am told is in good working order.
>
>My questions are:
>
>1) Is this rather old computer suitable for portable packet?

Yes indeed. The only problem is the 40 column lines. Most packet is
formatted for a 80 column screen, so lines wrap and make formatted
messages look funny.

>2) the model 100 has an rs232 port -- do I need any other hardware or can
> I simply connect my pk88 directly to that port?

All you need is a RS232 cable.

>3) Will the communications software in the computer work satisfactorily
> with the pk88 tnc?

Yes.

>4) the model 100 runs at 300 bps through its internal phone modem, what
> speed can I expect to operate the tnc via the rs232 port?

The TRS100 will support faster speeds on it's serial port. I don't
recall exactly how fast it will go, I sold mine a while back, but
I'm sure it'll do 9600 and maybe 19.2 kb.

The Mod 100 is still a good portable packet terminal because of it's
excellent battery life and relatively small size.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

2810. Re: HELP..TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 16:31:24 UTC
From: kf5mg@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CuuDwC.LM@metronet.com>
Source record: 47805

In <3343hs$1o4@on-ramp.ior.com>, bobr@on-ramp.ior.com (Robert J. Raymond) writes:
>I could sure use some help in getting started on TCP/IP!
Have you checked out the NOSintro Book by Ian Wade? It should get you started. The ARRL had some copies on order back in Jun. Don't know what there status is. 350+ pages of text and illustraitions for $25 is a good bargin.
Also... you should see what version of NOS others around you are using. I think it's always best to start off with what others are using so you can get local help from them.

> Also, I have tried putting my PK232mbx into
>KISS mode and cannot seem to get it to work.. Turning KISS ON or with
>latest firmware I have KISS $01 results in TNC hanging up..not able to do
>a restart.. Is there something wrong with my TNC?
Some TNC's... go into kiss mode with the command KISS ON and nothing else. Once your in KISS mode, your TNC is going to appear to be 'hung up'. You won't be able to enter commands from the keyboard. You might just want to do what your doing and then start NOS. GL.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386

2811. Re: PKTMON12 HAMCOM JVFAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 19:55:06 UTC
From: rfhamilton@VNET.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <19940820.130030.302@almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 47806

In <940818085256@ken_durham.sc.ti.com> Ken Durham writes:
>G4WNC, the author of "Decode" a column in Shortwave Magazine, mentioned a
You are right about your mail bouncing..... You can get Hamcom30 and
Jvfax60 via FTP to nic.funet.fi in the directory pub/ham/misc. You might
take a look in pub/ham/packet directory also. I understand that Jvfax70
will be available soon.
==
Bob Hamilton | Remember..The light that you see at the end
(rfhamilton@vnet.ibm.com) | of the tunnel just might be a train !
==

2812. Re: Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 100 for Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 20:08:08 UTC
From: aa642@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CuunxK.D4x@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 47807

In a previous article, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) says:

>In article <Custux.8Fv@freenet.carleton.ca> aa642@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Gordon Phillips)
writes:
>>
>>I use packet on my 386 computer with an ASA PK-88 tnc through my Realistic
>>HTX-202 handheld 2 meter radio. I would like to try operating portable
>>packet. I have been offered an old TRS-80 Model 100 computer with manual
>>I am told is in good working order.
>>
>>My questions are:
>>
>>1) Is this rather old computer suitable for portable packet?
>
>Yes indeed. The only problem is the 40 column lines. Most packet is
>formatted for a 80 column screen, so lines wrap and make formatted
>messages look funny.
>
>>2) the model 100 has an rs232 port -- do I need any other hardware or can
>> I simply connect my pk88 directly to that port?
>
>All you need is a RS232 cable.
>
>>3) Will the communications software in the computer work satisfactorily
>> with the pk88 tnc?
>
>Yes.
>
>>4) the model 100 runs at 300 bps through its internal phone modem, what
>> speed can I expect to operate the tnc via the rs232 port?
>
>The TRS100 will support faster speeds on it's serial port. I don't
>recall exactly how fast it will go, I sold mine a while back, but
>I'm sure it'll do 9600 and maybe 19.2 kb.
>
>The Mod 100 is still a good portable packet terminal because of it's
>excellent battery life and relatively small size.
>
>Gary
>--
>Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
>Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
>534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
>Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

>

Thanks for your speedy reply Gary. I shall be taking a look at this
computer next week.

73 de Gord, VE3XGP

--
Gord Phillips
aa642@freenet.carleton.ca
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada -- The Nation's Capital

2813. Re: HELP..TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-20 20:12:19 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cuuo4K.2nv@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 47808

The NOSView stuff is available as a set of files on many LLBBS's.
The one listed below has it many many other IP-helpers,

--
~~~~~~
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \
jpll@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD
~~~~~~

2814. Winsock packet driver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 07:32:40 UTC
From: tcj@netcom.com
Message-ID: <tcjCuvJMG.Kyu@netcom.com>
Source record: 47809

Bob Donnell, KD7NM (rdonnell@eskimo.com) writes:

> There are folks who are working on writing a packet driver to go
> between Windows TCP/IP applications (Winsock or FTP's PACKET driver
> interface) and a KISS-capable TNC.

Eureka! I've been anxiously waiting for someone to take this one on. Can
you tell us more, Bob?

Todd, KB6JXT

2815. ?Fastest speed on HF/SSB ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 08:10:37 UTC
From: jlin@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <33725t$6s1@kaiwan.kaiwan.com>
Source record: 47810

What is the fastest spped of digital transmission on HF/SSB radio ?
using which protocol and modem ?
--
John Lin *** Save the planet, save the world ! ***

e-mail: jlin@kaiwan.com

2816. Re: ?Fastest speed on HF/SSB ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 08:56:37 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.22.0008F1DB@olympus.net>
Source record: 47813

In article <33725t$6s1@kaiwan.kaiwan.com> jlin@kaiwan.com (GECL) writes:

>What is the fastest spped of digital transmission on HF/SSB radio ?
>using which protocol and modem ?
>--
>John Lin *** Save the planet, save the world ! ***

1200 baud below 50MHz for amateurs. For commercial use quadrature phase shift keying with reed solomen error correction and FEC combo is said to deliver 4800 baud over a good channel but in practical applications 2400 is about the best you can get.

2817. 9k6 with Icom IC04 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 13:06:51 UTC
From: pme@it.kth.SE
Message-ID: <9408211306.AA06511@ulk.electrum.kth.se>
Source record: 47811

Is there anyone that have been successful with g3ruh modems with
a Icom IC04A/E/AT ? Is there any ftp sites where i can find information
about modifying rigs to work with RUH modems ?

/Peter SM0OHI

2818. Software TNCs, Smallest TNC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 14:05:55 UTC
From: dalbert@pbs.org
Message-ID: <dalbert.45.010AB523@pbs.org>
Source record: 47817

I am interested in getting a TNC for 2m packet....and I'm new to packet.
I will be using an ICOM 2m HT and a 486 PC. Can anyone recommend the
smallest TNC available (I remember hearing about one which was about the size
of a pack of cigarettes)?

Also, I have heard more and more about software TNCs...do they use
soundblaster cards? If so, can this be done?

Finally, I have seen ads for 9600 bps packet. What's the story with this?

Thanks!

2819. Need 9600 baud mod info for IC271/471

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 14:10:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1811.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47816

-> Im looking for 9600 baud modification info for the ICOM 271 & 471.
-> Thanks & 73s,
-> Tom WB7ASR...

Here you go, Tom. BTW, I am looking for 9k6 mod. info on GE MstrII
crystal controlled rigs, plus the Kenwood TM401

Regards,
Steve Diggs
East Atlanta LAN

---------- Cut Here ------------

For the 475 simply connect to the discriminator output on the accessory jac on
the back of the rig. For the 271 see below:

9600 BPS PACKET MODS FOR IC-271/471
by Mark D. Johns, WA0RGV

Operation of high speed packet requires that special modems be
incorporated into the Terminal Node Controller (TNC) and that these
modems be connected to the radio(s) at points which by-pass pre/de-
emphasis and audio circuitry. This is easily accomplished on the
Icom IC-271 and IC-471 series by using the CTCSS unit modular
connectors on the Main circuit board of each radio.
To gain access to the Main board, remove the top cover of the
radio. As the front of the radio faces you, the Main board is the
larger circuit board on your left. It can be readily identified by
the control potentiometers for CW Delay, VOX Delay, VOX Gain, Anti-
VOX, and CW Monitor volume which are mounted on this board near the
front of the radio.
To find the discriminator audio output, orient the 271 or 471
so the front panel is facing toward you. Look along the left side
of the Main board, just slightly forward of mid-way, and locate
J14. It is just behind IC-14, the discrimintor, and slightly to
the left of the metal shield over L18. The pin of J14 toward the
edge of the Main board is the discriminator output, the pin toward
the center of the board is ground. A shielded cable can be
connected here and routed to the accessory jac, if your radio is so
equipped.
If your 271/471 does not have an accessory jac, remove the
cover over the accessory jac punch out and install a Radio Shack
12-pin female polarized interlocking connector (part #274-242) in
the punch out. Use the matching Radio Shack plug (part #274-232).
The connection to J14 does not have to be soldered. Use of a .1"
spacing 2-pin female header will make it possible to remove this

modification at any time.
If your 271/471 is equipped with the optional CTCSS decoder,
it should be possible to connect both the decoder and the packet
modem without switching back and forth (but I have not tried this).
To find the varactor modulator input, again orient the radio
so that the front panel is facing toward you. Look for a large
bare spot among the components on the board, just slightly to the
rear and to the right of dead center. On the right edge of this
open area, locate J12. The pin of J12 toward the front panel is
ground. The pin of J12 toward the rear of the radio connects to
the varactor through R271, and 10k resistor. J12 will have P1 of
the CTCSS encoder board connected to it. This may be left in place
without difficulty (just be sure the Tone switch is set to "OFF"
when running packet!!!). You may again attach a small shielded
cable here and route it to the accessory jac or your substitute.
Some packet modems will require an impedence matching
capacitor to be placed in series between the modem and the varactor
feed point at J12. This value will have to be determined
experimentally. Users of early version PacComm 9600bps modems
report using a value of 1mfd at this point. Later versions of the
PacComm 9600bps modem already have a 1mfd capacitor in series with
the output line inside the modem, and a much smaller value is
needed. A .05mfd non-polarized capacitor may be a starting point
for your experiments.

---------- Cut Here -----------

file: ic271.96 10/15/93

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2820. Re: JUST FOUND!! Graphical Packet for OS/2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 15:14:48 UTC
From: landmann@myhost.subdomain.domain
Message-ID: <337r18$7tt@news.doit.wisc.edu>
Source record: 47812

David Toste (da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu) wrote:

: I just found this program on a local BBS, it's says it's the Graphical
: Packet program for OS/2. Since I only have a baycom modem I couldn't
: test it out, but it's 100% GUI, and not just a DOS port over.

: One of the things I did notice was that it's ALL in German.(Bummer)

David, there is also a DOS version of GP. The DOS version, at least, comes with a driver to use the Baycom type modems. I would hope the same is true of the OS/2 version. Good Luck!

-Tom

=+=
Thomas Landmann E-mail: landmann@facstaff.wisc.edu
DoIT Network Systems Technology Compuserve: 76020,2055
1210 W Dayton Street, Rm 4220 AX.25: N9UDL @ WD9ESU.#SCWI.WI.NOAM
Office: 608.263.1650 Home: 608.277.1115
=+=
----------> Use Linux, and get rid of those Messy-DOS Blues! <-----------

2821. Re: PKTMON12 HAMCOM JVFAX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 15:34:33 UTC
From: ian@isis.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <777483273snz@isis.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47830

In article <940818085256@ken_durham.sc.ti.com> ken_durham "Ken Durham" writes:

> G4WNC, the author of "Decode" a column in Shortwave Magazine, mentioned a
> program called PKTMON12 to be used with Hamcom for the monitoring of packet
> radio signals with the Hamcom interface. He supplies this program along
> with Jvfax and Hamcom to his readers in England for a small fee.
>
> Does anyone have a copy or know a BBS to pull a copy from? Please post
> here (my mail seems to bounce more often than not.)
>
> de K5MBV

ftp.funet.fi has it in the ham packet directory. /pub/ham/packet/misc or
something like that. I'm pretty sure that oak has it as well.
--

| Ian Smith | "The Moving Finger writes;
| ian@isis.demon.co.uk | and, having writ, Moves on."

2822. Filters for TEKK's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 17:35:00 UTC
From: alan.adamson@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1819.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47822

John,
If you haven't got this message, you can get the filters from PacComm,
they sell an upgrade kit for 19.2K for the tekk.. Give-em a call.
73's
Alan NE1H

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2823. LISTSERV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 17:39:14 UTC
From: ianheng@merlion.singnet.com.sg
Message-ID: <3383g2$jcf@merlion.singnet.com.sg>
Source record: 47814

Could someone please tell me where I can subscribe to Packet Radio articles
on Listserv nodes.??
Thank you for your help.

Regards
Ian Heng
9V1XA

2824. Re: ?Fastest speed on HF/SSB ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 17:53:59 UTC
From: henrym@bga.com
Message-ID: <henrym-2108941253590001@slip242.bga.com>
Source record: 47815

In article <vaughnwt.22.0008F1DB@olympus.net>, vaughnwt@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn) wrote:

> In article <33725t$6s1@kaiwan.kaiwan.com> jlin@kaiwan.com (GECL) writes:
>
>
> >What is the fastest spped of digital transmission on HF/SSB radio ?
> >using which protocol and modem ?
> >--
> >John Lin *** Save the planet, save the world ! ***
>
> 1200 baud below 50MHz for amateurs.

Has there been a chg to Pt 97.307 regarding limitations to 300 baud below 28.000 MHz (using Baudot, AMTOR, ASCII) with no unspecified code transmission allowed?

--
Henry Middlebrook Internet: henrym@bga.com
Austin, TX AMPRnet: n5shl@n5shl.ampr.org

2825. Clover

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 18:55:50 UTC
From: pbriggs@golden.ncw.net
Message-ID: <3387vm$6sk@golden.ncw.net>
Source record: 47818

Any Clover users around?

Patrick R. Briggs
pbriggs@golden.ncw.net

2826. Re: ?Fastest speed on HF/SSB ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 20:01:53 UTC
From: n1gak@netcom.com
Message-ID: <n1gakCuwIB5.D2I@netcom.com>
Source record: 47819

In article <vaughnwt.22.0008F1DB@olympus.net>,
Bill Vaughn <vaughnwt@olympus.net> wrote:
>In article <33725t$6s1@kaiwan.kaiwan.com> jlin@kaiwan.com (GECL) writes:
>
>
>>What is the fastest spped of digital transmission on HF/SSB radio ?
>>using which protocol and modem ?
>>--
>>John Lin *** Save the planet, save the world ! ***
>
>1200 baud below 50MHz for amateurs. For commercial use quadrature phase shift
>keying with reed solomen error correction and FEC combo is said to deliver
>4800 baud over a good channel but in practical applications 2400 is about the
>best you can get.
>

Remember baud != bits/second ... Hams can use PSK too. As I recall Clover
can get up to 4800 bits/second under good conditions.

Scott - N1GAK

2827. Re: HELP..TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 20:26:31 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuwJG7.5HD@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47820

Robert J. Raymond (bobr@on-ramp.ior.com) wrote:
: I could sure use some help in getting started on TCP/IP!
: I have various versions of NET, NOS and BM and none of them seem to
: work with each other..

Virtually all the versions of Nos, NET, and BM use the same directories and files to start up. One of the fellows over here in the Seattle area has put together a disk with an installation script. If you mail your address to me, I'll ask him to mail you a copy of the disk. It may help get you started. One of the important differences that I expect to occure between here and there is that for routing outside the stations you can work direct, you will probably have to use NET/ROM for linking. In the Seattle area there is enough TCP/IP activity that we've been able to build our own network for routing TCP/IP packets. Using NET/ROM may require you to get the cooperation of the local NET/ROM (TheNET, etc.) operators so you can route via their nodes. I think this has been a political problem in the Spokane area in the past, so approach with caution.

: Also, I have tried putting my PK232mbx into
: KISS mode and cannot seem to get it to work.. Turning KISS ON or with
: latest firmware I have KISS $01 results in TNC hanging up..not able to do
: a restart.. Is there something wrong with my TNC?

No. The PK-232 (and all AEA designed TNC's with firmware newer than 12/88) are supposed to work just like this - when you het the enter key at the end of the command, the TNC went immediatly into KISS. You can get the TNC out of KISS (or TRANSPARENT or HOST) by sending 3 (and only 3) Control-C characters to the TNC within 1 second - then wait a second. You should then get a cmd: prompt. Make sure that you have the TNC TBAUD and the attach command in your autoexec.nos set for the same baud rate, otherwise the software and TNC won't understand eachother.

: Thanks for any help offered.

: Bob, KG7WC

One of the other respondents mentioned the NOSINTRO book by Ian Wade. This is an excellent resource! It teaches you how to bring up nos, with lots of examples, including the NET/ROM configuration issues. If you can't get a handle on NOS in the next week or so, I'd suggest you aquire this book.

: --
: +--------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+
: | Robert J. Raymond | Spokane, Washington | bobr@on-ramp.ior.com |
: | Patricia Raymond | Amateur Callsign KG7WC | 70235.430@compuserv.com |
: +--------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+

73 and good luck!

Bob
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2828. Re: Winsock packet driver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 20:41:08 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuwK4L.5wy@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47821

Todd Jonz (tcj@netcom.com) wrote:
: Bob Donnell, KD7NM (rdonnell@eskimo.com) writes:

: > There are folks who are working on writing a packet driver to go
: > between Windows TCP/IP applications (Winsock or FTP's PACKET driver
: > interface) and a KISS-capable TNC.

: Eureka! I've been anxiously waiting for someone to take this one on. Can
: you tell us more, Bob?

: Todd, KB6JXT

At the moment, not a lot. I think there may be some alpha code on
ftp.ucsd.edu. Take a look on there. I'm planning to use Linux for my packet
front-end, so this is not a high priority interest with me.

You might want to get on the NET-SIG mailing list - as I recall, this is
where it was mentioned. Try sending mail to:
'net_sig_subscribe@tcet.unt.edu' with a subscription request and your email
address in the text. If that fails, drop a note to 'tapr@tapr.org'.

73, Bob
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2829. What SB for Digital modes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 23:17:53 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <i9kFRc3w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47823

I'm confused of what sidebands I should use for the following digital modes by convention ... the radio manual and tnc manual differ. From listening around is this correct

HF Packet: USB
AMTOR: LSB
Pactor: LSB
RTTY: LSB
GTOR: LSB

???

73, David wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2830. Re: LISTSERV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-21 23:20:05 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <338nf5$r8k@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47824

In article <3383g2$jcf@merlion.singnet.com.sg>,
ianheng@merlion.singnet.com.sg (Ian Heng 9V1XA) writes:

>Could someone please tell me where I can subscribe to Packet Radio
articles
>on Listserv nodes.??
>Thank you for your help.

Try this:

listserv@ucsd.edu

Subject: <blank>
Text: help

In a nutshell here is the help file:

You can subscribe or unsubscribe to any of the various campus mailing
lists and the local redistributions of global mailing lists by sending
email to "listserv@ucsd". The commands understood by the listserv
program are:

HELP
lists this file. This is also sent whenever a message to
listserv is received from which no valid command could be
parsed.

HELP groupname
lists a brief description of the group requested.

INDEX
lists all the groups available for subscription.

LONGINDEX
lists all the groups and their descriptions.

ADD listname
DELETE listname

ADD address listname
DELETE address listname
adds or deletes the given address to or from the list
specified. Mail is sent to the address given to confirm
the add or delete operation. We strongly recommend that
you use your campus registered mailname when subscribing
(i.e., use the second form of the command which includes
a specification of the address). If you omit the 'address'
the command will assume the mailbox that is in the From:

line of the message. Note that SUBSCRIBE is a synonym for
ADD; UNSUBSCRIBE for DELETE.

DELETE-ALL
UNSUBSCRIBE-ALL

DELETE-ALL address
UNSUBSCRIBE-ALL address
unsubscribes given address from all mailing lists. Mail is sent
the address given to confirm the deletions. If you omit
the 'address' the command will assume the mailbox that is in
the From: line of the message.
LIST

LIST address
lists all mailing lists to which the given address is subscribed.
If you omit the 'address' the command will assume the mailbox is
in the from line.

FAQ

FAQ listname
sends a list of "Frequently Asked Questions" for the appropriate
mailing list. The command "FAQ" by itself sends an index of
available FAQ's.

INFO

INFO filename1 filename2 ... filenameN
GET filename1 filename2 ... filenameN
sends a copy of the appropriate information sheet associated
with each file name. The command "INFO" by itself will send
an index of available info sheets.

FAX faxnumber filename1 filename2 ... filenameN
sends a fax of the appropriate file to faxnumber. Faxnumber
is the phone number of the desired fax machine, including
any necessary dialout prefixes. Fax machines on UCSD's Ericson
telephone system are best accessed using their 5 digit extension.
The command "INFO" by itself will send an index of available
documents.

A command must be the first word on each line in the message. Lines
which do not start with a command word are ignored. If no commands were
found in the entire message, this help file will be returned to the
user. A single message may contain multiple commands; a separate
response will be sent for each.

Please note that is IS possible to add or delete someone else's
subscription to a mailing list. This facility is provided so that
subscribers may alter their own subscriptions from a new or different
computer account. There is therefore some potential for abuse; we
have chosen to limit this by mailing a confirmation notification

of any addition or deletion to the address added or deleted including
a copy of the message which requested the operation. At least you
can find out who's doing it to you.

Examples:

add sunusers

add ewombat foodlovers

delete wombat@cyberpunk.ucsd.edu connectionists

help eggbeaters

Note that although you would mail submissions to a campus mailing list by
addressing mail to e.g., sunusers@ucsd.edu, in a subscription request
you specify the name of the list simply (without the @ucsd part) as in
the first example above.

2831. Anyone running TPK with a KPC-3?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 01:26:01 UTC
From: johnmxl@aol.com
Message-ID: <338ur9$t5u@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47825

Hi...
I have spent the better part of the weekend attempting to get TPK v1.81 running on my packet station. I am running an XT and a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC. I have gotten it to do auto-forwards OK, but it still isn't picking up the message header list (even after 6 hours of continous operation).

I based the config.tpk file on the KAM files included, but I know some of the commands work a little different between the dual-port KAM and the single-port KPC-3.

Any help from hams already running this combo would be appreciated, including config.tpk suggestions, and/or troubleshooting hints.

Thanks a lot....

John
KD6MXL @ KM6PX.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
johnmxl@aol.com

2832. Re: ?Fastest speed on HF/SSB ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 02:17:48 UTC
From: rsilva@adelaide.dialix.oz.au
Message-ID: <3391sc$ni9$1@adelaide.dialix.oz.au>
Source record: 47826

jlin@kaiwan.com (GECL) writes:

>What is the fastest spped of digital transmission on HF/SSB radio ?
>using which protocol and modem ?
>--
>John Lin *** Save the planet, save the world ! ***

How much money do you have?

You can go military type equipment and get 4800baud or better

My company (Codan Pty. Ltd.) does 2400 baud, Spilsbury do 1200 baud and the closest anything else comes to my knowledge is Clover II at 750 (?)

Of course I'm ignoring all those 1200/600 baud VHF/UHF contraptions that pass themselves off as being suitable for HF.

If you've got several grand, you can have a couple of my 2400 baud jobbies

Rob Silva
Codan Pty. Ltd

2833. Re: ?Fastest speed on HF/SSB ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 02:23:35 UTC
From: rsilva@adelaide.dialix.oz.au
Message-ID: <339277$nu4$1@adelaide.dialix.oz.au>
Source record: 47827

rsilva@adelaide.dialix.oz.au (Rob Silva) writes:

>jlin@kaiwan.com (GECL) writes:

>>What is the fastest spped of digital transmission on HF/SSB radio ?
>>using which protocol and modem ?
>>--
>>John Lin *** Save the planet, save the world ! ***

>How much money do you have?

>You can go military type equipment and get 4800baud or better

>My company (Codan Pty. Ltd.) does 2400 baud, Spilsbury do 1200 baud and the
>closest anything else comes to my knowledge is Clover II at 750 (?)

>Of course I'm ignoring all those 1200/600 baud VHF/UHF contraptions that pass
>themselves off as being suitable for HF.

>If you've got several grand, you can have a couple of my 2400 baud jobbies

>Rob Silva
>Codan Pty. Ltd

Proprietary protocols of course!

2834. 28MHZ FM PACKET...any ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 04:32:05 UTC
From: rjhpvh@aol.com
Message-ID: <3399o5$304@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47828

Looking for packet activity on ten meters. Is anyone aware of any ? If so, please send freqs.

Tks, Richard NT2Z

2835. Re: JUST FOUND!! Graphical Packet for OS/2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 05:07:10 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <339bpu$oth@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 47829

```
LA> David, there is also a DOS version of GP. The DOS version,
LA> at least, comes with a driver to use the Baycom type modems.
LA> I would hope the same is true of the OS/2 version. Good
LA> Luck!

I know there is the DOS version , and I've used it once or twice, but the OS/2
version DOES NOT have a Baycom driver. Bummer.

--
_____________________________________________________________________________
| David AMPRnet - ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org www |
|Don Mills, Ontario Internet - da884@cleveland.freenet.edu (o o) |
|_Canada____VE3TOS_____Packet - ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.can.noam_oOO__(_)__OOo|
```

2836. Help.. I want to start in digital!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 05:24:54 UTC
From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug22.002454.30922@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 47831

Hello fello hams!

I have a Macintosh Se along with a Yaesu Ft 301AD (1978) I think. I
have about zero knowledge about digital HF'in or digital modes at that.

The radio has a FSK setting but I don't know if this matters....

I would like to try digital communications but I don't know what sort of tnc or
equiptment I need. I plan on going HF digital first because I have to 2m gear
(yet). So if anyone out there could help me in descisions and give me a quick
rundown of the most popular modes... I would apreciate it! Prices would help
too! thanks es 73's de N0ZYA -jmp- Waterloo,Iowa

2837. Packet Cluster on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 13:43:33 UTC
From: esh6n@brain.neuro.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <CuxvGL.9n3@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 47833

Anyone know of any (preferrably East Coast US) Packet Cluster nodes
on HF? Sitting in the middle of Virginia, I have extremely poor
Cluster reception on 2 meters. Although I can hear 5-9++ the backbone
which runs down the middle of the state only 5 miles from me.
Unfortunately the operator won't let anyone "hang" any nodes on it!

=+=
Ned Hamilton NTC Department of Neurosurgery
nedh@virginia.edu University of Virginia
=+=

2838. Yaesu 2 Meter All-Mode for Sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 14:52:52 UTC
From: brunelli_pc@delphi.com
Message-ID: <J+6RdZM.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>
Source record: 47832

FOR SALE:

Yaesu FT-290 RII 2 Meter All-Mode Transceiver
- DTMF Microphone
- 25 Watt Amplifier
- Mobile Mounting Bracket (never installed)

This rig is in perfect condition. I purchased it for
the Spring VHF Sweeps and have used it about 6 times
since then. The receiver section and audio on this
rig are excellent, and the SSB is exceptionally sweet.

Unfortunately I must part with it for financial reasons.

The first $450 takes it away.

respond via Email to brunelli_pc@delphi.com

pete brunelli
n1qdq

2839. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 16:32:00 UTC
From: GXP5@ATSDHS2.EM.CDC.GOV
Message-ID: <2E585809@router.em.cdc.gov>
Source record: 47834

```
UNSUBSCRIBE ham-digital
```

2840. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 16:32:00 UTC
From: GXP5@ATSDHS2.EM.CDC.GOV
Message-ID: <2E585803@router.em.cdc.gov>
Source record: 47835

```
SIGNOFF ham-digital
```

2841. ATM over radio...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 16:54:07 UTC
From: sbush@erlang.tisl.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug22.115407.71077@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 47838

I have a few questions concerning digital radio protocols.

First, does anyone have any good references for ATM over radio ?

Second, does anyone have any good references for general packet radio protocols ?

Third, can someone tell me the address of the mobile-ip mailing list ?

Thanks,
Steve Bush

2842. Re: ?Fastest speed on HF/SSB ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 17:53:46 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <33aona$3it@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47836

In article <33725t$6s1@kaiwan.kaiwan.com>, jlin@kaiwan.com (GECL) writes:
|>
|>
|> What is the fastest spped of digital transmission on HF/SSB radio ?
|> using which protocol and modem ?

750 bps, CLOVER, HAL PCI-4000.

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2843. Re: Clover

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 17:54:49 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <33aop9$3it@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47837

In article <3387vm$6sk@golden.ncw.net>, pbriggs@golden.ncw.net (Patrick Briggs) writes:
|> Any Clover users around?
|>
|> --------------------
|> Patrick R. Briggs
|> pbriggs@golden.ncw.net

Yes.

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2844. Re: HELP..TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 17:58:45 UTC
From: sehrlich@dogbert.dac.neu.edu
Message-ID: <33ap0l$cns@dogbert.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 47839

To get into TCP/IP packet, you will need to do the following:

1) Ask hams in your area what TCP/IP stations are operating in your area, and on what frequencies those stations live on; also ask who the IP address coordinator for your area is, and how to contact them;

2) Try to connect via a normal AX.25 connection to those stations. Whichever one you can connect to the easiest is the station you should stick with and remember;

3) Ask your IP coordinator for an IP address based on that IP station your were able to connect to.

4) Grab a copy of NOS (I like JNOS, available via anonymous FTP in ftp.uscd.edu:/hamradio/packet/tcpip), and ask a friend already on TCP/IP for a copy of autoexec.nos, the file which tells your NOS program all the settings it needs to know.

5) If the person who gave you the autoexec.nos file didn't customize it for you, you will need to edit it to add your IP address and hostname.

Now, getting back to the KISS thing. Once in KISS mode, if you have a working copy of autoexec.nos, and you start JNOS, you can tell your TNC to go back into AX.25 mode with the command 'param ax0 255' or something similar, depending on your TNC.

Or, if you prefer, you can perform an AX.25 from within NOS by typing 'connect ax0 station_you_want' AX0 is the "interface" name, or, simply, tells JNOS what port your TNC is connected to (an alias for the com port).

When all else fails, there is a jumper in most TNCs which can disable the battery which keeps your info stored in your TNC's RAM. Once you remove the jumper, you wipe out all the info (parameters) stored in its RAM, and go back to AX.25 mode. From this point, you can perform normal AX.25 communication again.

Hope the above helps.

73,
Scott

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
E-mail addresses: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

2845. Re: Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 100 for Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 19:19:59 UTC
From: os2user@vmdoug.utsd.att.com
Message-ID: <1994Aug22.191959.9678@devildog.att.com>
Source record: 47744

In <1994Aug20.152218.10432@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <Custux.8Fv@freenet.carleton.ca> aa642@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Gordon Phillips) writes:
>>
>>1) Is this rather old computer suitable for portable packet?

[stuff deleted here]

>
>Yes indeed. The only problem is the 40 column lines. Most packet is
>formatted for a 80 column screen, so lines wrap and make formatted
>messages look funny.
>
An 80 column VT100 emulator does exist. It only shows 40 columns at a
time, but it might help you out. It was on one the ftp sites on the
Internet as vt100.bas and vt100.doc

>>4) the model 100 runs at 300 bps through its internal phone modem, what
>> speed can I expect to operate the tnc via the rs232 port?
>
>The TRS100 will support faster speeds on it's serial port. I don't
>recall exactly how fast it will go, I sold mine a while back, but
>I'm sure it'll do 9600 and maybe 19.2 kb.
>
One minor nit here... The TRS-100 and TRS-102 will only print to the
screen up to about 400-600 baud. The laptop's serial port will communicate
up to 9600 (or 19200) as long as you aren't using the LCD screen.
(For example, doing a file transfer with a PC using some terminal program.
You download to a file and don't print to the screen hence you can go fast.)

The Tandy 200 laptop (with the 16 line screen) can handle
up to 1200 baud when writing to the screen. If you try to run the
serial port above these rates (while updating the screen) you
will either start losing characters or you will see your actual
throughput drop to the screen writing speed (depending on flow control).

Doug
doug@acpy01.utsd.att.com

2846. Re: WANT: Packet Software for KAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 20:47:27 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <sX9gRc2w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47741

cmwdr01@nt.com (Dave Redfearn) writes:

> I am looking for a software package for the Kantronicsa KAM which allows
> simultaneous connections to the VHF and HF ports (ie an AMTOR connection on
> HF and a packet connection on VHF at the same time). Apparently this requires
> the KAM to run in host mode. I also have the newest ROM installed so the KAM
> runs GTOR and the program would need to handle that too.
> Thanks - Dave.

I am running KAGold 9.02; which I have been very happy with, and does
everything you ask plus more.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

2847. Re: Need 9600 baud mod info for IC271/471

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 20:56:55 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CuyFIw.MwI@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47743

Steve Diggs (steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us) wrote:

: Here you go, Tom. BTW, I am looking for 9k6 mod. info on GE MstrII
: crystal controlled rigs, plus the Kenwood TM401

: Regards,
: Steve Diggs
: East Atlanta LAN

Hi Steve,

If the Mastr II is one using a PLL exciter (only adjustments are xtal freq, deviation, and an inductor near the back of the board) then all you have to do is inject TX audio right into the audio input pin on the TCXO. If you are building a repeater, you will probably want to modify the PLL so that it runs all the time. If I recall you have to jumper power to the board that is normally switched by the PTT, then use the PTT signal to turn on and off one of the later buffer amps in the exciter. I've done this, but it was about two years ago, and (by the way) the repeater has been running continiously since then. Only troubles are caused by our low-budget startup - we didn't invest in having the TCXO temperature compensated to the crystal, and the repeater is on a 5000' mountain. During the cold weather, it was necessary to send lots of data to the hill (pings) to get the machine warm enough repeat packets decently. We are using the TAPR 9600 modem on this system.

If the Mastr II is one of the conventional design exciters, it is probably very similar to the MVP and Exec II mobiles. Our group has modified a whole bunch of MVP's. The TX mod is to apply modulation through a 2.2k resistor directly to the varactor diode on the channel element. This takes up to 6 volts p-p to get proper deviation, so either a buffer amp is needed, or the output buffer on the modem has to be modified. We've done the latter to a number of the TAPR modems.

The receive mods can be done two ways. This appears to apply to all the GE Mastr II's, MVP's, and Exec II's, as they use the same board set for the receiver. On the IF/detector board, you can either 1) tap right off the audio out pin of the detector chip, or 2) take the RX audio off of the board output and remove all the caps in the 3-transistor amp stage between the detector chip and output that affect frequency response. The latter is reccomended to give a little more signal level for the modem to work with.

Hope that gets you headed in the right direction.

73, Bob
--

Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651

2848. Re: Need Kam+ to HTX-202 Cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 21:15:22 UTC
From: moleman@delphi.com
Message-ID: <ZQ3RNPK.moleman@delphi.com>
Source record: 47740

Cables can be purchased from Tucker Electronics (1-800-527-4642) for about $15 plus shipping.

Dennis/N1RDN

2849. HF Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-22 22:52:46 UTC
From: zielke@sherlock-hemlock.muppets
Message-ID: <ZIELKE.94Aug22185246@sherlock-hemlock.muppets>
Source record: 47742

I am in the process of examining the possibilities of using HF packet to provide communication between my sailboat while at sea and land based e-mail connections. I have been a ham since the late 70's and have been inactive for some time. Suggestions of what kind of gear (HF rig, TNC, computer) would be very helpful. I will most likely be loading the backstay as an antenna.

Also, I am trying to decide between Intel based PC's and the Mac portables (something like a 540 active monochrome in the mac line or a 486 33mhz laptop in the intel world).

David

2850. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-23 01:31:09 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <33bjgt$3b8@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47745

In a previous article, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) says:

>While splitting the users off the backbone is essential to making the
>systems work well at all, it *does* increase the amount of bandwidth
>the systems tie up.

But if we move these users to another band (222/440/900 or whatever) we can
re-use the bandwidth, and accommodate the current users given current
equipment.

I am confused about how the broadcast server works. Does each end-point
periodically transmit a poll to see if any messages were missed? Or is
the assumption made that every end-point receives every broadcast error
free? With UI frames, does each end-point "guess" whether the broadcast
was from the broadcast server base on what can be recovered from a
corrupted frame? Does the broadcast server continuously repeat the last
N spots?

PacketCluster presently provides more than just spot information,
but the DX spots are the most important. Without the ability for each
end-point to confirm receipt or request fills, it seems to me we have no
better a system than the old 2m voice net (actually not quite that bad) or
the 2m Baudot net we used to use in the 70's. If fill requests do not
occur on the broadcast frequency, then we need a second channel for
email transmission, listing old DX spots, searching the callbook, etc.

How would that work with the broadcast server?

73, Drew
--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

2851. Can packet radio do point-to-multipoint HIGH speed IP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-23 01:46:32 UTC
From: rumbo@bronze.coil.com
Message-ID: <33bkdo$25i@bronze.coil.com>
Source record: 47747

I need to send IP packets over the air at high speeds (Ethernet speeds -10Mbps or close). The ketch is I need to use one transmitter to broadcast/reciev from multiple points. As you can see I am new to packet radio so as much detail as possible would be appreciated!

- Thanks!
please call me at 614-766-7780 so I can call you back (cuz of the lond distance so that we can discuss this application of packet radio. I say once again - I am new to packet radio and I need all the help I can get :)!

2852. Re: Can packet radio do point-to-multipoint HIGH speed IP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-23 02:21:45 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <777608772-2-96814@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 47748

In note <33bkdo$25i@bronze.coil.com>, rumbo@bronze.coil.com (Rumbo!) writes:
>I need to send IP packets over the air at high speeds (Ethernet speeds
>-10Mbps or close). The ketch is I need to use one transmitter to
>broadcast/reciev from multiple points. As you can see I am new to packet
>radio so as much detail as possible would be appreciated!
Fastest standard I know of is 56Kbps... I don't know of any 10Mbps
broadcast equpiment...)
>- Thanks!
>please call me at 614-766-7780 so I can call you back (cuz of the lond
>distance so that we can discuss this application of packet radio. I say
>once again - I am new to packet radio and I need all the help I can get :)!
>
>

2853. Re: Need some help with the design of an Operational Amplifi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-23 02:39:24 UTC
From: robertmas@delphi.com
Message-ID: <hE9zFFE.robertmas@delphi.com>
Source record: 47746

Chris,
Are you sure that 741 is O.K.? If it is you should measure 0.00 volts
accross the input terminals. To clarify what the other respondent said:
Connect R1 from ground to the INVERTING INPUT.
Connect R2 from the INVERTING INPUT to the OUTPUT.
Connect your input signal source to the NON-INVETING INPUT.
That's it! If the input goes to -11 volts it means the op-amp isn't in a
closed loop and the negative input exceeds the positive by even a few milli-volt
Volts!!

Good Luck..

2854. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-23 16:48:17 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cuzyol.8tt@world.std.com>
Source record: 47749

In article <1994Aug20.143652.9960@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>In article <3306v8$jbi@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
>>While I agree with you that PC use of AX.25 is not the best for distributing
>>spots, it is, currently, the only game in town.
>
>Note that broadcast servers us AX.25 too, just UI frames instead of
>connected mode frames. The FCC has us locked into AX.25 wrappers for
>unattended third party use.
>
>>AK1A has something like
>>400 nodes installed around the world, and they all talk to each other (altho
>>the email facility comes close to being useless if the mail has to go more
>>than one hop). Besides, if the network is configured as it should be,
>>with local users on one frequency and the inter-node link on another, I
>>am not sure that the amount of bandwidth required is an issue.
>
>While splitting the users off the backbone is essential to making the
>systems work well at all, it *does* increase the amount of bandwidth
>the systems tie up. The real problem is that connected mode bulletin
>distribution uses nearly 26 times the channel capacity of a broadcast
>server. That means in practice, at our current low channel speeds, that
>channels have to be *dedicated* to Packet Cluster activity rather than
>being timeshared with other packet uses. That's bad spectrum utilization.
>
>Of course faster channel speeds can help, and I note with approval
>that Packet Clusters seem to be among the first to embrace faster
>channel speeds (out of necessity), first jumping to 2400 baud and
>now going to 9600 baud. But that's only a less than 2 and less than
>9 increase in channel capacity respectively at best (actually much
>worse than that on a simplex frequency due to turnaround and overhead
>delays). But a simple change to a broadcast protocol would *immediately*
>give a nearly 26 fold increase in available channel capacity. Since it's
>*only software* (heh), the change could be relatively quick and painless
>too.
>
>Note, broadcast use would free up channels only by allowing more
>than 26 stations per cluster. The channel would still have to be
>dedicated to the broadcast server. But the server could also serve
>more than just DX spots with the excess channel capacity. It could
>also distribute other types of bulletins and files in it's idle
>time.
>
>I don't think most connected mode servers are a good use of packet

>resources any longer. Broadcast servers are so much more efficient
>that Cluster *and* BBSs should change over as rapidly as practical.
>There remain some cases where connected mode works best, like serving
>low density WANs that need digis to get coverage. For higher density
>areas, however, the broadcast server is very much superior for most
>uses. (Personal Email may remain an exception.) Perhaps we need to
>think about making broadcast the bulletin and file distribution default,
>and connected mode the exception, in future server designs.

Gary, I assume then that you favor the discontinuance of using TELNET and FTP on top of TCP/IP in favor of a broadcast or multicast equivalent?

The big problem I see with "simply" replacing the use of connection-oriented packets with UI frames for DX clusters is one of reliability. Packet is an extremely UNRELIABLE data link. That has to be factored in to any change which is made. There's nothing wrong with running over unreliable media, you just have to account for that in higher level protocols. At some point in the stack you must acknowledge frames, or recognize (in the broadcast case) that you've missed frames, and ask for repeats.

How is the PacketCluster machine to know that the UI frame with a DX spot just got stomped by another station starting to transmit a frame? Packet radio does NOT run with Collision Detection in the way that Ethernet does. You cannot tell, when transmitting, that your frame has just gotten munched.

Dan
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

2855. Motorola HT's WANTED!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 02:19:00 UTC
From: darryl.linkow@ledge.com
Message-ID: <898744B.01B30009FA.uuout@ledge.com>
Source record: 47752

8/23/94
Hello all! I am in IMMEDIATE NEED of some Motorola
walkie-talkies. I am looking for either Motorola HT-600,
MT-1000, or Motorola Radius P200 units. They must be 5 Watt
units and have at least 6 channels and must cover the 157-174 Mhz.
range. I am also interested in accesories for these units, such as
speaker/microphones, headsets, etc. Let me know what you have.
WILL PAY CASH or can trade for hardware and/or software items
from my ads. Leave message here or give me a call.
Darryl Linkow
(818) 346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT
(The VERY BEST time to reach me is ANY MORNING right at 9 am PDT)

---
* OLX 2.2 * Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PDT

2856. How do I get IP address?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 09:49:20 UTC
From: dany@arti.vub.ac.be
Message-ID: <dany.62.0009D2CC@arti.vub.ac.be>
Source record: 47751

Does anyone know how I can get an IP number (for tcp/ip over
packet) in Belgium? Can I send an E-mail to someone, or ...
I've seen the callsign of the guy who is responsable somewhere,
but what should I do if I have it ->(how do I get a message to him?)

Thanks in advance.

dany@arti.vub.ac.be

2857. Re: Winsock packet driver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 11:50:11 UTC
From: pevy@mobira.nmp.nokia.com
Message-ID: <33fc5j$2s5@noknic.nokia.com>
Source record: 47753

Todd Jonz (tcj@netcom.com) wrote:
> Bob Donnell, KD7NM (rdonnell@eskimo.com) writes:

> > There are folks who are working on writing a packet driver to go
> > between Windows TCP/IP applications (Winsock or FTP's PACKET driver
> > interface) and a KISS-capable TNC.

> Eureka! I've been anxiously waiting for someone to take this one on. Can
> you tell us more, Bob?

> Todd, KB6JXT

Have a look at 'ethrax25.zip' at 'ftp.ucsd.edu'
in '/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming'

This looks like it is what you want.

Andy Pevy G4XYW.

2858. Re: Help.. I want to start in digital!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 13:30:48 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdCv1K7C.DC3@netcom.com>
Source record: 47754

parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu wrote:
: Hello fello hams!
:
: I have a Macintosh Se along with a Yaesu Ft 301AD (1978) I think. I
: have about zero knowledge about digital HF'in or digital modes at that.

: The radio has a FSK setting but I don't know if this matters....

: I would like to try digital communications but I don't know what sort of tnc or
: equiptment I need. I plan on going HF digital first because I have to 2m gear
: (yet). So if anyone out there could help me in descisions and give me a quick
: rundown of the most popular modes... I would apreciate it! Prices would help
: too! thanks es 73's de N0ZYA -jmp- Waterloo,Iowa

There's a good article in QST regarding exactly what you are asking
about, this month. Look at the AEA PK-232, the Kantronics KAM, to start;
these are far and away the most popular TNCs.

Except for the TNC, which isn't all that expensive, you have everything
you need to get going! Digital is great!!

73
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

2859. HP100LX + Baycomm = Success?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 13:46:42 UTC
From: jwill@cabell.vcu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug24.134642.18853@cabell.vcu.edu>
Source record: 47755

Has anyone had any success using a Baycom type modem with the HP 100LX palmtop? Before I go out and mess with it, it would be good to know if it is possible or not. The Hamcom interface I built wouldn't work with the 100LX serial port, and so I am now skeptical and would like some reassurance before I invest in the parts to build an interface for Baycom.

Robert S. Williams, MD
KD4ZPH

2860. MFJ 1278 - looking for software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 14:55:24 UTC
From: heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.TU-Berlin.DE
Message-ID: <32126.heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.de>
Source record: 47750

Hi and tnx reading this,
I am using an tnc 1278 from MFJ for some days by controlling the exellent
xp-terminal. I works well, but I would like to try some other software
especially for fax and sstv too. Is there someone who can give me hint where
I can find it i would be pleased.
tnx in advance es 73 de Wolfgang (DL7VWH)

Technische Universitaet Berlin :-%
Institut fuer Bergbauwissenschaften, Sekr. BH 3 :/i
Str. des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany
Wolfgang Heise - VOICE: ##49-30-31425672 - FAX: ..-31426797
possible on hamradio/packetradio too by DL7VWH@db0gr.bln.deu.eu

2861. Which DSP kit to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 16:59:39 UTC
From: "Eleen N. Kamas" <kamas+@CMU.EDU>
Message-ID: <giKrlv200jWR4u8Xse@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 47758

Hi all!

I was just looking through my EEtimes rag and came accross an as
from TI. In it was an offer for the TI DSP starter Kit. It has a
TMS320 DSP on it. Is this a good (i.e. complete w/t d to a and a to d
and amps) kit for voice filtering and Frequency displays?

Thanks
Chuck N3QAT

Eleen N. Kamas
kamas+@cmu.edu

2862. What happened to k2cc.ampr.org?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 17:03:00 UTC
From: sehrlich@dogbert.dac.neu.edu
Message-ID: <33fug4$por@dogbert.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 47756

I've been trying to telnet/ping them for about a week now, but no response.

Anyone know what's going on with them?

Thanks.

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
E-mail addresses: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

2863. Re: HP100LX + Baycomm = Success?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 17:14:35 UTC
From: ggs@lanl.gov
Message-ID: <33fvnb$6s0@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 47757

Just go buy a KPC-3 works good tastes great.
Seriously I used to use a Baycom from Tigertronics.
It is a memory hog and likes power. I don't
think the added cube of the KPC-3 is enough to
warrent the hassle of the Baycom. The KPC-3 runs
forever on a lithium 9V battery. My mobile com
program is a freeware item called pax. The only
real advantage of the Baycom and associated software
is the lower box which shows all packets received
so you can sniff the call of a local BBS when in a
new area. You can do this with 'passall' and 'trace' with
other modems. Pacom also makes a pocket sized modem
with a nicad internal however I have spent a great deal of
time trying to get there stuff to work and am not yet
impressed. Hope this helps. When you get on packet de
KC5EGG@WB2ARS.nm.usa.noam

2864. HF Packet (Mac vs PC)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 19:03:19 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9408241903.AA27319@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 47760

> In article <ZIELKE.94Aug22185246@sherlock-hemlock.muppets>,
zielke@sherlock-hemlock.muppets (David Zielke) writes:
> |> I am in the process of examining the possibilities of using HF packet to
> |> provide communication between my sailboat while at sea and land based
e-mail
> |> connections. I have been a ham since the late 70's and have been inactive
> |> for some time. Suggestions of what kind of gear (HF rig, TNC, computer)
> |> would be very helpful. I will most likely be loading the backstay as an
> |> antenna.
>
> Plan to use amtor, pactor, clover, gtor, or clover.
> Packet on HF is not actually very useful.
> CLOVER is best, with the other protocols working well also.
>
> |> Also, I am trying to decide between Intel based PC's and the Mac portables
> |> (something like a 540 active monochrome in the mac line or a 486 33mhz
> |> laptop in the intel world).
>
> DOS/Windows Laptop. MUCH software available for it, minimal software
> available for any other computer.
>
> If you end up using CLOVER, I'll see you on HF ...
>
> ... Hank

"...MUCH software available for it..." but what about the difference between Quality and Quantity? Just how many word processors, terminal programs, spreadsheets, etc, is enough? Sometimes more choice means more choice among better products, but not in this case. The best PC/Windows software are ports from the Macintosh. I recommend you choose a Macintosh, I did 5 years ago and love it.

Unless there is some reason you CAN NOT use a Macintosh, a Macintosh will never bother you about video drivers, video modes, mouse drivers, "real" mode, AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS, Extended Memory vs. Expanded Memory, memory managers, HIDOS, IRQ conflicts, CD-ROM drivers & cards, sound cards, and the magical 640k limit.

You would not want a Macintosh if there is one particular software package you need to/have to/want to run. One of the things I do at work is write software for embeded 68HC11 based systems, on this Macintosh. The editing and compiling environment on the Mac is the best that can be found anywhere. I use the same Mac to draw the embeded system's schematics, layout and autoroute PCB's, parts lists, documentation, everything except in-circuit emulation. The Nohau emulator is hosted on a PC, as is my EPROM

programer.

Additionally, (at least with the Powerbook 180) the accessory video port may drive either a second monitor, or a copy of the LCD. The difference is when you have a second monitor, both the LCD and monitor are running at the same time and your "desktop" is expanded to the sum of the 2. The mouse slides right off one onto the other. If you want to see a big drawing, just stretch it across both monitors, the Mac's operating system will take care of it, the application doesn't have to know. PC's can not begin to do this. Macs support up to 6 monitors at once. I'm using a 21" 24-bit monitor, a 19" 1-bit monitor, and a 14" 16-bit monitor on a Macintosh IIvx. No video drivers. No jumpers. No hassle.

On the other hand, Unix is often chastised for being obscure, complex, and difficult to maintain while I've found Unix to be much easier to maintain than PC's, MS-DOS, and Windows. And a PC running Unix presents the worst of both worlds. Rarely does a Mac run Unix, but it can, and DOS also, at the same time.

73, David Kelly, N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

2865. Re: MFJ 1278 - looking for software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-24 19:41:37 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <33g7ph$9m6@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 47759

In article <32126.heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.de>, heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.TU-Berlin.DE (Wolfgang Heise) says:
>
>Hi and tnx reading this,
>I am using an tnc 1278 from MFJ for some days by controlling the exellent
>xp-terminal. I works well, but I would like to try some other software
>especially for fax and sstv too. Is there someone who can give me hint where
>I can find it i would be pleased.
>tnx in advance es 73 de Wolfgang (DL7VWH)
>
>
>Technische Universitaet Berlin :-%
>Institut fuer Bergbauwissenschaften, Sekr. BH 3 :/i
>Str. des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany
>Wolfgang Heise - VOICE: ##49-30-31425672 - FAX: ..-31426797
>possible on hamradio/packetradio too by DL7VWH@db0gr.bln.deu.eu

I have looked around quite a bit and about the only software that I have found that supports the FAX and SSTV modes for the MFJ1278 is MFJ's multicom program.

****
Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook
gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205
CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice
XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400
****

2866. jnos w/enet card

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 01:08:48 UTC
From: abernath@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <33gqv0$33b@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 47761

I am running JNOS 1.10f and have installed gvc ethernet cards in my
jnos pc and my other pc. The cards check out fine between the machines
running the diagnostics. The supplied driver comforms to FTP specs. I
have included the PACKET protocol in my config.h . THe attach works
fine, but I cannot get jnos to recognize the packets I am sending to
it. The trace on the port avails nothing. Any ideas or suggestions
for debugging would greatly be appreciated, especially configuration
options for jnos I may not have set correctly. Thanks.
73 de Bill Abernathy, kd5lu.

2867. mlhacker.zip - Zenith Minisport docs, hints, hacks & goodies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 02:42:38 UTC
From: bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <9408250242.kp9054@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 47762
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,comp.sys.zenith,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

I have uploaded to the SimTel Software Repository (available by anonymous
ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/packet/
mlhacker.zip Zenith Minisport docs, hints, hacks & goodies

mlhacker.zip is a compendium of newsletters about the Zenith Minisport
laptop computer and its use as a packet radio host computer. Zenith
offers only minimal and expensive support for this popular but
discontinued 8086 compatible notebook computer. Newsletters contain
technical notes, construction projects, operating hints, resources,
architecture details and other related goodies. The Minisport Laptop
Hacker series is the result of owning and repairing Minisports and
donations from others on Internet and the Amateur Radio packet networks.

Special requirements: None

Changes: Compendium includes Minisport Laptop Hacker #1 - #22.

FreeText. Uploaded by the author.

Brian Mork
bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
ka9snf@ka7fvv.#ewa.wa.usa
6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011
V:509-244-3764 D:509-244-9260

2868. Re: HF Packet (Mac vs PC)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 03:01:52 UTC
From: paulot@cais2.cais.com
Message-ID: <33h1j0$dns@news.cais.com>
Source record: 47763

Go ahead and get a Mac for this project,the software needed for what
you want to do exists and is sold by the major TNC manufacturers.
I heartdly recomend a Kam all mode TNC and Hostmaster for Mac from
Kantronics.If you cant get a source or number for the manufacturer,send
me some e-mail,I'll get it to you

2869. Re: What SB for Digital modes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 03:27:08 UTC
From: lgm@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <120801@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 47764

all digital is on LSB on 20 meters

2870. Re: HP100LX + Baycomm = Success?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 05:40:07 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug25.054007.6693@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 47765

J. Sherwood Williams (jwill@cabell.vcu.edu) wrote:
:
: Has anyone had any success using a Baycom type modem with the HP
: 100LX palmtop? Before I go out and mess with it, it would be good

The HP100LX works fine once the Baycom is powered by a 9 volt battery.
Works even better with a PacComm HandiPacket and MSYS. With that it is a
full forwarding BBS with all the goodies (node, etc.). In that way
I can forward to the home BBS when I have mail to deliver and the home
BBS can forward into me ... if I am there or not. We also ran it with a
GTOR and Pactor port when running on a battery up in Algonquin Provintial
Park. Worked great and saved all kinds of amp-hours as I didn't have to
use the other laptop.

I love it!

73,
Steve
ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na

2871. 9k6 with Icom IC04 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 07:31:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1874.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47779

```
-> From: pme@it.kth.SE
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: 9k6 with Icom IC04 ?
-> Date: 21 Aug 94 13:06:51 GMT
-> Message-ID: <9408211306.AA06511@ulk.electrum.kth.se>
->
-> Is there anyone that have been successful with g3ruh modems with a
-> Icom IC04A/E/AT ? Is there any ftp sites where i can find information
-> about modifying rigs to work with RUH modems ?
->
-> /Peter SM0OHI

Peter,

I am active with 9600, run a phone line BBS, and I'm running a serious
MOD file collection effort. I don't recall seeing an 04AT mod file, but
I'll check, or you are welcome to dial in to 404-921-8687 and check.

Regards,
Steve Diggs
KB4ZTN

----
Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407
```

2872. 1200/9600 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 07:54:00 UTC
From: donald.davis@moondog.com
Message-ID: <172.1173.uupcb@moondog.com>
Source record: 47782

Any suggestion on which 1200/9600 packet modem is the one to get? What would one do with 9600 baud packet at this time?

I already use a Baycom BP-1 for 1200 baud packet. I wonder what upgrading to a dual speed packet tnc would do for me or what options I would have with a dual speed tnc?

. CMPQwk 1.4 #9206 . I still miss my ex-wife, but my aim is getting bet

2873. FT5200 and 9600 Baud

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 09:05:21 UTC
From: peterm@elec.gla.ac.uk
Message-ID: <Cv32Ky.2Jq@udcf.glasgow.ac.uk>
Source record: 47766

Hi. I have an 18 month old FT5200 and would like to use it for 9600
baud packet. Does anyone have experiences and suggestions?
Please reply by e-mail and I will post summary.

Peter. GM6SHB p.miller@elec.gla.ac.uk

2874. Packet Routing with JNOS 110f

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 11:51:22 UTC
From: mercer@dgs.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <33i0jq$d6t@netfs.dnd.ca>
Source record: 47767

I want to use JNOS as a packet switch between an AX25 serial link and an ether net segment.

With the autoexec.nos listed below, I can ping machines on the 1.0.0/24 (ethernet) side of the net and I can ping machines on the 1.0.1/24 (AX.25) side of the net. The problem I have is that if I try to ping say 1.0.0.45 from 1.0.1.99, the packets dont go anywhere. The default route on my AX.25 machine is set to:

route add default sl1 1.0.0.99

The way I figure it, 1.0.0.99 should see the ping for 1.0.0.45 from 1.0.1.99 and route ot from the AX.25 side out onto the ether net side but this isn't hapening.

Is there something I'm not doing right?

By the way, don't get upset about my IP numbers. None of these nets are connected to anything and just exist on an experimental test bed.

```
------------------------AUTOEXEC.NOS for 1.0.0.99------------
## ip setup
ip address 1.0.0.99
hostname dave.ards.dnd.ca.

## ax25 setup
ax25 mycall dave
ax25 bctext "ARDS testbed Daves Machine"

## attach interfaces
attach asy 0x3f8 4 ax25 sl1 1025 768 9600
ifconfig sl1 ipaddress 1.0.1.99
ifconfig sl1 descr "AX25 Connection to Laptop"

attach packet 60 lan1 100 1500
ifconfig lan1 ipaddress 1.0.0.99
ifconfig lan1 descr "Packet Connection to DLAEEM"

## Start Servers
start ax25
start ftp
start telnet

## Routing
route add 1.0.1/24 sl1
route add 1.0.0/24 lan1
```

```
ip hport sl1 on
ip hport lan1 on
ax25 hport sl1 on

--

|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Captain Dave Mercer M.Eng., P.Eng. |
| Directorate of Land Armament and |
| Electronics Engineering and |
| Maintenance 2-3-3 |
| National Defence Headquarters |
| Ottawa, Ontario, Canada |
| K1A 0K2 |
| |
| Voice: (819) 997-9831 |
| Fax: (819) 994-4246 |
| EMail: mercer@dgs.dnd.ca |
| HAM: VE3XMJ |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
Version: 2.3

mQCNAiw7jJkAAAEEALpAIvULlA/xvrzuR30NcLZE0HCHyGm5QR4ej8xM6k3AcH3T
Q3NkgV2FK5f8t/fBAhO1+ffa5K7F10B4hPqKkAASNlk1PIx9ty5oUgxAlZnfya4V
ScNIx0x2h2f3roRjiZLfNYM2zkm26sZhFQjVJxyNnluJq/xVb45/LyY+p9flAAUR
tCBEYXZpZCBNZXJjZXIgPG1lcmNlckBuY3MuZG5kLmNhPg==
=0azF
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
```

2875. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 12:51:55 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <33i45b$oao@acorn.acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 47768

In article <CuzyoI.8tt@world.std.com>,
Daniel T Senie <dts@world.std.com> wrote:
>
>How is the PacketCluster machine to know that the UI frame with a DX
>spot just got stomped by another station starting to transmit a frame?
>Packet radio does NOT run with Collision Detection in the way that
>Ethernet does. You cannot tell, when transmitting, that your frame
>has just gotten munched.
>

It's not that difficult : most broadcast protocols work on a NAK-only
scheme - clients of the server respond only when they miss a packet,
and the server than retransmits it.
The method of detecting that missed packet varies, but a popular method
is to number the transmitted packets and complain when a hole appears in
the number sequence.

This has some difficulties for a DX-Cluster style service : as I understand
it (I don't use DX Cluster) you expect transmissions at intervals, rather
than a continuous stream. Thus, you wouldn't know you missed one until
the next arrived - a second or an hour later. Regular empty packets, sent
just to ensure everyone was up to date, might be sufficent to fix this,
and there are more sophisticated schemes around to ensure this doesn't
itself become a bandwidth hog. These require that the server keep track
of its clients rather than doing pure broadcast, but that's no worse than
having multiple VCs.

However, I think you're correct to be concerned about low reliability of
packet systems - on typical terrestrial packet, the success rate is very
low. As a result, a protocol optimised for the assumption that most packets
get through (and don't require ACKing) might turn out disastrously wrong -
I think a successful broadcast scheme would require both a well-engineered
high-reliability transmission scheme (good paths, no hidden terminals etc)
and a protocol that gets no worse than multiple-VCs even in poor conditions.
It might work pretty well with a full-duplex repeater and extremely well
with a polled hub (where a small amount of reverse traffic can be effectively
free by imposing no additional overhead).

I don't know how closely satellite operation approaches this (do they split
uplink and downlink packet frequencies ?). I'd be interested to hear from
users of the Pacsat broadcast system and even more interested to hear from
anyone who has experimented with a terrestrial broadcast setup.

-adrian

2876. jnos trace question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 13:46:06 UTC
From: northup@abersoch.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <33i7au$rr1@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 47769

I have just started using jnos110f and have been having a problem
with having a trace show up on the screen. I can make it go to a
file. What am I missing ?

Bill

--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard Packet: N1QPR@WA1PHY.#EMS.MA.USA.NA
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: N1QPR

2877. Re: jnos trace question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 15:16:23 UTC
From: lgenco@crl.com
Message-ID: <6-9NkWpGkzM5070yn@crl.com>
Source record: 47770

In article <33i7au$rr1@transfer.stratus.com>,
northup@abersoch.sw.stratus.com (Bill Northup) wrote:

> I have just started using jnos110f and have been having a problem
> with having a trace show up on the screen. I can make it go to a
> file. What am I missing ?

An <F9> key.

After you have entered "Trace xxxx" <ENTER> (where "xxxx" is the
representation of the type of trace you wish), mash the <F9> key to
see the results.

You can tell if you mashed the key hard enough by observing the upper
left corner of the CRT (3rd line down). It will change from "Command"
to "Trace". Mashing <F9> again will toggle back to Command Mode.

If you wish, you can use other F-keys to sequentially observe multiple
active sessions; <F1> being session 1, <F2> being session 2, etc.
Unfortunately, TRACE does not act like an independent session, and the
TRACE screen will "freeze" if you are watching another session.

Lou

------------------------Usual Disclaimers Apply-------------------------
Internet: lgenco@crl.com Lou.Genco@LChance.sat.tx.us
Ham Radio Packet: N5SGL @ K3WGF.#SAT.TX.USA tcp/ip: n5sgl@sat.ampr.org
----

2878. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 16:34:28 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cv3nDH.HAE@world.std.com>
Source record: 47771

In article <33i45b$oao@acorn.acorn.co.uk>,
Adrian Godwin <agodwin@acorn.co.uk> wrote:
>In article <CuzyoI.8tt@world.std.com>,
>Daniel T Senie <dts@world.std.com> wrote:
>>
>>How is the PacketCluster machine to know that the UI frame with a DX
>>spot just got stomped by another station starting to transmit a frame?
>>Packet radio does NOT run with Collision Detection in the way that
>>Ethernet does. You cannot tell, when transmitting, that your frame
>>has just gotten munched.
>>
>
>It's not that difficult : most broadcast protocols work on a NAK-only
>scheme - clients of the server respond only when they miss a packet,
>and the server than retransmits it.
>The method of detecting that missed packet varies, but a popular method
>is to number the transmitted packets and complain when a hole appears in
>the number sequence.

Adrian, thanks for your comments, and this is exactly what I was trying
to call out. There are certainly solutions such as numbered packets
which can be implemented. Essentially what you're doing then is to
create another protocol layered atop the broadcast mechanism. It's
not that different from the multicast implementations. I was primarily
pinting out that the "simple" solution that had been mentioned was
not sufficient.

>
>This has some difficulties for a DX-Cluster style service : as I understand
>it (I don't use DX Cluster) you expect transmissions at intervals, rather
>than a continuous stream. Thus, you wouldn't know you missed one until
>the next arrived - a second or an hour later. Regular empty packets, sent
>just to ensure everyone was up to date, might be sufficent to fix this,
>and there are more sophisticated schemes around to ensure this doesn't
>itself become a bandwidth hog. These require that the server keep track
>of its clients rather than doing pure broadcast, but that's no worse than
>having multiple VCs.

Exactly. The frequency of packets is an issue. It would be necessary to
send out null packets every 30 seconds or so to ensure all stations
received the broadcasts in a timely fashion. Even 30 seconds may be
too long... At some point you really clog the channel with null packets
placed there to ensure naks happen correctly when needed...

>
>However, I think you're correct to be concerned about low reliability of
>packet systems - on typical terrestrial packet, the success rate is very
>low. As a result, a protocol optimised for the assumption that most packets
>get through (and don't require ACKing) might turn out disastrously wrong -
>I think a successful broadcast scheme would require both a well-engineered
>high-reliability transmission scheme (good paths, no hidden terminals etc)
>and a protocol that gets no worse than multiple-VCs even in poor conditions.
>It might work pretty well with a full-duplex repeater and extremely well
>with a polled hub (where a small amount of reverse traffic can be effectively
>free by imposing no additional overhead).
>
>I don't know how closely satellite operation approaches this (do they split
>uplink and downlink packet frequencies ?). I'd be interested to hear from
>users of the Pacsat broadcast system and even more interested to hear from
>anyone who has experimented with a terrestrial broadcast setup.

Dan
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

2879. Grapical Packet with a KPC-3 Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 17:56:22 UTC
From: randyh@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <33im06$rdm@gv-gate.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 47772

I am having a problem getting Graphical Packet to work with a KPC-3.
I have changed the config.gp file to replace NONAME with my call. I
get into the program and it keeps flashing this message window:

V24 data error
PC=A1 Number of try : a number that counts up

Does anyone know of any hints to get this to work with the KPC-3?
Also, does any know where I can find an English manual? Either a
FTP site, or if someone could mail it to me, would be great.

73
Randy
WA2AGE

2880. 56k modems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 18:48:18 UTC
From: mcdonneb@iia.org
Message-ID: <33ip1i$q2p@ankh.iia.org>
Source record: 47773

Help I am trying to locate 3 or 4 "DSY" 56k modems and transverters for a packet network here in the US Virgin Islands.

E-mail to mcdonneb@iia.org

Thanks

2881. Re: HF Packet (Mac vs PC)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 19:19:00 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <33iqr4$kdv@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47774

In article <9408241903.AA27319@nebula.tbe.com>, dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM (david kelly) writes:
|> > In article <ZIELKE.94Aug22185246@sherlock-hemlock.muppets>,
|> zielke@sherlock-hemlock.muppets (David Zielke) writes:
|> > |> I am in the process of examining the possibilities of using HF packet to
|> > |> provide communication between my sailboat while at sea and land based
|> e-mail
|> > |> connections. I have been a ham since the late 70's and have been inactive
|> > |> for some time. Suggestions of what kind of gear (HF rig, TNC, computer)
|> > |> would be very helpful. I will most likely be loading the backstay as an
|> > |> antenna.
|> >
|> > Plan to use amtor, pactor, clover, gtor, or clover.
|> > Packet on HF is not actually very useful.
|> > CLOVER is best, with the other protocols working well also.
|> >
|> > |> Also, I am trying to decide between Intel based PC's and the Mac portables
|> > |> (something like a 540 active monochrome in the mac line or a 486 33mhz
|> > |> laptop in the intel world).
|> >
|> > DOS/Windows Laptop. MUCH software available for it, minimal software
|> > available for any other computer.
|> >
|> > If you end up using CLOVER, I'll see you on HF ...
|> >
|> > ... Hank
|>
|> "...MUCH software available for it..." but what about the difference between
|> Quality and Quantity? Just how many word processors, terminal programs,
|> spreadsheets, etc, is enough? Sometimes more choice means more choice among
|> better products, but not in this case. The best PC/Windows software are
|> ports from the Macintosh. I recommend you choose a Macintosh, I did 5 years
|> ago and love it.

Sorry, perhaps the context was unclear.

I'll try it this way: "There is VERY little CLOVER/AMTOR/PACTOR/GTOR
specific software available anywhere except on DOS/WINDOWS platforms."

We were not talking about word processors, terminal programs,
spread sheets, etc. Were not talking about compilers and linkers.

Were talking about software to provide communications from a boat.
Via HF radio. In some reasonable way.

Happier now?

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2882. Help, connecting ethernet to JNOS..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 19:35:13 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <33irph$fnd@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 47775

Hello, I have bin trying to connect a computer running JNOS 1.10d
to an TCP ethernet LAN, without any luck. I'm using an
Novell NE2000 with a Crynwr packet driver. The commands I put
in the autoexec.nos are basically the attach command and few
ifconfig commands, It is based on the WJ7J configuration file
witch I got in a help packet from some ftp site.

The problem is I can't Telnet, Ftp or ping any comuters, witch are
on the same LAN, or other computers on Internet. So It must be
something wrong with the driver or how Im configuring JNOS.

So please if you can assist me in any way,
it would be greatly appreciated

... any autoexec.nos examples would be appreciated.

please post or e-mail.

tnx in advance
73 de TF3BNT
Benedikt Sveinsson
Reykjavik, Iceland

e-mail: bnt@rhi.hi.is

2883. need those int. address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 22:39:00 UTC
From: alain.bourassa@inno.com
Message-ID: <742.4296.uupcb@inno.com>
Source record: 47783

Hello dear ham fellows

I'm searching the internet address of the foolowing peoples if they
have one

Can somebody help me ?

Rene Stange, DG0FT, (programmer of TFPCX driver)

S. Kluger, DL8MBT, (programmer of Super Packet)

Peter H. Heinrich, HB9CVV, (programmer of THS)

Florian Radlhen, DL8MBT
and Rudi Dussman, DK5RQ both from the Baycom team

and last DF9IC (name unknow) designer of a high speed packet modem

The reasons of the following messsage is that I have tried to reach
all these peoples on packet with no luck

We lost our BBS in Quebec that do the forwarding to France and western
europe for a while and it could be months before it will be back on the
air

Alain Bourassa
VE2MTV @VE2TRP.#MAU.PQ.CAN.NA
Alain.Bourassa@inno.com

* OLX 2.2 * ba-bye

2884. HF -> internet gateways?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-25 23:37:22 UTC
From: andyh@burn.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <33j9vi$fmt@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47778

i'm looking for gateways which can receive pactor, amtor, gtor or
rtty messages on HF and send them to an internet e-mail address.

i'd be most grateful if anyone who knows of such things could
email me details. i'll compile and post the results.

thanks,

andy howard <andyh@burn.ucsd.edu>

2885. Re: Winsock packet driver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 00:04:58 UTC
From: jnewgas@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cv488B.1t5@cix.compulink.co.uk>
Source record: 47776

> : Bob Donnell, KD7NM (rdonnell@eskimo.com) writes:
....
> At the moment, not a lot. I think there may be some alpha code on
> ftp.ucsd.edu. Take a look on there. I'm planning to use Linux for my
> packetfront-end, so this is not a high priority interest with me.
> I have just received over the AX25 packet radio network a suite of code
and software ETHRAX25.ZIP written by K8LT (I think).

I haven't tried it yet but it looks promising. No author name is in the
package and no FTP source is mentioned.

I can send it to a site ... but where ?

John N. (Blinked Message)

2886. Help.. I want to start

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 00:48:00 UTC
From: mike.grose@bthouse.com
Message-ID: <940828061505162@bthouse.com>
Source record: 47654

P>From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>Subject: Help.. I want to start in digital!
>Date: 22 Aug 94 00:24:54 -0500
>Message-ID: <1994Aug22.002454.30922@cobra.uni.edu>
>Organization: University of Northern Iowa

P> Hello fello hams!

P> I have a Macintosh Se along with a Yaesu Ft 301AD (1978) I think. I
>have about zero knowledge about digital HF'in or digital modes at that.

P> The radio has a FSK setting but I don't know if this matters....

P>I would like to try digital communications but I don't know what sort of tnc
>or
>equiptment I need. I plan on going HF digital first because I have to 2m gea
>(yet). So if anyone out there could help me in descisions and give me a quic
>rundown of the most popular modes... I would apreciate it! Prices would help
>too! thanks es 73's de N0ZYA -jmp- Waterloo,Iowa
>---

Hello parick. glad to see you wanting to get into digital modes. I
have two tnc's that I like very much. I have an AEA PK-232MBX that
works great. It is simple to run, a little awkward at first.It will
do all modes except GTOR. The price runs around $275-300. I also
have a Kam-Plus tnc that I recently purchased. It is more complicated
to run than the AEA. It will do all modes including GTOR. The big
difference between the Kam and AEA is that the Kam will work HF and
VHF at the same time. The AEA will only work one at a time. The
price for it is about $300.00. There is a lot of dx you can get on
hf, and I feel you will enjoy it a lot. It is a little intimidating
at first, though. I will also recommend buying the PC-Packratt II
for the AEA, and the Host Master II for the Kam. Be sure to tell
them it is for a Macintosh computer. Mfj also makes them, but they
don't have all the frills the others do, and the price isn't that
much cheaper. Good luck, and I hope to meet you on Hf sometime.
73's...Mike, KE4CLE

* QMPro 1.50 42-2694 * All rising to a great place is by a winding stair.

2887. Re: jnos trace question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 00:55:50 UTC
From: ron@chaos
Message-ID: <33jeim$jit@VTC.TACOM.Army.Mil>
Source record: 47777

Bill Northup (northup@abersoch.sw.stratus.com) wrote:
: I have just started using jnos110f and have been having a problem
: with having a trace show up on the screen. I can make it go to a
: file. What am I missing ?

strace on puts your trace into the F9 session.

trace <interface> <flags> [<filename>] will put your trace into the
specified filename (ex: trace ax0 111 test puts the trace for port
ax0 into filename test).

Ron N8FOW

2888. Packet Routing with JNOS 110f

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 01:21:18 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <777864078snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 47781

In article <33i0jq$d6t@netfs.dnd.ca> mercer@dgs.dnd.ca writes:

> I want to use JNOS as a packet switch between an AX25 serial link and an
> ether net segment.

radio box:
route add default tnc1
arp publish enet.host ether radio-mycall tnc1

ethernet box
route add default enet radio.host

And wonder of wonders it works!
The key item is the arp publish statement at the radio host.

For example: wa6fwi-3 wa6fwi.ampr.org 44.16.0.141 has a radio on port 144.
no-call net.wa6fwi.ampr.org 44.16.0.205 has only ethernet.
Both boxes call the ethernet port enet.

At wa6fwi.ampr.org it reads:

ax25 mycall wa6fwi-3
route add default 144
this is the default route for all packets
route add net.wa6fwi.ampr.org enet
this is the route to net.wa6fwi only
arp publish net.wa6fwi.ampr.org wa6fwi-3 144
and this tells anyone that it hears calling net.wa6fwi
that wa6fwi-3 will handle the packets for net.wa6fwi

And at net.wa6fwi.ampr.org it has:
route add default enet wa6fwi.ampr.org

There's 4 boxes currently running on the ethernet and several radios on
one of them. One of the ethernet boxes is running SCO-Unix. All the boxes
talk to one another, and can telnet etc out to the "outside" world without
requireing anyone to have "special" routing in their own files.

73 es GM from Jeff

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Hate "Green Card Lottery"? Want to help curb ignorant crossposting on Usenet?
E-mail ckeroack@hamp.hampshire.edu for more information, or read news.groups.

2889. Re: Which DSP kit to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 03:21:03 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <33jn2v$icj@crl3.crl.com>
Source record: 47780

Eleen N. Kamas (kamas+@CMU.EDU) wrote:
: Hi all!

: I was just looking through my EEtimes rag and came accross an as
: from TI. In it was an offer for the TI DSP starter Kit. It has a
: TMS320 DSP on it. Is this a good (i.e. complete w/t d to a and a to d
: and amps) kit for voice filtering and Frequency displays?

: Thanks
: Chuck N3QAT

There are two kits, the 'C26 DSK which is based on the TMS320C26 processor
and the 'C50 DSK which is based on the TMS320C50 processor.

You could say that the 'C50 is the next generation up from the 'C26
in that it has more memory and is faster. Both are fixed point (as
opposed to floating point) processors and will do just about any
DSP trick that you want. Both chips have built-in memory.

The boards are small, approximately 2.5 X 4 inches and have the
necessary A/D and D/A chip (TLC3240).

There is an analog input and output (rca jacks) and a serial connector
(9 pin RS232). You have to supply a 9VAC plug-in-the-wall (Radio
Shack) power supply.

TI supplies a simple Assembler and a Debugger. They also throw in
a loader and a couple of sample programs. No, there is not a
'C' compiler :-)

You connect the 9VAC (notice AC) power supply, attach a cable from
the board to your serial port on your PC and then you can download
or debug programs.

There are quite a few Ham type programs for the 'C26 DSK on the
internet. 'C26 programs can be converted to 'C50 programs with
some effort.

The cost is $99.00. I am not sure what the availability is at
this time (Wyle, Marshall, etc)

If any more questions, Email me.

Smitty, NA5K
--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

2890. TCP/IP over packet trough winsock ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 10:55:29 UTC
From: dany@arti.vub.ac.be
Message-ID: <dany.64.000AED17@arti.vub.ac.be>
Source record: 47785

I've just tried the modified Crynwr driver, called ethrax25.
This should allow me to use tcp/ip through windows sockets.
I tried it, and everything seems to start.
I used the latest version of Trumpet winsock, and the latest version
of ws_ftp. If I try the FTP, the TNC does transmit something, but
the trumpet winsock stuff immediatly gives an ARP time out, and
a TCP error. It also stops retrying very soon.
Has anyone got experience with this?

Thanks in advance

dany@arti.vub.ac.be

2891. HF Packet (Mac vs PC)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 12:25:15 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199408261239.FAA08583@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47784

>On the other hand, Unix is often chastised for being obscure, complex, and
>difficult to maintain while I've found Unix to be much easier to maintain
>than PC's, MS-DOS, and Windows. And a PC running Unix presents the worst of
>both worlds. Rarely does a Mac run Unix, but it can, and DOS also, at the
>same time.
>73, David Kelly, N4HHE
>dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

Unix also has some "big system" features in it that make it easier to protect yourself from wayward software. I think we've got several unix machines around here that have close to 700 hours continuous uptime (last stop was due to an extended power failure that extended past the UPS hold up time..) The usual Microsoft DOS system has to be restarted several times a day...

I would recommend those with 386 class and higher machines check out OS/2. Get to run your legacy DOS and legacy Windows stuff and have a better operating system underneath. I suspect a lot of "mac" stuff is do-able under OS/2 with the right combination of tools, although the extended screen trick could be a tough one..8). (gee, buy some inexpensive monitors instead of the 1 really expensive big one for folks that need the room...).

bill wb9ivr

2892. Re: Looking for DXCluster software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 14:06:11 UTC
From: c60283@lauren.arnold.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Aug26.080614.2169@hap.arnold.af.mil>
Source record: 47641

In article <Cv0nur.ACy@utnetw.utoledo.edu>, pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:
|> In article <1994Aug20.143652.9960@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> >In article <3306v8$jbi@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> k9cw@prairienet.org (Andrew B. White) writes:
|> Gary,
|> We may have to watch the term broadcasting. The FCC takes a dim view of
|> broadcasting in amateur freqs. Now don't get yourself all bent out of
|> shape - and don't go grabbing your Part 97 and flaming me with quotes from
|> the current regulations. I am just pointing out that while the broadcast
|> model uses the frequency more efficently, the FCC may not like the hoards of
|> HAMs using it without special permission. I personally could do without
|> the FCC knocking on my door with a NAL.
|>
|> I suspect special arangements would need to be made similar to the ARRL's
|> for broadcasting their code practice & such.
|>
|> Patrick
|> KB8PYM
|>
|> Yes, I could be wrong, but please don't tell me - I KNOW the world is flat!
|>
|>
Possibly you are correct in watching the term, but it is not broadcasting
in the sense of the ARRL's broadcast of "code practice and such". This
is a network broadcast. It is a transmission to a special address that
can be received by more than one station. It is still usually sent to
some "callsign" (in the IP world that call is usually QST for AX.25). It
also implies that there is no acknowledgement of receipt.
If you are concerned about getting a NAL over this, you had better make
sure that you don't have your TNC setup to do a beacon or even ID itself
regularly as these are the same type of things.
73,
--
Kelly L. Fulks Reply to: @hap.arnold.af.mil:c60283@troi.aedc
Scientific Programmer/Analyst : fulks@hap.arnold.af.mil
OAO Corporation : kelly@kc4rdj.raider.net
Arnold Air Force Base, TN 37389 : csklf@knuth.mtsu.edu

Amateur Radio: KC4RDJ@AB4ZB.#MIDTN.TN.USA.NA
: kc4rdj.ampr.org. [44.34.0.9]

2893. Re: jnos trace question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 14:39:26 UTC
From: northup@abersoch.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <33kuqu$1uu@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 47788

Thanks to everyone, I now understand how trace works.

Bill

--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard Packet: N1QPR@WA1PHY.#EMS.MA.USA.NA
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: N1QPR

2894. Compaq Portable III Computer on Packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 15:14:58 UTC
From: nf0r@slacc.com
Message-ID: <01822DPMOPIXSKCBVKF@slacc.com>
Source record: 47787

Wondering if anyone has experience using an old (1988) vintage Compaq Portable III computer on packet?

I am worried about noise generated by the gas plasma screen circuitry.

This is an estate sale. I have tried the unit and confirmed that it works just fine. There is no manual available.

I'm assuming the computer is a 286 with maybe 2 megabytes of RAM. Can anyone confirm this or provide more accurate information.

Finally, can anyone suggest a fair price for this unit?

Your help will be appreciated. 73 de Dave NF0R@slacc.com

--
SLACC STACK BBS - St. Louis, Missouri USA
The Bulletin Board Service of the St. Louis Area Computer Club
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2895. Re: 1200/9600 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 15:17:43 UTC
From: bnovak@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <xKINk4WzU-yJ069yn@kaiwan.com>
Source record: 47786

In article <172.1173.uupcb@moondog.com>,
donald.davis@moondog.com (Donald Davis) wrote:
> Any suggestion on which 1200/9600 packet modem is the one to get? What
> would one do with 9600 baud packet at this time?
>
Donald..
I am using the new Kantronics KPC-9612. It works great and is probably
the best deal on the market. I got mine from AES for $199.
Bob

--

| E-Mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: K0OK@K6CPT.#LACCA.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA |

2896. Re: 1200/9600 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 22:08:45 UTC
From: henrym@bga.com
Message-ID: <henrym-2608941708450001@slip216.bga.com>
Source record: 47789

In article <xKINk4WzU-yJ069yn@kaiwan.com>, bnovak@kaiwan.com (Bob Novak) wrote:

> Donald..
> I am using the new Kantronics KPC-9612. It works great and is probably
> the best deal on the market. I got mine from AES for $199.
> Bob
> ---
> | E-Mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: K0OK@K6CPT.#LACCA.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA

Bob-
I sent my KPC9612 back to Kantronics today for warranty fix of software
carrier detect. If you have used SW DCD, did you have any problems?
(This would, of course, be only on port 1 - 1200).
The unit is very nice and gets two thumbs up just as my KPC3 does.

--
Henry Middlebrook Internet: henrym@bga.com
Austin, TX AMPRnet: n5shl@n5shl.ampr.org

2897. TM-733A.DOC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-26 22:39:00 UTC
From: st3qi@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <26AUG199417395520@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 47640

Modifications, Undocumented Features, and Bugs for the Kenwood TM-733A.
August 22, 1994. Release 1.1

This document is a compilation of Internet messages from
Steve Haehnichen KD6RLY and Brad Killebrew N5LJV, edited by Brad Killebrew.

Extended RF Modifications

Remove power source from the radio.

Remove the display panel.

Remove the top cover the radio.

Face the front of the radio away from you.

Remove the speaker.

Looking from the back of the radio, the control board is vertically
mounted just behind the front panel wall (which can be removed easily
if better access is needed.)

Just to the right of a chip labeled XRU4066BCF and just to the left of
two green wires (B2 & B3 which are draped over the board to the rear) are
two zero-ohm SMT resistors, B0 and B1, marked "000".

Remove B0. (the one on the left - furthest from the green wires)

Taking it out might be a bit tricky. It's glued down for surface-mount
assembly. Be careful not to pull the trace from the board.

Perform a CPU reset by holding [MR] while turning on the radio. It
will then ask if it is "OK?" to reset, press [MR] again.

The ranges after modification are as follows:

Tx: 136-174 410-470
Rx: 118-174 300-470

The cellular band is indeed missing.

Removing Jumper 1 (B2) ONLY is the MARS/CAP modification. (The green
wire on the left).

DTFM Remote via Microphone

The TM-733 is fully DTMF remotable via the microphone (documented). The radio can also be externally DTMF controllable with an HT, but that will be described later.

The DTMF control keys are exactly as shown on page 81 of the manual. Note that the microphone is active all the time, so any ambient DTMF tones near your mic will also change rig settings. This includes tones coming in on the other band and out the speaker.

Cross Band Repeating

Cross band repeat isn't documented but comes ready from the factory. To enable cross band repeat from the front panel, first select a band by pressing BAND SELECT. Then, change the control to the other band by hitting [CONT SEL]. Next, press [F] for one second, then the "X" button (far right side). Decimals will appear between the Kilohertz digits, and the "ON" indicator will light momentarily. The microphone sequence to enable cross band repeat while in remote control mode is "DC".

The transmitter hang time can be toggled between 500ms to 0ms by turning on the radio with [LOW] pressed. They also recommend enabling the Time-out Timer, for obvious reasons.

DTMF Paging and Squelch

The DTMF Paging & DTMF Squelch protocol (AAA*BBB) is compatible with the Yaesu 530 and all Kenwood radios supporting this.

DTMF Monitor

There are some serious bugs in the "DTMF Monitor" feature (Page 63: [PTT] + [DWN] + Power On). This feature supposedly lets you hear the DTMF tones you are transmitting. The first problem is that it only gives you a short tone from the internal speaker. This is not true to the transmitted tone that lasts as long as you hold the key. The much bigger problem is that it mixes the desired tone and the feedback tone resulting in an almost indecodable DTMF tone. Kenwood is aware of this bug.

Front Panel

There are two undocumented icons on the display; one is the "heart" symbol. Anyone know what that's for? It could just be a spare. I noticed they used the odd "spade" symbol to indicate AM receive, so maybe these were last minute extras. Dunno..

From looking at the schematic, it seems that the only programmable memory is physically located in the detachable front-panel. I think

this means that if I use my front-panel on someone else's radio, I get all my memories and settings. Anyone try this?

The whole front panel is connected to the rig by four wires (yep, including the volume/squelch pots.) According to the schematic, these are: power, ground, data in, and data out. I'm wondering how hard it would be to make a PC interface for this thing and replace the whole display and controls with a full-screen version. It wouldn't surprise me if many of the programming limits were also imposed by the front panel, and not the unit.

Wireless Cloning

The advertised but undocumented Wireless Clone function is described in App Note AAN-0008 which they will mail out on request. (Maybe if enough people ask for it, they will include all the functions in future instruction manuals.) In summary:

- Prepare the two radios for simplex operation on the same frequency.
- Turn both radios off
- Press [CALL]+[SHIFT] + [Pwr On].
- This should place the radios is clone mode with "CLonE" on the display.
- Press PTT on the "Master" radio momentarily. This will start sending the programming DTMF tones.
- After all data has been transferred, the display of all radios will read "End", indicating success.
- If the signal is interrupted or corrupted, the "Slave" displays will read "Err". Turn them off and try again.

Notes:

- Both the Master and Slave radios must have the same number of memory channels available for each band. Example: You can not clone a stock Master to a Slave with ME-1 memory expansion.
- You can not clone between different Kenwood radio models, even if they seem identical.

Be careful when using the clone feature. It has been known to wipe out or scramble memories on the master radio during or right after clone.

Bugs and Problems

To date, I have logged two trouble reports with Kenwood.

The first is the well-known (but still denied) problem with the transmitted PL (CTCSS) tone. The tones are filthy. They contain many harmonics and synthesis noise. I'm guessing this is because they are using 7-bits from the CPU and a resistor net (DAC) to synthesize the tone. The sound/intensity of the noise depends on the actual

frequency being generated. (The PL tones also come out of the radio's speaker while transmitting. Weird, but not a problem.)

The PL noise seems most messed up (on my radio) at 107.2 Hz, where the noise beats with the tone. Go simplex and ask someone to describe the noise to you, or listen carefully to your own speaker while transmitting. Some repeaters do a better job than others of hiding the noise for you.

Kenwood's response to this complaint seems to vary depending on who you talk to. One tech (I wish I would have got his name!) acknowledges the problem, and says they are working on a fix. He guessed that it involves changing a resistor. This would imply (to me), that they are simply turning the PL deviation (strength) down a bit to hide the noise. Unfortunately, this may make the PL less reliable for getting into repeaters. This is not an acceptable fix for me, so I'm insisting that they describe the modification to me before I send the radio in for repair. So far, no luck.

Other representatives will deny that they have heard of the problem. I don't know the cause of this, because it's a well-known and frequently discussed problem among local hams.

The Service Manual specifies a test for the PL. The technician is simply required to verify that any one PL tone is between 500 and 1500 Hz deviation. This is quite a wide tolerance range! The "standard" PL tone deviation should be 750 Hz. Twice that strong might be too strong and become audible. There are no trim-pots on the PL deviation, so I'm guessing that the deviation is pretty constant from radio to radio.

The other problem concerns the DTMF Confirmation Tones. This feature is off by default (I wonder why :), while it seems pretty useful. To turn it on, press [PTT] + [Down] on the microphone while powering the radio on. This will generate short DTMF confirmation tones whenever you send DTMF over the air from the keypad. Unfortunately, it mangles the beginning of the outgoing DTMF tone! This is serious enough that most local repeaters can't detect the tone, or count it as two tones.

Get a receiver and listen to what you are sending out when the Confirmation tones are enabled. It sounds to me like they may be mixing the confirmation tone in with the real tone and getting some destructive interference. Just a guess, though.

I called a Kenwood technician (Ricardo) and worked with him on the phone to reproduce the problem there. So, as of today, this is a Known Problem, and they are looking into a fix. :-)

I am really curious to know what they would say if other folks called up and complained about this problem. Would they deny hearing about it, or would it really be a Known Problem? Might give some insight into the PL-noise denial thing anyway. :-)

Personally, I'm much more concerned about the noisy PL than the DTMF confirmation tones, since I can just shut those off and pretend that feature doesn't exist. If enough people call about the PL problem, maybe they will come out with a real fix and offer it under warranty to all the radios out there (since they're all pretty new). My guess is that it will involve a free TSU-8 tone decode module, but don't hold your breath. :-)

Check your PL, and if it bothers you, call them! Their support number is: 1-310-639-7140, and you press [2] at their voice menu to get to the Amateur Radio department (8:30AM - 5:00PM PDT). So far, they have been fairly knowledgeable and responsive, and they always call back the same day if they're busy or stumped. I just wish they would offer a real fix.

External DTMF Remote Control

The following procedure places the 733 in External DTMF Remote Control.

Note that this mode is different then DTMF Remote Mode. This mode concerns the control of the 733 with an HT, and not the microphone.

- Press Band Select and select the UHF band.
- Pick a UHF control frequency.
- Turn on the UHF DTSS function and select a tone sequence. (p. 89)
- Turn the UHF DTSS function back off.
- Press Band Select to move to the VHF band.
- Press [CONT SEL] to move control back to the UHF band.
- Turn OFF the radio, press and hold [CONT SEL] while turning the radio back on, then release [CONT SEL]. The S-meter scale and the DT indicators for the UHF band will begin flashing. The LOCK indicator will turn ON, and most front-panel keys (except PWR) will be disabled.
- To begin remote control, you should key the external radio and press the following key sequence: "Axxx#" where "xxx" is the preset DTSS code selected earlier.
- If the proper code is received by the 733, the beeper will sound and the DT indicator will stop flashing. The radio can now be remotely controlled using the function chart below.
- To return to standby mode, press "A#" on the remote radio.
- To return the radio to normal operation, turn the radio off, then press and hold [CONT SEL] while turning the radio back on.

Refer to this chart when using the TM-733 in "External DTMF Control".

1 2 3 A
T.ALT ON TONE ON CTCSS ON ENTER

4 5 6 B
T.ALT OFF TONE OFF CTCSS OFF TONE SEL

7 8 9 C
CALL VFO MEMORY REPEATER ON

* 0 # D
DOWN POWER LEVEL UP REPEATER OFF

There are no "shifted" functions. Just one function per button.
After you hit "B" for TONE SELECT, press * or # to go up or down,
and same is true when in VFO mode or in MEMORY mode.
Tones 7, 8, and 9 mimic the three buttons at the top of the 733 mic.

Pressing "C" places the radio in cross band repeat mode. You will
recognize this because the of the dots between Kilohertz digits.
After pressing "C", put the radio back into standby mode with "A#".
The 733 will now cross band repeat. To disable cross band repeat, place
the radio back into the External DTMF Remote Control with "Axxx#".
If you can read through the lines, the 733 is capable of operating
as a frequency agile remote base. Now Kenwood just needs a CW IDer.

Assembly Mode Test

In the TM-733 Service Manual, it describes a test mode that I haven't
seen mentioned anywhere else. So, here's the scoop:

Entering Assembly Mode: [CALL] + [MUTE] + [Power On]
All LCD segments should come on. (To exit, power off.)

Press the [VFO] key. *This must always be done first*
The serial port is checked and "F" with "80" on the display indicates
test passed. "1" or "2" means failure.

Different keys now show different displays, with [LOW], [SHIFT],
[TONE], and [REV] also adjusting the backlight intensity.

Set the dials to minimum, then press the [MR] key. Each of the dials
shows the digitized level.

This looks useful for checking all the keys and dials when you suspect
a bad connection.

Radio Versions & Freq. Ranges

Out of curiosity, I've been trying to figure out how other variants of
the Kenwood TM-733A can be easily "mutated" from the American "K"
version.

Here's what I've come up with so far. I'm curious to know if anyone
else has tinkered with this stuff. I figure since the radio is so
new, every one out there is still under warranty, so there probably
aren't many folks poking about with a soldering iron...

The K and P (Canadian) models seem physically identical so far. Only
the warranty card has a different part number. Is there anything else
I've missed?

The M2, M3, M4, and E2 models have the most liberal Tx frequency ranges: 136-174 & 410-470 MHz, instead of the US ("K") version's: 144-148 & 438-450.

The K version already has the widest 2m/70cm Rx range possible: 118-174 & 410-470, so there won't be any mods there.

The K and P models are lacking significant hunks of the 800 MHz Rx circuitry. In addition to some caps and inductors to link in the 800 MHz font end, IC202 is completely missing (the chip with "80R" output). I think it's a custom chip, so there's not much chance of finding one. ALL models other than K and P have this chip. If you're really desperate to get the 800 MHz Forbidden Band, you'll have to buy another radio, or try to order the chip from Kenwood Parts.

Also, K and P models have a "KCB20" for IC209 instead of KCB14. This is the "430 MHz Transmit Drive" chip. I think K is optimized for ~445 while the other is centered at ~435, but I'm guessing. The test/calibration instructions use different test frequencies for the two models, so there is probably some difference in the specs.

As for the CPU, it seems to detect which model it's in by reading pins 90 through 93 on power-up. (These are output lines to the DTMF encoder after power-up.) The pins are selectively pulled hi/low by wires and resistors to set the model.

If anyone knows how to override this setting by front-panel (software) controls, I'd be very interested to hear it!

As for hardware configuration, here's the info:

There are two wires (W1, W2) installed on the CPU board that apparently bypass resistors, tying the lines hi via 10k ohms (CP402 Rpack) instead of low via 100k resistors (CP403 Rpack). There are also three zero-ohm resistors that do something similar.
For those of you following along at home, that does indeed make five select lines, with only four going into the DTMF chip. :) I'm not sure about the fifth one, R413. It goes lots of places, including several dispersed pins on the CPU. It's only installed on the M4 (Chinese) model of the radio. Since the M4 model also uses a Chinese front-panel display, this line probably selects different glyphs and such. It's also tied into the descriptionless pin 77 of the CPU, called "RPT" (cross-band repeat?). Maybe they can't sell cross-banders in China.

The other four: W1/R410, W2/R411, R412, and R414 are the selectors that pull on the DTMF data lines. If we ignore the M4 and E models (which have more unique components), the K and M2/3 models have only these differences:

W1,2 R414
K,P Yes Yes
M2/3 No No

I'd bet one of those accounts for the different Tx range limits on the
CPU. Maybe the other allows for 800 MHz frequency tuning.

------------------------snip here and print--------------------------------

Kenwood TM-733A Quick Reference Guide by Brad Killebrew N5LJV

[#] PRESS A NUMBER, NOT THE POUND SIGN.
[KEY] PRESS AND RELEASE [KEY]
[KEY1]+[KEY2] PRESS AND HOLD [KEY1] DOWN, THEN PRESS [KEY2]
[KEY1],[KEY2] PRESS [KEY1] MOMENTARILY, THEN PRESS [KEY2]
[KEY]+[PWR] WITH POWER OFF, PRESS AND HOLD [KEY] THEN HIT [PWR]
[KEY1]+[KEY2]+[PWR] YOU GET THE IDEA.
[F] (1s) PRESS AND HOLD [F] FOR ONE SECOND. "F" THEN BLINKS.
[KEY] (1s) PRESS AND HOLD [KEY] FOR ONE SEOND.
[F],[KEY] (1s) PRESS [F] MOMENTARILY, THEN PRESS [KEY] FOR ONE SEC.

The following entries are listed in the order as they appear in the manual.

RECEIVE AUDIO SWITCHING [F] (1s) [CONT SEL]
AUTOMATIC SQUELCH [MHZ] + [PWR]
S-METER SQUELCH [F] (1s), [S.QSL]
SQUELCH HANG TIME [F]+[DIM]
RD OUTPUT SQUELCH CONTROL [TONE]+[PWR]
VHF+VHF OPERATION [F],[CONT SEL]
UHF+UHF OPERATION [F],[CONT SEL]
TRANSMIT BAND LOCK [F],[BAND SEL]
BLANKING A BAND DISPLAY [F] (1s), [BAND SEL]
VFO TUNING LIMITS [F]+[C.IN],(L.FRQ)[MR],(U.FRQ)[MR]
AM/FM MODE [MHZ] (1s)
FREQUENCY STEP SIZE [VFO],[F],[STEP]
1 MHZ/10 MHZ TUNING TOGGLE [VFO],[F]+[MHZ]
POWER OUTPUT [LOW]
TIME-OUT TIMER [F] (1s),[TOT]
WRITING MEMORY (SIMPLEX, DUPLEX) [F],(FREQ),[MR]
WRITING MEMORY (ODD SPLIT) (RX FRQ),[F],[MR] (1s),(TX FRQ)[MR]
MEMORY TO VFO TRANSFER [F],[VFO]
ERASING MEMORY CHANNELS [MR],[F]+[MR]
RECALLING MEMORY CALL CHANNEL [CALL]
CHANGING CALL CHANNEL (SIMPLEX,DUPLEX) [F],[C.IN]
CHANGING CALL CHANNEL (ODD SPLIT) (RX FR),[F],[C.IN] (1s),(TX FR)[CALL]
CHANNEL DISPLAY FUNCTION [REV]+[PRW]
INITIALIZE VFO ONE BAND [VFO]+[BAND SEL]+[PWR]
INITIALIZE VFO BOTH BANDS [VFO]+[PWR]
FULL RESET (MINUS PM) [MR]+[PWR],[F],[MR]
FULL RESET (PLUS PM) [MR]+[PWR],[MR]
STORING PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY [F],[PM],[#]
RECALLING PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY [PM],[#]
ERASING PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY [F]+[PM],[#],[MR]

CANCELLING AUTOMATIC OFFET [VFO]+[REV]+[PWR]
AUTOMATIC SIMPLEX CHECKER [REV] (1s)
SELECTING A CTCSS TONE FREQUENCY [F] (1s),[T.SEL],[UP]/[DOWN]
DTMF CONFIRMATION TONES [PTT]+[DWN]+[PWR]
STORING DTMF IN AUTOMATIC DIALER [F]+[CALL]+[PWR],{#'s},[PF],[#]
RECALLING STORED DTMF NUMBERS [F]+[CALL]+[PWR],[MR],[#]
TRANSMITTING STORED DTMF NUMBERS [PTT]+[PF],[#]
SCAN RESUME TOGLE (CO, TO) [F] (1s),[VFO]
MEMORY SCAN [MR] (1s)
LOCKING OUT MEMORY CHANNELS [MR],[F] (1s),[MR]
BAND SCAN [VFO] (1s)
PROGRAMMABLE BAND SCAN [F]+[VFO],(L.FRQ),[MR],(U.FRQ),[MR]
CONFIRMING PROGRAMMABLE LIMITS [F]+[VFO],(L.SHOWN),[MR](U.SHOWN)
CALL/VFO SCAN [VFO],[CALL] (1s)
CALL/MEMORY SCAN [MR],[CALL] (1s)
PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY SCAN [PM]+[PWR],[PM] (1s)
AUTOMATIC BAND CHANGE (A.B.C.) [F],[A.B.C.]
ADVNACED INTERCEPT POINT (AIP) [F]+[A.B.C.]
MUTE [MUTE]
TRANCEIVER LOCK [F],[MHZ]
ALL LOCK [F],[MHZ],[PWR],[F]+[PWR]
AUTOMATIC POWER OFF (APO) [F] (1s),[MHZ]
BEEP LOUDNESS [F] (1s),[BEEP]
FREQUENCY READOUT BY BEEPS [F]+[TONE]+[PWR],[PF]
DISPLAY DIMMER [F],[DIM]
AUTO DIMMER CHANGE [F]+[LOW]+[PWR]
DISPLAY DOMONSTRATION MODE [CALL]+[PWR]
REMOTE CONTROL MODE [F]+[CONT SEL]
CTCSS [TONE],TOGLE TILL "CT" APPEARS
AUTOMATIC TONE FREQUENCY ID [TONE] (1s)
DUAL TONE SQUELCH SYSTEM (DTSS) [F],[DTSS]
DUAL TONE SQUELCH SYSTEM (TONE SELECT) [F] (1s),[C.SEL],[#],[SHIFT],ETC.
TONE ALERT [F],[T.ALT]
TONE ALERT - CHANGE TONE [F]+[SHIFT]+[PWR]
PACKET BAUD RATE TOGLE [F]+[STEP]

The following entries are in alphabetical order.

1 MHZ/10 MHZ TUNING TOGGLE [VFO],[F]+[MHZ]
ADVNACED INTERCEPT POINT (AIP) [F]+[A.B.C.]
ALL LOCK [F],[MHZ],[PWR],[F]+[PWR]
AM/FM MODE [MHZ] (1s)
AUTO DIMMER CHANGE [F]+[LOW]+[PWR]
AUTOMATIC BAND CHANGE (A.B.C.) [F],[A.B.C.]
AUTOMATIC OFFET (CANCELLING) [VFO]+[REV]+[PWR]
AUTOMATIC POWER OFF (APO) [F] (1s),[MHZ]
AUTOMATIC SIMPLEX CHECKER [REV] (1s)
AUTOMATIC SQUELCH [MHZ] + [PWR]
AUTOMATIC TONE FREQUENCY ID [TONE] (1s)

BAND SCAN [VFO] (1s)
BEEP LOUDNESS [F] (1s),[BEEP]
BLANKING A BAND DISPLAY [F] (1s), [BAND SEL]
CALL CHANNEL CHANGING (ODD SPLIT) (RX FR),[F],[C.IN] (1s),(TX FR)[CALL]
CALL CHANNEL CHANGING (SIMPLEX,DUPLEX) [F],[C.IN]
CALL CHANNEL RECALLING [CALL]
CALL/MEMORY SCAN [MR],[CALL] (1s)
CALL/VFO SCAN [VFO],[CALL] (1s)
CANCELLING AUTOMATIC OFFET [VFO]+[REV]+[PWR]
CHANGING CALL CHANNEL (ODD SPLIT) (RX FR),[F],[C.IN] (1s),(TX FR)[CALL]
CHANGING CALL CHANNEL (SIMPLEX,DUPLEX) [F],[C.IN]
CHANNEL DISPLAY FUNCTION [REV]+[PRW]
CONFIRMING PROGRAMMABLE LIMITS [F]+[VFO],(L.SHOWN),[MR](U.SHOWN)
CTCSS [TONE],TOGLE TILL "CT" APPEARS
CTCSS TONE FREQUENCY (SELECTING) [F] (1s),[T.SEL],[UP]/[DOWN]
DIMMER (AUTO CHANGE) [F]+[LOW]+[PWR]
DIMMER (DISPLAY) [F],[DIM]
DISPLAY DIMMER [F],[DIM]
DISPLAY DOMONSTRATION MODE [CALL]+[PWR]
DTMF CONFIRMATION TONES [PTT]+[DWN]+[PWR]
DTMF IN AUTOMATIC DIALER (STORING) [F]+[CALL]+[PWR],{#'s},[PF],[#]
DTMF IN AUTOMATIC DIALER (STORING) [F]+[CALL]+[PWR],{#'s},[PF],[#]
DTMF NUMBERS (RECALLING STORED) [F]+[CALL]+[PWR],[MR],[#]
DTMF NUMBERS (TRANSMITTING STORED) [PTT]+[PF],[#]
DUAL TONE SQUELCH SYSTEM (DTSS) [F],[DTSS]
DUAL TONE SQUELCH SYSTEM (TONE SELECT) [F] (1s),[C.SEL],[#],[SHIFT],ETC.
ERASING MEMORY CHANNELS [MR],[F]+[MR]
ERASING PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY [F]+[PM],[#],[MR]
FREQUENCY READOUT BY BEEPS [F]+[TONE]+[PWR],[PF]
FREQUENCY STEP SIZE [VFO],[F],[STEP]
FULL RESET (MINUS PM) [MR]+[PWR],[F],[MR]
FULL RESET (PLUS PM) [MR]+[PWR],[MR]
INITIALIZE FULL RESET (MINUS PM) [MR]+[PWR],[F],[MR]
INITIALIZE FULL RESET (PLUS PM) [MR]+[PWR],[MR]
INITIALIZE VFO BOTH BANDS [VFO]+[PWR]
INITIALIZE VFO ONE BAND [VFO]+[BAND SEL]+[PWR]
LOCK (ALL) [F],[MHZ],[PWR],[F]+[PWR]
LOCK (TRANCEIVER) [F],[MHZ]
LOCK (TRANSMIT BAND) [F],[BAND SEL]
LOCKING OUT MEMORY CHANNELS [MR],[F] (1s),[MR]
MEMORY CHANNELS (LOCKING OUT) [MR],[F] (1s),[MR]
MEMORY ERASING CHANNELS [MR],[F]+[MR]
MEMORY RECALLING CALL CHANNEL [CALL]
MEMORY SCAN [MR] (1s)
MEMORY TO VFO TRANSFER [F],[VFO]
MEMORY WRITING (ODD SPLIT) (RX FRQ),[F],[MR] (1s),(TX FRQ)[MR]
MEMORY WRITING (SIMPLEX, DUPLEX) [F],(FREQ),[MR]
MUTE [MUTE]
PACKET BAUD RATE TOGLE [F]+[STEP]
POWER OUTPUT [LOW]

PROGRAMMABLE BAND SCAN [F]+[VFO],(L.FRQ),[MR],(U.FRQ),[MR]
PROGRAMMABLE LIMITS (CONFIRMING) [F]+[VFO],(L.SHOWN),[MR](U.SHOWN)
PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY (ERASING) [F]+[PM],[#],[MR]
PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY (RECALLING) [PM],[#]
PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY (STORING) [F],[PM],[#]
PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY SCAN [PM]+[PWR],[PM] (1s)
RD OUTPUT SQUELCH CONTROL [TONE]+[PWR]
RECALLING MEMORY CALL CHANNEL [CALL]
RECALLING PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY [PM],[#]
RECALLING STORED DTMF NUMBERS [F]+[CALL]+[PWR],[MR],[#]
RECEIVE AUDIO SWITCHING [F] (1s) [CONT SEL]
REMOTE CONTROL MODE [F]+[CONT SEL]
S-METER SQUELCH [F] (1s), [S.QSL]
SCAN (BAND SCAN) [VFO] (1s)
SCAN (CALL/MEMORY) [MR],[CALL] (1s)
SCAN (CALL/VFO) [VFO],[CALL] (1s)
SCAN (PROGRAMMABLE BAND SCAN) [F]+[VFO],(L.FRQ),[MR],(U.FRQ),[MR]
SCAN (PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY) [PM]+[PWR],[PM] (1s)
SCAN MEMORY [MR] (1s)
SCAN RESUME TOGLE (CO, TO) [F] (1s),[VFO]
SELECTING A CTCSS TONE FREQUENCY [F] (1s),[T.SEL],[UP]/[DOWN]
SQUELCH (AUTOMATIC) [MHZ] + [PWR]
SQUELCH (RD OUTPUT CONTROL) [TONE]+[PWR]
SQUELCH (S-METER) [F] (1s), [S.QSL]
SQUELCH HANG TIME [F]+[DIM]
STORING DTMF IN AUTOMATIC DIALER [F]+[CALL]+[PWR],{#'s},[PF],[#]
STORING PROGRAMMABLE MEMORY [F],[PM],[#]
TIME-OUT TIMER [F] (1s),[TOT]
TONE ALERT [F],[T.ALT]
TONE ALERT - CHANGE TONE [F]+[SHIFT]+[PWR]
TRANCEIVER LOCK [F],[MHZ]
TRANSMIT BAND LOCK [F],[BAND SEL]
TRANSMITTING STORED DTMF NUMBERS [PTT]+[PF],[#]
UHF+UHF OPERATION [F],[CONT SEL]
VFO TUNING LIMITS [F]+[C.IN],(L.FRQ)[MR],(U.FRQ)[MR]
VHF+VHF OPERATION [F],[CONT SEL]
WRITING MEMORY (ODD SPLIT) (RX FRQ),[F],[MR] (1s),(TX FRQ)[MR]
WRITING MEMORY (SIMPLEX, DUPLEX) [F],(FREQ),[MR]

If you have additions or corrections to this file, please send it to
Brad Killebrew N5LJV at n5ljv@uh.edu, or packet n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na.

Standard Disclaimer: The authors take absolutely no responsibility for
the material presented in this document. The procedures contained herein
work on the author's radios, but proceed at your own risk.

2898. Re: RE >Packet with Mac LC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 03:27:01 UTC
From: camelid@aol.com
Message-ID: <33mbq5$f8@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47642

In article <314@kk6wb>, jerry@kk6wb.kg6kf.ampr.ORG (Jerry Benterou)
writes:

>does anyone know how to use a mac (lc) for packet radio, i.e. with the
baycom
>or another
>modem?

In keeping with the thread... I am using an LC with a kantronics KPC-2
hooked to the printer port... The station runs on Red Ryder 10.3 which is
available at many ftp sites. I got my initial packetsettings from AOL in
the Ham radio area... ?'s drop me a note, you will get a faster response
with e-mail as I omnly check the newsgroup once or twice a week :-)

2899. MSYS and WP pages

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 06:34:38 UTC
From: sv1uy@nest.sv1uy.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <3909.sv1uy@nest.sv1uy.ampr.org>
Source record: 47643

Hello all,

Please help!!!!!
Does anyone know how can I change, in MSYS117, the packet address where
the system automatically sends WP pages updates??? I have a real problem
here and the manual does not explain anything about this. I have the f.....
manual but no joy.

- 73 Demetre - SV1UY - IP coordinator of Greece
+---+
| Demetre Ch. Valaris - SV1UY ///// //// //// / //// |
| AMPRnet : sv1uy@sv1uy.ampr.org / / //// / //// |
| PBBS : SV1UY@SV1UY.ATH.GRC.EU / //// / / / |
| Internet/UUCP : sv1uy@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr |
+---+
| Recyclable bits and bytes have been used for the above message. |
+---+

2900. JVFAX 7.00 Excellent !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 08:28:39 UTC
From: paulb@iconz.co.nz
Message-ID: <33mtfn$kgq@status>
Source record: 47650

Hello all,

Just rec'd JVFAX 7.0 from DK8JV.

Fantastic job !!!

Not sure if available via ftp from EU or USA.

This has to be one of the best ever !!!

Have used JVF 6.0 ; JVF 7.0 beta ; now the final release.

Has all of 6.0 and also highcolor 64k mode 800x600, Scott-DX, Robot 72.

Cheers

Paul b
ZL1AJY
Auckland NZ

2901. Re: 1200/9600 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 09:25:58 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cv6svC.IAA@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47644

Donald Davis (donald.davis@moondog.com) wrote:
: Any suggestion on which 1200/9600 packet modem is the one to get? What
: would one do with 9600 baud packet at this time?

: I already use a Baycom BP-1 for 1200 baud packet. I wonder what
: upgrading to a dual speed packet tnc would do for me or what options I
: would have with a dual speed tnc?

: ---
: . CMPQwk 1.4 #9206 . I still miss my ex-wife, but my aim is getting bet

Probably the biggest plus of the stand-alone TNC is that your station can be on the air when your computer is not up.

As for 9600 operations, you need to find out if there are plans in your area (unless >you< are a mover and shaker) to put up some 9600 baud resources. Getting going on 9600 is not as easy as 1200. You either have to have 1) a radio specificly designed for 9600 operation, or 2) a willingness to do radio surgery to bring out the connection points required for 9600 operation.

What this usually involves (at a minimum) is providing connections to the discriminator (or FM IF/detector chip) and into a place in the radio where direct FM modulation can be done. Many radios now use the phase-locked loop (PLL) as the modulation point. Unfortunatly, because of the nature of PLL's, they are designed to correct for frequency errors they find. In the case of 9600 baud operation, you are no longer putting tones on an FM audio channel. You are acutally putting 'raw' data on the modulator. This means that for desired operation, that the modulation point needs to have flat frequency response from about 10 Hz to 5 kHz. Most PLL's have a 3dB highpass effect at about 100-200 Hz. As yet there is no easy solution to the problem, so some rigs will just work better than others. If you still plan on getting a 9600 baud TNC, call the manufacturers of the products you are considering and ask them 1) about specific radios you may have now, and 2) radios they might suggest as good choices. Until about 6 months ago I worked for one of the TNC manufacturers (AEA) and know that they are very interested in developing information about what works and what does not.

From a use perspective, we have 4 user-access channels (acutally full-duplex packet repeaters) at 9600 baud here in the Seattle area. As far as I am aware, no one is using a Kantronics dual-speed TNC here. There is one Data Engine and DVR 4-10 - at Kantronics' shop, last I knew. There are 4 or 5 AEA PK-96's running locally, with TEKK Mini radios (440), with a Icom IC-260 (2M), and I think also with a GE MVP (2M). A bunch of the locals are using the TAPR 9600 modem kit in either PK-232's or MFJ-127x TNC's. There are 2 or 3 using the DRSI DPK-96 (4800/9600/19200) TNC. At this time I don't know

of anyone using one of the Paccom TNC's on 9600 either.

For radios I have sucessfully used:
Icom IC-290 (the first radio I modified)
Icom IC-22S (uses diode matrix synthsizer in 15 kHz steps. Designed for
146-148, tho usually goes to 145.35 or so OK.)
GE MVP (high band VHF - xtal controlled, easy to modify)

I currently use the GE on the local 2M packet repeater, as I hope one day to
get the IC-290 back on SSB. The IC-22S is probably going to get modified to
20 kHz channel spacing and to cover the whole 2M band. Then it will
probably go into my (ever evolving) portable packet station.

Hope that gives some insight on 9600 operations.

73

Bob
--

| Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

2902. Re: 9k6 with Icom IC04 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 09:45:39 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cv6ts5.JBI@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47645

pme@it.kth.SE wrote:
: Is there anyone that have been successful with g3ruh modems with
: a Icom IC04A/E/AT ? Is there any ftp sites where i can find information
: about modifying rigs to work with RUH modems ?

: /Peter SM0OHI

Because of the very slow TX/RX switching times I would not reccomend trying to use any of the O2/O3/O4 series Icoms for packet - 1200 or 9600. For that matter, handhelds in general are probably something most hams are not up to modifying for 9600.

I don't know what sort of availability you have to the radio manufacturer 'TEKK'. In the US they are selling radios designed specificly for data applications. The original application was in the 450+ MHz business band, but due to interest from the amateur community, they have started offering the radio in a 430-450 MHz version. The company will cut and install crystals the radio for the specific RX and TX frequencies you need and burn-in the radio with crystals prior to shipment. They even re-align the radio after the burn-in. Turnaround on orders here has been about 1 month. It is my understanding that the radios are actually manufactured outside the US, and the crystalling and tuning for US shipments is done in the US facility. So if you can locate a supplier of the radios close to home, you may be able to get these radios very reasonably. By the way, pricing in the US is about $140, delivered. At this price, if 2 watts is enough, its a much better solution than modifying a mobile radio, especially since the modified radio is usually a performance compromise.

You might try looking on 'ftp.ucsd.edu' in the /hamradio/packet directory area for info. Since all the 9600 baud amateur modems have the same general requirements of the radios, don't discount the information if is does not specificly mention the G3RUH modem. WD6EHR wrote a good guide to 9600 modifications some time ago, and I beleive he intended to update it as information about additional radios was developed, so you might want to mail an assistance request to him.

I hope some of this information is of use to you

73, Bob

--

| Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

2903. Re: HF Packet (Mac vs PC)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 10:13:44 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cv6v2x.L8A@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47646

david kelly (dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM) wrote:

: Unless there is some reason you CAN NOT use a Macintosh, a Macintosh will
: never bother you about video drivers, video modes, mouse drivers, "real"
: mode, AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS, Extended Memory vs. Expanded Memory, memory
: managers, HIDOS, IRQ conflicts, CD-ROM drivers & cards, sound cards, and the
: magical 640k limit.

There is almost no >good< software for the Mac for amateur or shipboard applications. As a former Tech Rep (and Mac products specialist) for AEA, maker of the PK-232MBX, I know that the Mac software that AEA had to offer as of 5 months ago is very out of date, and there was virtually no prospect of it ever being updated. The software they did have was B/W only, and not System 7 aware. From comments I heard got from users, it was the best they could find, but definitly not first-line software.

As a shipboard user, you will be interested to know that there were (also as of 5 months ago) no offerings at all for grey-scale fax reception/display for the Mac, anywhere, for any price, that I had heard of. I had >lots< of requests for this kind of capability, and after looking at the prices of stand-alone FAX printers, a few of the Mac users decided to get a PC laptop just for receiving FAX. This is a great frustration to a lot of the marine dealers too, as the Mac laptops appear to be rather popular among the boating community.

I helped my folks get going with a Mac in '85, and just got them a newer system this year. It's not what I use at home, probably primarily because I'm one of those 'command line oriented' kinda guys. I spend more time now using Linux than Dos, and only occasionally fire up Windoze for a GUI. I've got the carcass of my folks old Mac, and one of these days I'll graft a new monitor to it - then I may not use Windoze at all! As a fan of the Mac in a general sense, its really too bad that with all it has going for it, that there are so few amateurs who are willing or able to develop software for it.

: 73, David Kelly, N4HHE
: dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

73, Bob

--
| Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

2904. Re: What SB for Digital modes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 10:19:13 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cv6vC2.LL5@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47647

Lance G Marshall (lgm@cup.portal.com) wrote:
: all digital is on LSB on 20 meters

Actually packet and pactor don't care which sideband you are on, as long as they are tuned correctly. This is because packet encodes data on the tone transitions, and pactor switches mark and space data on each consecutive transmission block.

73, Bob
--

| Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

2905. Re: Will my radio work as a packet station???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 10:38:37 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <Cv6w8G.MIE@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47648

JoeSullivn (joesullivn@aol.com) wrote:
: I have a Baycom modem that I got from A&A engineering. I wish to hook it
: up to one of my radios to run packet but I have heard that some radios do
: not switch fast enough from transmit to receive? My possible radios are:
: Azden PCS-3000
: Yaesu FT-207R
: Icom 02-AT
: Standard SR-C146A

: Will any of these radios work without modification?
: If not, can they be modified to work?
: Please e-mail JoeSullivn@AOL.com

The only radio of the bunch I would not reccomend is the IC-O2AT. This radio has very slow TX->RX and RX->TX switching times, and as a result, if you try to connect to a station that has a reasonably quick response time, your radio will miss the beginning of the reply. In this area (greater Seattle) the only complaints the NET/ROM node operators ever got from users saying they needed more TX delay from the node were from IC-O2AT and Kenwood TR-2500 owners. All the older and newer Icom HT's are OK, but the IC-Ox series are slow. I can't effectivly use my IC-O3AT for packet locally, but my IC-3AT works fine.

Also, contrary to popular belief, radios using relays for TR switching are not usually as slow as radios using PLL's. This is because most of the PLL'ed radios have only one PLL for both receiving and transmitting, and it has to jump (typically) more than 10 MHz and get locked up to switch either way. For example, the radio I use on 2 meters originally had a RX->TX switching time of 40 mS. The relay was measured and determined to switch in 3 mS. By changing some time constants in the power switching circuitry, I got the keyup time of the radio to 7 mS, which is as short as I decided to go, and the unkey time down to 4 mS (the relay was the limiting factor here). Most amateur PLL-equipped radios need at least 100 mS to get on frequency and into TX. So if you have an old crystal-controlled rig kicking around, and you know what frequency you need to be on for local packet operations, don't hesitate to order up a set of crystals and get some more milage out of the old rig. In some cases, its actually not too hard to convert a relay-switched radio to solid-state switching, too.

73, Bob
--

| Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com | |
Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

2906. TEKK MINI for 19k2 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 14:03:56 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <33nh4c$7uv@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 47649

Hello all.

I'we heard lot about this TEKK MINI 70cm crystal rx/tx.
It appears that it is ready to go to 9k6, but what about
19k2, is it hard to get it up that speed. I assume you have
to do something about the IF filters, so is it hard or
expensive to get new filters for that station and is it
hard to replace them.

Any input welcome..

73 de TF3BNT
Benedikt Sveinsson
Reykjavik, Iceland.
e-mail: bnt@rhi.hi.is

2907. Jnos and PK232MBX ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 18:44:32 UTC
From: pineapp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <pineappCv7Iq8.JEp@netcom.com>
Source record: 47651

I have a pk232 that was upgraded to a pk232MBX. I would like
to use this for 2 meter tcp/ip. The question is do I need to
have a battery install in the pk232? The reason for the
question is that when I purchased the pk232 the manual stated that
do not put batteries in. With the upgrade kit it came with a
nicad battery. I have not install the nicad.

--
.--+-------------------------.
INTERNET: pineapp@netcom.com (DC436)	Daniel Curry WB6STW
AMPRNET : dan@wb6stw.ampr.org [44.4.20.144]	E-:-) Ham Radio Operator
AX.25 : wb6stw@n0ary.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA	Redwood City, CA USA
'--+-------------------------'

2908. Re: Jnos and PK232MBX ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 19:38:43 UTC
From: wa2vos@dorsai.org
Message-ID: <Cv7L8K.HzM@dorsai.org>
Source record: 47652

Wouldn't be a bad idea to replace the battery unless you intend on
running the tcp/ip on a full time basis as you have to operate tcp/ip in
the "Kiss" mode. I have been using my PK232mbx ever since I bought it
back in 1989 with the battery installed and never had a bit of problem.
Good luck and let me know via email how you make out
jim

Daniel Curry (pineapp@netcom.com) wrote:
: I have a pk232 that was upgraded to a pk232MBX. I would like
: to use this for 2 meter tcp/ip. The question is do I need to
: have a battery install in the pk232? The reason for the
: question is that when I purchased the pk232 the manual stated that
: do not put batteries in. With the upgrade kit it came with a
: nicad battery. I have not install the nicad.

: --
: .---+--------------------------.
: | INTERNET: pineapp@netcom.com (DC436) | Daniel Curry WB6STW |
: | AMPRNET : dan@wb6stw.ampr.org [44.4.20.144] | E-:-) Ham Radio Operator |
: | AX.25 : wb6stw@n0ary.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA | Redwood City, CA USA |
: '---+--------------------------'
--
-----+++++WA2VOS+++++-----
Jim Jaffe Friendship through Ham Radio
Fellow Traveler in Cyber Space

2909. Broad up handheld's band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-27 22:42:31 UTC
From: FCOMP5@CIUC2.UC.PT
Message-ID: <33ofgn$5g0@gnu.mat.uc.pt>
Source record: 47653

Hi. I have a handheld, Kenwood TH-22E, that transmits from 144 to 146 MHz FM.
-Does anyone know the code that permits to broad up the band to 136-170 MHz FM?
Also, does any kow of any books that say anything more than the manual says?
Many thanks in advance.

F.Salzedas
fcomp5@ciuc.uc.pt
salzedas@fteor.uc.pt

2910. TNC-2 Source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 11:58:21 UTC
From: rudi@chem.rug.nl
Message-ID: <33pu4t$nr4@rugch4.chem.rug.nl>
Source record: 47655
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

HI all,

I'm desperately looking for the Z-80 SOURCE CODE for the TNC-2, as I want to build a Z-80 TNC with the new higly-integrated Z-80 KIO-chip which combines all pheripherals into one chip. I have to modfy the source for the location (addresses) of the peripherals.

I scanned the internet, but with no succes. The (internet-available) tapr disks seem only to contain the HEX-images for the firmware not the source. I faxed the TAPR directly, but got no response.

Maybe some of you know the (internet) location of the source or do have the source. If so, please share it with me ! thanks !!

rudi
(PE1NFP)

--

Rudi van Drunen Internet: rudi@chem.rug.nl
: rudi@rugrcx.rug.nl
Dept. of Biophysical Chemistry X400 : c=nl;admd=400net;prmd=surf;
University of Groningen o=rug;ou=chem;s=van.drunen;i=R;
The Netherlands Bitnet:

2911. Graphic Packet on XT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 14:35:02 UTC
From: wilsonsatx@aol.com
Message-ID: <33q7am$q1h@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47656

Can Graphic Packet be used on an XT? I cannnot get it to run, TFPCR that
I
have is compiled for use with 286 or above. (it does work well on my 386
but would like to run it on an XT).

2912. Re: Jnos and PK232MBX ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 16:06:03 UTC
From: lgenco@crl.com
Message-ID: <0X9OkWpGk5J7070yn@crl.com>
Source record: 47657

In article <pineappCv7Iq8.JEp@netcom.com>,
pineapp@netcom.com (Daniel Curry) wrote:

> I have a pk232 that was upgraded to a pk232MBX. I would like
> to use this for 2 meter tcp/ip. The question is do I need to
> have a battery install in the pk232?

The battery will power your PK's volatile memory so you can save many
of the parameters while the PK-232 is turned OFF. For instance,
without a battery, you must enter MYCALL every time you turn the
PK-232 ON, prior to using it to transmit in AX.25 (or other) modes.

If your computer / comm program loads the appropriate values into each
parameter during its initialization sequence, you don't need a
battery. Most versions of NOS require all appropriate parameters be
identified in the AUTOEXEC.NOS file. In other words, NOS will load
the PK's parameters every time you invoke NOS, so a battery is not
necessary.

Lou

----------Usual Disclaimers Apply----------
Internet: lgenco@crl.com Lou.Genco@LChance.sat.tx.us
Ham Radio Packet: N5SGL @ K3WGF.#SAT.TX.USA tcp/ip: n5sgl@sat.ampr.org
----

2913. Re: Need 9600 baud mod info for IC271/471

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 16:23:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org
Message-ID: <1916.18.uupcb@totrbbs.radio.org>
Source record: 47660

-> Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org
-> rdonnell@eskimo.com Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator
-> (206) 775-3651

Thanks VERY much for the reply, Bob. Seems my MastrII is one of the latter types you described. I picked it up at the Dayton Hamfest this year, and from the guys here in Atlanta who use MII's for voice repeaters, this one is of the newest production designs they've seen. My exciter has numerous adjustments to it; most of them are vertical metal cans with a plastic circular protrusion out the top.

My progress at this point...is that I have obtained my re-crystalled ICOM's (EC's) on my intended frequency of 441.0 MHZ. I have inserted 5C's on both the transmit and receive sides to provide compensation, if needed. I split the compensation curcuit on the control board to prevent Xmit audio from swamping the receiver. (I still get a curcuit with about 20K resistance between them though. Figure that should be enough separation) I have tried inserting 9600 audio already on the Compensation curcuit, but with only .6vdc signal level, no appreciable deviation was noted on the carrier. Getting the curcuitry to adapt amplify the .6vdc output of my MFJ built 1270+MFJ built G3RUH is my current holdup. I have yet to find anyone in the Atlanta HAM community that can lay out the curcuitry to match the G3RUH output with the 5vdc + deviation signal level required to properly deviate the MII's output. I would be happy to trade/pay/beg/whatever for anyone who could produce that curcuit design for me. Given a curcuit drawing, I can produce the whole thing, as I have the requisite assembly skills and tools. Just can't do the TTL design.

On the receive side, I must be close, as I can already receive the beacon transmitted by my personal station with the GE MII hooked into same 1270+G3RUH. It would help a great deal if you could give me the component ID's on the capacitors to remove in the IF section. BTW, my MII actually has a pin labelled IF which comes all the way out to the control board in front. Does yours do that? Aforementioned friends here didn't believe it until they saw it.

Finally, seems all of the Icoms for GE MII's have a filter RC curcuit in near the varactor. Did you have to remove that filter to get proper xmit ops? Also, would be happy to forward two 5C's to you in exchange for curcuit diagrams...then you could just plug them and and next winter....nnnnnooooooo problems when it gets cold. Remember, temp. compensation only kicks in OUTSIDE of 0-55 degree C temp range.

I look forward to your reply.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, President
East Atlanta LAN

PS:both the RCVR and XMTR's have been tuned for my permanent freq.

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2914. FT5200 and 9600 Baud

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 17:08:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org
Message-ID: <1917.18.uupcb@totrbbs.radio.org>
Source record: 47661

-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> From: peterm@elec.gla.ac.uk (Peter Miller)
-> Subject: FT5200 and 9600 Baud
-> Message-ID: <Cv32Ky.2Jq@udcf.glasgow.ac.uk>
-> Date: Thu, 25 Aug 1994 09:05:21 GMT
->
-> Hi. I have an 18 month old FT5200 and would like to use it for 9600
-> baud packet. Does anyone have experiences and suggestions?
-> Please reply by e-mail and I will post summary.

Peter,
I have a SPANISH mod file for this rig...<grin> don't know how much good
it will be to you...if you get it translated, please return an English
version back, and I'll store it on my BBS for EVERYONE to get their
hands on..

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

----------cut here ----------

FT5200.9k6

Hola a todos...paso a detallarles la reforma para utilizar el transeptor yaesu
en 9k6.

De echo se trata de un dual bander, teniendo un buen desempe.o en 9k6, Ubicamos
la patita 13 del modulo de recepcion (inmediatamente despues del filtro
ceramico cf1001, este esta entre las patitas 10, 11, y 12 del modulo) y ahi
tomamos la se.al de recepcion para VHF, luego buscamos la patita 27 (en este
caso el filtro esta entre las patas 24, 25, y 26) y ya tenemos el audio para
UHF en recepcion.

Para transmosion tenemos un punto comun, que es la union de los preset que
ajustan el audio de ambos transmisores...estos son vr1001 y vr1003, muy
chiquitos y habra que tener cuidado al trabajar en ese lugar. Justo en ese
punto le aplicamos no mas de 1 volt pep y no mas...con eso tendremos la
desviacion justa.

Si queremos tener mejor recepcion y la posibilidad de usarlo con los satelites,
debemos cambiar el (o los) filtro ceramico de 455, en estos casos tiene puesto
el cfw455 "E" de 12 kcs y reemplazarlo por un cfw455 "D" de 15 kcs (en ambos
casos a -6 db), dandonos un poco de tolerancia para compensar el efecto doppler
del satelite (tengamos en cuenta que el equipo se corre de 5 a 5 kcs).

Esta reforma la hice hace mas de un a.o y recien ahora la probe a fondo y su
comportamiento es exelente...cualquier comentario o duda qrv.....Omar

73's de Omar - LU5EO @ LU5Eo.#SUR.BA.ARG.SOAM

------------------------- cut here --------------------------------

----
Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2915. 56k modems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 17:15:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org
Message-ID: <1919.18.uupcb@totrbbs.radio.org>
Source record: 47662

-> From: mcdonneb@iia.org (b.j. mcdonnell)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: 56k modems?
-> Date: 25 Aug 1994 18:48:18 GMT
-> Message-ID: <33ip1i$q2p@ankh.iia.org>
->
-> Help I am trying to locate 3 or 4 "DSY" 56k modems and transverters
-> for a packet network here in the US Virgin Islands.
->
-> E-mail to mcdonneb@iia.org

Here you go, Sir. Also, keep in mind that Down East Microwave is now
selling transverters for this application.

Regards,
Steve Diggs
---------- cut here ----------

Heatherington WA4DSY 56KB RF Modem

GRAPES (a Non-Profit Volunteer Organization of Georgia Amateur Radio
Operators) is selling full kits of the WA4DSY 56KB RF Modem for $250.
The proceeds from the kits support our packet network building activities.

You will need a transverter with a 28 MHz I.F. for the band of your
choice, a case, connectors, power supply and frequency determining
crystals. The printed circuit boards, documentation, State EPROM,
support diskette and all other parts are supplied.

The transverter chosen should switch as quickly as possible in the
5-15 msec range to be effective. We use the Microwave Modules MMt 432-28S
units; however, these are getting difficult to find except as used ones at
hamfests. The last few we purchased new were also pretty expensive ($389).
We believe that their 220 MHz units were quite a bit cheaper, but we've never
bought any new. On the hamfest market, we have been paying $125 to $185
for used, normally working units.

Maple Leaf Communications (Bob Morton, VE3BFM) is shipping a 220 transverter
which has good charactertistics and an even better price tag ($279). We
have two of these units and they seem to work fine. Contact Bob at
705-435-0689 or RR #1, Everett, ONTARIO, Canada, L0M 1J0.

The transverter must be linear as the modem has amplitude variations as part
of the converyed modulation, which must be reproduced by the transverter.
Usually any transverter capable of SSB operation is suitable if it switches
quickly enough.

We also sell a printed circuit board set that includes the State EPROM, documentation and support diskette for $110. Documentation sets are available separately for $20 and we have a VHS (beta by special request) Video tape featuring Dale Heatherington explaining the Beta modem design for $20.

Doumentation sets are creditable towards the full parts kits or board sets and the board sets are also creditable towards the full parts kits.

We pay U.S. shipping, however, we do require that the approximate difference between domestic ground delivery and premium shipping be sent in advance. Overseas second day air can cost up to $60 per kit! The kits weigh about 2.5 pounds each, and we can put 3 to 4 kits in a single box to save on shipping.

Please send orders (a letter is fine) and your check payable in U.S funds to:
GRAPES, Inc.
PO Box 636
Griffin, GA 30224-0636

We're sorry but we cannot accept Purchase Orders nor Credit Cards. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery.

THANKS!! Bob KA4BYP, email: ka4byp@netcom.com

....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----\ /-----
PO Box 185 > email: ka4byp@netcom.com <
Griffin, GA 30224 -------/ \-------
<<<>>>

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2916. Re: MSYS and WP pages

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 17:20:43 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug28.172043.17651@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 47658

Demetre Ch. Valaris (sv1uy@nest.sv1uy.ampr.ORG) wrote:
: Does anyone know how can I change, in MSYS117, the packet address where
: the system automatically sends WP pages updates??? I have a real problem
: here and the manual does not explain anything about this. I have the f......
: manual but no joy.
: +---+

Page 56, the command MASTERSRV is explained.

MASTERSRV N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

in your MSYS.DO will do it for you.

73,
Steve

ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na

2917. RS232 and RTTY? Which pin is which?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 17:29:19 UTC
From: jbailey@BIX.com
Message-ID: <jbailey.778094959@BIX.com>
Source record: 47659

I would like to connect to a RS232c connecter on my computer.
Which pin to I connect to to sense oONs and OFFs? What
code do I need to convert the pulses to text?
Thanks for any info you can give me on an interface
and receiving software. J bailey\[D[D

2918. Balloon Flight is on Again...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 22:22:17 UTC
From: danander@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug28.162217.25859@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47663

Due to a problem with the GPS receiver and on-board BASIC computer, the balloon flight was delayed for approximately 2 weeks. The new flight is scheduled for Tuesday August 30th 1994 at 2pm MDT.

This balloon flight is rather unique in that it is a prototype concept when one of the first data acquisition system is sent to the Martian Surface. The general concept is that the balloon will become heated and rise during the daytime, and at night it will descend. Dragging behind the balloon will be a type of funnel to "suck" up materials off of the Martian surface. The materials will be analyzed by an on-board computer and then the data telemetered to an orbiting satellite which in turn amplifies the signal to be sent back to earth.

The amateur balloon flight for this launch has on board:

BASIC Computer for making temperature and pressure measurements
TNC
IC2SAT 2 meter transceiver
TRW GPS Receiver for position fixes
ARGOS Satellite Transmitter (TELONICS Model ST5)

The payload was put together by Engineering Students at Utah State University.

I can be reached at:

Internet: danander@cc.usu.edu
Packet: KA0EOF@N7UWX.UT.USA.NA

Thanks for reading this message.

73
Dan

Below is the original message I sent out.

>Mars Aerial Platform(MAP) Balloon Packet Format:
>
>Call Sign N7UXC
>
>Field Description
>First Line
> 1 GPS Available (1=Yes, 0=No)
> 2 # Satellites available (3=2 Dimensional, 4=3D)
> 3 GPS Date/Time UTC (Example 8/02/1994 09:15:45:333)
> 4 Latitude (Example N 45&#65533;22.45)
> 5 Longitude (Example (W 111&#65533; 22.45)
> 6 Altitude (Meters)

> 7 Velocity east (m/s)
> 8 Velocity north (m/s)
> 9 Velocity up (m/s)
>Second Line
> 10 Balloon Temp (&#65533;C)
> 11 Inside payload temp (&#65533;C)
> 12 Outside payload temp (&#65533;C)
> 13 Balloon differential pressure (inches of water)
> 14 Battery Voltage
> 15 Argos flag
>
>The packets will be transmitted every 90 seconds on 145.750 Mhz.
>
>I would appreciate copies of the data that anyone might collect.
>If hard copy, please send to:
>
> Stan Wellard N7UXC
> 1695 North Research Park Way
> Logan, Utah 84321-1942

>

2919. MFJ (and other) DSP Query

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-28 23:32:28 UTC
From: lgenco@crl.com
Message-ID: <9$GOkWpGkL-P071yn@crl.com>
Source record: 47664

I'm considering purchasing a DSP unit, primarily for SSB use. Would
appreciate any opinions on the MFJ DSP Filter or other DSP unit that
is more or less optimized for SSB.

Thanks!

73 de N5SGL / Lou

Correspondents NOTE: Inbound mail bundle of 27 Aug 94 was munged.
Please Resend your mail if it was sent on or about this date.

Internet: lgenco@crl.com Lou.Genco@LChance.sat.tx.us
Ham Radio Packet: N5SGL @ K3WGF.#SAT.TX.USA tcp/ip: n5sgl@sat.ampr.org
---

2920. Re: Packet Radio with apple LC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 01:28:17 UTC
From: bbsuser@kd3bj.uucp
Message-ID: <Cv9w36.LID@kd3bj.uucp>
Source record: 47666

Adrie:
I use a Mac SE for packet. I have the SE connected to my PK-88 with a modem cable purchased at the local computer store. the PK-88 has several cables, because I use it with different radios. You just need the cable for your radio. If you don't want to make up a cable, MFJ sells cables for connecting various TNCs to various radios. The price of each is in the $15 range.

For software, no special packet program is needed. On the Mac, I use shareware obtained from my local Mac user's group. It is called ZTerm, and among other neat features, has a full scrolling buffer. You can also write to your disk as you load the buffer with incoming and outgoing text.

I haven't tried an LC, but I think the fellow across the hall at work has one on his desk. Ij'll try my hookup on his machine and see how it goes.

Bob, NX3S
Robert.Garland@kd3bj.ampr.org

--
Robert Garland

2921. Re: MSYS and WP pages

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 02:48:02 UTC
From: camelid@aol.com
Message-ID: <33ri92$96c@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47665

> Does anyone know how can I change, in MSYS117, the packet address where
>: the system automatically sends WP pages updates??? I have a real
problem

You can also set the Mastersrv command to NONE and no WP updates will be
sent, if that interests you...

Good Luck... KD6ZZM

2922. TNC connection to Kenwood TS-690-S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 04:25:32 UTC
From: mcobb@NETCOM.COM
Message-ID: <mcobbCvA4AM.CB0@netcom.com>
Source record: 47669

From: mcobb@NETCOM.COM (Michael K. Cobb)
Subject: TNC connection to Kenwood TS-690-S
Message-ID: <mcobbCvA4AM.CB0@netcom.com>
Organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 261-4700 guest)
Date: Sun, 28 Aug 1994 22:25:32 -0600
X-Posting-Agent: The Moderator's Assistant V1.0 (shareware edition)

Ok. I quit. I am trying to connect a Kantronics KAM Plus TNC to a
Kennwood TS-690S HF ACC2 port. I have all the manuals and I have tried
every way possible. I am about ready to chuck the Kam Plus.
Thanks for replys.
73's
Mike

2923. Re: ATM over radio...

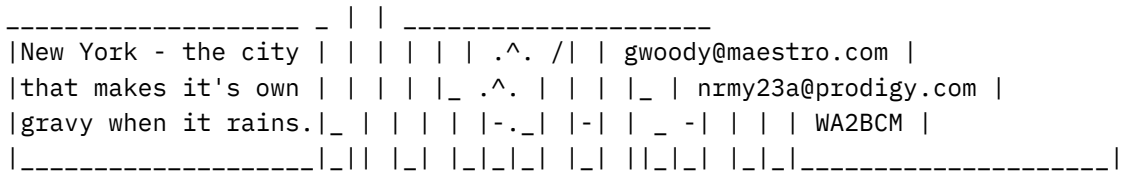
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 06:39:09 UTC
From: GWOODY@maestro.maestro.com
Message-ID: <CvAAH9.KE2@maestro.maestro.com>
Source record: 47667

Steve Bush (sbush@erlang.tisl.ukans.edu) wrote:

> I have a few questions concerning digital radio protocols.
> First, does anyone have any good references for ATM over radio ?
> Second, does anyone have any good references for general packet radio
> protocols ?
> Third, can someone tell me the address of the mobile-ip mailing list ?

> Thanks,
> Steve Bush

Steve,
The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) may be able to supply you with
some of the info you requested. Send an e-mail with the words "send info"
(no quotes) as the body, to info@arrl.org

-Gene
--


2924. IM_Mac1.0b28b.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 08:37:49 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9408290737.AA17455@iag.tno.nl>
Source record: 47668

```
=20
Release Notes - IM/Mac 1.0=A728b

- Included support for StuffIt Engine 3.5.1. When decoding a
message, the temporary '.sit' file is kept in the Temporary Items
folder and no longer in the directory that holds IM/Mac (as it was
before System Update 3.0). StuffIt Engine 3.5.1 no longer resets
volume and directory, so subsequent decodes will correctly point to
the last used directory.

Tuesday, August 2, 1994 - 18:29:29 UTC

Best 73's, es cuagn de Ivo, ON1XK @ ON6AR.#AN.BEL.EU [44.144.8.5]

PS (by PA2AGA)

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-im-mac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new IM/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to oak.oakland.edu, to
the directory pub/hamradio/incoming and to ftp.ucsd.edu, to directory
/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. If it's not there (anymore), then
look at /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.
```

2925. Software to drive a Kenwood 450

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 09:34:24 UTC
From: alex@ipvmw2.unipv.it
Message-ID: <33sa30$1qf@mirage.unipv.it>
Source record: 47670

Hello all!

A friend of mine (IK2YFR - Stefano) is searching for a public domain
(or shareware) software that can drive his Kenwood 450, to obtain
frequency scanning and other simple features.

He built a digital interface from PC to 450 but he was not able to
test it due to the lack of a proper program or adequate documentation.

I heard about CT, ScanCat and Log: these soft whould do th work, but they
are not in the public domain and in addition they are not so easy to use.
Stefano needs a simple software, in source form, to be able to modify it...

May anyone help me?

Thank you and greetings from Italy! Alex

alex@mirage.unipv.it
IW2CNM@IK2HDG.ILOM.ITA.EU

2926. DXcluster access over Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 12:47:28 UTC
From: p_casier@ub4b.eunet.BE
Message-ID: <199408291247.AA00884@ub4b.eunet.be>
Source record: 47671

Friends,

I'm trying to access US dxclusters while connected to internet.
I know there are a number of AX25<>Internet gateways in the states (found quite a number of them). I discovered also that once connected to these nodes I have access to hundreds of TCP/IP nodes. But... I can not see the trees through the forest anymore.
There must be a number of gateways or TCP/IP nodes who give access to local DXclusters, if not via IP, then via a VHF or UHF port (if not linked through real IP ports)...

So far I found cluster access in W5, KH6 and KL7 - land. I'm particular looking for DXclusters on the east coast, westcoast and midwest. But... any tips are welcome.

Pse reply to my Internet address: p_casier@ub4b.eunet.be

Tnx! - Peter ON6TT.

p_casier@ub4b.eunet.be

2927. AEA PK-88 For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 13:16:04 UTC
From: kenman@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <33sn2k$dtg@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 47672

For Sale: AEA PK-88 TNC. PK-PACRATT-88 terminal program. Includes power supply, manuals, and radio cables. $85 OBO. CONUS shipping included.

Ken
kenman@iastate.edu

--
Ken Anderson N0ZEM PH: 515.294.8996 Kenman@iastate.edu
126 Soil Tilth Bldg. N0ZEM@KI0Q.#CIA.IA.USA.NA
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011

2928. Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 14:48:32 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9407297781.AA778179559@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 47673

>On the other hand, Unix is often chastised for being obscure,
complex, and
>difficult to maintain while I've found Unix to be much easier to
maintain >than PC's, MS-DOS, and Windows. And a PC running Unix
presents the worst of >both worlds. Rarely does a Mac run Unix, but it
can, and DOS also, at the >same time.
>73, David Kelly, N4HHE
>dkelly@nebula.tbe.com
>On the other hand, Unix is often chastised for being obscure,
complex, and >difficult to maintain while I've found Unix to be much
easier to maintain >than PC's, MS-DOS, and Windows. And a PC running
Unix presents the worst of >both worlds. Rarely does a Mac run Unix,
but it can, and DOS also, at the >same time.
>73, David Kelly, N4HHE
>dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

<Unix also has some "big system" features in it that make it easier to
<protect yourself from wayward software. I think we've got several
<unix machines around here that have close to 700 hours continuous
<uptime (last stop was due to an extended power failure that extended
<past the UPS hold up time..) The usual Microsoft DOS system has to
<be restarted several times a day...

<bill wb9ivr

Well, I guess I can weigh in and start another flame war (just checked
my nomex suit. It should withstand a few flame blasts).

I use Unix, DOS (5.0), and Daytona (NT 3.5 beta) here. Each has its
strengths and drawbacks. I agree with Bill that Unix has the strength
of not allowing a user job to crash the system. HOWEVER, this only
applies to BIG machines like a VAX or HP 9000. Most people who only
have access to small machines like a PC or Mac don't have this luxury.
Many of the Unix implementations don't have or use the MMU (memory
management unit) which gives Unix this capability. I disagree that
DOS machines typically need to be rebooted several times a day. What
needs to be rebooted are DOS/Windows 3.1/Lan Manager machines and it
is more like 10 times a day!

This is my current crusade. If you want an OS that DOES NOT let user
jobs crash the OS it MUST HAVE an MMU. I was quite surprised to learn
that Apple's System 7 apparently does not make use of an MMU. The
result is that it is still possible to crash the OS even on a Mac.
Apparently this happens less often with the Mac because the software
is written better (I am not sure I believe this but it is possible).

Bill's suggestion of OS/2 (should be version 2.0 or higher) addresses my main complaint with OS's. It runs full MMU (read that protected virtual mode). The reason that it crashes less often is that the MMU as implemented in OS/2 (and NT) does not allow bugs to extend beyond the program that has failed!

We have an on-going flame war here where I work of Motorola vs Intel. My main complaint with the Motorola world (principly Mac's, but also embedded OS's such as pSOS, OS9, and VRTX) is that they do not implement memory protection by INSISTING on the presence of a hardware MMU. For those of you who program in C and C++, you have probably written at least one program with the following type of bug:

```
int useful_function(int *number);
int a_number;

function()
{
useful_function(a_number);
}
```

The bug, of course, is that the line shoule read:
useful_function(&a_number). This code is guaranteed to write over

1) your code
2) your data
3) another process's code
4) another process's data
5) the OS
6) the interrupt vector table

Take your pick of any or all of the above. The bottom line is that such a bug is guaranteed to cause havoc in the machine it runs on if there is no MMU.

Let me translate here "NO MMU == 386 flat model" or "NO MMU == Motorola before 68030".

The flames from this post ought to be interesting!

Ray
WD5IFS
mack @mails.imed.com

2929. 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 15:55:17 UTC
From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
Message-ID: <33t0gk$rd9@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 47674
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Does anyone have 9600 baud mod information for the Kenwood TM201 (2meters)
and TM401 (70cm) FM radios? Please post here or send direct.

Thanks, 73s
Tom WB7ASR...

tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com

2930. Re: MSYS and WP pages

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 17:48:20 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <33t714$cti@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47675

In article <1994Aug28.172043.17651@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> Demetre Ch. Valaris (sv1uy@nest.sv1uy.ampr.ORG) wrote:
|> : Does anyone know how can I change, in MSYS117, the packet address where
|> : the system automatically sends WP pages updates??? I have a real problem
|> : here and the manual does not explain anything about this. I have the f......
|> : manual but no joy.
|> : +---+
|>
|> Page 56, the command MASTERSRV is explained.
|>
|> MASTERSRV N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

Actually, it is N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM

|>
|> in your MSYS.DO will do it for you.
|>
|> 73,
|> Steve
|>
|> ag807@cleveland.freenet.edu
|> no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
|>

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

2931. RS232 --> FT990 FSK ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 19:03:30 UTC
From: khopper@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug29.190330.24236@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 47676

I need to interface RS232 from a TNC to my FT-990.
There is no info on the FT-990 FSK input signal
levels - but those who know say it is TTL.

Is there a good universal way to interface RS232
to TTL ? how about an opto-isolator ?

TNX,

Ken Hopper, | ___ |
November 9 Vivid Video |o o _/ o o|
HF - CW,PacTOR,RTTY,SSTV |o o @ o o|
k-hopper@uchicago.edu |__________|

2932. Re: Which DSP kit to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 20:35:27 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.53.2E62468F@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 47678

>There are two kits, the 'C26 DSK which is based on the TMS320C26 processor
>and the 'C50 DSK which is based on the TMS320C50 processor.

>You could say that the 'C50 is the next generation up from the 'C26
>in that it has more memory and is faster. Both are fixed point (as
>opposed to floating point) processors and will do just about any
>DSP trick that you want. Both chips have built-in memory.

>The boards are small, approximately 2.5 X 4 inches and have the
>necessary A/D and D/A chip (TLC3240).

>There is an analog input and output (rca jacks) and a serial connector
>(9 pin RS232). You have to supply a 9VAC plug-in-the-wall (Radio
>Shack) power supply.

>TI supplies a simple Assembler and a Debugger. They also throw in
>a loader and a couple of sample programs. No, there is not a
>'C' compiler :-)

>You connect the 9VAC (notice AC) power supply, attach a cable from
>the board to your serial port on your PC and then you can download
>or debug programs.

>There are quite a few Ham type programs for the 'C26 DSK on the
>internet. 'C26 programs can be converted to 'C50 programs with
>some effort.

>The cost is $99.00. I am not sure what the availability is at
>this time (Wyle, Marshall, etc)

I received one from Arrow Electronics last week. It took a little less than a
week to get, so availablility is very good.

Jay

>If any more questions, Email me.

>Smitty, NA5K
>--
>Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

2933. TAPR Library

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 20:47:14 UTC
From: mmunster@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <mmunster-2908941347140001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 47677

Does anyone know the FTP address for TAPR? The one I have doesn't seem to be working.

Marvin. WB6PKK

mmunster@qualcomm.com

--
Marvin Munster
mmunster@qualcomm.com

2934. Re: HF Packet (Mac vs PC)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-29 23:48:07 UTC
From: tom_taylor@taligent.com
Message-ID: <tom_taylor-2908941648010001@tom-taylor.taligent.com>
Source record: 47684

>
> As a shipboard user, you will be interested to know that there were (also as
> of 5 months ago) no offerings at all for grey-scale fax reception/display
^^
> for the Mac, anywhere, for any price, that I had heard of. I had >lots< of
> requests for this kind of capability, and after looking at the prices of
> stand-alone FAX printers, a few of the Mac users decided to get a PC laptop
> just for receiving FAX. This is a great frustration to a lot of the marine
> dealers too, as the Mac laptops appear to be rather popular among the
> boating community.

MFJ's MacMultiCom 1.0 for the 1278 DOES support 16 level grayscale FAX
reception and transmission. It also supports color SSTV in a number
of different popular formats. The program takes advantage of System 7
features, but will still work on a MacPlus (of course you only get B&W
pictures then). MacMultiCom supports all of the other 1278 modes, too.

Unfortunately, MFJ doesn't advertise it very much. However, they've been
shipping it for over a year.

AH6IX and I wrote the program for MFJ.

--
Tom Taylor
aa6br

2935. Re: 1200/9600 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 02:23:55 UTC
From: kb5rtk@rt66.com
Message-ID: <kb5rtk.42.2E62983A@rt66.com>
Source record: 47679

Bob,

>For radios I have sucessfully used:
>Icom IC-290 (the first radio I modified)
>Icom IC-22S (uses diode matrix synthsizer in 15 kHz steps. Designed for
>146-148, tho usually goes to 145.35 or so OK.)
>GE MVP (high band VHF - xtal controlled, easy to modify)

>I currently use the GE on the local 2M packet repeater, as I hope one day to
>get the IC-290 back on SSB. The IC-22S is probably going to get modified to
>20 kHz channel spacing and to cover the whole 2M band. Then it will
>probably go into my (ever evolving) portable packet station.

>Hope that gives some insight on 9600 operations.

The new Kenwood TM-451A is really sweet for 440 9600 baud!

Cliff

Cliff Nail
US - 227 USWA!!!!
KB5RTK - Ham radio on the water ..... There is no faster Ham on the water!
Internet - kb5rtk@rt66.com
Ham internet 44.30.0.54 (KB5RTK on 145.01 MHz - Albuquerque NM)

2936. Re: TAPR Library

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 02:27:54 UTC
From: nmcewen@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CvBtIK.AFz@metronet.com>
Source record: 47681

In message <mmunster-2908941347140001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com> - mmunster@qua
lcomm.com (Marvin J. Munster) writes:
>Does anyone know the FTP address for TAPR? The one I have doesn't seem to
>be working.
>
>Marvin. WB6PKK
>
Marvin, when you find it, please post it. i would like to get
to the ftp server also.

Neal McEwen K5RW, Dallas

2937. Recognize this PROMer???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 03:19:12 UTC
From: mcovingt@ai.uga.edu
Message-ID: <33u8fg$9c7@hobbes.cc.uga.edu>
Source record: 47682
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,comp.robotics,comp.sys.ibm.pc.hardware.misc,comp.sys.misc

At a swap meet I recently bought (very cheaply) a device that is said to be an EPROM programmer, and which consists of a 2 x 5-inch board containing a 28-pin socket, a 68HC705, a ROM, and a few other chips one of which is labeled "Altera module."

Coming out one end is a flat cable with a 24-pin DIP plug, obviously for EPROM emulation or something like that.

But the fellow who sold it to me said that it could be connected to the serial port of a PC using a few of the wires in the 24-conductor cable, and the software for programming EPROMs was then in the firmware on the board, with the PC serving only as a terminal.

Obviously, the power supply is missing and I can't do anything without knowing the pinout. Does anyone recognize this product?

--
< Michael A. Covington, Assc Rsch Scientist, Artificial Intelligence Center >
< The University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-7415 USA mcovingt@ai.uga.edu >
< Unless specifically indicated, I am not speaking for the University. > <><
> "To 'see through' all things is the same as not to see them." -C.S. Lewis <

2938. Packet and Internet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 06:42:58 UTC
From: vimx <vimx@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <Rg3QuyS.vimx@delphi.com>
Source record: 47683

I don't know anything about the Packet world but I am wondering if it is common (possible) to access the internet (mail? usenet? irc?) with a packet rig?
William Como - VIMX@delphi.com -N2QMU
P.S. What is there on packet?

2939. Re: TAPR Library

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 06:52:21 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <33ukv5$du4@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 47685

Marvin J. Munster (mmunster@qualcomm.com) wrote:
: Does anyone know the FTP address for TAPR? The one I have doesn't seem to
: be working.

Here is the most recent information. TAPR.ORG will be changing
locations the end of the week, so some outages might result.

In addition, I just found out that the ftp site we use had an 'act of god'
failure last week and Bill Beech is working on reestablishing the
system. I do not have a current report, but it should be available now
or very soon.

Cheers - Greg

'file-request@tapr.org' can also be used to access TAPR's file system.
The electronic issue of the PSR (Packet Status Regiester) is now being made
available via the server as a file. If your club editor is looking
for packet articles and information to republish this is a great source.
To get more information, send Internet mail to 'file-request@tapr.org'
and include in the message of the body the command 'help'.

The TAPR Software Library is now available via anonymous FTP. You can
access the library by ftp access to 'ftp.hereford.ampr.org' in the directory
pub/hamradio/tapr. Login in as 'anonymous', with a password of
'your_account@internet_address'.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

2940. 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 07:27:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org
Message-ID: <1941.18.uupcb@totrbbs.radio.org>
Source record: 47686

-> From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
-> Newsgroups:
-> rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc Subject:
-> 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401
-> Date: Mon, 29 Aug 94 08:55:17 PDT
-> Message-ID: <33t0gk$rd9@chnews.intel.com>
->
-> Does anyone have 9600 baud mod information for the Kenwood TM201
-> (2meters) and TM401 (70cm) FM radios? Please post here or send
-> direct.
->
-> Thanks, 73s
-> Tom WB7ASR...

Tom,

I have been trying to get the TM401 to work reliably at 9600 baud with 6 months, and I can tell you from direct experience that it is NOT a good candidate for modification. The problem is isolated to the transmit interface: the TM401 uses a PLL curcuit that is close coupled to the VCO. In the normal approach to 9600 interface, you insert the 9600 audio directly at the Varactor in the VCO and everything works fine. In this case, the PLL senses a frequency drift after all but the shortest of packets, and commences to cancel the drift. The net effect is to cause short packets to transmit OK but long packets are almost always corrupt. FYI, the receive side is great, as the TM401 uses the CF455E discriminator, which gives excellent receive bandwidth in the IF.

I haven't given up completely. James Miller, G3RUH, has agreed to look at the schematics of this rig with ideas on ANY POSSIBLE way to make the rig work. Possibilities are to lengthen the RC time constant in the PLL's feedback curcuit, or perhaps modulate the master reference oscillator of the PLL, along with the Varactor. (To prevent the PLL from detecting a frequency drift) James just sent me a confirming note on 8/28 acknowledging receipt of the info package, and his intent to shart on the project in the near future.

Finally, if you just insist on aggravating yourself, <grin> I will send the interface points in a follow up email. Also, I'll be happy to let you know what James Miller says on best ideas on the TM401 interface. BTW, the TM201 will work the same way, I'm sure.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, President
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2941. MSYS 1.17 Fwd Flood vs Routing?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 11:33:34 UTC
From: jwt@twics.com
Message-ID: <00983B83.6F17B940.78@tanuki.twics.com>
Source record: 47680

How can I make distinctions in my MSYS forwarding files between the use of a word for a flood routing pattern (@ ASIA) and as part of a hierarchical address (HL1XXX @ HL1YYY.KOR.ASIA) ?

Is there an MSYS internet mailing list?

Thanks & 73, Jim 7J1AJH/AI8A jwt@twics.co.jp
packet: 7J1AJH @ 7J1YAA.10.JNET1.JPN.AS
www: file://twics.co.jp/html/hamradio.html

2942. Re: HF Packet (Mac vs PC)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 13:28:34 UTC
From: dodd@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <33vc62$7em@bcarh8ab.bnr.ca>
Source record: 47687

In article <tom_taylor-2908941648010001@tom-taylor.taligent.com>
tom_taylor@taligent.com (Tom Taylor) writes:

> MFJ's MacMultiCom 1.0 for the 1278 DOES support 16 level grayscale FAX
> reception and transmission. It also supports color SSTV in a number
> of different popular formats. The program takes advantage of System 7
> features, but will still work on a MacPlus (of course you only get B&W
> pictures then). MacMultiCom supports all of the other 1278 modes, too.
>
> Unfortunately, MFJ doesn't advertise it very much. However, they've been
> shipping it for over a year.
>
> AH6IX and I wrote the program for MFJ.
>
And I've been using it for the better part of last year. Works well
with
both an LC and PB170. I especially like the separate windows for each
mode,
and easy switching from one to the other. I could generate a wishlist
for
the program, and wonder if Tom or MFJ are planning subsequent versions?

Peter Dodd VE3IPD
Bell Northern Research
Ottawa Canada
(My opinions not BNR's)

2943. Re: Which DSP kit to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 14:01:09 UTC
From: hbs@crl.com
Message-ID: <33ve35$bg@crl3.crl.com>
Source record: 47688

Jay Sissom (JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu) wrote:
: I received one from Arrow Electronics last week. It took a little less than a
: week to get, so availablility is very good.

: Jay

Is there an 800 number for Arrow or should they call their local Arrow
number?

Thanks,

Smitty, NA5K
--
Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

2944. Re: 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 17:10:36 UTC
From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
Message-ID: <33vpdl$c29@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 47689

Steve,

I have the 201/401 pair sitting in my storage cabinet collecting dust and I would like to put them to use. I would appreicate if you would eMail me or post the mod information that you currently have. I would like to at least do the receive mod so I can monitor the 9600 baud activity around the valley.

Please keep me on your eMail list, if and when you resolve the transmit issue. I will do the same on this end, if I find out any other information.

Thanks & 73s,
Tom WB7ASR

tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com

In article <1941.18.uupcb@totrbbs.radio.org>, <steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org> writes:
> Path: chnews!ennews!asuvax!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.duke.edu!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!emory!wa4mei!totrbbs!steve.diggs
> From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org (Steve Diggs)
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> Subject: 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401
> Message-ID: <1941.18.uupcb@totrbbs.radio.org>
> Date: 30 Aug 94 07:27:00 GMT
> Distribution: world
> Organization: Top Of The Rock BBS Atl, GA 404-921-8687
> Reply-To: steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org (Steve Diggs)
> References: <33t0gk$rd9@chnews.intel.com>
> Lines: 50
>
> -> From: Tom WB7ASR <tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com>
> -> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc Subject:
> -> 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401
> -> Date: Mon, 29 Aug 94 08:55:17 PDT
> -> Message-ID: <33t0gk$rd9@chnews.intel.com>
> ->
> -> Does anyone have 9600 baud mod information for the Kenwood TM201
> -> (2meters) and TM401 (70cm) FM radios? Please post here or send
> -> direct.
> ->
> -> Thanks, 73s
> -> Tom WB7ASR...
>
> Tom,

>
> I have been trying to get the TM401 to work reliably at 9600 baud with 6
> months, and I can tell you from direct experience that it is NOT a good
> candidate for modification. The problem is isolated to the transmit
> interface: the TM401 uses a PLL curcuit that is close coupled to the
> VCO. In the normal approach to 9600 interface, you insert the 9600 audio
> directly at the Varactor in the VCO and everything works fine. In this
> case, the PLL senses a frequency drift after all but the shortest of
> packets, and commences to cancel the drift. The net effect is to cause
> short packets to transmit OK but long packets are almost always corrupt.
> FYI, the receive side is great, as the TM401 uses the CF455E
> discriminator, which gives excellent receive bandwidth in the IF.
>
> I haven't given up completely. James Miller, G3RUH, has agreed to look
> at the schematics of this rig with ideas on ANY POSSIBLE way to make the
> rig work. Possibilities are to lengthen the RC time constant in the
> PLL's feedback curcuit, or perhaps modulate the master reference
> oscillator of the PLL, along with the Varactor. (To prevent the PLL from
> detecting a frequency drift) James just sent me a confirming note on
> 8/28 acknowledging receipt of the info package, and his intent to shart
> on the project in the near future.
>
> Finally, if you just insist on aggravating yourself, <grin> I will send
> the interface points in a follow up email. Also, I'll be happy to let
> you know what James Miller says on best ideas on the TM401 interface.
> BTW, the TM201 will work the same way, I'm sure.
>
> Regards,
> Steve Diggs, President
> East Atlanta LAN
>
> ----
> Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
> UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
> Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2945. DAMA with a KAM ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 21:50:16 UTC
From: chris@McLane.physiology.rwth-aachen.de
Message-ID: <3409io$1oj@urmel.informatik.rwth-aachen.de>
Source record: 47690

Hi folks!

I'd be interested to know if there is any (future?) possibility to use
my Kantronics KAM in DAMA mode, i.e. not just via setting FRACK etc.
Does anybody know if there is/will be a firmware update to accomplish
this?

vy73,

Chris, DF8BN

--
Christian Moellenberg | E-Mail: chris@physiology.rwth-aachen.de
Institute of Physiology | Phone: +49 241 80 88804 Fax: +49 241 8888 434
Aachen Technical University | "The Rum Tum Tugger is a Curious Cat..."
D-52057 Aachen, Germany | T. S. Eliot

2946. Balloon Flight Delay 'til OCT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 22:52:42 UTC
From: danander@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Aug30.165242.25995@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47691

Well...

For those who have been following the "progress" of the MARS BALLOON PACKAGE (MBP) balloon flights it turns out that Murphy has struck our ballooning efforts once again.

The balloon launch from the Logan, Utah airport was a l m o s t a success. The winds calmed down after a slight delay, all hardware systems checked out and the super-pressure balloon filled up with helium without a hitch. But during the launch one of the runners (a person who runs with the payload to ensure that the payload doesn't drag along the ground or hits an object in the payloads initial 5 second ascent) may have inadvertently "jarred" the payload package that had caused a power fluctuation to occur.

This power fluctuation (momentarily off then on power state) may have caused the release guillotines to fire which cuts a support line from the balloon. The balloon ascended to approximately 150,000 feet when it burst, but without measurements or telemetry to the ground and satellite since that nasty constant called gravity caused the payload to move in the opposite direction.

The next scheduled balloon flight will not be until October I am told, but we promise to keep those of you interested continually informed on this interesting experiment.

73's

-Dan
KA0EOF

Internet: danander@cc.usu.edu
Packet: KA0EOF@N7UWX.UT.USA.NA

2947. Re: 56k modems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-30 23:47:46 UTC
From: mayfield@itd.adelaide.edu.au
Message-ID: <340gf3$af5@quandong.itd.adelaide.edu.au>
Source record: 47693

Steve Diggs (steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org) wrote:
[stuff deleted]
:~available separately for $20 and we have a VHS (beta by special request)
^^^
:~Video tape featuring Dale Heatherington explaining the Beta modem design
:~for $20.
[stuff deleted]

VHS/PAL also ?

73 .. Rob
--
rob mayfield senior technical analyst, australian submarine corporation p/l
mayfield@wattle.itd.adelaide.edu.au vk5xxx@vk5xxx.#adl.#sa.aus.oc +6183487713w

2948. Re: 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 00:03:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org
Message-ID: <1953.18.uupcb@totrbbs.radio.org>
Source record: 47702

-> Steve,
->
-> I have the 201/401 pair sitting in my storage cabinet collecting dust
-> and I would like to put them to use. I would appreicate if you would
-> eMail me or post the mod information that you currently have. I would
-> like to at least do the receive mod so I can monitor the 9600 baud
-> activity around the valley.
-> Please keep me on your eMail list, if and when you resolve the
-> transmit issue. I will do the same on this end, if I find out any
-> other information.
-> Thanks & 73s,
-> Tom WB7ASR

Tom,
Wellll, I guess you're a glutton for punishment. <g> RXA is available at the junction of D4 and R29 in the IF section. I used Radio Shack 10/26 AWG shielded audio cable, and made the connection on the solder side of the board. I found a ground close by on the board and soldered the shield to that. As I recall, I didn't use a resistor between the modem and the radio, because the signal level was about right for the TAPR 9600 modem. You may need some level compensation; a 2 to 10K resistor will do the job. If the level is too high, the modem is swamped and loses sensitivity.

On the TXA side, I interface 9600 transmit audio at R90. which is on the audio side of the varactor, isolated by a polarized capacitor. (which is good) I used a 2k resistor in series between the modem and the insertion point.

Again, this is the interface info for a Kenwood TM401. IT IS NOT TOTALLY SUCCESSFULL. Long packets will be distorted by this transmit interface.

I've been quite impressed my James Miller's helpful attitude, and expect to hear from him soon. Will let you know what I get from him ASAP. I would appreciate the same in return, if anything turns up.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN
steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2949. Re: 1200/9600 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 01:20:32 UTC
From: srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <340lt0$fig@nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 47692

In article <kb5rtk.42.2E62983A@rt66.com>, kb5rtk@rt66.com (Cliff Nail US - 227) says:
>The new Kenwood TM-451A is really sweet for 440 9600 baud!
>
>Cliff

But does the TM-451A tune down the the satellite band of 435 MHz? It would be really nice to
know which (if any) of the new 9600bps ready radios, single or dual band, will tune down that
low. It almost seems as if it was intentional that the radios _do not_ tune down that low so
as to preclude these radios for satellite use.

I know that my TR-851 has built in limitations in its design to go up to the 440-450 portion
of the band. Perhaps the new radios cannot be designed to go any lower.

Cliff, could you comment on how a 9600bps modem interfaces to your radio?

Steve, N7HPR
srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA 93943

2950. Welcome to rec.radio.info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 03:00:07 UTC
From: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-welcome_778302006@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 47710
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.info,news.answers,rec.answers

```
Archive-name: radio/rec-radio-info/welcome
Last-modified: $Date: 1994/01/02 22:00 $
Version: $Revision: 1.06 $

*** Welcome to rec.radio.info! ***

Welcome to rec.radio.info, a group that aims to provide a noise-free source
of information and news for the entire rec.radio hierarchy.

Two introductory articles about rec.radio.info are posted to the group and
to news.answers every two weeks. You are now reading the first article, which
explains what rec.radio.info is, and answers some Frequently Asked Questions.
The second article is titled "Submission Guidelines", and you only need to
read it if you want to submit an article to rec.radio.info.

You can skip to the next section of this article by searching for the next
" -- " string. The sections available are:
- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?
- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?
- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?
- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.
- What type of material is considered inappropriate?
- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to
rec.radio.info?
- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?
- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to
speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

-- What is the purpose of rec.radio.info?

The purpose or charter of rec.radio.info is to provide the Usenet community with
a resource for information, news, and facts about any and all things radio.

All the other rec.radio groups are intended for discussions and general chit
chat about radio. Rec.radio.info will contain informational, factual articles
only. Follow-ups are redirected to an appropriate other group, and further
discussion (if any) will not take place in rec.radio.info.

In order to ensure that rec.radio.info contains only appropriate articles, it
was decided to create the group as a moderated newsgroup.

-- Why are messages almost always cross posted to rec.radio.info?

It provides a "tag" for each article to be assembled into a filtered
presentation in rec.radio.info (even with cross-posting, only one message, with
```

a unique Message-ID, is propogated across the net). This tag also facilitates a pre-existing method of dropping or cancelling the articles locally within the discussion groups if you don't want to see them. This accommodates individuals who want to separate the bulletins from the discussions, discussions from the bulletins, as well as those who are adamant about not reading another newsgroup and wanted to see everything all in one basket.

With the total size of Usenet (in number of newsgroups and total traffic) doubling every year or so, this is no insignificant contribution to reducing information noise and chaos. Making the discussion groups a catch-all, and making extra newsgroups filters on that catch-all, is also the most realistic way to implement such a scheme (It's not intuitively obvious what the charter, contents, and general appropriate topics for each and every newsgroup are. Seeing FAQ's and charter/intro postings in the home newsgroup is beneficial for new readers).

By cross-posting one only is adding a few tens of bytes to each bulletin (to specify the extra group on the Newsgroups line), but are adding the capability for very powerful filtering features available on most news servers, listservers and readers. Your local news guru could probably explain these features in more detail.

In rn, for example, according to Leanne Phillips in her rn kill-file FAQ, add a line of the form:
/Newsgroups:.*[,]rec\.radio\.info/h:j
either in ~/News/KILL (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere) or ~/News/rec/radio/amateur/misc/KILL (if you don't want to see them just in rec.radio.amateur.misc). The latter method means your kill file will only be consulted during rec.radio.amateur.misc (and hence runs more efficiently), and will probably work for most people.

In nn, according to Bill Wohler in his nn FAQ, add a line of the form:
rec.radio.info:!s/:^
in ~/.nn/kill (if you don't want to see rec.radio.info articles anywhere), or put the following lines:
sequence
rec.radio.info
rec.radio.
at the end of ~/.nn/init in order to see all the rec.radio.info bulletins first, then read the remaining rec.radio.* without the bulletins.

-- What is a 'follow-up', and what does 'moderated' mean?

If you are new to Usenet and are not familiar with the terminology, you might want to read the general introductory articles found in the newsgroup news.announce.newusers. Doing so will make your life on the net much easier, and will probably save you from making silly beginner's mistakes.

If you think that at this moment you are reading an echo, a conference, or a bulletin board, I'd also strongly suggest a trip over to news.announce.newusers.

For the rest of this article, I will assume you have a basic knowledge of Usenet terminology and mechanics.

A moderated group means that any article that needs to be posted to the group has to be accepted by the moderator of the group. Since we need to ensure that followups to an article (discussion) do not show up in the rec.radio.info newsgroup, the `Followup-To:' header line contains a newsgroup that is appropriate for disussions about the specific article.

-- OK, so now I know what 'moderated' means. Tell me more.

Rec.radio.info is a moderated newsgroup, which means that all articles submitted to the group will have to be approved by the moderator first.

The current moderator of the group is Mark Salyzyn. Submissions to rec.radio.info can be posted, or e-mailed to:

rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Comments, criticisms, suggestions or questions about the group can be e-mailed to:
rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

But before you do so, please be sure to check out the "Submission Guidelines" article.

The influence of the moderator should be minimal and of an administrative nature, consisting chiefly of weeding out obviously inappropriate articles, while making sure correct headers etc. are used for the appropriate ones.

-- What type of material is considered inappropriate?

There are three broad categories of articles which will be rejected by the moderator:

1) Requests for information: rec.radio.info is strictly a one-way street. I receive information in my mailbox; I then post it to rec.radio.info. Requests for specific information belong in the normal discussion newsgroups. If your request gets answered, you might consider passing the answer on to rec.radio.info, though. Especially if you can edit it into a informational, rather than a discussion, format.

2) Obvious discussion articles, or articles that appear unsubstantiated.

3) Commercial stuff: a relatively unbiased test of a radio product would be accepted, but any hint of for-profit might be reason for rejection. For three reasons: This is not the purpose of the list, for-profit is a controversial topic, and this list may be passed onto Amateur Packet Radio (where for-profit is prohibited except under certain provisos).

rec.radio.swap (or possibly comp.newprod) may be more deserving of the posting in any matter.

Similarly, copyrighted material generally cannot be used. If it's TRULY worthwhile to the net, I would recommend obtaining permission from the copyright holder. Please note the source, and if permission was given. I

reserve the right to make the final decision concerning appropriateness in all situations. In most cases, a brief summary of, or pointer to, the copyrighted information may be all I can allow.

-- I do not have access to news, how can I get the information posted to rec.radio.info?

brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) has kindly supplied a mail list server for rec.radio.info. Non of the articles will be digested, due to their size, so you will receive individual mailings for every article posted to the group.

Mail sent to radio-info@ucsd.edu will be forwarded to the moderator and thus is an alias to rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

To subscribe and unsubscribe via the listserver; the format for that is

sub address radio-info
unsub address radio-info

where 'address' is your full mailing address. Send this request to

listserv@ucsd.edu

Note that the server will automatically delete any address that bounces mail. If you leave the address portion blank, it will try to deduce your address from the mail headers. This may not work if you are on bitnet, milnet or some other non-Unix host, so it is recommended to put your return address in any case. For example:

sub mymailbox@myhost.mydomain.mil radio-info
or
sub MEMEME01@DMBHST.bitnet radio-info

or something like that.

-- Will the material appearing in rec.radio.info be archived somewhere?

< Dated information here >

Yes. Still firming up details at the moment but here is a preliminary list:
- unbc.edu as maintained by Lyndon Nerenberg <lyndon@unbc.edu>
- nic.funet.fi maintained by Risto Kotalampi <rko@cs.tut.fi>
saved to /pub/dx/text/rec.radio.info currently stored as numbered files.

Effectively this means that anything you post to rec.radio.info will be permanently stored, so your work will not be lost.

-- I have a regular posting with timely information, is there a way to speed up it's delivery, or automate for more convenience?

Yes, there is! It may take a bit of chatter with the moderator, but we are willing to take responsible people and provide them the means of posting the articles directly from their site. We will try everything we can as we fully realize that DX (distant signal) and astronomical data can be somewhat

transitory. We are also willing to allow regular posters of information the same courtesy, even if the information is not as time critical.

We refer to this as self-moderation, which is partly based on the model for news.answer. This requires co-operation and good will to be beneficial to the community in the rec.radio hierarchy.

I suggest reading the posting guidelines for more information. I am open to suggestions.

I thank the following individuals for their input into this article:
rec.music.info moderator Leo Breebaart rec-music-info@cp.tn.tudelft.nl
rec.radio.broadcasting moderator Bill Pfeiffer wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU pschleck@unomaha.edu
Ian Kluft, KD6EUI ikluft@uts.amdahl.com

--
Mark Salyzyn -- Moderator rec.radio.info
Submissions to: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
Administrivia to: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
* Requests for information do *not* belong in rec.radio.info *

2951. TM-451A Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 03:32:54 UTC
From: kb5rtk@rt66.com
Message-ID: <kb5rtk.43.2E63F9E6@rt66.com>
Source record: 47694

Hello everyone,

Does anyone know how the TM-451A Kenwood handels at 9600 baud? I am
using it packet here in Albuquerque but I am at 2400 baud because no one is on
at 9600 baud yet! I was wondering if it is in wide use yet and what promblems
I might (if any) face when I decide to make the jump!

Thanks!
Cliff Nail KB5RTK

Cliff Nail
US - 227 USWA!!!!
KB5RTK - Ham radio on the water ..... There is no faster Ham on the water!
Internet - kb5rtk@rt66.com
Ham internet 44.30.0.54 (KB5RTK on 145.01 MHz - Albuquerque NM)

2952. Re: Packet Radio with apple LC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 03:44:23 UTC
From: Carl Makin <makinc@hhcs.gov.au>
Message-ID: <1994Aug31.134424.962@hhcs.gov.au>
Source record: 47695

I have a LC III that I use for packet.

It's connected to the house Ethernet and runs;

MacTCP 2.04,
Fetch,
Anarchie,
NCSA Telnet,
MudDweller (Great for converse),
Gopher,
Mosaic,
Eudora and
Nuntius.

I've trialed Gopher and Mosaic over a 4800 baud radio link to the local gateway and it worked but was very slow. I run JNOS 1.10f as the radio<->Ethernet gateway and provide POP3 and NNTP services for myself and local amateurs. I also talk CAP to my FreeBSD Unix box.

Fetch handles Amateur radio timings quite well as does NCSA Telnet (v2.6).

Feel free to EMail me if you have any questions on the above.

Carl.
--
Carl Makin (VK1KCM) "Speaking for myself only!"
makinc@hhcs.gov.au 'Work +61 6 289 8443' Canberra, Australia
'The best book on programming for the layman is "Alice in Wonderland";
but that's because it's the best book on anything for the layman.'

2953. Re: TNC-2 Source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 08:51:47 UTC
From: wirth@cip.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de
Message-ID: <341gb3$gth@winx03.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de>
Source record: 47696

Rudi van Drunen (rudi@chem.rug.nl) wrote:
: HI all,

: I'm desperately looking for the Z-80 SOURCE CODE for the TNC-2, as I want
: source. If so, please share it with me ! thanks !!

... and maybe you will share it with other HAMs too!! mny tnx

--
Hans-Christoph Wirth wirth@cip.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de
phone +49-931-960543 packet-radio: dg9nfe@db0fp.#bay.de.eu

2954. Re: 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 12:16:59 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <1a0wRc4w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47697

steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org (Steve Diggs) writes:

> I haven't given up completely. James Miller, G3RUH, has agreed to look
> at the schematics of this rig with ideas on ANY POSSIBLE way to make the
> rig work. Possibilities are to lengthen the RC time constant in the
> PLL's feedback curcuit, or perhaps modulate the master reference
> oscillator of the PLL, along with the Varactor. (To prevent the PLL from
> detecting a frequency drift) James just sent me a confirming note on
> 8/28 acknowledging receipt of the info package, and his intent to shart
> on the project in the near future.

I would definitely try first to lengthen the RC time constant in the PLL
feedback circuit, since that might be the easiest to do.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

2955. Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 14:28:18 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9408311428.AA25440@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 47698

Ray WD5IFS writes:
> I use Unix, DOS (5.0), and Daytona (NT 3.5 beta) here. Each has its
> strengths and drawbacks. I agree with Bill that Unix has the strength
> of not allowing a user job to crash the system. HOWEVER, this only
> applies to BIG machines like a VAX or HP 9000. Most people who only
> have access to small machines like a PC or Mac don't have this luxury.
> Many of the Unix implementations don't have or use the MMU (memory
> management unit) which gives Unix this capability. I disagree that
> DOS machines typically need to be rebooted several times a day. What
> needs to be rebooted are DOS/Windows 3.1/Lan Manager machines and it
> is more like 10 times a day!

"HOWEVER, this only applies to BIG machines like a VAX or HP 9000." Wrong.
A lowly PC running LInux provides this same protection.

> This is my current crusade. If you want an OS that DOES NOT let user
> jobs crash the OS it MUST HAVE an MMU. I was quite surprised to learn
> that Apple's System 7 apparently does not make use of an MMU. The
> result is that it is still possible to crash the OS even on a Mac.
> Apparently this happens less often with the Mac because the software
> is written better (I am not sure I believe this but it is possible).

"Apple's System 7 apparently does not make use of an MMU." Wrong again. You
don't fully understand the function of an MMU, else this statement and the
next I'll quote wouldn't have been said.

> We have an on-going flame war here where I work of Motorola vs Intel.
> My main complaint with the Motorola world (principly Mac's, but also
> embedded OS's such as pSOS, OS9, and VRTX) is that they do not
> implement memory protection by INSISTING on the presence of a hardware
> MMU.

I'd bet all of the mentioned embeded OS's offer versions using the MMU the
way you seem to want. Mac System 7.x does use the MMU for virutal memory but
does not use it to protect applications from each other. This is the price
Apple paid to remain compatible with older Macs. And I have no doubt Mac
applications are better written and better behaved than Windows, as Mac
developers may scream about hardware changes from generation to generation
but as long as they stay within Apple's "Inside Macintosh" specification
they rarely get burned.

73, David Kelly, N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

2956. Re: Jnos and PK232MBX ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 17:05:49 UTC
From: bbattles@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Aug31.170549.20197@arrl.org>
Source record: 47699

In a rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc article, Daniel Curry (pineapp@netcom.com) recently wrote:
-> I have an AEA PK-232 that was upgraded to a PK-232MBX. I'd like
->to use this for 2 meter tcp/ip. The question is do I need to have a
->battery install in the PK-232? The reason for the question is that when I
->purchased the PK-232 the manual stated don't put batteries in. With the
->upgrade kit it came with a NiCd battery. I haven't installed the NiCd.

I run my AEA PK-232MBX on TCP/IP 24 hours and it has the battery in it.
Don't see how it could hurt...

GL, OM!

--
================= FROM ==
Brian Battles, WS1O Features Editor, QST Magazine, ARRL HQ
Internet: bbattles@arrl.org Newington, CT USA
Voice 203-666-1541

2957. wanted: tnc firmware with netrom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 18:44:48 UTC
From: janv@iaehv.iaehv.nl
Message-ID: <342j30$fli@iaehv.iaehv.nl>
Source record: 47700

Hello packeteers,

I am looking for firmware for my tnc2. It should have netrom capabilities. I currently have tapr 1.1.8 and wa8ded 2.6 and nord><link 2.3c.

My local bbs has no others.

Is there any ftp site or other medium that has rom images online???
Newer versions of tapr wa8ded and nord><link are also welcome.
by the way nord><link2.3c supports dama.

greetings jan verhoeven janv@iaehv.nl

2958. TAPR2 TNC Mods; Bit Regeneration?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-08-31 20:28:36 UTC
From: mikewood@mercury.interpath.net
Message-ID: <342p5k$kqj@mercury.interpath.net>
Source record: 47701

'I'm in the process of building and installing a 1200 baud bit regenerating full duplex packet repeater for the PacketCluster group in this area. (Yes I know you can repeat 1200 baud fairly reliably through a standard voice repeater, and we are already up and running in that mode with DCD control of the repeaters's PTT. For a number of reasons we will be changing over to bit regeneration.)

It's been a real struggle finding info on how to modify a TAPR -2 clone TNC (MFJ-1270) for bit regeneration repeater operation. So far I've not found an already engineered solution.

Heres what I have found:

1) Discussions via Internet with several who had done bit regeneration modifications to non-TAPR 2 TNCs did not apply to TAPR-2 clone TNCs because the Txdata and Rxdata switching is different.

2) I was told that the TAPR journals had several articles on 1200 baud bit regeneration mods for TAPR-2 clones. I purchased all of the TAPR back issues. Almost nothing regarding the subject was contained within them. Lot's of mention by people using packet rengerating repeaters (mostly 9600 baud) or advocating the use of them, but nothing in the way of how to mod a TAPR-2 TNC for 1200 baud bit regeration.

3) Someone told me PacComm sold an EPROM for TAPR-2 TNCs that turned the TNC into a 1200 baud bit regenerator including a FIFO elastic buffer. After four phone calls to TAPR no one there has yet to FAX me specs on this EPROM. Although they say they have it ($30.00 each), I have been unable to get anyone there to give me me ANY technical description of it. I don't know if it reallly exists or whether it works only with their hardware, etc.

So can you point me toward a solution or share details on how you have modified a TAPR-2 for this purpose ?

Mike Wood Internet: mikewood@mercury.interpath.net
The Signal Group Amateur Radio: NT4O
P.O. Box 1979 ***Avoid company disclaimers by owning the company ***
Wake Forest, NC 27588

Phone: 919-556-8477 Fax: 919-556-0115

2959. Re: 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-01 04:34:41 UTC
From: myers@Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <343ll1$m5b@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 47703

In article 1a0wRc4w165w@lmr.mv.com, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
>steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org (Steve Diggs) writes:
>
>> I haven't given up completely. James Miller, G3RUH, has agreed to look
>> at the schematics of this rig with ideas on ANY POSSIBLE way to make the
>> rig work. Possibilities are to lengthen the RC time constant in the
>> PLL's feedback curcuit, or perhaps modulate the master reference
>> oscillator of the PLL, along with the Varactor. (To prevent the PLL from
>> detecting a frequency drift) James just sent me a confirming note on
>> 8/28 acknowledging receipt of the info package, and his intent to shart
>> on the project in the near future.
>
>I would definitely try first to lengthen the RC time constant in the PLL
>feedback circuit, since that might be the easiest to do.

You gotta be really careful when you start dinking with the PLL loop filter. There are usually multiple time constants of interest. It is a really good idea to first measure the VCO gain over several band segments (since the gain of most VCOs isn't exactly linear with respect to frequency), determine the phase comparator gain and the loop filter characteristics. Then, calculate the loop frequency and phase response.

Make sure that your modifications to the PLL loop filter do not make the PLL unstable or increase the reference frequency sideband amplitude. Also, some loop filters have an interaction between the corner frequency and damping factor; by the time you get a low enough corner frequency, the loop will tend to ring at a very low frequency. Also, the lower the loop filter corner frequency, the longer it takes the loop to lock up, though some filters have diodes inserted in a cheap adaptive filter scheme.

By the way, MX*COM publishes a very nice databook, which includes charts of BER vs low frequency response of transmitter and receiver. They recommend very highly using "two point modulation", in other words, modulate the VCO and the PLL reference. By modulating the reference, the loop regains good low frequency (even DC) response.

A previous poster suggested that the longer the packet, the more the PLL could adjust out the packet. This is not accurate; the reality is the PLL always is damping out low frequency modulation of the VCO. This has a negative effect on the bit error rate (BER), such that longer frames are pretty much certain to have an error while the shorter frames squeak past.

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *

* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* "Sir, over there.... is that a man?" *

2960. Software to drive a radio data modem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-01 08:54:08 UTC
From: overdijk@ecn.nl
Message-ID: <3444rg$8hp@ecnits.ecn.nl>
Source record: 47704

Hello friends,

I've got a Satelline-1AS Radio Data Modem here on my desk.
This is not a Hayes compatible thing. It does half-duplex
communications. By switching DTR on on the RS232-port, the
Radio Modem is powered on. (signalled via DSR). When CD is
switched on, there is something to receive. To send something
switch on RTS and wait for CTS. This can take a while because
it's possible that the radio channel isn't free yet.

This Radio Modem is from a Finnish company and is also known
by the name MOBIDEM. Does anyone has a piece of software to test
this thing out, before the application for this thing is written?

Is there a FAQ for this group? My appologies if my question is
inappropiate for this group.

Greetings,
Harrie.

2961. Packet monitor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-01 13:26:38 UTC
From: ken@sislnews.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <940901132638@ken_durham.linear.sc.ti.com>
Source record: 47706

PACKET MONITORING WITHOUT A TNC OR MODEM
USING FREEWARE AND A UA741 OP-AMP (COMPUTER POWERED)

For those of us not yet ready to invest in a TNC, Baycom, or PMP modem, there is a way to monitor packet using only the VHF receiver and a computer with a UA741 op-amp at the mouse port. It's called PKTMON12. The program is available from ftp.funet.fi, listed as PKTMON12.LZH. I'll convert it to a ZIP and upload it to DRIG BBS this weekend.

This program works great and is FREE. The op-amp interface circuit is shown in the documentation of JVFAX6.0, HFFax, and HamCom30. Just connect the 741 input to the receiver speaker leads and start copying packet (1200 Baud.) The system also will decode HF packet although I haven't tried it yet.

==========
The opinions expressed above are my own and do not reflect those of my employer or my wife.

Ken Durham K5MBV

2962. Small 1200 Baud packet modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-01 18:36:53 UTC
From: JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <JAY.54.2E661F45@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu>
Source record: 47716

I would like to build a small device that will send packets when a button is pushed or some other event like that.

To do this, I would need a small 1200 baud modem. Since this device will only send unconnected packets, I don't need the entire AX.25 protocol in this device. I can hardcode the packet in an EPROM then send it when the button is pushed.

Does anyone know where I can find a schematic or information on a 1200 baud modem for this purpose?

Thanks
Jay
KA9OKT

2963. Re: Need Kam+ to HTX-202 Cable

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-01 19:49:39 UTC
From: dara@physics.att.com
Message-ID: <CvGv2s.IHv@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47705

MattAJ (mattaj@aol.com) wrote:
: I'm looking for a cable to match my Radio Shack 2meter rig
: to my Kam Plus....

: I'll gladly pay for one.

: Matt/N8QNW

Matt: You need 1 resistor (2.2K ohms), 1 capacitor, and one
plug for the mike input jack on your HTX 202. Follow the instructions
in your KAM manual for connecting to Yeasu HT's. Use the vhf cable
that came with the KAM. The plug for the HT speaker is already
made up in this cable? If not also buy a plug for the HTX 202
spkr jack. You also need a soldering iron and 60/40 rosin solder.
Everything is available at Radio Shack. Even if you have to
buy the soldering iron, it will be cheaper than buying a cable.

Shel WA2UBK

2964. Re: 1200/9600 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-01 22:15:51 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.9.00114421@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 47714

In article <kb5rtk.42.2E62983A@rt66.com> kb5rtk@rt66.com (Cliff Nail US - 227) writes:

>The new Kenwood TM-451A is really sweet for 440 9600 baud!

These radios very hard to get in Canada, have there been many available in the States.. Our 9600 bps network awaits some Kenwood 451 arrivals..

73
Keith
VE3OY@VA3BBS

2965. Re: Packet Radio with apple LC ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 00:43:24 UTC
From: bbsuser@kd3bj.uucp
Message-ID: <CvH8oC.5u1@kd3bj.uucp>
Source record: 47712

In checking with the fellow across the hall at work, who has a
Mac LC, he confirms that my arrangement on the SE would be
identical on his LC.

Good luck.

Bob, NX3S
Robert.Garland@kd3bj.ampr.org

--
Robert Garland

2966. Re: 1200/9600 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 02:29:14 UTC
From: kb5rtk@rt66.com
Message-ID: <kb5rtk.46.2E668DF9@rt66.com>
Source record: 47709

Steve,

>But does the TM-451A tune down the the satellite band of 435 MHz? It would be
YES!! Cool!!!

>really nice to
>know which (if any) of the new 9600bps ready radios, single or dual band, will
>tune down that
>low. It almost seems as if it was intentional that the radios _do not_ tune
>down that low so
>as to preclude these radios for satellite use.

>I know that my TR-851 has built in limitations in its design to go up to the
>440-450 portion
>of the band. Perhaps the new radios cannot be designed to go any lower.

>Cliff, could you comment on how a 9600bps modem interfaces to your radio?
To be totaly honest I don't have it in 9600 baud mode yet! No one around here
is on 440Mhz at 9600 baud so I on at 1200 right now. All I have to do though
is tell my TNC to go to 9600 and tell the radio (by setting a switch and
wiring a nother pin high {when it transmits}) and I am gone!
The interface is a 6 pin mini din (i.e. kenwood got smart on this one and
made it a ps/2 mouse 6 pin min din, these are really easy to find. Radio
Shack). As far as comment on the interfaces well on the TM-751a it is PLUG
and PLAY!!!

I hope this helps if not please repond! :-)

>Steve, N7HPR
>srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil
>Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA 93943

Cliff Nail
US - 227 USWA!!!!
KB5RTK - Ham radio on the water ..... There is no faster Ham on the water!
Internet - kb5rtk@rt66.com
Ham internet 44.30.0.54 (KB5RTK on 145.01 MHz - Albuquerque NM)

2967. Re: TNC-2 Source

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 03:27:30 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <346632$f90@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 47711

Rudi van Drunen (rudi@chem.rug.nl) wrote:
: I'm desperately looking for the Z-80 SOURCE CODE for the TNC-2, as I want
: to build a Z-80 TNC with the new higly-integrated Z-80 KIO-chip which
: combines all pheripherals into one chip. I have to modfy the source for the
: location (addresses) of the peripherals.

TAPR does not own the rights to the source, therefore we don't have it
posted anywhere. I checked with the offcie and they did not receive
anything from you. Please note that the TAPR Fax number changed in
January. (817) 566-2544 is the new fax number.

As another note - due to large number of requests we get daily, the
office puts questions and requests from members on top.
The TAPR office is only manned by one non-technical volunteer who handles
all the various details of the TAPR organization.

:I scanned the internet, but with no succes. The tapr disk
:seem only to contain the HEX-images for the firmware not the source. I faxed
:the TAPR directly, but got no response.

There are several possible sources for AX.25. The TexNet disk in the
TAPR library has a Z80 AX.25 implementation. PMP (Poor Mans Packet) has it
in C. Eventually the new version of AX.25 2.2 will be released in C.
Then there is an implementation in C in the various NOS packages.
So - it is not hard to find examples.

Between all of those you should be able to find something useful.
The ARRL will have available end of the year the 2.2 docs and SDL for
review before adoption next year.

If you need the csurce for a commerical project, I will be glad to get
you the necessary information in order to contact the authors of the
TAPR TNC Source. Send me e-mail directly.

: Maybe some of you know the (internet) location of the source or do have the
: source. If so, please share it with me ! thanks !!

Cheers - Greg

President -- Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Corp

TAPR Office (817) 383-0000 | Internet: gjones@tenet.edu

2968. Re: TAPR2 TNC Mods; Bit Regeneration?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 03:37:00 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <3466ks$f90@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 47707

Hi Mike - I think we answered all these on the NETSIG mailing list, but
for those on the USENET feed thought I would also followup here.

The Signal Group (mikewood@mercury.interpath.net) wrote:
: 'I'm in the process of building and installing a 1200 baud bit
: regenerating full duplex packet repeater for the PacketCluster
: group in this area. (Yes I know you can repeat 1200 baud fairly
: reliably through a standard voice repeater, and we are already
: up and running in that mode with DCD control of the repeaters's
: PTT. For a number of reasons we will be changing over to bit
: regeneration.)
:
: It's been a real struggle finding info on how to modify a TAPR
: -2 clone TNC (MFJ-1270) for bit regeneration repeater operation.
: So far I've not found an already engineered solution.
:
: Heres what I have found:
:

...

: 2) I was told that the TAPR journals had several articles on
: 1200 baud bit regeneration mods for TAPR-2 clones. I purchased all
: of the TAPR back issues. Almost nothing regarding the subject
: was contained within them. Lot's of mention by people using
: packet rengerating repeaters (mostly 9600 baud) or advocating
: the use of them, but nothing in the way of how to mod a TAPR-2
: TNC for 1200 baud bit regeration.

Issue 45 page 17, Jan-92
Modifying the Kantronics DE-1200 for full-duplex repeater operations
Bdale Garbee, N3EUA

I addition we found the TNC-2a bit regen article in the 9th ARRL Computer
Networking Conf, which TAPR now has in reprint.

Glad we were able to help you out Mike.

Cheers - Greg

President -- Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Corp

TAPR Office (817) 383-0000 | Internet: gjones@tenet.edu

2969. Internet<>Packet Gateways list

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 07:47:12 UTC
From: alex@ipvmw2.unipv.it
Message-ID: <346la0$qfp@mirage.unipv.it>
Source record: 47708

```
Hello all! The following file is a list of some Packet<>Internet gateways.
Thanks to all the OMs that replied to my previous requests/bulletins, and
special thanks to IW3BKE, IW1CXZ and HB9MPL: they collected and sent to me
the greatest part of this list.

Notes: the "Other" column reports an additional address where you can
send mail to request informations about the gateway. The first part of
the list refers to "fully qualified" gateways (i.e.: I found Internet
and packet address...), the second part is related to gateways I was
not able to find the Internet Address at the time.

Greetings from Italy!

-Alex- IW2CNM@IK2HDG.ILOM.ITA.EU
iw2cnm@ir2lct.ampr.org
alex@mirage.unipv.it

= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =

AX-25 GATEWAYS
Packet Address Internet Address Other
W2XO @ W2XO.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us
N0ARY@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA bbs@arasmith.com gateway_info@arasmith.com
N6QMY gateway-request@lbc.com gateway-info@lbc.com

IP GATEWAYS
Packet Address Internet Address Other
44.80.32.136 128.118.5.172 jmr@ecl.psu.edu
44.76.0.5 128.194.2.126 kurt@cs.tamu.edu
44.72.38.50 143.195.1.8 bob@imsa.edu
44.48.0.22 129.79.16.175 hazen@hazen.ucs.indiana.edu
44.136.138.34 131.181.5.122 joyce@qut.edu.au
44.32.0.1 15.255.240.16 bdale@gag.com
44.72.123.97 136.176.110.10 chuck@bradley.bradley.edu

A "huge" gateway located in Australia:
44.136.72.x
44.136.137.x Victoria, Australia (vk3)
44.136.72...79.x Melbourne
44.136.81.x Shepparton
44.136.82.x Bendigo
44.136.83.x Western Victoria
44.136.84.x Ballarat
Internet: 128.250.120.17
Other: vk3ave@csource.oz.au
```

GATEWAYS Tcp-ip >< Internet list 27/4/94 by IW1CXZ
Packet address: jpl-gw.w6vio.ampr.org 44.16.0.61
Packet address: w6yx.ampr.org 44.4.0.196
Packet address: gw.wa9l.ampr.org 44.10.0.229
Packet address: gate.w6ue.ampr.org 44.16.0.247
Packet address: pc.n2gfn.ampr.org 44.16.0.227
Packet address: uhm.ampr.org 44.14.10.1
Packet address: gw.n3eua.ampr.org 44.32.0.1
Packet address: wetnet.ampr.org 44.24.108.9
Packet address: gw.wg7j.ampr.org 44.26.1.16
Packet address: dfwgate.kf5mg.ampr.org 44.28.0.86
Packet address: actgate.ampr.org 44.28.2.1
Packet address: armstrong.w5gb.ampr.org 44.30.2.36
Packet Address: gate.n9gsa.ampr.org 44.34.138.1
Packet address: uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org 44.40.1.193
Amprnet address: n4gaa.ampr.org 44.88.4.21
Packet address: ke9yq.ampr.org 44.72.38.50
Packet address: k0ku.ampr.org 44.122.1.25
Amprnet address: k9iu-gw.ampr.org 44.48.0.175
Packet address: gw.w1mx.ampr.org 44.56.0.18
Packet address: wa4ong.ampr.org 44.62.0.1
Amprnet address: wg2w.ampr.org 44.64.0.99
Amprnet address: gw-ampr.k3nal.ampr.org 44.80.8.69
Amprnet address: nawc.k3nal.ampr.org 44.80.8.70
Packet address: k2cc.ampr.org 44.69.108.1
Packet address: wsu.n8fow.ampr.org 44.102.48.2
Packet address: wb9uus-2.ampr.org 44.72.123.99
Packet address: wb9uus.ampr.org 44.72.123.97
Packet address: kd4jml.ampr.org 44.74.1.109
Packet address: hamgate.wb5bbw.ampr.org 44.76.0.5
Packet address: ausgw.ampr.org 44.76.1.21
Packet address: sat.ampr.org 44.76.2.20
Packet address: hamgate.w5-f6cnb.ampr.org 44.76.5.137
Packet address: gw.af2j.ampr.org 44.80.32.136
Packet address: augs_gw.tcman.ampr.org 44.94.9.14
Packet address: wa2hee.ampr.org 44.96.1.1
Packet address: ko4ks.ampr.org 44.98.0.167
Packet address: gate.k4ry.ampr.org 44.100.209.2
Packet address: n7qfw.igw.ampr.org 44.124.12.45
Packet address: dc1ik-1.ampr.org 44.130.29.25
Packet address: db0fho.ampr.org 44.130.12.26
AMPRnet: intergw.it9tnc.ampr.org 44.134.112.252
AMPRnet: ik1qld-10.ampr.org 44.134.128.239
AMPRnet: gw.iw5dam.ampr.org 44.134.208.242
Packet address: gw.ve3ocr.ampr.org 44.135.96.70
Packet address: at.ve3uow.ampr.org 44.135.84.5
Packet address: ve3rpi.ampr.org 44.135.88.70
Packet address: ve4pin.ampr.org 44.135.114.1
Packet address: hamgate.ve7sfu.ampr.org 44.135.160.113
Packet address: grisha.unbc.edu 44.135.167.20
Packet address: gw.vk1bud.ampr.org 44.136.0.40

AMPRnet address: csiro-gw.vk2pk.ampr.org 44.136.11.1
AMPRnet Address: gw.ncle.ampr.org 44.136.18.1
Packet address: une.vk2djg.ampr.org 44.136.32.1

2970. PK-96 For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 14:36:13 UTC
From: markm@glock.ramp.com
Message-ID: <347d8t$46l@glock.ramp.com>
Source record: 47718
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have a nearly new AEA PK-96 1200/9600bps TNC for sale. It's a packet only box and will do 1200 and 9600 but only one at a time. It's nearly new...I haven't sent in the card yet. See the review in the Sept. QST for more details. There just isn't enough 9600 activity in my area to justify keeping it. Includes power and TNC-to-radio cables, manual, and original box and packing. Asking $175 including UPS shipping to continental U.S. If interested please contact me via email.

Thanks and 73... Mark AA7TA email: markm@ramp.com

2971. Anyone know John Drum??????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 15:44:43 UTC
From: smt2@boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <CvIEEK.LKx@boi.hp.com>
Source record: 47713

Looking for John, used to be stationed with him in Idaho.
Contact jhirn@hpbs3889.hp.boi.com

tnx, jon

2972. Re: Off the shelf modems for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 17:10:11 UTC
From: parnoul@gaap.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <347m9j$87e@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47715

In article 78185@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu, Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu> () writes:
> In note <dany.52.0010804C@arti.vub.ac.be>, dany@arti.vub.ac.be (Dany
> Vereertbrugghen) writes:
> >I was just wondering : wouldn't it be possible to use a normal
> >modem for packet radio. I don't know much about this, so ...?
> >Can someone point out the difficulties to me or give comments on
> >the idea?
> Unfortunately, no. Standard modems use a fixed set of frequencies that
> are okay for phone line use, but really suck for use over radio. There's also
> the electrical problem.. they expect to get a line all to themselves, and get
> a dialtone first 8-). Also, they would most closely match I guess a really
> fast RTTY mode. Ham radio uses packet (where the thing needs to pick up other
> stations and not rely so much on a carrier signal...) Fax modes, etc., which
> modems simply aren't set up to do. Oh yeah, my modem only allows like 2%
> (or is it even that much?) from the tones it is set up to detect.. packet
> radio stuff general expects a good amoun of drift and general crappy
> conditions. For ont much more than the cost of a 14.4K modem, you can get a
> 56Kbps packet controler, though. I don't a 56K controller'll do standard down
> to 45.5 baud RTTY though.. a TNC to do that can be gotten cheaply too.
>
> >dany@arti.vub.ac.be
>
>
Hmmm, I did that, I used a phone line Modem for Packet Radio operation, though
it was rather "off the drawer" than off the shelf ;-)

I built several years ago a phone modem kit based on the AM7910 chip, last year
as I heard about the Baycom software, I tought I could use my previous kit with
some adaptations...
The thing is that this kit was suited for 300 bds (V21) and 75/1200 bds (V23),
the French Minitel standard BTW. I had to surgeon somewhat the board to make
the modem chip operate in 1200 bds mode both receiving and transmitting. This
has been done by connecting the RTS input to the TX/RX signal.
It worked fine for several months, later I had the info that the chip could be
set to the "loopback" mode (thanks Pawel), making it receiving and transmitting
on the same set frequency set for analog test purpose.
Note that the V23 1200 mode is using 1300 Hz and 2100 Hz, this 800 Hz shift
is now recommended by TAPR when tuning a TNC2 kit for better spectrum optimization.

I guess CCITT makes some studies on the choice of the frequency set for a given
standard, it's probably good to use it.

Recently I bought a PCB for the A&A Baycom modem kit, I refurbished my AM7910,
the whole thing is much smaller, and is QRV 300 bds on HF :-)

Well, all this is limited to 1200 bds at best, I know :-(

73 de f5hnk/Patrick

2973. 9600 baud using Kenwood TM241A???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-02 20:18:38 UTC
From: root@comu2.auckland.ac.nz
Message-ID: <3481au$q5e@ccu2.auckland.ac.nz>
Source record: 47717

While the questions are being bounced around, does anyone know
the details of the mods to make to a TM241A (2 metre) to make it
work with 9.6k? I'd like to stick one on my phone BBS and run
JNOS or something similar, but 1.2k is just too slow to contemplate...!

Thanks in advance,

Richard

Richard Vowles - r.vowles@auckland.ac.nz

2974. Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-03 03:00:06 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-arrl.email.info_778561204@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 47719
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.info

Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

The services that the ARRL provides via the internet include the
Email Information Server and the Technical Information Service.
The Information Server is an automated mail server that gives you
access to many of information files relating to various facets of
Amateur Radio. You can retrieve any or all of these files by
sending an email message to info@arrl.org here at ARRL HQ.
Each file you request is then mailed to you automatically.

To use it, mail messages to:

info@arrl.org

Each line of the message body should contain a command as shown below.
The subject of your message is not processed and may be omitted. You
may place as many commands in a message as you want. The files you
request will be sent to you in separate messages. Only ASCII text
files are supported.

Valid INFO commands:

reply <address> (may be needed - see below for explanation)
help
index
send FILENAME (example: send prospect.txt)
quit

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of
instructions for info, "index" retrieves a list of available files
and "send prospect.txt" retrieves a text file containing information
on becoming a radio amateur.

Note to users with FTP capability: All of these files are also
available by anonymous ftp to oak.oakland.edu in the
pub/hamradio/arrl/infoserver area. Retrieve the file index.txt
in the /league sub-directory for a complete listing of available
files.

If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a
separate line for each "send filename" request.

Your From: field or Reply-to: field in your header should contain a
valid Internet address, including full domain name. If your From:
field does not contain a valid Internet address, the answer will not
reach you. If this is the case, then use the reply command as shown

above. When needed, this command should always be the first command in your message.

IMPORTANT: Please use the quit command in your message. This will prevent processing errors from message signatures.

PLEASE NOTE!: This is an automated system not capable of handling written requests. Any questions on the info-server or the content of any of its files should be directed to mtracy@arrl.org.

ALSO NOTE!: Do *NOT* reply to messages sent from info@arrl.org - the reply address is redirected to keep bounced messages from endlessly looping. Write a new message to info@arrl.org instead.

The Technical Information Service gives League members on the internet better access to the knowledgeable technical staff here at ARRL HQ. Questions relating to Amateur Radio and related technical topics are welcome. To use this service, send a normal e-mail message to tis@arrl.org with your question spelled out in plain english. For best service, be as specific as possible and keep your line length in messages to a maximum of 80 characters. Due to personnel limitations, priority will be given to questions from League members.

Best Regards,

Michael Tracy, KC1SX, ARRL Technical Information Services Coordinator
(e-mail mtracy@arrl.org)

Sample of files available from INFO: (There are lots more!)

Note - If you are not yet an Amateur Radio operator retrieve the file prospect (send prospect) for information on how to easily get started in this fun hobby.

FILENAME SIZE DESCRIPTION
--- --- ---
PROSPECT.TXT 2k How to get your Amateur Radio license
EXAMS.TXT 52k Current exam schedule info - updated bi-weekly
EXAMINFO.TXT 9k Examinations - what to bring - requirements
USERS.TXT 6k List of HQ Email addresses
ARRLCAT.TXT 39k Catalog of ARRL Publications - commercial content
JOIN.TXT 2k How become an ARRL member
SERVICES.TXT 5k A condensed list of ARRL membership services
TOUR.TXT 28k An electronic tour of ARRL Headquarters
DIR.HQ 5k Visiting ARRL HQ - directions and tour information
HFBANDS 7k Breakdown of users of HF spectrum
Q-SIGS 1k ARRL list of Amateur Radio Q-signals
W1AW.SKD 2k W1AW schedule of transmissions and operation
PRODREV1.TXT 12k Which rig is best? Part 1 - QST Lab Notes
PRODREV2.TXT 22k Which rig is best? Part 2 - QST Lab Notes
!LIST.TXT 6k QST Bibliographies List
RFIGEN.TXT 37k How to solve an EMI/RFI problem - QST Lab Notes

RFISOURC.TXT 13k Where to buy filters - EMI-proof telephones etc.
ADDRESS.TXT 16k Lots and lots of ham/electronic company addresses
KITS.TXT 6k List of companies that sell kits
BBS.TXT 12k List of ham-radio land-line bulletin boards
FAQ1.TXT 25k Introduction to the FAQ and Amateur Radio
FAQ2.TXT 45k Amateur Radio Orgs, Services and Info Sources
FAQ3.TXT 32k Amateur Radio Advanced and Technical Questions

American Radio Relay League, Inc. Tel: 1-203-666-1541
225 Main Street Fax: 1-203-665-7531
Newington, CT 06111 Email: mtracy@arrl.org

2975. Detailed FSK Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-03 03:10:59 UTC
From: khansen@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <348pg3$o8t@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 47720

I'm looking for detailed information reguarding HF digital signals.
I'm in the process of designing a modem and am frustrated at the
conflicting signal specifications uncovered during my search. At this
point, I am looking for signal parameters as opposed to protocols (but
thay will be of interest soon).
The ARRL Handbook contains some of the details, but they are scattered
and incomplete. Can anyone suggest a reference?

2976. Re: PK-96 For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-03 12:44:44 UTC
From: kb5rtk@rt66.com
Message-ID: <kb5rtk.52.2E686FBC@rt66.com>
Source record: 47721
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <347d8t$46l@glock.ramp.com> markm@glock.ramp.com (Mark Monninger) writes:
GOOD DEAL!

>I have a nearly new AEA PK-96 1200/9600bps TNC for sale. It's a packet
>only box and will do 1200 and 9600 but only one at a time. It's nearly
>new...I haven't sent in the card yet. See the review in the Sept. QST
>for more details. There just isn't enough 9600 activity in my area to
>justify keeping it. Includes power and TNC-to-radio cables, manual, and
>original box and packing. Asking $175 including UPS shipping to
>continental U.S. If interested please contact me via email.

>Thanks and 73... Mark AA7TA email: markm@ramp.com

Cliff Nail
US - 227 USWA!!!!
KB5RTK - Ham radio on the water ..... There is no faster Ham on the water!
Internet - kb5rtk@rt66.com
Ham internet 44.30.0.54 (KB5RTK on 145.01 MHz - Albuquerque NM)

2977. Re: 9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-03 16:11:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.radio.org
Message-ID: <1978.18.uupcb@totrbbs.radio.org>
Source record: 47722

-> You gotta be really careful when you start dinking with the PLL loop
-> filter. There are usually multiple time constants of interest. It is
-> a really good idea to first measure the VCO gain over several band
-> segments (since the gain of most VCOs isn't exactly linear with
-> respect to frequency), determine the phase comparator gain and the
-> loop filter characteristics. Then, calculate the loop frequency and
-> phase response.

Thanks much for the feedback, Dana. I'm hoping that G3RUH will come thru
with a design for how to two-point modulate the TM401. To get this class
of radio working on 9600 would really open up 9600 to a LOT of hams.

-> By the way, MX*COM publishes a very nice databook, which includes
-> charts of BER vs low frequency response of transmitter and receiver.
-> They recommend very highly using "two point modulation", in other
-> words, modulate the VCO and the PLL reference. By modulating the
-> reference, the loop regains good low frequency (even DC) response.

I'm not familiar with MX*COM. Could you provide address/phone info. on
them?

Regards,
Steve Diggs
KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

2978. Re: Detailed FSK Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-03 16:32:36 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <34a8f4$jdc@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47723

In a previous article, khansen@ix.netcom.com (Kevin Hansen) says:

>I'm looking for detailed information reguarding HF digital signals.
>I'm in the process of designing a modem and am frustrated at the
>conflicting signal specifications uncovered during my search. At this
>point, I am looking for signal parameters as opposed to protocols (but
>thay will be of interest soon).
>The ARRL Handbook contains some of the details, but they are scattered
>and incomplete. Can anyone suggest a reference?
>

What, specifically, are you asking? Ham HF digital modes use only a couple differest FSK shifts: 2125/2295 (170Hz RTTY and AMTOR) and 2100/2300 (200Hz packet and Pactor). Most RTTY DX uses 45 baud although there are many 75 baud users out there. AMTOR is 100 baud. Pactor is 100 or 200 baud. Packet is 300 baud.

73, Drew
--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

2979. Re: Software to drive a radio data modem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-03 16:40:16 UTC
From: aksamit@galaxy.uci.agh.edu.pl
Message-ID: <34a8tg$ifi@galaxy.uci.agh.edu.pl>
Source record: 47724

Harrie Overdijk (overdijk@ecn.nl) wrote:
: Hello friends,

: I've got a Satelline-1AS Radio Data Modem here on my desk.
: This is not a Hayes compatible thing. It does half-duplex
: communications. By switching DTR on on the RS232-port, the
: Radio Modem is powered on. (signalled via DSR). When CD is
: switched on, there is something to receive. To send something
: switch on RTS and wait for CTS. This can take a while because
: it's possible that the radio channel isn't free yet.

Pawel Jalocha <jalocha@chopin.ifj.edu.pl> wrote asynchronic
packet driver for similar radios. You can ask him for it.
Our test showed that works great.

Grzegorz

2980. PCB for Baycom???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-03 23:06:35 UTC
From: jeffj@crl.com
Message-ID: <34avhr$7c7@nntp.crl.com>
Source record: 47725

I am looking for a PCB for a Baycom modem. I have the chips for it just need the PCB (makes my life easier 8-)). Thanks for any and all info!

Jeff
AB6MB
jeffj@crl.com

2981. Re: PK-96 For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-04 13:05:33 UTC
From: fmitch@netcom.com
Message-ID: <fmitchCvLwDA.FzE@netcom.com>
Source record: 47726
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Cliff Nail US - 227 (kb5rtk@rt66.com) wrote:
: In article <347d8t$46l@glock.ramp.com> markm@glock.ramp.com (Mark Monninger) writes:
: GOOD DEAL!

good deal???? check the fine print at the back of the pk-96 manual...
the 9600 baud modem is of the k9ng persuasion... *not* g3ruh!!!

mitch

--
* * * I collect telegraph equipment (mostly bugs - Vibroplex) * * *

Email: fmitchell@rd.qms.com or, second choice, fmitch@netcom.com
Felton "Mitch" Mitchell, WA4OSR, 11 Midtwon Park, E., Mobile, AL 36606 USA
205-342-7259 home, 205-476-4100 work, 205-476-0465 FAX
co-sysop for W4IAX bbs running fbb ... sysop for WA4OSR DXCluster in Mobile..

2982. Digital question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-04 14:38:03 UTC
From: mgalatz@panix.com
Message-ID: <mgalatz.1129077123A@198.7.0.1>
Source record: 47727

Is it possible to create a software application that would eliminate the need for a radio modem: In other words, just taking the sound from a radio and putting it into the sound input on a Mac.

Why couldn't such an idea work?

mgalatz@panix.com

2983. Re: Small 1200 Baud packet modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-04 20:19:14 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CvMGG3.FL0@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47728

Jay Sissom (JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu) wrote:
: I would like to build a small device that will send packets when a button is
: pushed or some other event like that.

: To do this, I would need a small 1200 baud modem. Since this device will only
: send unconnected packets, I don't need the entire AX.25 protocol in this
: device. I can hardcode the packet in an EPROM then send it when the button is
: pushed.

: Does anyone know where I can find a schematic or information on a 1200 baud
: modem for this purpose?

I don't have specifics here, but any of the modems specified for Baycom or
Poor Mans Packet would do the job. The only thing simpler would be to use
the transmit half of the 2206/2211 modem chip set used on the older-design
TNC's. The 2206 is a digitally keyed AFSK generator. The 'down-side' of
such a modulator is you have to choose stable components in the oscillator,
and you have to have a counter or a calibrated signal generator to set the
tones - and they could drift at extremes of temperature. That won't happen
if you use on the of the crystal-controlled modem chips.

: Thanks
: Jay
: KA9OKT

--

| Bob Donnell, kd7nm bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

2984. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-04 22:01:03 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <34dg2v$79u@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 47729
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
====================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
====================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write you contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

====================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
====================================================================
```

2985. BPQ with KPC-9612?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-05 03:29:09 UTC
From: bnovak@kaiwan.kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <34e3a5$sm4@kaiwan.kaiwan.com>
Source record: 47730

I just picked up a Kantronics KPC-9612 dual port TNC. It works great using KAGOLD. I tried to run it in KISS mode with BPQ and didn't have any luck. Has anyone been able to run BPQ with the 9612? I am running BPQ with a KPC3 with no problems...

--

| E-Mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: K0OK@K6CPT.#LACCA.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA |

2986. Re: PCB for Baycom???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-05 07:50:09 UTC
From: parnoul@gaap.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <34eijh$56h@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47736

In article 7c7@nntp.crl.com, jeffj@crl.com (Jeff Jones) writes:
> I am looking for a PCB for a Baycom modem. I have the chips for it just
> need the PCB (makes my life easier 8-)). Thanks for any and all info!
>
> Jeff
> AB6MB
> jeffj@crl.com
>
>
>

Jeff, you can order the #190-PCB baycom modem for $12.95, this circuit uses
the AM 7910 chip, if this is the one you have.
Their FAX number is 714-952-3280, they are located in Anaheim(CA) is memory
serves me.
The board is roughly of the business card size and works both 300 HF and
1200 VHF (see advert. in CQ magazine).

Enjoy,

73 de F5HNK/Patrick

2987. TAPR.ORG Relocation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-05 07:54:18 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <34eira$8qo@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 47735

```
TAPR.ORG on the Move
--------------------

Things are on the change again with the TAPR.ORG server. We are
relocating the Internet server to a more permanent location, which has
full Internet access. This will allow for the various TAPR
informations feeds to be located on one system again.

The new server is using ListProcessor 6.0. This system supports both
mail lists and an e-mail file request system. The server can be reached
by sending mail to 'listserv@tapr.org'.

Here is a brief list of basic requests:

help
----
Get the basic help file.

index -all
----------
Get a list of files in the all TAPR archives.

get <archive> <file>
--------------------
Get the requested file from the specified archive.
Example: get tapr taprinfo.txt

lists
-----
Get a list of all local mailing lists that are available.

o BBSSIG - TAPR BBS Special Interest Group
o NETSIG - TAPR Networking Special Interest Group
o TAPR-BB - TAPR Announcement Special Interest Group

Future mail lists for this Fall:

o HFSIG - HF Special Interest Group
o DSP - DSP, will be focusing on DSP Software Development
o DSP-93 - DSP-93 SIG for discussing hardware and kit issues

information <list>
------------------
Get information file about the specified mail list.

subscribe <list> <your name>
----------------------------
The only way to subscribe to a list.
```

Example: subscribe tapr-bb Joe Ham

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

2988. High speed protocol machine?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-05 08:24:52 UTC
From: pme@it.kth.SE
Message-ID: <9409050824.AA06632@ulk.electrum.kth.se>
Source record: 47737

Im looking for a TNC that could handle fast data a lot better
than a TNC2. Im running 2 pair of TNC2 at ttl levels in 19200 bit/s, and I they
cant fill the "air" with data. About 10% of the channel capacity
usage. And the parameters are at optimum. No TX delays and
so on. I have heard about a TNC3 with a 68302 CPU, and
about a 8530 with DMA for ISA bus. What about them ?
Any one there running them? And where do I order ?
Havn't seen them i QST, think it may be a Germany system.
By the way I thing the 8530 card is called PI2.

/Peter, SM0OHI

2989. New Amicom 2.1a drivers available soon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-05 09:22:13 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Sep5.112213.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 47738

Hi all Amicom users,

I have just received the new drivers for Kiss and Host which fix some
bugs in the DAMA drivers. I'll upload them ASAP, that is in a month since
I'm going on holidays now. (upload to Aminet of course in the misc/sci
directory...)

73s de Daniel, hb9vbc

--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ meet the AMIGA's little brother: the Psion 3a! \ham radio amateur

2990. Re: BPQ with KPC-9612?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-05 15:51:31 UTC
From: Karl Medcalf <kmedcalf@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <Zc0yG5b.kmedcalf@delphi.com>
Source record: 47731

Hello Bob. I have run the KPC-9612 with BPQ - dual port. One important difference from the KPC-3 is the fact that the KPC-9612 is dual port. Check the MYDROP command - default is 0/1 which means the 1200 port has a KISS address of 0 and the 9600 port is KISS address 1.

In BPQCFG.TXT, you'll need to set the CHANNEL= statement to A for 1200, and to B for 9600 (e.g. CHANNEL=A). The IOADDR and INTLEVEL should be set for the correct COM port you're using. Remember, you'll need TWO PORT configs in the BPQCFG, both with the same IOADDR and INTLEVEL. Also, the SPEED= needs to be set to the same as the MODE command in the KPC-9612.

Hope that helps.

--
73 - Karl KMEDCALF@DELPHI.COM
Packet: WK5M @ WK5M.#NEKS.KS.USA.NA

2991. List of LEO Satellite companies needs completion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-05 22:55:23 UTC
From: parsavan@boulder.Colorado.EDU
Message-ID: <34g7ks$md2@lace.Colorado.EDU>
Source record: 47732
Cross-posted to: sci.geo.satellite-nav,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

(I apologize in advance if readers feel that their newsgroup was not appropriate for this post. I picked the closest three I could find; feel free to email me if you think I should add or delete a newsgroup name from the newsgroup's line. (one companies name showed up in GPS world (hence sci.geo.satellite-nav)).

I would like to know the names and addresses (or phone numbers) of all companies that are planning low earth orbit communications systems. The following incomplete list has the ones I am familiar with so far, if anyone knows of any others please email me and I'll post an update later. Thank you.

```
Little LEO (data only) Project Name
---------------------- ------------
Orbital Communication Corp. ORBCOMM
Fairfax, Va.

Starsys Inc. Starnet
Lanham, Maryland

Big LEO (voice and data)
------------------------
Motorola Inc. Irridium
Chandler, Arizona

TRW Inc. (This system is more medium earth orbit) Odyssey
Redondo Beach, California

Loral/Qualcomm Globalstar
```

dara parsavand who would be ecstatic to have a PET (Portable
parsavan@prony.colorado.edu Email Transciever), but is still waiting

2992. Re: PK-96 For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 00:50:43 UTC
From: kb5rtk@rt66.com
Message-ID: <kb5rtk.61.2E6BBCE3@rt66.com>
Source record: 47733
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <fmitchCvLwDA.FzE@netcom.com> fmitch@netcom.com (Felton Mitchell) writes:
Mitch,

>good deal???? check the fine print at the back of the pk-96 manual...
>the 9600 baud modem is of the k9ng persuasion... *not* g3ruh!!!

>mitch

What difference is this? I sorry I am at a loss as to what difference this
makes? I thought that all 9600 baud was created equal?

Thank you!
Cliff Nail

Cliff Nail
US - 227 USWA!!!!
KB5RTK - Ham radio on the water ..... There is no faster Ham on the water!
Internet - kb5rtk@rt66.com
Ham internet 44.30.0.54 (KB5RTK on 145.01 MHz - Albuquerque NM)

2993. Re: TCP/IP over packet trough winsock ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 03:08:06 UTC
From: jtomason@li.net
Message-ID: <34gmem$ckg@linet02.li.net>
Source record: 47734

In article <dany.64.000AED17@arti.vub.ac.be>, dany@arti.vub.ac.be (Dany Vereertbrugghen) says:
>I used the latest version of Trumpet winsock, and the latest version
>of ws_ftp. If I try the FTP, the TNC does transmit something, but
>the trumpet winsock stuff immediatly gives an ARP time out, and
>a TCP error. It also stops retrying very soon.
>Has anyone got experience with this?

No direct experience, but from a programming standpoint I would guess that the WS_FTP is expecting a very fast reply (which over phone lines is fine) but it's timeout threshold is much too fast for radio-based work. You might want to check the program for a parameter to update or contact the author.

I just checked my WS_FTP -- Play with the timeout value in the ADVANCED menu of the session settings. Perhaps that will do the trick. Let me know!

```
*****************************************************************************
* :JOE TOMASONE: GOD IS REAL; UNLESS DECLARED INTEGER *
* INTERNET: jtomason@li.net AMPR AX.25: N2MUO@N2BQF.#NLI.NY.USA *
*****************************************************************************
```

2994. Re:9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 14:08:48 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9408067788.AA778864128@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 47739

Gentlemen:
You want to SHORTEN the PLL time constant. The highest frequency
that can be modulated is related to 1/time-constant!

Ray
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

2995. mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 15:42:36 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <34i2lc$1hk@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47540

Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
xcvr or smaller.

TinA

--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

2996. Re: Off the shelf modems for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 16:11:27 UTC
From: wmays@motown.ge.com
Message-ID: <34i4bf$1n0@cnn.MOTOWN.GE.COM>
Source record: 47541

The pc modems that are "SoftModem Technology"
are now reasonably priced IMHO, and should be reprogrammable
for the modulation standards of the radio and TDD worlds.
This would allow "off the shelf" hardware, but we need custom
software. These modems download the DSP program from the pc.
The Digicom DSI Connection and the similar Cardinal MVP144DSP.
use ram program storage, not flash-eprom.

Speaking only for myself: Bill Mays
\ / WMAYS@MOTOWN.GE.COM
\/ (= <-I'm a mushroom...
/\ Same place, same job,
/ \ my mark. third company.

2997. Whats the theory on the DCD state machine?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 16:22:25 UTC
From: BMOERS@corp.qgraph.COM
Message-ID: <01HGSFT76TAA000A2T@hub.qgraph.com>
Source record: 47542

Can some one explain the theory behind the DCD state machine circuit!
What is significant in the HDLC data stream that this thing keys in on?
How does the circuit typically interface to a TNC. I've never
seen the schematic or state diagrams, so perhaps what I am asking
is obvious given those. Looking at the schematic of the PK88, it looks
as if it would replace the modem chip's (AM7910) carrier detect output.
Or would the circuit just gate the RX Data to the SDLC hardware?
Questions, questions, questions!
I don't presently have one, but I would like to understand the theory,
and then add one to my PK88! Thanks!

Brad
WB9FIP
bmoers@corp.qgraph.com

2998. SW/SoundBlaster Programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 17:06:54 UTC
From: bob3@peach.america.net
Message-ID: <bob3.778870684@atl1>
Source record: 47543

From: bob3@peach.america.net (David Mitchell Boyte)
Subject: SW/SoundBlaster Programs
Date: Tue, 6 Sep 1994 11:06:54 -0600
Organization: Access America(TM), P.O. Box 1222, Alpharetta, GA 30239-1222
Message-ID: <bob3.778870684@atl1>
X-Posting-Agent: The Moderator's Assistant V1.0 (shareware edition)

I am interested in copying fax, rtty, or morse, but I lack the resources
(money) to buy a seperate device, so I am curious if other people have
had success with either SbpMorse or Wxman, programs which use the DSP
capabilities of the SoundBlaster cards. I am not electronically
knwledgable enough to build the converter that HamComm and similar
programs require, so I am interested in finding out about what other
programs are available.

David Boyte
bob3@america.net

2999. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #296

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 17:27:02 UTC
From: Scott.Mickelbank@analog.COM
Message-ID: <9409061725.AA01554@nwd2sun1.analog.com>
Source record: 47544

unsubscribe

3000. KAGOLD BBS#???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 18:09:36 UTC
From: waltk@cor5.pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <Cvpzs1.HDr@pica.army.mil>
Source record: 47545

I've called the KaGold BBS # a dozen times to download a copy of their
latest demo program. I get connected & all seems OK, but I never receive
a login promtp, or anything else. Anyone know what gives?
Thanx - Walt - K2WK
--
.....
Walter Kornienko - K2WK waltk@pica.army.mil Bldg. 350, Picatinny Arsenal,
Senior Software Engineer Dover, New Jersey
Decision Systems Technology Inc. 201-724-3158/4879

3001. Question: Variable Baud Rate Modems/Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 18:18:12 UTC
From: malari@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <34ibp4$4bd@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 47546

I don't know how to ask this question in general terms but I l'll do my best....

I am looking for information or a source to get specific information about changing a modem or Packet Terminals baud rate to an odd baud rate (such as 2500 baud, 1600 baud, 1250 baud etc.).

The real question is:

Does this require hardware modification, software modification or both?

I am mostly interested in packet modifications but anything relating to modems will work. I can apply the theory (I hope) for modems to packet.

ANY HELP OR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

Thanks, Mike

3002. New UK TCP/IP mailing list

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 20:53:30 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <34iksa$52h@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 47547
Cross-posted to: uk.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hi folks,
There is now a mailing list set up for the UK TCP/IP Networking Group
(UKIP). This is a loosely-organised group set up to promote the use of
TCP/IP networking protocols over radio in the UK, and to encourage the
establishment of high-speed backbone links and network gateways.

If you want to subscribe:
Send mail to ukip-request@cs.nott.ac.uk. This is handled by a
human rather than a listserver, so be polite :-)

To post to the list:
Send mail to ukip@cs.nott.ac.uk. Subscription requests and other
administrative bits and bobs should go to ukip-request, _not_ to
the list as this just means that lots of people read your
subscription message and get cross.

Have fun! I hope to see lots of interesting discussions happening very
soon.. *grin*

By the way, the next UKIP meeting is to be held on the 15th October in
Nottingham. Details to follow..

73 Mike

--
+--- Mike Knell -- Squashed Lagomorphia on the Information Superhighway(tm) --+
| Vending machines should NEVER NEVER| SMTP thing: m.knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk |
| EVER eat money. - RFC1288 (Finger) | AX25 thing: G7GPA@GB7COV.#29.GBR.EU |
+----------- These are my opinions, not anybody else's, so bog off. ----------+

3003. Re: High speed protocol machine?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-06 21:00:55 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Message-ID: <barry.2.2E6CD887@dgbt.doc.ca>
Source record: 47548

In article <9409050824.AA06632@ulk.electrum.kth.se> pme@it.kth.SE writes:
>From: pme@it.kth.SE
>Subject: High speed protocol machine?!
>Date: 5 Sep 94 08:24:52 GMT

>Im looking for a TNC that could handle fast data a lot better
>than a TNC2. Im running 2 pair of TNC2 at ttl levels in 19200 bit/s, and I they
>cant fill the "air" with data. About 10% of the channel capacity
>usage. And the parameters are at optimum. No TX delays and
>so on. I have heard about a TNC3 with a 68302 CPU, and
>about a 8530 with DMA for ISA bus. What about them ?
>Any one there running them? And where do I order ?
>Havn't seen them i QST, think it may be a Germany system.
>By the way I thing the 8530 card is called PI2.

That's the Ottawa PI2 card. For more info, send mail (any subject/text) to:

pi-info@hydra.carleton.ca

Barry VE3JF

3004. Ramsey Kits for 9600 Baud pakcet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 02:16:24 UTC
From: rgm@bilbo.baylor.edu
Message-ID: <34j7poINNob4@BUDS1.baylor.edu>
Source record: 47549

Has anyone out there used the Ramsey FX line of VHF and UHF radio kits for 9600 baud paket? Ramsey advertises that these radios have a dedicated packet connector (5 pin DIN). Does this work at 9600 baud or are modifications necessary?
In general, would this be a good radio for experimenting with packet?
Are there any other kit manufacturers that offer similar radio kits?

Thanks in advance,
-Ross

(still awaiting my call sign)

BTW: Is there a list (available via FTP or otherwise) of public access NNTP servers? The server my college connects to by default doesn't work very well and also doesn't receive many of the newsgroups.

3005. Conversd v1.4A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 03:02:58 UTC
From: dlm@g7led.ampr.org
Message-ID: <CvqoGy.CLy@g7led.ampr.org>
Source record: 47550

Just uploaded into ftp.ucsd.edu /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming as
'conversd.v1.4A.tgz'

*** THIS IS AN ALPHA VERSION 1.4 ***

This is a version of conversd 2.55 that with distributed with WAMPES 931001,
its since been modified to include a great number of new features.

Linux is the only supported OS at the moment.

This is a redistribution of the standalone package, it does not specifically
require the WAMPES931001 distribution to be run, it *should* work with the
latest version of WAMPES just as well.

To hopefully be found in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/wampes/.

Many Thanks go to the WAMPES team for producing the original code.

73's De Darryl G7LED...

--
Darryl Miles - darryl@frink.demon.co.uk - G7LED@GB7MIP.#29.GBR.EU

3006. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 05:59:07 UTC
From: 98366179@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <199409070602.XAA13917@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47551

I am looking for a place where I can find the Poor Man's Packet modem (or some similar device). I have tried to e-mail and write to the person who supposedly can sell me the kit for PMP, but I have had no response. Can someone point me in the right direction?

Thanks! Jeff

--
O Jeffrey A. Wigal "We're not the end of the O
98366179@wsuvm1.csc.wsu.edu earth, but you can see
O Washington State University it from the top of the O
Physical Science Building"
O --Go Cougars! O
---de WY7Q------

3007. Re:9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 07:08:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2008.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47552

-> From: mack@mails.imed.COM (Mack Ray)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: Re:9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401
-> Date: 6 Sep 94 14:08:48 GMT
-> Message-ID: <9408067788.AA778864128@mails.imed.com>
->
-> Gentlemen:
-> You want to SHORTEN the PLL time constant. The highest
-> frequency
-> that can be modulated is related to 1/time-constant!
->
-> Ray
-> WD5IFS
-> mack@mails.imed.com

The problem, however is <not> with the high end components, but with the low end ones. The G3RUH uses a spectrum folding technique wherein some of the high end portions are folded below 500 HZ.

Given that, do you still think the RC time constant should be shortened?

Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3008. new version of dsk-loader for the macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 08:25:54 UTC
From: G.POLDER@CPRO.AGRO.NL
Message-ID: <9409070825.AA01397@ganges.cpro.agro.nl.agro.nl>
Source record: 47553

I uploaded version 1.1 of my TI-DSK loader for the apple
macintosh to the info-mac archive (sumex-aim.stanford.edu and his mirrors).
It can be found in /info-mac/app/dsk-loader-11.hqx.

you also can ftp it from oak.oakland.edu (/pub/hamradio/mac/digital),
and from ftp.funet.fi (/pub/ham/dsp/320C26).

Here is some information:

DSK_Loader 1.1

DSK_Loader is the Macintosh equivalent of the DOS program DSKL. With
this program you can communicate with the DSK (DSP Starter Kit) from
Texas Instruments. This program bootloads a simple communications
kernel and then loads other software using this kernel.
Other options are:

* Fill DSK memory with a certain value.
* Dump DSK memory into a textwindow, for further processing.
* Execute programs on the DSK.
* Graph output from the DSK.
* Act as a dumb terminal to the DSK.

changes since version 1.0

- fixed crash when scrolling in 32 bit memory mode.
- fixed hangup of PowerBooks when downloading to the DSK.
- enhanced graph window with offscreen update, grid, and
background which can be selected by the user by setting
misc options.
- some cosmetic enhancements, better errormessages etc.
- added a few more .dsk files.

The DSK and thus DSK_Loader is most interesting for people who want to
experiment with Digital Signal Processing at low costs. For HAM-Radio
operators it is a very interesting piece of equipment, Some
applications, like the KC7WW port of the W9GR filters are included.

Gerrit.

3009. 8bit PMS for TNC-2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 09:38:34 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <34k1mq$q3m@push.stack.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 47554

Hello ALL

My friend RA3PBQ ask me to help with NEW ROM's firmware for TNC-2 clone.
He have problem with PMS - PMS work with 7-bit only (hight bit's striped)
and he can't use alternative Russian code. (Problem's with PMS only.)
If you know about NEW free vs for TNC-2, PSE let me know.

73! de RX3DIN Victor

3010. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 11:41:28 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <TB70Rc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47555

jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:

> Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
> TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
> xcvr or smaller.

PacComm's Tiny TNC is pretty small. Would that do for you?

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3011. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 13:49:13 UTC
From: greg@radar.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Sep7.074914.26516@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47556

>Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
>TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
>xcvr or smaller.
>
>TinA

You might try the Kantronics KPC-3 or their new KPC-9612. Both are quite small and can be powered by a standard 9 volt battery. The KPC-3 (the one I have) can also accept DC power from 7.5 volts to 15 volts, so powering it off of the 13.8 in your car is possible.

Hope that helps,
73, Greg
PBBS: N9PBD @ N9OMD.#SIL.IL.USA.NA
TCP/IP: n9pbd@n9pbd-2.ampr.org [44.46.66.29]
Internet: 15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil

3012. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 14:06:38 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <34khde$hlp@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47557

In article <TB70Rc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
|> jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:
|>
|> > Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
|> > TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
|> > xcvr or smaller.
|>
|> PacComm's Tiny TNC is pretty small. Would that do for you?
|>
|> Larry W1HJF
|> ---
|> L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
|> Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430
|>
Isn't that the shirt pocket-sized one? I don't need something
that small :) I have a scanner and an uncomplicated CB mounted
underdash side by side. I would like to install a TNC similar
in size alongside those two. I have an HTX-202, so I'd
want a quick (dis)connect. Hell, I'd like to see the
front panel consist of a 9 pin serial port, an RJ45 jack,
and a push-in push-out power switch!

I would think that supersmall designs are more expensive..
catch my drift?

Thanks for the reply.
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

3013. mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 14:23:51 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <778947831snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 47558

In article <34i2lc$1hk@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu> jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu writes:

> Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
> TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
> xcvr or smaller.

If you can tolerate it being *much* smaller than most mobiles, try the
Kantronics KPC-3. Takes almost no power at all and is about the size of
a pack of Player Cigarettes.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Hate "Green Card Lottery"? Want to help curb ignorant crossposting on Usenet?
E-mail ckeroack@hamp.hampshire.edu for more information, or read news.groups.

3014. Digital Radio sources

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 15:00:23 UTC
From: aadamson@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <34kki7$csg@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 47559

All,

Anyone point me in a direction for a source of Motorola Mitrek radios? I would like to convert some for digital use and can't seem to find a source. Any help would be appreciated.

Also, am looking for used Kantronics Data Engines. Will pay shipping and going rate for working units with or without modems.

Thanks, and please email to address listing below...

Alan Adamson
ne1h@ne1h.radio.org

3015. Term program wanted for Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 15:35:44 UTC
From: micah@solano.community.net
Message-ID: <34kmkg$gim@odin.community.net>
Source record: 47560

I am looking for a shareware or free ware terminal program for my macintosh performa 630cd it runs system 7.1.2p I have installed soft kiss and tried to run it with a lan line terminal program as it suggested bu I have so fare bein un able to make it work, I am using pafcom for the term program. The soft kiss program also suggest usaing a program called Mac/Net, I have so fare bein unable to find it on the net. For a tnc I;m using the BayPac tnc from tiger tronics, any help would be apreiceiative, please e-mail me directly.

-Micah-

3016. Packet with a TH-78A?-How fast?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 15:39:10 UTC
From: hadleyv@et.byu.edu
Message-ID: <34kmqu$55j@bones.et.byu.edu>
Source record: 47561

I am considering getting into packet with my TH-78A (it's all I can afford). What has been your experience? How fast can you go? 1200, 2400, or 9600 (on 440)? Experience any problems? What do you do to toggle transmit/recieve? I haven't a clue as to what other have done or are doing so any and all comments would be appreciated. Thanks!

73,

--
Vince Hadley |
KA7GVQ |
hadleyv@bones.et.byu.edu |

3017. Yaesu 5100 & DPK9600 ? on connection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 16:06:16 UTC
From: AMMNTN02@ysub.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <1702AAA39.AMMNTN02@ysub.ysu.edu>
Source record: 47562

Hello, I've just recently purchased a Yaesu 5100 mobile and a DPK 9600 modem, I've read the manuals (several times) and tried everything I can think of. The problem appears to be that the 5100 is transmiting an empty carrier with no data from the 9600. The 9600 works perfectly well in loop back mode, and I've tried the PLL and BW jumpers. The problem appears to be in the 5100. Any suggestions would be appreciated. tx 73s, alan KB8RHL

3018. Help! Will this idea work? (telemetry question)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 17:20:52 UTC
From: LOUXWE96%CS25@cadetmail.usafa.af.mil
Message-ID: <LOUXWE96%CS25.172@cadetmail.usafa.af.mil>
Source record: 47574
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave,usafa.cadet.clubs.ham-radio

Hello, I am doing a telemetry project and I am curious if this will work.

We want to transmit a audio fsk digital signal to the ground. Now, on the ground can we just buy a regular 70 cm band receiver and will it spit the same digital audio tone out of the back, and then from there is it possible to use some sort of tone decoder or modem/tnc to then change the tones into a digital output which can then be feed into a computer I/O device.

I am looking for some information about if this design will work, and if so what are some specific products that we can buy and where can I get them.

Any Help Please.
Thanks, Bill

---
* Cadet William E. Loux | "I have never let my *
* P.O. Box 2835 | schooling interfere *
* United States Air Force Academy | with my education." *
* Email=> louxwe96%cs25@cadetmail.usafa.af.mil | -Mark Twain *
--------"All know the way; Few actually walk it." -Bohhidharma----------

3019. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #297

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 17:38:00 UTC
From: Scott.Mickelbank@analog.COM
Message-ID: <9409071736.AA09271@nwd2sun1.analog.com>
Source record: 47563

unsubscribe

3020. Re: High speed protocol machine?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 17:46:50 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <34kuaa$3hv@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47564

In article <barry.2.2E6CD887@dgbt.doc.ca>, barry@dgbt.doc.ca (Barry McLarnon) writes:
|> In article <9409050824.AA06632@ulk.electrum.kth.se> pme@it.kth.SE writes:
|> >From: pme@it.kth.SE
|> >Subject: High speed protocol machine?!
|> >Date: 5 Sep 94 08:24:52 GMT
|>
|> >Im looking for a TNC that could handle fast data a lot better
|> >than a TNC2. Im running 2 pair of TNC2 at ttl levels in 19200 bit/s, and I they
|> >cant fill the "air" with data. About 10% of the channel capacity
|> >usage. And the parameters are at optimum. No TX delays and
|> >so on. I have heard about a TNC3 with a 68302 CPU, and
|> >about a 8530 with DMA for ISA bus. What about them ?
|> >Any one there running them? And where do I order ?
|> >Havn't seen them i QST, think it may be a Germany system.
|> >By the way I thing the 8530 card is called PI2.
|>
|> That's the Ottawa PI2 card. For more info, send mail (any subject/text) to:
|>
|> pi-info@hydra.carleton.ca
|>
|> Barry VE3JF
|>
|>

There is the Kantronics Data Engine, of course ...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3021. Re: Digital Radio sources

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 19:05:18 UTC
From: "Jan A. Barglowski" <jan@archimedes.chinalake.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <Cvrx0v.J20@avalon.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 47565

Along this line, has anyone ever pushed a Mitrek or any other
readily available radio to 38.4 k baud? I'm eyeing the new
Paccomm SPRINT-2, and it can do G3RUH modulation all the way
to 57.6k baud. Just what kind a radios can do this?

73, jan
kc6uth

3022. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 20:06:50 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <CvrzvF.IL0@wang.com>
Source record: 47566

jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:

>Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
>TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
>xcvr or smaller.

If you can get a copy, I wrote an article in July 1989 CQ magazine
that discusses mobile packet radio and some possible mounting
solutions.

Did you want to actually mount it under the dash, or do you have some
other place chosen? Is it a car, truck, or van?

Post your results if anything interesting happens.

Regards, and 73,
Dave, KZ1O

--
Dave Bushong
OPEN/image Recognition Products

3023. Packet Ready Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 21:13:02 UTC
From: joen9yjz@aol.com
Message-ID: <34lacu$egh@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47567

I am seriously thinking about getting a new Icom IC-281H, the 9600 baud 2m packet ready radio. Does any one have any experience with this radio, and how well it performs? Thanks..73's!

Joe N9YJZ

One more thing, Could someone please tell me where 9600 TCP/IP backbones are usually located..(the freq. if possible.) Thanks!

3024. Packet Ready Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 21:44:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2031.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47568

-> From: joen9yjz@aol.com (Joe N9YJZ)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: Packet Ready Radios
-> Date: 7 Sep 1994 17:13:02 -0400
-> Message-ID: <34lacu$egh@search01.news.aol.com>
->
-> I am seriously thinking about getting a new Icom IC-281H, the 9600
-> baud 2m packet ready radio. Does any one have any experience with
-> this radio, and how well it performs? Thanks..73's!
->
-> Joe N9YJZ
->
-> One more thing, Could someone please tell me where 9600 TCP/IP
-> backbones are usually located..(the freq. if possible.) Thanks!

Hi Joe,

We have a budding new 9600 user community here in Atlanta; I haven't heard anything good or bad about the IC281; I could, however, give a strong endorsement of the Kenwood TM733a. It is excellent for packet! 9600 receive sensitivity is excellent, and produces a strong and coherent eye on transmit.

As for TCP/IP activity...don't have much info there. But you might want to monitor 441.0MHZ, the national digital calling freq. for 70cm. Also, try looking up the DX Cluster guys in your area; they typically are quite active on 9600, but not using TCP/IP.

Good luck and stay in touch,
Steve Diggs
President, East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3025. RTTY help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-07 23:00:17 UTC
From: anaylor@news.delphi.com
Message-ID: <34lgm1$oqd@news.delphi.com>
Source record: 47569

I have a TS450 transceiver which has FSK mode. It seems to be able
to Generate RTTY tones. I just need some equipment to encode/decode
the tones. Any sources on used/new equip. would be ver helpful.
73's
-Andrew

3026. Jnos Internet Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 00:00:53 UTC
From: Lee Love <76666.1703@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <34lk7m$d3j$1@mhade.inhouse.compuserve.com>
Source record: 47570

Anyone using JNOS as a gateway to the internet ? I am having trouble
getting my routing to work properly and need someone that can walk though
my configuration.

Lee - N4LXI

3027. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 01:09:55 UTC
From: pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <CvsDwK.639@utnetw.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 47571

In article <34khde$hlp@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>, jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:
>In article <TB70Rc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
>|> jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:
>|>
>|> > Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
>|> > TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
>|> > xcvr or smaller.
>|>
>|> PacComm's Tiny TNC is pretty small. Would that do for you?
>|>
>|> Larry W1HJF
>|> ---
>|> L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
>|> Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430
>|>
>Isn't that the shirt pocket-sized one? I don't need something
>*that* small :) I have a scanner and an uncomplicated CB mounted
>underdash side by side. I would like to install a TNC similar
>in size alongside those two. I have an HTX-202, so I'd
>want a quick (dis)connect. Hell, I'd like to see the
>front panel consist of a 9 pin serial port, an RJ45 jack,
>and a push-in push-out power switch!
>
>I would think that supersmall designs are more expensive..
>catch my drift?
>
>Thanks for the reply.
>--
>Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
>Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
>251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012
>
> Work <-- (forwarded) Home
>jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com
Steve,
I would look at the KPC-3 or KPC9216 (I might have the second model number
messed up - it's the 9600 and 1200 baud small TNC from Kantronics).
The KPC-3 comes close to the front panel you describe - a push on push off
power switch. The rear panel has a db-25 for serial, a db-9 for radio,
and a coaxial power connector. You can power the thing from the 25 pin
or 9 pin port, a 9V batt, or the coaxial connector. The top cover is
attached on the sides by 2 screws that you could use to mount the thing
next to your radios.

Patrick
KB8PYM
kb8pym@w8hhf.#nwoh.oh.na (you get the idea)
pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu
pouelle@utphya.phya.utoledo.edu
Hey YOU! (grunt net)

3028. Re:9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 01:51:32 UTC
From: myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com
Message-ID: <34lqn4$5pk@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 47572

In article uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us, steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs) writes:
>-> From: mack@mails.imed.COM (Mack Ray)
>-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>-> Subject: Re:9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401
>-> Date: 6 Sep 94 14:08:48 GMT
>-> Message-ID: <9408067788.AA778864128@mails.imed.com>
>->
>-> Gentlemen:
>-> You want to SHORTEN the PLL time constant. The highest
>-> frequency
>-> that can be modulated is related to 1/time-constant!

Ray is quite correct. This is why MX*COM, for example recommends the
use of "two point modulation". What this means is that you modulate
both the VCO and the reference oscillator. Modulating the reference
oscillator restores the (necessary) DC response that the PLL always
cancels out.

Be careful before you start tinkering with the loop filter. Make absolutely
sure you understand the loop characteristics (VCO gain, phase detector gain, etc.).
Also understand that reducing the loop corner frequency involves a trade off
with loop settling time and damping. Don't just start changing things without
understanding what they do. A poorly modified PLL transmitter can be a real
problem for other amateurs.

>The problem, however is <not> with the high end components, but with the
>low end ones. The G3RUH uses a spectrum folding technique wherein some
>of the high end portions are folded below 500 HZ.

What? It is true that the problem is with the low frequency response. MX*COM
has several interesting graphs in the MX589 (and other) data sheet(s) which
relate TX and RX low end cutoff with BER for 9600 baud baseband modulation
(such as K9NG, G3RUH, TAPR, MX589, etc.). It shows empirically how much a
poor DC response kills the BER.

But, what is this about the G3RUH modem using a "spectrum folding technique" ?
Can you please elaborate?

>Given that, do you still think the RC time constant should be shortened?

I think the loop filter in most radios I've looked at is already a pretty
good compromise betweem loop settling time (lock-up time) and sideband
suppression. You probably really want to modulate the PLL reference oscillator.
However, be careful doing this; it means turing the xtal osc your radio
almost certainly has into a VCXO. This can cause the reference to be very
sensitive to changing temperature, power supply noise, etc. Be careful!

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* "Sir, over there.... is that a man?" *

3029. CODECs and VOCODERS for digital speech

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 04:15:13 UTC
From: brian@nothing
Message-ID: <199409080415.VAA23511@nothing.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47573

I'm interested in using digital speech encoding to link some repeater systems together with toll-quality audio and using links of about the same bandwidth as analog voice circuits. Any pointers to suitable CHEAP vocoders/codecs and suchlike would be appreciated. (So far the cheapest chipsets cost around $150 or so and I'd really like to do it for less than that if I can!)
- Brian

3030. HDLC protocol chips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 06:31:44 UTC
From: kenth@u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <34mb4g$7n9@news.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 47575

I've been working on a homebrew tnc design for a while to convert an old 8-bit atari to a tnc. I had designed the system around using a Western Digital 1933 HDLC chip, but when I went to buy one about a year ago, WD told me they don't make it any more. Soo.. after looking around I thought Zilogs Z8530 (as used in other TNCs) should work, but when I tried to call them to get the technical specs the numbers I found for them didn't work (ok i got them out of 1983 book). The Motorola 6854 doesn't have an internal PLL clocking mode. Does any one know where I can either

1. Get a wd1933 with specs
or
2. Get a hold of Zilog
or
3. Another chip that might work?

Thanks for the help

kenth@u.washinton.edu

3031. Searching English or French Language Doc for BayCom 1.50

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 08:01:56 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <34mgdk$9q2@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47576

73 to everyone,

I'm currently using a baycom modem based on an AM7911 with
Baycom v1.50 Software.

On ucsd ftp site, I've found documentation in English for this soft
but for an old version (baycom v1.2)

Does someone know or have a more updated documentation (like v1.4 or
the real v 1.50 doc) in English or French Language ??

If you have that please post it to my by E-Mail or say to me
where I can found it (anonymous ftp sites or other)

Thanks for your help.

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3032. Re: SW/SoundBlaster Programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 09:34:25 UTC
From: boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk
Message-ID: <Cvt19D.12J@bbc.co.uk>
Source record: 47577

David Mitchell Boyte (bob3@peach.america.net) wrote:
: From: bob3@peach.america.net (David Mitchell Boyte)
: Subject: SW/SoundBlaster Programs
: Date: Tue, 6 Sep 1994 11:06:54 -0600
: Organization: Access America(TM), P.O. Box 1222, Alpharetta, GA 30239-1222
: Message-ID: <bob3.778870684@atl1>
: X-Posting-Agent: The Moderator's Assistant V1.0 (shareware edition)

: I am interested in copying fax, rtty, or morse, but I lack the resources
: (money) to buy a seperate device, so I am curious if other people have
: had success with either SbpMorse or Wxman, programs which use the DSP
: capabilities of the SoundBlaster cards. I am not electronically
: knwledgable enough to build the converter that HamComm and similar
: programs require, so I am interested in finding out about what other
: programs are available.

: David Boyte
: bob3@america.net

I couldn't get wxman to work.

John B
john.boyer@rd.eng.bbc.co.uk

3033. Re: RTTY help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 10:41:42 UTC
From: wa2vos@dorsai.org
Message-ID: <Cvt4DI.6y0@dorsai.org>
Source record: 47578

Hi.. your question is a bit vague but think you might want to work RTTY Kwhich comes in many forms. First of all you'll need an interface now called a Terminal Node Controller or TNC These are the following AEA's PK232mbx, Kantronic's KAM plus and MFJ 1278 TNC's also you'll need software although you can operate the TNC with a common Terminal program using the built in generica commands..All TNC's generate AFSK (Audio Shift Keying) although using the 450 with the FSK is much better as when it that mode you can also utilize the builin (if you have it installed) CW 500hz filter. The common frequency where RTTY takes place is 14.065 to 14.090 mhz. The various modes most commmon are Baudot,Amtor and Pactor the latter being the most popular by today's standards.. if you have a computer and wish to have a program to operate the PK232mbx which is my choice for an inexpensive all mode TNC, all you need do is send me a high density 3.5 disk along with 3 29 cents stamps to cover postage and I'll make you a copy of the "Shware-ware" program titled XPCOM 1.53 which in my opion is the best out there. My address is as follows...
Jim Jaffe WA2VOS
141-08 71 Road
Flushing NY 11367 please include a note telling me you want XPCOM 1.53
Good luck and 73

ANAYLOR@DELPHI.COM (anaylor@news.delphi.com) wrote:
: I have a TS450 transceiver which has FSK mode. It seems to be able
: to Generate RTTY tones. I just need some equipment to encode/decode
: the tones. Any sources on used/new equip. would be ver helpful.
: 73's
: -Andrew

--
-----+++++WA2VOS+++++-----
Jim Jaffe Friendship through Ham Radio
Fellow Traveler in Cyber Space

3034. mocom 35 on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 10:45:00 UTC
From: dave.baumwald@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.2333.7582.0NFB30E6@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 47579

Has anyone ever used a Motorola Mocom 35 on packet? If so have you had
any problems? Thanks for any advice!

3035. Re: Small 1200 Baud packet modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 12:24:13 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <34mvpd$sre@acorn.acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 47580

In article <CvMGG3.FL0@eskimo.com>, Bob Donnell <rdonnell@eskimo.com> wrote:
>Jay Sissom (JAY@medicine.dmed.iupui.edu) wrote:
>: I would like to build a small device that will send packets when a button
> is
>: pushed or some other event like that.
> ...
>
>I don't have specifics here, but any of the modems specified for Baycom or
>Poor Mans Packet would do the job. The only thing simpler would be to use
>the transmit half of the 2206/2211 modem chip set used on the older-design
>TNC's. The 2206 is a digitally keyed AFSK generator. The 'down-side' of
> ..

If the packets are short and the EPROM large, you could encode not just the
bit-patterns but the tone-patterns, driving the EPROM into a DAC (perhaps just
a resistor network) rather than a tone generator.

A 256 byte packet is about 2 seconds long - if you digitise at 8800 samples
per second, you'll fit over 7 seconds into a cheap 512k EPROM.
A better output filter might let you get away with 4400 sample/s and
4-bit samples, giving 28 seconds (14 different packets) in the same size ROM.

A single-chip micro could probably do an even more efficient job without
increasing the chip count.

-adrian

3036. Re: High speed protocol machine?!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 12:27:05 UTC
From: ae674@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <34mvup$ane@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 47581

In a previous article, pme@it.kth.SE () says:

>Im looking for a TNC that could handle fast data a lot better
>than a TNC2. Im running 2 pair of TNC2 at ttl levels in 19200 bit/s, and I they
>cant fill the "air" with data. About 10% of the channel capacity
>usage. And the parameters are at optimum. No TX delays and
>so on. I have heard about a TNC3 with a 68302 CPU, and
>about a 8530 with DMA for ISA bus. What about them ?
>Any one there running them? And where do I order ?
>Havn't seen them i QST, think it may be a Germany system.
>By the way I thing the 8530 card is called PI2.
>
>/Peter, SM0OHI
>

It would seem to me that the best way to boost thouroput would be to
have some TNC2 firmware that just converts the syncronous data stream
to an asyncronous data stream at a slighly higher baud rate. So we would
just have a straight through data conection with all the AX-25 (or something
better) done on the computer.
A reply to a recent post about asyncronous radio modems mentioned that
there is software available for satalite use. (are these modems V29?)
I don't know if this software does AX-25. But it shouldn't be too
hard to modify the baycom program or make something else under NOS that
just blows everything else out of the water!!

Reid Savage N9SYW

--
Reid Savage N9syw
4015 Hiawatha Dr.
Madison,WI 53711
(608)-238-9870

3037. 80286 OR 8088 LAPTOP WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 14:05:25 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <34n5n5$d7v@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47582

I want to buy a small power Laptop for run BayCom v1.50 on mobile.

Processor 80286, 2 MO RAM and 20 MO HD is marvelous but
if you have anything other you can send me a little mail....

73 51

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3038. JNOS Help!! Running on an IBM-AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 14:13:29 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Sep8.141329.612@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 47591

Hello and thanks for reading this posting.

I am having much trouble getting my JNOS v1.10a to work properly on my true blue IBM PC-AT. It doesn't want to RECEIVE anything from the TNC, but apparently has no difficulty transmitting! I use the ASYST command in JNOS and get nothing but zeros in the Rx section!!!

The thing that puzzles me is that the very same hardware (computer, cable and TNC) works fine with both PROCOMM and the 901120 version of KA9Q NOS. In fact, the same ATTACH commands are used in both KA9Q and JNOS.

I have tried different params in the AUTOEXEC.NOS and I have reset the KAM with no results!

If you can help me, please send an email to me. I'd love to hear from you!

MANY thanks, in advance.

73 de John, VA3BUS.

--
/------\ Ontario JOHN RUMBALL
| ()() | Ministry of District Systems Officer RUMBALJ@GOV.ON.CA
| () | Natural Sudbury, ON Canada va3bus@ve3jlr.#ne.on.can.noam
\------/ Resources (705)722-7823 ext.278

3039. DIR/REG

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 14:32:59 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994Sep8.083259.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 47583

Our local Amateur Radio Digital Communications Club (now thats a mouthful!) is considering putting up a digital repeater. We are particularly interested in learning about how to do it (can voice, 1200 and 9600 baud all be used on the repeater); what hardware is needed; and any personal experiences (where is it being done now?).

Your input will be appreciated!

Carl

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

3040. Re: Jnos Internet Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 14:36:03 UTC
From: n921w1@pnet16.navy.mil
Message-ID: <CvtF83.pC@nctams1.uucp>
Source record: 47584

Chuck AH6IN Aloha, Lee your msg is making in to Hawaii: Hows it?

INET: n921w1@pnet16.navy.mil

3041. Term program wanted for Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 15:18:39 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9409081518.AA29495@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 47585

> I am looking for a shareware or free ware terminal program for my
> macintosh performa 630cd it runs system 7.1.2p I have installed soft kiss
> and tried to run it with a lan line terminal program as it suggested bu I
> have so fare bein un able to make it work, I am using pafcom for the term
> program. The soft kiss program also suggest usaing a program called
> Mac/Net, I have so fare bein unable to find it on the net. For a tnc I;m
> using the BayPac tnc from tiger tronics, any help would be apreiceiative,
> please e-mail me directly.
>
> -Micah-

Micah, I can't e-mail you directly because you didn't append your e-mail address, and the digester (I subscribe to the digest) strips your return header.

Meanwhile, few humans can handle the output of a KISS TNC in the raw on a terminal, you need still another layer to implement the AX.25 protocol and/or TCP/IP. As I recall from the SoftKiss docs there was once a plan to expand SoftKiss all the way to TNC emulation. Don't think that was ever done, and that is exactly what you would need to use land line terminal programs.

Savant is a commercial ($50) Macintosh AX.25 via KISS packet program. It has to have its TNC in KISS mode, and SoftKiss is referenced thru out its manual.

And you've already hinted at Mac/Net (or is is NetMac?) which is a freebie. You should be able to find it at ftp.ucsd.edu:/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming:
-rw-rw-rw- 1 7 7 202154 Aug 29 07:35 IM_Mac1.0b28b.sea.hqx
-rw-rw-rw- 1 7 7 501 Aug 29 07:34 IM_Mac1.0b28b.sea.hqx.text
-rw-rw-rw- 1 7 7 383211 Jul 25 12:54 NET_Mac2.3.43.sea.hqx
-rw-rw-rw- 1 7 7 1218 Jul 25 12:49 NET_Mac2.3.43.sea.hqx.text

Or better yet, oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio/mac/digital,
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 94720 Feb 13 1992 BeginTCP.sit.hqx
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 202154 Aug 29 02:40 IM_Mac1.0b28b.sea.hqx
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 501 Aug 29 02:39 IM_Mac1.0b28b.sea.hqx.text
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 213764 Jan 29 1993 NETMacenvironment.sea.hqx
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 383212 Jul 25 10:57 NET_Mac2.3.43.sea.hqx
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 1221 Jul 25 10:57 NET_Mac2.3.43.sea.hqx.text

because you really need NETMacenvironment to get your initial directory tree (folders) set up. And you'll probably find BeginTCP.sit.hqx to be helpfull.

73, David Kelly, N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

3042. Please answer this Digital question!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 16:41:44 UTC
From: mgalatz@panix.com
Message-ID: <mgalatz.1129430144B@198.7.0.1>
Source record: 47586

Is it possible to create a software application that would eliminate the need for a radio modem: In other words, just taking the sound from a radio and putting it into the sound input on a Mac, letting the software do the rest.

Why couldn't such an idea work?

mgalatz@panix.com

3043. Re: TCP/IP over packet trough winsock ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 16:49:53 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CvtLF6.1p0@world.std.com>
Source record: 47587

In article <34gmem$ckg@linet02.li.net>, Joe Tomasone <jtomason@li.net> wrote:
>In article <dany.64.000AED17@arti.vub.ac.be>, dany@arti.vub.ac.be (Dany Vereertbrugghen) says:
>>I used the latest version of Trumpet winsock, and the latest version
>>of ws_ftp. If I try the FTP, the TNC does transmit something, but
>>the trumpet winsock stuff immediatly gives an ARP time out, and
>>a TCP error. It also stops retrying very soon.
>>Has anyone got experience with this?
>
>No direct experience, but from a programming standpoint I would guess that
>the WS_FTP is expecting a very fast reply (which over phone lines is fine)
>but it's timeout threshold is much too fast for radio-based work. You
>might want to check the program for a parameter to update or contact
>the author.
>
>I just checked my WS_FTP -- Play with the timeout value in the
>ADVANCED menu of the session settings. Perhaps that will do the
>trick. Let me know!

If properly written, FTP should NOT know or care about timeouts. FTP uses TCP, a protocol which provides connection oriented service over IP. TCP works on networks of any speed, including the terribly slow.

Now if someone who wrote a Windows version of TCP/IP and friends though they were doing users a favor by not implementing the standards properly, it'd be time to find another protocol stack provider.

There is no way for your FTP to know simply be the fact that its local connection is on a high speed network that there will not be a low speed segment somwhere on the internetwork it traverses. Most corporate links to the internet, for example, are at 56Kbps. Get a few folks doing file transfers, and that's loaded up. The TCP protocol can deal with that...

There should be no reason why a properly implemented TCP/IP stack and applications set cannot run over packet radio at 1200 baud successfully. This goes for implementations on Unix, Windows, VMS, or whatever other OS you can name. One of these days perhaps I'll get to implement an AX.25 encapsulator for one of my company's router products!

Dan

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com

508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

3044. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 16:50:34 UTC
From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com
Message-ID: <rsnyder-0809941250340001@wintermute.motown.ge.com>
Source record: 47588

In article <1994Sep7.074914.26516@cc.usu.edu>, greg@radar.safb.af.mil (Greg Horine) wrote:

> You might try the Kantronics KPC-3 or their new KPC-9612. Both are quite small and can
> be powered by a standard 9 volt battery. The KPC-3 (the one I have) can also accept
> DC power from 7.5 volts to 15 volts, so powering it off of the 13.8 in your car is possible.

What is the 9612? I was just about to order the KPC-3, but if this is faster/better for not too much more....

Anyone have comments on it?

Bob
--
Bob Snyder
rsnyder@astro.ge.com

3045. Re: JNOS Help!! Running on an IBM-AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 17:29:09 UTC
From: northup@abersoch.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <34nhl5$luk@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 47598

have you tried setting RTS and CTS ? That is how I got mine to work.

--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard Packet: N1QPR@WA1PHY.#EMS.MA.USA.NA
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: N1QPR

3046. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 18:50:03 UTC
From: wy1z@mozart.coe.neu.edu
Message-ID: <34nmcr$2n4@chaos.dac.neu.edu>
Source record: 47589

In article <rsnyder-0809941250340001@wintermute.motown.ge.com>,
Bob Snyder <rsnyder@astro.ge.com> wrote:
>
>What is the 9612? I was just about to order the KPC-3, but if this is
>faster/better for not too much more....
>

The 9612 is like the KPC3 (same casing) but has dual-ports - one for 1200
baud, the other for 9600. You could connect to your favorite AX.25 PBBS
via the 1200 baud port, while ftping or telnetting to an AMPRnet station
at 9600 baud via the other port. QST performed a review of it (and other
9600 baud TNCs) in the Sept. 1994 issue.

>Anyone have comments on it?

I have never used it, so I cannot comment on actual performance.

>
>Bob
>--
>Bob Snyder
>rsnyder@astro.ge.com

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@wg1i.ma [AX.25 Packet]
E-mail addresses: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

3047. Re: Packet with a TH-78A?-How fast?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-08 19:16:16 UTC
From: brunelli_pc@delphi.com
Message-ID: <hG2SmZw.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>
Source record: 47590

Vince B. Hadley <hadleyv@et.byu.edu> writes:

> I am considering getting into packet with my TH-78A (it's all I can
>afford). What has been your experience? How fast can you go? 1200, 2400,
>or 9600 (on 440)? Experience any problems? What do you do to toggle
>transmit/recieve? I haven't a clue as to what other have done or are doing
>so any and all comments would be appreciated. Thanks!

Vince,
I have used my th78a for 1200 baud packet for a while now
and find it to work very well. You can wire up a cheap
cable with the mini plugs (radio shack) and any multi-
conductor cable, and a db-9 or whatever your tnc uses.

I use a kpc-3 with several mini-terminals and i can back pack
the whole thing. Also, it works fine mobile.

I don't know if it will switch fast enough for 9600 baud
but i suspect that it will not. and bypassing the ptt is
for those with more money.....

later

73 de n1qdq

3048. Integrated Tranceiver-TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 00:39:21 UTC
From: taalebi@ai.mit.EDU
Message-ID: <9409090039.AA02072@golden-grahams>
Source record: 47592

Hi.
I am looking for an integrated
Tranceiver+TNC.
Are such units available in the market?
Your pointers will be appreciated.

73's de N1HPP, Ali

3049. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 01:20:31 UTC
From: groverc2gvgadg.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <groverc2gvgadg.gvg.tek.com-0809941720310001@grovmac.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 47593

> >In article <TB70Rc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport)
writes:
> >|> jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:
> >|>
> >|> > Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
> >|> > TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
> >|> > xcvr or smaller.
> >|>

Some years ago Henry Radio marketed a mobile tnc/printer (12v of course).

The printer was only 40 columns and I think thermal, but the whole
package was therefore rather small. I have been considering buying one
but have only seen one on the net recently. The price for that unit was
$100.

It seems as though something like this might answer your needs.

73,

--
Grover Cleveland Instructional Designer The Grass Valley Group Inc.
WT6P@KE6LW.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA (916) 478-3153

3050. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 01:21:56 UTC
From: groverc@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <groverc-0809941721560001@grovmac.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 47594

> >In article <TB70Rc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport)
writes:
> >|> jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:
> >|>
> >|> > Is there any such beast as a mobile-mount 12VDC packet
> >|> > TNC? Hopefully something the size of a mobile mount
> >|> > xcvr or smaller.
> >|>

Some years ago Henry Radio marketed a mobile tnc/printer (12v of course).

The printer was only 40 columns and I think thermal, but the whole
package was therefore rather small. I have been considering buying one
but have only seen one on the net recently. The price for that unit was
$100.

It seems as though something like this might answer your needs.

73,

--
Grover Cleveland Instructional Designer The Grass Valley Group Inc.
WT6P@KE6LW.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA (916) 478-3153

3051. Internet gateway in Pittsburgh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 01:51:09 UTC
From: skv@ganglion.anes.med.umich.edu
Message-ID: <34of2d$4a7@lastactionhero.rs.itd.umich.edu>
Source record: 47595

Hi,

I'm posting this for a friend of mine, I usually don't follow this group
so please Email me.

A friend of mine is tring to find an Internet gateway in the Pittsburgh
metro area. Can you please give the name and the IP number.

Where can he get the latest copy of JNOS?

Thanks,

3052. Re: JNOS Help!! Running on an IBM-AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 05:09:05 UTC
From: Matt Werner <kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <xK7Rux5.kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Source record: 47596

Try setting your RTS and DTR to 1. This would be:

param portname 8 1
param portname 9 1

Your TNC may think that the computer is not ready to receive data, so it isn't sending it. If this doesn't work, then please let me know...

73 - Matt
kb0kqa@kb0kqa.ampr.org

3053. JNOS 1.10f lockups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 05:13:26 UTC
From: Matt Werner <kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <5K8QuT+.kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Source record: 47597

I am running a real basic system right now. I have my system configured for a one port, 1200 baud, radio. The system works fine, but it tends to lock the computer up every now and then, and I can't figure out why.

I've tried turning the watchdog timer on, especially because the system is a remote system, but it's been down for two days now, and the watchdog timer is 300 seconds! Any other suggestions on how I can keep it online without putting it on a timer to reset the computer every day? It seems like it will run for a few days before it locks, and it usually locks up with plenty of memory (50k or so, but DOS is loaded low). Would it help to load DOS high, or wouldn't it really matter in this case? Any suggestions?

Thanks - Matt

3054. Re:9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 07:08:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2052.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47599

-> Ray is quite correct. This is why MX*COM, for example recommends the
-> use of "two point modulation". What this means is that you modulate
-> both the VCO and the reference oscillator. Modulating the reference
-> oscillator restores the (necessary) DC response that the PLL always
-> cancels out.

Thanks for the reply, Dana. I would very much like to avail myself of info. from this MX*COM organization. Who are they, what are their products, and how do I reach them?

As for the spectrum folding technique, I'll find the reference doc. from G3RUH that made reference to the technique. The whole concept is refined by the G3RUH's capability to store waveforms in ROM, and allow the user to selectively retrieve them. Further, custom waveforms can be burned into a different ROM and used, also. My elmers here tell me that if you're using the G3RUH as a digi, using such options defeats the original purpose: the ability to send and receive to a wide variety of data transceivers.

I look forward to the info. on MX*COM.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3055. I would like to start ... but ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 09:22:16 UTC
From: we23442@vub.ac.be
Message-ID: <34p9g8$k9g@rc1.vub.ac.be>
Source record: 47600

Hi ...

I am Aldo !

I would to start ... but ... i don t know how ?
I ve , of course, dowloaded the FAQ . (This is the first step :-))
... but this FAQ is most based for US rules ...
I am Belgian ... european ... and i haven t found any lines in this faq
for european radio amateur ...

any idea ? any good adress ?

thankx !!!

Aldo de Sayie.

3056. TheNet X1J Rev 2 and IP addresses

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 11:52:16 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <T6VDsc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47601

I am building a node stack in Northern New Hampshire using the X1J Revision 2 software and have a few questions. Answers here or email to rapp@lmr.mv.com.

1. What does the internal "nodes" table look like? Is there any method of looking at it? (the "nodes" command just displays node names but doesn't show the routing)

2. Who assigns IP addresses? I've seen some stuff go by here, but didn't pay attention.

3. Anyone have any experience with the new Pac Comm "Sprint" tnc? Good, bad?

4. Anyone have any recommendations on inexpensive 440 transceivers for 9600 baud links?

Thanks, and 73,

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3057. Re: Please answer this Digital question!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 12:49:57 UTC
From: coolidge@zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <34plll$68q@jac.zko.dec.com>
Source record: 47602

--
In <mgalatz.1129430144B@198.7.0.1>, mgalatz@panix.com (Menachem Galatz DC)
asks:

>>> Is it possible to create a software application that would eliminate the
>>> need for a radio modem: In other words, just taking the sound from a
>>> radio and putting it into the sound input on a Mac, letting the software
>>> do the rest.

>>> Why couldn't such an idea work?

To which I reply:

Yes, you _could_ do it. But are you _really_ prepared to do all of the
A/D conversions, then parsing each octet and writing a device driver to
handle it, and then writing the link layer code, etc., etc. ? Even if
you were capable of doing it, would it really be worthwhile?

Also, while I'm not familiar at all with the Mac architecture and the
capabilities of your system, it seems to me that there would be a fairly
significant performance burden if all this were done in software.

I'd rather spend the energy trying to break new ground that would be of
more general benefit. For example, at the moment, I'm looking into what
it would take to build a system capable of routing multiple TCP/IP
56kb circuits. My purpose is to take advantage of the hill I live on to
relay between southern NH/northern Mass and Maine, Vermont and northern
New Hampshire, and then extend it to Quebec if possible. But, that's just
my personal opinion, FWIW.

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Nashua, New Hampshire, USA those of Digital Equipment Corporation
coolidge@zk3.dec.com nor any other entity.
"Brake for Moose - It can save your life" - N.H. Fish & Game Dept.

3058. Re: mocom 35 on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 13:22:27 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <5B1Dsc2w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47603

dave.baumwald@woodybbs.com (Dave Baumwald) writes:

> Has anyone ever used a Motorola Mocom 35 on packet? If so have you had
> any problems? Thanks for any advice!

Not only do I use my Mocom 35 on packet, we're doing it with a G3RUH
modem at 9600 baud.

david wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3059. Using internet for DX spots

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 13:45:38 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <Cvv7K2.LD7@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 47604

Has anyone given any thought to using the internet to transport DX cluster spots? I was listening to my local node last night, and it seemed to me that that sort of information would lend itself to long haul tunnelling through the internet. It would also be neat to have a server available online to see DX during the day...:-) I was thinking maybe a slick X interface, or a WWW page with a map and all.... What do you think? Would it be worth writing some code and sticking a TNC in the air? To start with we could just have one large collection of "listens" without retransmitting spots. That could be added later. Naturally you could choose which regions and servers you'd want to accept..Here in Va I don't care about MooseJaw's DX!!!

--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
Brady Law critique removed | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
due to liberal PC pressure. | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

3060. TPK v1.81 and Kantronic KPC-3 TNC experience needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 13:51:12 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <34pp8g$rer@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47605

Hello to everyone,

I actually using a BAYCOM modem with tfpcx 2.10 and TPK v1.81.
Work fine but I plan to purchase a small TNC (bacause I wan to be able
to use it on mobile) like kamtronic KPC-3 1200/300 bds TNC.

Does some one have experience about making packet radio with TPK v1.81
and the KPC-3 TNC ?

Told me about your experiences or about what you've listen about that.

I prefer you send me reply by e-mail to jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
because I not able to read news the next week (from Sept 12 to Setp 17)
because NNTP server down.

Thanks per advance.

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3061. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 13:53:19 UTC
From: greg@radar.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Sep9.075319.26698@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47606

>From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder)
>
>In article <1994Sep7.074914.26516@cc.usu.edu>, greg@radar.safb.af.mil
>>(Greg Horine) wrote:
>>
>>You might try the Kantronics KPC-3 or their new KPC-9612. Both are
>>quite small and can
>> be powered by a standard 9 volt battery. The KPC-3 (the one I have) can
>>also accept
>> DC power from 7.5 volts to 15 volts, so powering it off of the 13.8 in
>>your car is possible.
>
>What is the 9612? I was just about to order the KPC-3, but if this is
>faster/better for not too much more....
>
>Anyone have comments on it?

the KPC-9612 is Kantronics' new dual port 1200/9600 baud TNC. It's supposed
to be around $200 bucks but I could be wrong. Someone else want to chime
in with a correct price estimate?

Greg Horine
15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil

3062. Re: Term program wanted for Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 14:40:34 UTC
From: michaels@omni.voicenet.com
Message-ID: <michaels-090994104034@slip-199-234-235-56.voicenet.com>
Source record: 47607

In article <9409081518.AA29495@nebula.tbe.com>, dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
(david kelly) wrote:

> > I am looking for a shareware or free ware terminal program for my
> > macintosh performa 630cd it runs system 7.1.2p I have installed soft kiss
> > and tried to run it with a lan line terminal program as it suggested bu I
> > have so fare bein un able to make it work, I am using pafcom for the term
> > program. The soft kiss program also suggest usaing a program called
> > Mac/Net, I have so fare bein unable to find it on the net. For a tnc I;m
> > using the BayPac tnc from tiger tronics, any help would be apreiceiative,
> > please e-mail me directly.
> >
In order to get soft kiss to work you really need net/mac or (perhaps, I
havn't used it, Savant). Soft kiss emulates a tnc command set but seems
incomplete. I use it with net/mac on a powerbook 100 with no problem and
the tiger tronics tnc. Monitor your transmission to ensure you are not
overmodulating or undermodulating - set the mic gain control on the tnc as
needed. It is important to seperate the antenna from the computer by about
6-10 feet however. you can find net/mac as follows (curtesy David Kelly):
Or better yet, oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio/mac/digital,
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 94720 Feb 13 1992 BeginTCP.sit.hqx
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 202154 Aug 29 02:40 IM_Mac1.0b28b.sea.hqx
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 501 Aug 29 02:39
IM_Mac1.0b28b.sea.hqx.text
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 213764 Jan 29 1993
NETMacenvironment.sea.hqx
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 383212 Jul 25 10:57 NET_Mac2.3.43.sea.hqx
-rwxr-xr-x 1 wy1z barc 1221 Jul 25 10:57
NET_Mac2.3.43.sea.hqx.text
Let me know if you have any more problems
---- mike kc2kj

3063. Re: TheNet X1J Rev 2 and IP addresses

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 15:23:05 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CvvC2H.8z0@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47608

Larry Rappaport (rapp@lmr.mv.com) wrote:

: 1. What does the internal "nodes" table look like? Is there any method of
: looking at it? (the "nodes" command just displays node names but doesn't
: show the routing)
As sysop or manager you can use the "NODES * *" to display what you want.
See the documentation (OVERVIEW file) section 3.9 for additional info.

: 3. Anyone have any experience with the new Pac Comm "Sprint" tnc? Good,
: bad?
Does anybody know what IC is used for the coaxial driver? The data rate on the
coax port is tied to the data rate of the RS232.

: 4. Anyone have any recommendations on inexpensive 440 transceivers for 9600
: baud links?
I have used the TEKK data radio's. They cost about $100 plus crystals and are
small. With a few mods these rigs work quite well at 9600. An upcoming article
in the NEDA Quarterly will give more details of these rigs. The article
was submitted January 1994.

John, WB3ESS

3064. Re: mobile TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 16:38:13 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <34q31l$epo@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47609

In article <rsnyder-0809941250340001@wintermute.motown.ge.com>, rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder) writes:
|> In article <1994Sep7.074914.26516@cc.usu.edu>, greg@radar.safb.af.mil
|> (Greg Horine) wrote:
|>
|> > You might try the Kantronics KPC-3 or their new KPC-9612. Both are
|> quite small and can
|> > be powered by a standard 9 volt battery. The KPC-3 (the one I have) can
|> also accept
|> > DC power from 7.5 volts to 15 volts, so powering it off of the 13.8 in
|> your car is possible.
|>
|> What is the 9612? I was just about to order the KPC-3, but if this is
|> faster/better for not too much more....
|>
|> Anyone have comments on it?

Has two ports, one 1200, one 9600.
You can use both ports at the same time.
About the same size as kpc-3 ... little bit wider and deeper.
Works fine (we have 3 or 4 in our network now).
Cost is $200 ballpark - perhaps $199.
So for roughly twice the price of a kpc-3, you get 1200
baud PLUS 9600 baud, and can run two radios with it.

Pretty much the ideal tnc for network switches ...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3065. Re: HDLC protocol chips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 17:35:27 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <779157327snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47610

In article <34mb4g$7n9@news.u.washington.edu>
kenth@u.washington.edu (Kent Hill) writes:
>2. Get a hold of Zilog
>
AMD do an equivalent to the Z8530, and if you get an AMD 85C30 it will
put right various problems with the original. At work I have
successfully bolted such a device to an 80C188EC processor to give two
lots of 64K full-duplex with full DMA. The AMD data sheet (or it might
have been an apps note) shows exactly how to do it.....

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

3066. Re:9600 baud using Kenwood TM201 & TM401

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 17:57:51 UTC
From: myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com
Message-ID: <34q7mv$931@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 47611

In article uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us, steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs) writes:
>-> Ray is quite correct. This is why MX*COM, for example recommends the
>-> use of "two point modulation". What this means is that you modulate
>-> both the VCO and the reference oscillator. Modulating the reference
>-> oscillator restores the (necessary) DC response that the PLL always
>-> cancels out.
>
>Thanks for the reply, Dana. I would very much like to avail myself of
>info. from this MX*COM organization. Who are they, what are their
>products, and how do I reach them?

MX*COM is this company that makes some pretty cool communications
oriented chips. Their toll free number is (800) 638-5577 or (910) 744-5050.
They do small orders over the phone, very nice folks.

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* "Sir, over there.... is that a man?" *

3067. NEDA Address or Contact?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 18:27:39 UTC
From: mmunster@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <mmunster-0909941127390001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 47612

Does anyone have the address or an internet address for NEDA?

Marvin: WB6PKK
mmunster@Qualcomm.com

--
Marvin Munster
mmunster@qualcomm.com

3068. Re: new version of dsk-loader for the macintosh

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 18:43:12 UTC
From: jbate@rtp-nc.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <34qac0$qlp@newsgw.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47613

In article AA01397@ganges.cpro.agro.nl.agro.nl, G.POLDER@CPRO.AGRO.NL () writes:
>I uploaded version 1.1 of my TI-DSK loader for the apple
>macintosh to the info-mac archive (sumex-aim.stanford.edu and his mirrors).
>It can be found in /info-mac/app/dsk-loader-11.hqx.
>
>you also can ftp it from oak.oakland.edu (/pub/hamradio/mac/digital),
>and from ftp.funet.fi (/pub/ham/dsp/320C26).
>

Does this work with the C50 DSK board?

Does this also mean that I have to assemble my code on a PC
then transfer the file to the MAC?

Thanks,

john

+---+
| John G. Bate CAD Software Engineering | \-\-\
| Mentor Graphics Corp., 2525 Meridian Pkwy, Durham, NC 27713 | | __o o
| email: jbate@mentorg.com, john_bate@mentorg.com | |_`\<,_ <|> o o o o
| Tel: (919)544-0200 Fax: (919)544-0701 | (_)/ (_) / \ /\ /\ /\ /\
| part time bicycler (Trek), ham (ki7hs/4), and FULL time Dad | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~"" '' '' ''
''
+---+

3069. KPC-9612/Starting out (was Re: mobile TNC?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 19:42:39 UTC
From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com
Message-ID: <RSNYDER.94Sep9154242@boot108a.astro.ge.com>
Source record: 47614

In article <1994Sep9.075319.26698@cc.usu.edu> greg@radar.safb.af.mil (Greg Horine) writes:

the KPC-9612 is Kantronics' new dual port 1200/9600 baud TNC. It's supposed
to be around $200 bucks but I could be wrong. Someone else want to chime
in with a correct price estimate?

I read the latest QST last night and called around to some places, and
that was about the right price. (and have literature on its way from
Kantronics)

Does anyone have any comments about this being a good TNC to start
with? I'm just getting into packet radio, and want to do both AX.25
and TCP/IP. Right now all I have is my computer (a Mac) and a 2m HT.
I'm pretty good with computers, but horrible at electronics, and the
review in QST indicated some problems with setting up the deviation,
and needing special equipment..... I'm nervous that I may not be
able to get it to work. Would the KPC-3 be a better starting choice?

Bob N2KGO

3070. Re: jvfax v7.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 20:49:52 UTC
From: dlt@cricket.sc.ti.com
Message-ID: <34qhpg$h3p@barracuda.dadd.ti.com>
Source record: 47615

In article osd@barracuda.dadd.ti.com, dlt@cricket.sc.ti.com (Bobot) writes:
>A friend of mine has a copy of JVFAX v6.0. He ask me to post
>in this group to check if anyone knows where/how to
>get JVFAX v7.0. Does anyone here have it?
>
>thanks,
>bobot
>
>
>

Pls disregard this posting. If anyone is interested on JVFAX send
an email to wasmir@lobby.ti.com

Cheers

3071. Re: NEDA Address or Contact?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 21:10:00 UTC
From: falwine@vnet.ibm.com
Message-ID: <34qiv8$taa@watnews1.watson.ibm.com>
Source record: 47616

In <mmunster-0909941127390001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>, mmunster@qualcomm.com (Marvin J. Munster) writes:
>Does anyone have the address or an internet address for NEDA?
>
>Marvin: WB6PKK
>mmunster@Qualcomm.com
>
>--
>Marvin Munster
>mmunster@qualcomm.com

Marvin, the mailing address for NEDA is:

NEDA
Box 563
Manchester, NH 03105

This is from a 1993 Annual I keep here at work, the address should still be good. OR try a packet note to Cal W1JFP @ W1JFP.NH.USA.NOAM (tell him I sent you!) 73 de Frank N1GPY

3072. mocom 35 on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 22:01:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2073.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47636

```
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: mocom 35 on packet
-> From: dave.baumwald@woodybbs.com (Dave Baumwald)
-> Message-ID: <93.2333.7582.0NFB30E6@woodybbs.com>
-> Date: Thu, 8 Sep 94 05:45:00 -0500
->
-> Has anyone ever used a Motorola Mocom 35 on packet? If so have you
-> had any problems? Thanks for any advice!

We use a Mocom 35 as our main 1200 baud digi here in Atlanta, W4Q0-1. It
is an excellent performer.

Regards,
Steve Diggs
President, East Atlanta LAN

---
Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407
```

3073. ANY HOPE FOR PCMCIA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 23:38:13 UTC
From: gsmith@alpha.wright.edu
Message-ID: <Cvvyzp.62C@mercury.wright.edu>
Source record: 47617

Hi all:
I was just wondering if any manufacturer is going to produce a
PCMCIA TNC, or MULTIMODE tnc to benifit us portable packet users???
-73- De Greg, N8PPZ

3074. CASIO Digital Diary SF-4600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-09 23:51:46 UTC
From: frfa@fis.unb.BR
Message-ID: <9409092151.AA02773@suns1.fis.unb.br>
Source record: 47618

The CASIO Digital Diary SF-4600 has a communication port that can be used to change data with a IBM PC using a interface made by Casio. I was not able to find this interface here in Brazil. I would like to connect this diary to a TNC via se
rial port. I suppose the port of the SF-4600 is a TTL port but the manual brings no information about it. I look for the circuit lay-out and connections lay-out
to construct home-made this interface. I thak in advance for infos.
Rogerio, PT2TD
University of Brasilia

3075. Re: ANY HOPE FOR PCMCIA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 01:05:26 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <34r0om$lnj@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47619

In a previous article, gsmith@alpha.wright.edu (Gregory Smith) says:

>Hi all:
> I was just wondering if any manufacturer is going to produce a
>PCMCIA TNC, or MULTIMODE tnc to benifit us portable packet users???
> -73- De Greg, N8PPZ
>
Hams, in general, are too cheap and the market is too small to justify some manufacturer trying to build one now. If you want a TNC to use with your laptop, the KPC-3 plus a serial cable is something you can buy right now and you're on packet for less than $120. The equivalent PCMCIA card (if it currently existed) might cost $500 to $1k.

73, Drew

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

3076. Re: RTTY help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 05:56:40 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1994Sep10.055640.23355@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 47620

anaylor@news.delphi.com (ANAYLOR@DELPHI.COM) writes:

>I have a TS450 transceiver which has FSK mode. It seems to be able
>to Generate RTTY tones. I just need some equipment to encode/decode
>the tones. Any sources on used/new equip. would be ver helpful.
>73's
>-Andrew

Hint: when you post looking for equipment, state where you are.

This newsgroup goes out world wide. If you're in Denmark, someone
with a spare Model 15 (like me) in Southern California wouldn't do
you much good.

But, on the odd chance that you are local, and are interested in some
living history boat anchors, I have a Model 14 pair and a model 15
available. The actual tone generator and receiver (called a TU, for
Terminal Unit) can be acquired thru the QST / 73 / etc want ads.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | This space intentionally left blank.
PO Box 1130 |
Arcadia, CA. 91077 | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
818-447-7052 evenings | me enough to be their mouthpiece...

3077. Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 05:59:44 UTC
From: bd27015@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_GATEWAY_FILE
Message-ID: <34ri0g$74g@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 47621

I am wondering: there is an internet <-> packet gateway for mailing, why has
there not been any steps taken to rig a direct "pipe" onto the net from packet?

curious

Dave Graff
--
This is the .sig:
Dave Graff a.k.a The Phlatline

address: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Call Sign: en route from FCC
Packet address: under construction
=-=-=-=
Reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated.
-Mark Twain

3078. DSP-12 experiences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 07:34:26 UTC
From: cbdavis@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <34rni2$ikn@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 47622

I have a DSP-12 and having no luck getting it to work. LL Grace is no help either (dont return calls, ignore faxes, etc). Any experts out there?

Clint

3079. Re: HDLC protocol chips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 11:09:07 UTC
From: ksla@mtek.chalmers.se
Message-ID: <34s44j$brc@nyheter.chalmers.se>
Source record: 47623

Kent Hill (kenth@u.washington.edu) wrote:
: book). The Motorola 6854 doesn't have an internal PLL clocking mode. Does
: any one know where I can either

: 1. Get a wd1933 with specs
: or
: 2. Get a hold of Zilog
: or
: 3. Another chip that might work?

You might want to look at Motorolas new 68360. I think it has a HDLC
interface as an option at least. It's a pretty nifty chip, it has a 68K CPU,
4 serial channels, timers, two parallel ports, dynamic ram support, and an
onchip RISC CPU to handle all the I/O stuff. I'm not sure about the price,
it's probably something like $150. Call Motorola and ask.

/ Krister

Krister Lagerstrom (Undergrad. CSE student) Email: ksla@mtek.chalmers.se
Uppstigen 126-81 d2ksla@dtek.chalmers.se
412 80 Gothenburg
SWEDEN Phone: +46 31 778 43 61

3080. Re: Using internet for DX spots

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 12:16:30 UTC
From: esh6n@brain.neuro.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <Cvwy3J.IAv@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 47624

```
In article <Cvv7K2.LD7@cscsun.rmc.edu>,
David Tiller <dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu> wrote:
>Has anyone given any thought to using the internet to transport DX cluster
>spots? I was listening to my local node last night, and it seemed to me
>that that sort of information would lend itself to long haul tunnelling
>through the internet. It would also be neat to have a server available
>online to see DX during the day...:-) I was thinking maybe a slick X
>interface, or a WWW page with a map and all.... What do you think? Would
>it be worth writing some code and sticking a TNC in the air? To start with
>we could just have one large collection of "listens" without retransmitting
>spots. That could be added later. Naturally you could choose which regions
>and servers you'd want to accept..Here in Va I don't care about MooseJaw's
>DX!!!

I too would love to have the capability to get spots on Internet. I have
lousy access to PacketCluster anyway but great access to Inet. I'm surprised
it hasn't been done yet. Problem is getting the code writted and into the
field and then what's the incentive for people to post spots?

=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=
Ned Hamilton AB6FI NTC Department of Neurosurgery
nedh@virginia.edu University of Virginia
=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=
```

3081. Re: Using internet for DX spots

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 12:37:35 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <cXsFsc7w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47626

dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu (David Tiller) writes:

> Has anyone given any thought to using the internet to transport DX cluster
> spots? I was listening to my local node last night, and it seemed to me
> that that sort of information would lend itself to long haul tunnelling
> through the internet. It would also be neat to have a server available
> online to see DX during the day...:-) I was thinking maybe a slick X
> interface, or a WWW page with a map and all.... What do you think? Would
> it be worth writing some code and sticking a TNC in the air? To start with
> we could just have one large collection of "listens" without retransmitting
> spots. That could be added later. Naturally you could choose which regions
> and servers you'd want to accept..Here in Va I don't care about MooseJaw's
> DX!!!

Seems like to be useful, users would need to have live connections to the Internet which aren't all that common. Another way might be via IRC (Internet Relay Chat) which allow users to connect to an IRC server when interested, and look for a channel called DX or some such. Using IRC would mean that anyone with a cheap interactive account could use it, it could be used both for talking and listening and there would be no need to write any significant software (someone could get started with any simple terminal program).

Whaddya think?

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3082. Re: NEDA Address or Contact?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 12:58:18 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <VVTFsc11w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47627

mmunster@qualcomm.com (Marvin J. Munster) writes:

> Does anyone have the address or an internet address for NEDA?
>
> Marvin: WB6PKK
> mmunster@Qualcomm.com

North East Digital Association
P O Box 563
Manchester, NH 03105

73, Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3083. Re: Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 13:24:53 UTC
From: Matt Werner <kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <ha+TfKN.kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Source record: 47625

Phlatline <bd27015@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_GATEWAY_FILE> writes:

>I am wondering: there is an internet <-> packet gateway for mailing, why has
>there not been any steps taken to rig a direct "pipe" onto the net from packet?

I don't know for sure, but I had always thought that it was because there would be no certain way to keep non-HAMs out... It would end up to be a pain for the Sysop to do such a thing for all of the HAMs on the internet that would want access...

73 - Matt

3084. Re: Using internet for DX spots

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 15:38:54 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <JB2Fsc3w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47628

rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:

> Internet which aren't all that common. Another way might be via IRC (Internet
> Relay Chat) which allow users to connect to an IRC server when interested,
> and look for a channel called DX or some such. Using IRC would mean that
> anyone with a cheap interactive account could use it, it could be used both

I think this is an excellent idea ... this would allow something to be
immediately in operation with a resource that already exists

david wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3085. Need Alinco DJ560T mic wiring info...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 16:59:08 UTC
From: jimn0oct@aol.com
Message-ID: <34sokt$jmq@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47629

That pretty much says it. Am making a home brew mic, and since I got no response on rec.radio.amateur.homebrew, I'll try the guys that hook up TNC's to these rigs. I imagine it is a stereo plug that goes in the top, but where is PTT ground etc??

Thanks!

72, jim n0oct

3086. Re: Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 17:15:29 UTC
From: mike@imcldn.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <779217329snz@imcldn.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47638

In article <34ri0g$74g@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
bd27015@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_GATEWAY_FILE "Phlatline" writes:

> I am wondering: there is an internet <-> packet gateway for mailing, why has
> there not been any steps taken to rig a direct "pipe" onto the net from packet?

There are a number of restrictions on packet why this cannot be used,
certainly in the UK, and I suspect many other countries, also most
packet still runs 1200 baud, amazingly slow in comparison with the net
!!

Mike G7OBS
--

X400 : /RFC-822=mike(a)imcldn.demon.co.uk/O=mhs-relay/PRMD=uk.ac/ADMD= /C=GB/

3087. [Q] packet TV; broadband IP coder to TV signal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 17:29:00 UTC
From: ko@komac.knoware.nl
Message-ID: <ko-100994172900@193.78.122.105>
Source record: 47637

Have there been any experiments;

It resembles VCR backup for digital data.

A minimal packet would be a bitstream encoded into a regular TV signal frame with sync, error correction, address etc. . Maybe some teletekst(see note) technology could be used for this not only for the top video lines but for the whole "picture" frame / packet.

NOTE: Teletekst is a system wich uses the top video lines (invisible) to broadcast digital data to all tv sets continuously; the user selects from the carrousel pages to read.

PE1BFE

3088. Re: HDLC protocol chips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 17:41:20 UTC
From: ftpam@aurora.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <ftpam.46.003001AE@aurora.alaska.edu>
Source record: 47634

In article <34mb4g$7n9@news.u.washington.edu> kenth@u.washington.edu (Kent Hill) writes:
>Path: raven.alaska.edu!chena.alaska.edu!netnews.nwnet.net!news.u.washington.edu!kenth
>From: kenth@u.washington.edu (Kent Hill)
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>Subject: HDLC protocol chips
>Date: 8 Sep 1994 06:31:44 GMT
>Organization: University of Washington, Seattle
>Lines: 19
>Sender: kenth@u.washinton.edu
>Message-ID: <34mb4g$7n9@news.u.washington.edu>
>NNTP-Posting-Host: carson.u.washington.edu

>
>I've been working on a homebrew tnc design for a while to convert an old 8-bit
>atari to a tnc. I had designed the system around using a Western Digital 1933
>HDLC chip, but when I went to buy one about a year ago, WD told me they don't
>make it any more. Soo.. after looking around I thought Zilogs Z8530 (as used
>in other TNCs) should work, but when I tried to call them to get the technical
>specs the numbers I found for them didn't work (ok i got them out of 1983
>book). The Motorola 6854 doesn't have an internal PLL clocking mode. Does
>any one know where I can either

>1. Get a wd1933 with specs
> or
>2. Get a hold of Zilog
> or
>3. Another chip that might work?

>Thanks for the help

>kenth@u.washinton.edu

Advanced Micro Devices also manufactures the Z8530 as the Am85C30. Call
1-800-222-9323 and ask for the Am85C30 Data Sheet and the Am8530H/Am85C30
Technical Manual. The AMD CMOS part has some enhancements useful for high
speed HDLC operation.

Intel also manufactures the Z8530 as the 82530. You can call them at
1-800-628-8686 and ask for their data sheet, but I found the information from
AMD more useful.

I obtained 8530 literature from both AMD and Intel just a couple of weeks
ago, so both of the 800 numbers should still be good. Most hobbyist component
vendors sell Z8530 or Z85C30's. Newark Electronics catalogs the AMD CMOS part.

Another device you might investigate is the 82520/82525/82526 series from
Siemens. (AMD used to make these, too, but I don't know if they still do.)

These have selectable bus structures that match either Intel 8080 or Motorola 6800 bus arrangements. The latter would probably match the 6502 in your Atari better.

A third possibility is to throw away the Atari :-) and use one of the new microcontrollers with integrated HDLC. Intel sells the 80C152 and Zilog has a device (whose part number escapes me at the moment) that includes Z80, glue, clock generator, and half a Z8530. National Semiconductor catalogs a COP1600 variant with integrated HDLC, but if I remember right it doesn't have the DPLL for clock recovery.

3089. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out (was Re: mobile TNC?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 18:18:06 UTC
From: anto@gate.net
Message-ID: <34st8u$qgk@tequesta.gate.net>
Source record: 47630

Bob Snyder (rsnyder@astro.ge.com) wrote:
: In article <1994Sep9.075319.26698@cc.usu.edu> greg@radar.safb.af.mil (Greg Horine) writes:

: the KPC-9612 is Kantronics' new dual port 1200/9600 baud TNC. It's supposed
: to be around $200 bucks but I could be wrong. Someone else want to chime
: in with a correct price estimate?

[some text deleted]

: Does anyone have any comments about this being a good TNC to start
: with? I'm just getting into packet radio, and want to do both AX.25
: and TCP/IP. Right now all I have is my computer (a Mac) and a 2m HT.
: I'm pretty good with computers, but horrible at electronics, and the
: review in QST indicated some problems with setting up the deviation,
: and needing special equipment..... I'm nervous that I may not be
: able to get it to work. Would the KPC-3 be a better starting choice?

: Bob N2KGO

Hi Bob,
The KPC-9612 would be my choice if I were buying today. The ability to operate 1200 and 9600 baud simultaneously is a big plus. May not be important to you, but it's really like having two independent modems in one box.

For 9600 baud, they all require precise deviation adjustment. You're also not likely to run 9600 baud with your HT (not a trivial mod). I see another radio in your future :-)

--
Nigel Kirlew, N4TKC
anto@gate.net

3090. Mike Pinout for KDK/Santec fm-240

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 19:01:30 UTC
From: acs@news.sccsi.com
Message-ID: <34svqa$79v@tattoo.sccsi.com>
Source record: 47632

Howdy:
I have a borrowed FM-240 Santec/KDK 2 meter xcvr but no manual. I would like to put it on packet this week. I have a spare mike connector but don't want to tear the speaker/mike apart to try and figure out what goes where. Can someone tell me which pins are ground, mike input, rec. audio out, and push-to-talk, please?

Thanks and 73 de A.C. in Houston, W5EZM

--
A. C. Spraggins acs@sccsi.com
South Coast Computing Services, Inc. w5ezm@sugarland.ampr.org
1811 Bering, Suite 100 (713) 917-5000
Houston, TX 77057 (713) 917-5005 fax

3091. Re: Using internet for DX spots

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 19:17:00 UTC
From: emd@ham.island.net
Message-ID: <091094111734Rnf0.79b4@ham.island.net>
Source record: 47631

david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:

>rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
>
>> Internet which aren't all that common. Another way might be via IRC (Internet
>> Relay Chat) which allow users to connect to an IRC server when interested,
>> and look for a channel called DX or some such. Using IRC would mean that
>> anyone with a cheap interactive account could use it, it could be used both
>
>I think this is an excellent idea ... this would allow something to be
>immediately in operation with a resource that already exists
>

What's even more astounding is that packet hasn't taken advantage of the
many inexpensive or free DOS based uucp news and mail forwarding systems
to allow for, for example, newsgroups instead of having every subject in
one main group. Waffle, for example, ought to work very well over Packet,
and runs on any DOS machine, even XT's.

--
emd@ham.island.net (Robert Smits, VE7EMD Ladysmith BC)

" I admire Ted Kennedy. How many 59-year-olds do you know who
still go to Florida for spring break?" - Pat Buchanan

3092. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 21:11:49 UTC
From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com
Message-ID: <rsnyder-1009941711490001@wintermute.motown.ge.com>
Source record: 47633

In article <34st8u$qgk@tequesta.gate.net>, anto@gate.net (Nigel Kirlew) wrote:

> The KPC-9612 would be my choice if I were buying today. The ability to
> operate 1200 and 9600 baud simultaneously is a big plus. May not be
> important to you, but it's really like having two independent modems in one
> box.

It might be important to me.... I don't know yet. :-) I would probably
tend to want 9600, if it's in much use. But if it's not much use to me,
and isn't likely to be such in the near future, would I be better off
getting a 1200 baud TNC now, and wait and get something like advanced
units later....

> For 9600 baud, they all require precise deviation adjustment. You're
> also not likely to run 9600 baud with your HT (not a trivial mod). I see
> another radio in your future :-)

Oh, goody. What budget? :-) What should I be looking for in a new rig?
I know newer rigs can switch faster, which is a major plus, but what about
the "packet ready" radios? Are those worth the money? What is it?

Can you attach the KPC-9612 to a HT and run it at 1200 anyway? I have
visions of plugging a 9-volt into the TNC, and taking my HT and Newton out
and run packet away from the apartment. :-)

Also, can the KPC-9612 do HF packet?

Bob N2KGO
--
Bob Snyder
rsnyder@astro.ge.com

3093. Re: HDLC protocol chips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-10 23:30:10 UTC
From: kenth@u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <34tfi2$fgg@news.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 47635

thanks for all your responses. I've been able to find the stuff I need

kenth@u.washington.edu

3094. Re: Using internet for DX spots

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-11 03:50:22 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <34tupu$p0g@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47639

In a previous article, esh6n@brain.neuro.virginia.edu (Ned Hamilton) says:
>
> Problem is getting the code writted and into the
>field and then what's the incentive for people to post spots?
>
I think your last point is the most important issue. How many of us have a full time link to internet while sitting in front of our radios? Without people sitting next to radios, who is going to generate these DX spots? And if you are at work or the university lab, are you in any position to do something about a new country that is spotted someplace else in the country? If you are at work, what DX spots can you contribute? PacketCluster only works when we have people tuning the bands and sending DX spots.

Using internet to link remote cluster nodes makes sense to me if there is no direct radio path. Sending those spots to users dialed in to internet does not.

73, Drew
--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

3095. Re: Packet with a TH-78A?-How fast?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-11 07:21:20 UTC
From: Alameda <alameda@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <JY8zvQY.alameda@delphi.com>
Source record: 47490

Vince, how are you I am Ralph Alameda N2XZN. I have a TH-78-A also with a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC, The antenna is a home made 2 meter ground plane. I use an IBM PS 1 computer with Paket 5.1 software and I am still learning as each day goes by. Transmit is at 1200 baud rate. There is a lot to learn especially the frequencies which you can acquire the most connections with. I am fortunate to have a fellow ham living 6 miles from me, and we can communicate and experiment. I am still new, but if I can help you in any way please let me know. Good Luck.

3096. Re: Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-11 08:11:17 UTC
From: ve6hf@ve6hf.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <iH9gsc1w165w@ve6hf.ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 47491

Matt Werner <kb0kqa@delphi.com> writes:

> Phlatline <bd27015@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_GATEWAY_FILE> writes:
>
> >I am wondering: there is an internet <-> packet gateway for mailing, why ha
> >there not been any steps taken to rig a direct "pipe" onto the net from pack
>
> I don't know for sure, but I had always thought that it was because there wou
> be no certain way to keep non-HAMs out... It would end up to be a pain for t
> Sysop to do such a thing for all of the HAMs on the internet that would want
> access...
>
> 73 - Matt

I'm sure that it is being done in some places :)

You may reply to: ve6hf@ve6hf.ampr.ab.ca

3097. Re: Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-11 13:10:41 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <i5oHsc5w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47492

bd27015@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_GATEWAY_FILE (Phlatline) writes:

>
> I am wondering: there is an internet <-> packet gateway for mailing, why has
> there not been any steps taken to rig a direct "pipe" onto the net from packe
>
> curious
>
> Dave Graff
> --

The problem is one of content. Amateurs are not permitted to broadcast messages of a commercial nature. Even under the relaxation of the rules which ocurred earlier this year, it would be a real nightmare to try to keep out some of the commercial garbage (did you see the ad from the attorneys trolling for business?), and the newsgroups and ircs which deal with sexually explicit material.

In short, the technology's available, but the content problem hasn't been solved. (without a great deal of monitoring)

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3098. Re: Using internet for DX spots

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-11 13:17:29 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <uFPHsc6w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47493

david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:

> rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
>
> > Internet which aren't all that common. Another way might be via IRC (Intern
> > > Relay Chat) which allow users to connect to an IRC server when interested,
> > > and look for a channel called DX or some such. Using IRC would mean that
> > > anyone with a cheap interactive account could use it, it could be used both
>
> I think this is an excellent idea ... this would allow something to be
> immediately in operation with a resource that already exists
>
> david wb7tpy

Well, actually, on further thought, it isn't so excellent. :) How do you keep non-hams out of it? Anybody checking in and posting will end up making a transmission, which I don't think is legal. :(

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3099. PKT<>Internet gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-11 18:44:25 UTC
From: johanb01@TIGGER.STCLOUD.MSUS.EDU
Message-ID: <34vj69$137@urvile.MSUS.EDU>
Source record: 47495

Does anyone have up and running a packet to internet gateway.
I am looking for details on hareware/software that is used.
I have some ideas but rather than reinvent the wheel I'd like to
get sugestions from someone that already has a gate up. This
gate would be located on campus at our club station.
Any ideas and sugestions are appreciated.
73 Brad KB0HNN

---------------SCSU ACS Network Technician----------------
| Brad Johannes KB0HNN KB0HNN@NF0H.#CMN.MN.USA.NOAM |
| 13451 Ct.Rd.131 JOHANB01@TIGGER.STCLOUD.MSUS.EDU |
| Holdingford MN, 56340 (612)746-2452 KB0HNN-1 on 147.555|
_____STANDARD DISCLAMER APPLIES, MY VIEWS ARE MY OWN____/

3100. Special mouse interface help desired

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-11 19:55:10 UTC
From: rickp@infi.net
Message-ID: <34vnau$5lj@lucy.infi.net>
Source record: 47494

Looking for info on how to build a mouse interface. I need to engineer a mouse for a handicapped person without use of arms.

Any diagrams on how the inner working of a regular mouse works would be beneficial.

Rick

3101. Unix NOS through pty into SLIP port, HOW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-11 23:29:10 UTC
From: chris@kd3bj.uucp
Message-ID: <Cvznwn.C8H@kd3bj.uucp>
Source record: 47497

I've heard it suggested that you can run the Unix version of NOS attached to a pty that is connected to a pty running slip. In this way, NOS is connected to the "real" networking built into the Unix kernel without the need for a ax25 streams module, a separate machine, or wasting two physical tty ports.

Does anybody know how to do this? I have a running version of NOS on SVr4 Unix. I have SLIP installed in that Unix. Both work. How can I connect them together?

--
73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

3102. Re: Using internet for DX spots

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-12 04:14:37 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <3yuisc5w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47496

rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:

> david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:
>
> > rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
> >
> > > Internet which aren't all that common. Another way might be via IRC (Inte
> > > Relay Chat) which allow users to connect to an IRC server when interested
> > > and look for a channel called DX or some such. Using IRC would mean that
> > > anyone with a cheap interactive account could use it, it could be used bo
> >
> > I think this is an excellent idea ... this would allow something to be
> > immediately in operation with a resource that already exists
> >
> > david wb7tpy
>
> Well, actually, on further thought, it isn't so excellent. :) How do you keep
> non-hams out of it? Anybody checking in and posting will end up making a
> transmission, which I don't think is legal. :(

I think the suggestion was to use IRC as a DX spot on it's own, not to
gate it to the radio. Nothing illegal about that.

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3103. Looking for CE-130T or CE-131T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-12 17:29:59 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Sep12.172959.18858@combdyn.com>
Source record: 47509

I'm planning to upgrade to a newer Sharp Electronic Organizer... It says through the use of one the above interfaces and a null modem adapter (depending on which one) I can hook it up to an external modem and call online services.

Well, I figure I'll just get one of these and hook it to a TNC and become a portable packet station.

Can somebody suggest a source of these interfaces? I can't seem to find any one locally that carries it. I don't want to upgrade to a newer organizer unless I can find the interface first.

--
WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ

Praxis Society K12 BBS - 403 529 1610 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 403 526 6957
---
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

3104. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-12 20:55:06 UTC
From: ddietz@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <352f7a$6kf@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 47502

In <rsnyder-1009941711490001@wintermute.motown.ge.com> rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder) writes:

>In article <34st8u$qgk@tequesta.gate.net>, anto@gate.net (Nigel Kirlew) wrote:

>> The KPC-9612 would be my choice if I were buying today. The ability to
>> operate 1200 and 9600 baud simultaneously is a big plus. May not be
>> important to you, but it's really like having two independent modems in one
>> box.

>It might be important to me.... I don't know yet. :-) I would probably
>tend to want 9600, if it's in much use. But if it's not much use to me,
>and isn't likely to be such in the near future, would I be better off
>getting a 1200 baud TNC now, and wait and get something like advanced
>units later....

If you can afford the cost of the KPC-9612 now, then buy it now, or you'll regret it later. The point here is that it does have both 1200 and 9600 baud capability, and they can run simultaneously. This means that you could get started now, using only the 1200 baud port, and easily move up to 9600 baud with another rig later on.

>> For 9600 baud, they all require precise deviation adjustment. You're
>> also not likely to run 9600 baud with your HT (not a trivial mod). I see
>> another radio in your future :-)

>Oh, goody. What budget? :-) What should I be looking for in a new rig?
>I know newer rigs can switch faster, which is a major plus, but what about
>the "packet ready" radios? Are those worth the money? What is it?

>Can you attach the KPC-9612 to a HT and run it at 1200 anyway? I have
>visions of plugging a 9-volt into the TNC, and taking my HT and Newton out
>and run packet away from the apartment. :-)

This is exactly what the KPC-9612 and older KPC-3 are really good for. Running low power, in the field, on batteries only.

>Also, can the KPC-9612 do HF packet?

A resounding NO, comes to mind here. This is only good for vhf and above due to the modulating frequency shift size. It results in too large a bandwidth for use on hf bands...

>Bob N2KGO
>--
>Bob Snyder
>rsnyder@astro.ge.com

Hope this helps.

73 de Don, n3kfh /tf8
n3kfh@centrum.is

3105. VHF packet "talk" range

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-12 23:03:47 UTC
From: barrusc@yvax.byu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Sep12.160347.9245@yvax.byu.edu>
Source record: 47504

Can anyone tell me if it is possible to "talk" via packet VHF over long distances by linking digipeaters? What is the longest distance?

I am looking to getting into packet and was just curious. 73's

Craig

3106. Re: JNOS 1.10f lockups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 00:27:57 UTC
From: miltonm@bga.com
Message-ID: <352rmd$cqq@ghostwheel.bga.com>
Source record: 47498

In article <5K8QuT+.kb0kqa@delphi.com>, Matt Werner <kb0kqa@delphi.com> wrote:
>I've tried turning the watchdog timer on, especially because the system is
>a remote system, but it's been down for two days now, and the watchdog timer
>is 300 seconds!

The watchdog timer works by detecting that the timer process is blocked
when the hardware timer interrupt ticks. If timer interrupts are blocked
(usually because all interrupts are off), then the watchdog code doesn't
run.

> Any other suggestions on how I can keep it online without
>putting it on a timer to reset the computer every day? It seems like it will
>run for a few days before it locks, and it usually locks up with plenty of
>memory (50k or so, but DOS is loaded low). Would it help to load DOS high,
>or wouldn't it really matter in this case? Any suggestions?

If you load dos high then you will get some extra memory. What is going
on when it locks up? Does your caps lock key work? Can you type more
than 16 charactesrs without getting beeps? Can you use the 3 finger
salute or do you have to press the hardware reset button?

One thing you can try is reducing features. Compile out code you don't
need, don't start more sessions at the same time than you need, keep
an eye on sockets where the other end died, etc. Consider doing a
software exit/restart or reboot every x hours as a preventitive measure.

Another choice that is equally drastic software wise but is easer
on the hardware would be to put a connection that activates the
reset line. You could even hook it up to do it remotely (on 440
or above) instead of on a timer. Or make a hardware watchdog that
activates the reset if you don't write to it within say 5 minutes
and add that to the timer loop.

milton
--
Milton Miller KB5TKF miltonm@bga.com

3107. WNOS memory leak?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 03:40:01 UTC
From: russell@gonix.com
Message-ID: <russell.779427601@gonix>
Source record: 47501

I'm running WNOS (Title line WNOS.4A9.DB3FL) on my packet machine, and I love it, but it seems that the memory just continually goes down when I leave the machine on for any length of time. I've tried shutting the trace off, set the ax heard list to the last 25 only, etc etc, but still it just goes down.

Is there a memory leak somewhere, or is the system just letting things go until it gets low enough, at which point it will garbage-collect and free things up? I haven't left it on and watched it to see. I'd like to set up a remote routing system, but not if it's going to reboot quite often due to memory problems.

Tim, russell@gonix.com
n0zhy@wd0har.#ene.ne.usa.noam

3108. Re: Unix NOS through pty into SLIP port, HOW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 04:13:40 UTC
From: lindberg@elwood.aea9.k12.ia.us
Message-ID: <lindberg.21.2E7526F4@elwood.aea9.k12.ia.us>
Source record: 47499

In article <Cvznwn.C8H@kd3bj.uucp> chris@kd3bj.uucp (C. T. Nadovich) writes:

>I've heard it suggested that you can run the Unix version of NOS
>attached to a pty that is connected to a pty running slip. In this way,
>NOS is connected to the "real" networking built into the Unix kernel
>without the need for a ax25 streams module, a separate machine, or
>wasting two physical tty ports.

>Does anybody know how to do this? I have a running version of NOS on
>SVr4 Unix. I have SLIP installed in that Unix. Both work. How can I
>connect them together?

Yes, I'm doing this now with JNOS 1.09a4 for Linux. I first fire up a SLIP
session to the master side of the PTY on the Linux side and then put the
appropriate commands in autoexec.nos to configure a SLIP port on the "slave"
side of the PTY in JNOS.

Works great; less filling. Your mileage may vary. Etc.

I can e-mail you the appropriate stuff from the Linux and NOS sides but if you
think it will help.

<< 73's -- Jeff, K9JL >>

+---+
Jeff Lindberg, DP Coordinator	E-mail: lindberg@aea9.k12.ia.us
Mississippi Bend Area Education Agency	USnail: 729 21st Street
Bettendorf, IA, USA 52722	AMPR: K9JL@KB9BNR.#WCIL.IL.USA.NA
+---+
| "There's safety in numbers -- *large* prime numbers" |
+---+

3109. Re: HDLC protocol chips.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 05:42:01 UTC
From: wk@muscle.frc.maf.govt.nz
Message-ID: <353e39$i6u@muscle.frc.maf.govt.nz>
Source record: 47500

Second sources for the 8530 Serial Comms Controller (SCC): AMD and SGS Thomson.

The NMOS 8530 is the least expensive, a mail order place in VK sent me one for app. $30 US, you should be able to get them for much less in the States. The CMOS versions are at least twice that. You could also consider the 85230 ESCC which has a deeper RX FIFO, is more forgiving of timing problems, and has less funnies and teething problems.

Zilog Support Products offer an 85230 evaluation kit with examples of source code, header files etc, a simple PC bus card and the User Manual.

The sheets in Zilogs volume 1 uProcessors and Peripherals are good as a reference only and are very condensed; to successfully program the SCC you'll need the SCC User Manual, in particular HDLC...

I have had no problems dealing with Zilog in the US, they promptly referred me to the local agent :-) At work, I use 85C30's in ASY mode in a serial link at 128 kbps of speed through a 600 m long tow cable. Have no experience with HDLC/SDLC modes. Hope this helps, good luck.

Wilbert, ZL2BSJ.

--
Wilbert Knol, Acoustics Group, MAF Marine Research, Wellington, New Zealand.
Usenet: wk@frc.maf.govt.nz PACKET:ZL2BSJ@ZL2WA.NZL.OC
AMPR:[44.147.180.88] AX25 NET/ROM TCP/IP MBX 146.625 147.075 MHz 24 hrs.

3110. MAXON 4020N and 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 08:41:59 UTC
From: mlines@sni.co.UK
Message-ID: <MAPI.0016.006c696e6573202036353939303030 31.mlines@sni.co.uk>
Source record: 47503

Hi

Has anyone got a MAXON 4020N UHF txer working on 9600?

Regards

Martin Lines

Network Consultant

Home:

||||| ||||| |||||| G1SEO@G1SEO.AMPR.ORG. (no Internet)
| | | || G1SEO@GB7TXA
| | ||| || 22, Dowding Close
| | || || Woodley +44 734 441473
| | | || Reading +44 891 522564
||||| ||||| |||||| RG5 4NL . UK

Work:
mlines@sni.co.uk

+44 344 850131
Fax: +44 344 850982

3111. What NOS to use

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 09:38:50 UTC
From: rmbraun@eleceng.uct.ac.za
Message-ID: <rmbraun.294.0009A606@eleceng.uct.ac.za>
Source record: 47507

Hi netters,

We have just recently set up a NOS gateway for the Western Cape region of South Africa (Cape Town.) zs1uct.ampr.org <--> hamgate.ee.uct.ac.za. We are presently running NOSview. Any other suggestions for what version of NOS to use. JNOS, WNOS, TNOS etc.

Many thanx

Rob

(University of Cape Town Amateur Radio Group)

******** Dr. Robin M. Braun ZR1RMB **********
* Department of Electrical Engineering *
* University of Cape Town *
* Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa *
* Phone : + 27 + 21 + 650-2810 *
* Fax : + 27 + 21 + 650-3465 *
* Internet : rmbraun@eleceng.uct.ac.za *
****

3112. forwarded message

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 12:12:45 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <yRBLsc1w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47505

The following message is forwarded:

From mv.mv.com!IBM.MTSAC.EDU!1EJF8089 Mon Sep 12 22:01:26 1994 remote from lmr
Received: by lmr.mv.com (1.65/waf)
via UUCP; Tue, 13 Sep 94 07:30:43 EDT
for rapp
Received: from ibm.MtSAC.edu by mv.mv.com (8.6.9/mv(b)/mem-940616)
id WAA03587 for <rapp@lmr.mv.com>; Mon, 12 Sep 1994 22:01:24 -0400
Message-Id: <199409130201.WAA03587@mv.mv.com>
Received: from IBM.MTSAC.EDU by ibm.MtSAC.edu (IBM VM SMTP V2R2)
with BSMTP id 3861; Mon, 12 Sep 94 19:01:42 PDT
Date: Mon, 12 Sep 94 18:47:14 PDT
From: Eric Fort <1EJF8089@IBM.MTSAC.EDU>
Organization: Mt. San Antonio College
Subject: re: gateway
To: rapp@lmr.MV.COM

I realize the difficulties involved in traversing between the internet and ampr
net. As a licienced ham operator is there any way you know to make this connec
tion? I am trying to work my uncle in north carolina on tcp/ip packet but I do
n't have a tnc yet. (starving student status)

any help would be appreciated. please feel free to repost this to rec.radio.ama
teur.digital.misc if you feel it appropriate.

tnx n 73,
de kd6glp (eric fort)
1ejf8089@ibm.mtsac.edu

p.s.

Please tell me where to send postings to the above group. I would've mailed th
e group but couldn't get the mail reader to do it.
--

Please answer here or mail to Eric at the above address. Tnx, Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3113. Canadian Callsign Database Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 16:07:29 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.10.000B2042@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 47506

Thanks to Rob VE7FU and Phil VE3RD, the latest Canadian callsign database is now available. The file is called HAMFLAT4.ZIP and can be accessed by anonymous FTP to cfcsc.dnd.ca

It is located in the /hamradio/callbook section..

Please send me a note if you have any problems accessing this data.

73
Keith VE3OY @ VA3BBS

3114. JNOS Mailing List - Exist???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 16:59:59 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Sep13.165959.27755@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 47508

Does a JNOS Mailing List exist to which I can subscribe? If so, how do I subscribe to it? Now that I am running JNOS I'd like to keep up to date on relevant issues and discussions.

Your help is appreciated. Thank you.

73 de John, VA3BUS--
/------\ Ontario JOHN RUMBALL
| ()() | Ministry of District Systems Officer RUMBALJ@GOV.ON.CA
| () | Natural Sudbury, ON Canada va3bus@ve3jlr.#ne.on.can.noam
\------/ Resources (705)722-7823 ext.278

3115. JNOS as a Domain Name Server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 18:33:35 UTC
From: moores@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <moores.21.00128FDF@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 47511

I apologize if this has been covered somewhere else.

Has/can jnos be made to act as a domain name server? If so, can someone point me in the right direction as to how to set the thing up?

I am running version 1.08 under MSDOS.

Thanks for taking the time to read this.

Steve VE1BCL

3116. Re: DX Cluster on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-13 21:39:53 UTC
From: BTITMARS%ESOC.BITNET@vm.gmd.DE
Message-ID: <199409131447.HAA19241@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47510

Well Im not infavour of this..
what ever happend to CQ CQ CQ and tuning about ??
Now with Internet connect and DX Clusters You can simply
go to a DX spot connect on the Internet join the DX cluster
Announce to All Im on 14.045 or 28.675 what ever
And setup the skeds.
What a Cheet Hi Hi..
Ill try it next time im on St.Kilda VR18g and Op on 144 or 432Mhz.
Barry GM8SAU/DC0HK..

3117. Re: JNOS 1.10f lockups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 00:57:57 UTC
From: Matt Werner <kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <JCyQXC9.kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Source record: 47512

Milton D. Miller II <miltonm@bga.com> writes:

>The watchdog timer works by detecting that the timer process is blocked
>when the hardware timer interrupt ticks. If timer interrupts are blocked
>(usually because all interrupts are off), then the watchdog code doesn't
>run.

I'm not too "up" on interrupts, so forgive me if this sounds a little off...
Is there a way that this can be fixed, without rewriting any of NOS? Whatever
it takes to get it going is pretty much worth it I think...

>If you load dos high then you will get some extra memory. What is going
>on when it locks up? Does your caps lock key work? Can you type more
>than 16 charactesrs without getting beeps? Can you use the 3 finger
>salute or do you have to press the hardware reset button?

Sometimes the 3 finger salute works, other times it doesn't. I haven't loaded
DOS high yet because I'm not ready to tackle a new set of variables... I will
start paying more attention to it when it locks up...

>One thing you can try is reducing features. Compile out code you don't
>need, don't start more sessions at the same time than you need, keep
>an eye on sockets where the other end died, etc. Consider doing a
>software exit/restart or reboot every x hours as a preventitive measure.

I've thought about rebooting every x hours, but locally, TCP activity (FTP, etc)
is active (for the most part) 24 hours... To reboot would most likely knock
someone off, so I'm leaving that as a last resort...

I can't recompile the code (not into C - yet). I've had the system running
for up to 10 days (when I forced it to reboot), while other times it makes
it about a day or so. It usually goes for quite a few days, and when it locks,
it still has lots of memory left (40-50k, which is about what it runs at
anyway)...

>

Any other suggestions anyone? I'm willing to try just about anything, and
please make the answers as descriptive as you want...

73 and thanks to all!

- Matt

kb0kqa@delphi.com

3118. WEFAX for the Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 03:33:00 UTC
From: martinbw@jackatak.raider.net
Message-ID: <PDimsc1w165w@jackatak.raider.net>
Source record: 47522

I am looking for a WEFAX program that will work with a Macintosh and a
KAM or KPC-3.

73 de KQ4TV

****
* Bruce W. Martin Internet: martinbw@jackatak.raider.net *
* 4558 Brooke Valley Dr. AOL: Dragon16 *
* Hermitage TN 37076-2650 HAM Call: KQ4TV *
* Voice: (615) 872-9942 Work: (615) 244-2022 *
* FAX/MODEM: (615) 885-4182 *
****

3119. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 03:39:36 UTC
From: martinbw@jackatak.raider.net
Message-ID: <Poimsc2w165w@jackatak.raider.net>
Source record: 47523

rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder) writes:

> In article <34st8u$qgk@tequesta.gate.net>, anto@gate.net (Nigel Kirlew) wrote
>
> > The KPC-9612 would be my choice if I were buying today. The ability to
> > operate 1200 and 9600 baud simultaneously is a big plus. May not be
> > important to you, but it's really like having two independent modems in one
> > box.
>
> It might be important to me.... I don't know yet. :-) I would probably
> tend to want 9600, if it's in much use. But if it's not much use to me,
> and isn't likely to be such in the near future, would I be better off
> getting a 1200 baud TNC now, and wait and get something like advanced
> units later....
>
> > For 9600 baud, they all require precise deviation adjustment. You're
> > also not likely to run 9600 baud with your HT (not a trivial mod). I see
> > another radio in your future :-)
>
> Oh, goody. What budget? :-) What should I be looking for in a new rig?
> I know newer rigs can switch faster, which is a major plus, but what about
> the "packet ready" radios? Are those worth the money? What is it?
>
> Can you attach the KPC-9612 to a HT and run it at 1200 anyway? I have
> visions of plugging a 9-volt into the TNC, and taking my HT and Newton out
> and run packet away from the apartment. :-)
>
> Also, can the KPC-9612 do HF packet?
>
> Bob N2KGO
> --
> Bob Snyder
> rsnyder@astro.ge.com

I just finished setting up my Newton with PocketCall, a KPC-3, and an
Alinco DJ-580. Works like a champ. I do not see any reason why a KPC-9612
wouldn't wok as well (it is a little larger than the KPC-3). I don't
think a KPC-9612 works on HF.

73 de KQ4TV

****
* Bruce W. Martin Internet: martinbw@jackatak.raider.net *
* 4558 Brooke Valley Dr. AOL: Dragon16 *
* Hermitage TN 37076-2650 HAM Call: KQ4TV *

```
* Voice: (615) 872-9942 Work: (615) 244-2022 *
* FAX/MODEM: (615) 885-4182 *
**************************************************************************
```

3120. mfj 1270c/1274c modifications for the net software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 04:46:46 UTC
From: kadams@peinet.pe.ca
Message-ID: <QRbTk4JnhYtH071yn@peinet.pe.ca>
Source record: 47516

hi,
here are a bunch of mods to use the mfj 1270c/1274c with htenet
(tn2.08b in particular).

these were developed setting up 32 tnc's for a packet network in
atlantic canada.

to use this tnc with the net software it is necessary to make several
modifications to the pc board as well as the removal of several chips.

1. remove the circuit board from the chassis
2 front and 4 side cover screws
4 screws holding the pc board to the chassis
1 screw holding regulator to chassis
2. remove u23 eprom
3. remove u24 sram (option may not be installed)
4. remove u40
5. cut jmp x
6. remove jmp 9
7. depending on your node wiring you may have to install
r14 and r15 100 ohm
8. on u40 connect pin 16 to pin 1
9. install new eprom in u23 socket
for a 27x512 remove jmp 15 then connect jmp 15-2
to ground

for a 27x256 strap jmp 15 1-2
10. reinstall the pc board in the chassis
11. connect a terminal to the serial port of the tnc
12. apply power
13. reset the tnc to force it to load the new bbram values
14. the tnc should display a sign on message.
15. try to connect to the tnc (via serial port) to verify operation
16. put modification record label on inside of cover and reinstall it

good luck

kenny
kenny adams
kadams@peinet.pe.ca
standard disclaimers apply...

--
kenny adams charlottetown prince edward island canada
kadams@peinet.pe.ca
standard disclaimers apply....

3121. RE:DSP Units

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 05:48:26 UTC
From: ggs@eule.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <355irt$ath@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 47464
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I have a DSP-59+ and an NIR-10 currently being fed in parallel.
The current test are subjective on satellites and some DX HF.
The next step is to take the output to my Soundblaster and digitize
the output into the two stereo channels. The resultant will undergo
some analysis to try and determine signal to noise ratio. I was going
to put an MFJ in the test also but they would not sell me one at the
Jacksonville Hamfest. The dealers do not seem to have them either.
More vaporware from Mississippi. I plan to test ssb and cw as well as
some of the hf digital modes. If you have some suggestions of tests
you would like to see contact me at ggs@eule.lanl.gov. As time permits
the units are going to be loaned to other hams for subjective input.
I plan to ask both hf types and vhf weak signal types to help.
Perhaps this effort will determine just who is King of the hill.
By the way I bought both of the units and have no association with
Timewave or JPS hopefully the results can be published in one of the
ham mags. 73 de Jerry KC5EGG

3122. Autoexec.nos ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 10:32:05 UTC
From: dany@arti.vub.ac.be
Message-ID: <dany.73.000A8942@arti.vub.ac.be>
Source record: 47514

I want to get started with wnos4a8 or later. The autoexec.nos
packed in the package seems to have some mistakes in it giving
errors at startup. Can someone point me to an autoexec.nos file
that compatible with this version of wnos. Also, are there
programs (free) available by ftp that have a better user interface
, but with the same functionality.
Also, the program complains that it can't find a number of .dat
files. The manual says they are created by the program after some
time. I haven't seen any changes in this. Should I give some sort
of command for this?

Thanks in advance

dany@arti.vub.ac.be

3123. Re: VHF packet "talk" range

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 12:19:21 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <yq7msc4w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47521

barrusc@yvax.byu.edu writes:

>
> Can anyone tell me if it is possible to "talk" via packet VHF over long
> distances by linking digipeaters? What is the longest distance?
>
> I am looking to getting into packet and was just curious. 73's
>
> Craig

Yes, it is, but the practise isn't recommended. It is much more efficient to connect to nodes and do it that way. For example you connect to node 1, then connect node 1 to node 2, etc. then node n to whoever you want to connect with. The reason is this: when you digipeat, each acknowledgement packet goes backwards through the chain. Each missed packet has to be repeated through the chain. This means a ton of traffic generated and likely timeouts when you go through very many during busy periods. Using nodes means that acknowledgement packets are limited to each node pair, a big savings.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3124. Packet mobile extender?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 14:13:20 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <3570e0$3ee@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47517

Has anyone used their car as a digipeater for an HP95LX?

Steve
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

3125. Re: WNOS memory leak?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 14:32:47 UTC
From: gareth@lightfox.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <19940914.143247.98@lightfox.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47448

In article <russell.779427601@gonix> russell@gonix.com (Tim Russell) wrote:

> I'm running WNOS (Title line WNOS.4A9.DB3FL) on my packet machine ...
> but it seems that the memory just continually goes down when I
> leave the machine on for any length of time. I've tried .....
>
> Is there a memory leak somewhere, or is the system just letting things
> go until it gets low enough, at which point it will garbage-collect and
> free things up?

We've been using WNOS 4b0 (The UK release by Mike Chace, G6DHU) at a
24 hr club station for some time. It's one of the most reliable
xNOS's I've used, and in a suitably cosseted environment will go for
about two weeks before falling over and re-booting.

It's quite good at repatriating core memory, and memory leaks are
very minor. Two things to bear in mind are:-

WNOS only appears to regather core when it is idle, with no tcp,
netrom or ax25 connections active.

Some memory may appear to `leak' because the auto-router is
building an ever increasing table of IP routes and netrom routes
in memory (and saves them as .DAT files).

Having said that, some memory does leak, and if not released to
core at an idle moment, is generally lost until next reboot.

Our 386 system uses in config.sys

DEVICE=EMM386.EXE NOEMS I=a000-afff I=e000-efff

Which gives an extra 64k of `base memory' to the WNOS `core',
and provides UMB for a G8BPQ node to operate in outside
of base memory. Our particular WNOS seems to start with about
228000 bytes of core, which reduces to about 188000 bytes after
a week or so.

73, Gareth, G4HIP (gareth@lightfox.demon.co.uk)

3126. Re: What NOS to use

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 14:56:56 UTC
From: jakes@norton.ctech.ac.za
Message-ID: <jakes.29.000EF367@norton.ctech.ac.za>
Source record: 47513

In article <rmbraun.294.0009A606@eleceng.uct.ac.za> rmbraun@eleceng.uct.ac.za (Robin M. Braun) writes:
>From: rmbraun@eleceng.uct.ac.za (Robin M. Braun)
>Subject: What NOS to use
>Date: Tue, 13 Sep 1994 09:38:50
>Summary: What version of NOS should we use
>Keywords: NOS

>Hi netters,

>We have just recently set up a NOS gateway for the Western Cape region of
>South Africa (Cape Town.) zs1uct.ampr.org <--> hamgate.ee.uct.ac.za. We are
>presently running NOSview. Any other suggestions for what version of NOS to
>use. JNOS, WNOS, TNOS etc.

>Many thanx

>Rob

>(University of Cape Town Amateur Radio Group)

>******** Dr. Robin M. Braun ZR1RMB ***********
>* Department of Electrical Engineering *
>* University of Cape Town *
>* Private Bag, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa *
>* Phone : + 27 + 21 + 650-2810 *
>* Fax : + 27 + 21 + 650-3465 *
>* Internet : rmbraun@eleceng.uct.ac.za *
>**

Hi

It all depends on what services you want or want to provide. Therefor, I guess, it is best to get the source code of any of the latest NOS versions and compile your own flavour. We here at the Cape Technikon are currently running a packet <> Internet gateway on KA9Q NOS version 930507 compiled for 386/486 CPU. Or you could can have a look at nos11c-a.exe, it has gopher and www services.

Rgrds
Jakes

J. du Toit
Electrical Engineering
Cape Technikon
Cape Town
South Africa

Email: jakes@maxwell.ctech.ac.za

3127. Macintosh Ham Software on the Net.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 16:55:32 UTC
From: Sean Sharkey <sean@g0oanint.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <940914165532000009@g0oanint.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47453

The following programmes are now available from,

ftp.demon.co.uk /pub/ham/mac

****

ANT RAD PLOT.sea
2K Basic programme plots vertical radiation pattern for dipoles at
any
given height.

BROADCAST v2.0.sea
150K Packet program for use with PACSATs.

CODEMASTER v1.34.sea
27K CodeMaster 1.34 - demo version of CodeMaster 2.34 - morse code and
ham
theory test application. This version is somewhat functional.

CONTEST DUPER v5.1.sea
70K Checks your contest log for duplicate entries.

CW CHART.sea
3K Copied from Usenet - a morse code (CW) tree chart.

DXCC by Callsign.sea
30K DA which lists all the DXCC countries in order of callsign.

DXCC by Country.sea
30K DA which lists all the DXCC countries.

EZ DOVE v.002.sea
55K EZ Dove decoder (v.002). Appl and Basic source, decodes Dove
telemetry
data.de N5KOB.

GRID 1.0.sea
9K Converts longitude/latitude to grid QTH

HF PACK TUTOR.sea
9K Tutoral on HF packet radio - interesting

HAM ART.sea
11K Assorted ham related artwork. ARRL and AR TIFF logo, IC-735
front(MCDW)

ICOM & MACS.sea
1K Info for Mac & ICOM owners looking for software to link'em

IM/Mac v1.0b27z.sea
200K SMTP mailer for use with NET/MAC.

KISS_TLM.sea
50K For decoding KISS data from MICROSATs.

MacContest 4.0.sea
300K The ultimate contest logging program for the Macintosh (System 7 proof). Covers CW/SSB/RTTY modes and all bands from 1.8 MHz to 5.7 GHz. Allows real-time or post contest logging for a wide variety of contests (30 contest include, new ones can be added). Checks for dupes, figures scores instantly. Offers various printouts (sorts per band, alpabetically, labels etc.) Interfaces to TNCs (KAM, PK-232) for CW, RTTY and packet modes. Built in terminal mode and packet DXcluster interface. Interface to Kenwood transceivers for automatic band/mode logging. MacinTalk voice output for real-time logging as well as to ease post-contest entry. Option to capture log in realtime to printer. Option to simultaneously create a save copy of the log to a different file/drive. Timetable showing actual grayline on a world map. (I have the demo version which will allow you to make 50 contacts). MacContest is free but must be personalized to each user
(otherwis it's limited to 50 contacts). To get a copy send a 3.5" diskette and
a SASE to Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY, PO Box 13, CH-4417 Ziefen, Switzerland. Moritz (HB9BLZ) can act as a message forwarder for Gerald.
Moritz' e-mail address is: gysslerm@saturn.kau.roche.com

MacFAX2 v1.1.sea
20K Will allow you to receive WEFAX pictures in your PK-232.

MACMORSE v0.2.sea
30K Another program to learn morse code

MACMININEC v3.13.sea
250K For analyzing antenna disgins,including dipoles, beams, etc etc.

MORSEMAC DA v2.0.sea
17K A program to learn Morse code . It sounds a preset number of characters
randomly choosen. it contains an XCMD written by LX1YZ

MORSE v1.3.sea
20K Morse tutor up to 25wpm, very good.

MAC SHORTWAVE v1.sea
90K Shortwave propagation predictor.

NET/MacStartersKit.sea
500K A complete starters kit for the Mac user interested in trying TCP/IP.
Includes everything that you will need to get going.

NET/Mac v2.3.39.sea
500K This is a version of TCP/IP. Will allow you to use AX25, NETROM, FTP,
TELNET and SMTP with packet radio
ORBITTRACK (2 versions)
514K This is one of the best Shareware progarmmes I have ever seen. If you are interested
in tracking sats you need this. Comes in two versions, one for use with Macs that have a FPU
processor installed and one which will run without a FPU for those that don't.

PACKET(1-18).sea
43K Introduction to packet radio - Parts 1 thr 18 by Larry Kenney, WB9LOZ

PacketTracker 1.04.sea
110K PacketTracker ver 1.04 is a program that monitors packet activity
and keeps track of what is going on. It draws a graphical map showing who is talking to who and displays statistics of all current stations and keeps a running tally of activity. You will be able to see graphically what stations you can hit directly and which ones he cannot. For the network manager and BBS operator, PacketTracker provides extensive insight to the operation of the local network and problems such as excessive retries on a path. It also allows for extensive logging of channel utilization and other pertinate information.
NOTE: This application requires the Apple's Serial Tool from the Communications Toolbox System 7

PROJECTMAC A1.sea
105K ARRL's Project Mac software - part A1 (These are looking a bit old now)

PROJECTMAC A2.sea
118K ARRL's Project Mac software - part A2 (These are looking a bit old now)

PROJECTMAC B1.sea
103K ARRL's Project Mac software - part B1 (These are looking a bit old now)

PROJECTMAC B2.sea
107K ARRL's Project Mac software - part B2 (These are looking a bit old now)

QUICKTERM.sea
Another of Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY contest/dx programmes. This one is a AX25
terminal programme for use with the DX cluster.

RADFAX 09.sea
173K WEFAX programme that uses the mic input on new Mac. No other

hardware required,
just plug output from HF rig into Mac mic socket and away you go.

SAVANT 1.0.2 Demo
185K AX25 packet terminal programme that will work with SoftKISS,
in other words it will allow you to run a Baycom modem on the Mac.
This is now a commerical programme but the demo version will let you
set it up, send a limited number of frames and see it working etc
etc.

SoftKISS 1.8.sea
This will allow the use of dumb modems with the Mac, ie the BayCom
series
of kits.

STARTING IP v3.0.1.sea
14K The Getting Started with (Mac) TCP/IP text file for beginners

SUNTIMER.sea
130K One of Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY contest/dx programmes. Shows
Grayline
on world map, distance, bearing, DXCC callsign lookup table, very
very nice programme.

TALKTERM 1.1.sea
50K For use with DX clusters. If used along with MacinTalk it will
announce
DX spots as they arrive on the cluster.

Various Logs.sea
200K Includes,
FileMaker Log, 5K FileMaker IV document will provide excellent general
logging.
HamLogger, 10K HC stack for logging ham contacts - very nice.
Logging Stacks UK, 100K Keeps all sorts of logs. From contest, to
local directory.
Logging Stacks USA, Same as above but with USA bandplans.
MacLogger, Very nice programme for checking contest entries.
SWL Logger Stack.

Virtuoso v1.4.sea
68K A very nice standalone packet terminal programme for use with any
TNC

World Radio v1.8.sea
260K Radio control programme for Kenwood radios includes,
Kenwood Radio Interface, Station Log Database, World Map Display,
DX Call Sign List, Antenna Rotor Control, Radio Memory List,
UTC Clock Display, very nice.

World Clock Lite.sea
108K What time is it in Alice Springs Australia ? How far away is
London ?

Is it daylight or night time in New York ? Is it night all the way
from here to Cario?
The World Clock desk accessory has the answers to all these questions
and
many, many, more. Looks good to.

ZTerm.sea
263K Comms Terminal programme for the Mac. Nice and easy to use. Comes
with
sound updates.

****
******

HYPERCARD STACKS.

Advanced 2.2.sea
132K HC stack - Ham advanced test.

CHESS-STACK.sea
143K Yep, someone had to do it. HyperCard stack that will allow two
Macs to play chess via packet radio.

DXMAP v1.1.sea
150K Shows grayline in real time, also has a data base of all
callsigns and
will show location and bearing from your QTH on world map. Very nice.
Can
only can only be used with version 2 or higher of Hypercard.

Extra 2.2.sea
127K HC stack - Ham extra test.

FreqValet Demo version.
203K Provides frequencies and DX program info for shortwave radio
listeners. The program databases update automatically at 15, 30, or
60 minute intervals, thus providing a continuous display of
broadcasts on-the-air at any given time in a spreadsheet like
format. Features include sorting of data, scanning, and on-screen
changing of databases. The program will convert Tom Sundstrom's
dBase shorwave broadcast listing to FreqValet format and will do the
same for Shorwave Navigator users. Separate cards are provided for
DX Programs, Ship to Shore, and Utility broadcasts. Computer
control modules are available at extra cost for the Drake R8,
Kenwood R-5000, JRC NRD-525, and NRD-535 receivers.

General 2.2.sea
93K HC stack - Ham general test.

GRAYLINE.MAC.sea
70K HC Shows world grayline in real time.

HyperFT747GX.sea
250K HyperCard that will allow you to control your FT-747 via the

RS232
interface. This stack should be pretty easy to modify to work with
other
transceivers. It also now comes in a coloured version

Mac525B1.1.sea
100K HyperCard stack for controlling the JCR525 radio via the Mac's
RS232 port. Works pretty fast as the scripts are very well written.
Includes
Database of memories.

Mac5351.1.sea
100K HyperCard stack for controlling the JCR535 radio via the Mac's
RS232 port. Works pretty fast as the scripts are very well written.
Includes
Database of memories.

NOVICE 3.2.sea
128K HC stack - Ham novice test.

SSB.sea
500k With this one you can record your own voice, using MacRecorder
or
similar and then at the click of a mouse call CQ, QRZ, etc etc.

Tech 3.3.sea
108K HC stack - Ham tech test.

Trans.Stk v1.0.sea
32K A stack I made for transmission lines, giving attenuation, SWR,
etc

Various Logs.sea
200K Includes, FileMaker Log, 5K FileMaker IV document will provide
excellent general logging. HamLogger, 10K HC stack for logging
ham contacts - very nice. Logging Stacks UK, 100K Keeps all sorts of
logs. From contest, to local directory.

Logging Stacks USA, Same as above but with USA bandplans.
MacLogger, Very nice programme for checking contest entries.
SWL Logger Stack.

KQI Control v1.sea
53K Hypercard stack that will allow you to control a Kenwood TS-940S
via
it's RS-232 interface. However the author feels that it should work
with most
of the Kenwood range of transceivers.

Macnet rouster v 631
Worldwide database of Ham Macintosh users.

Mac To PC.

ZIP.sea
Will allow ZIP or PKZIP files to be exchanged between Macs and PCs.

3128. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 18:08:02 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <357e62$660@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47520

```
|> I don't think a KPC-9612 works on HF.
|>
|> 73 de KQ4TV

It doesn't per the 9/94 QST.

--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com
```

3129. Re: mocom 35 on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 18:20:49 UTC
From: ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <10652@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 47525

We use a UHF Mocom 35 on packet here for the 9600 baud port on
UUGATE (The Univ. of Utah gateway).

It took some significan hacking of the IF to make it work well, but it
now works extremely well. The IF bandwidth is a bit broad (18 KHz) but
that makes it extremely forgiving on the receive signal. The skirts on
the receive side aren't particularly sharp, either, but since we don't
have any adjacent channels to be concerned with, that isn't a problem, either...

As it was originally, it was completely unuseable for 9600 baud packet owing
to narrow bandwidth (approx. 11 KHz) and tremendous ripple in the
1st IF passband (about 10db worth of ripple...)

<Clint>

ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org

3130. Re: DX Cluster on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 19:42:12 UTC
From: esh6n@brain.neuro.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <Cw4xEC.Lx9@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 47518

In article <199409131447.HAA19241@ucsd.edu>,
BARRY TITMARSH <BTITMARS%ESOC.BITNET@vm.gmd.DE> wrote:
>
>Well Im not infavour of this..
>what ever happend to CQ CQ CQ and tuning about ??
>Now with Internet connect and DX Clusters You can simply
>go to a DX spot connect on the Internet join the DX cluster
>Announce to All Im on 14.045 or 28.675 what ever
>And setup the skeds.
>What a Cheet Hi Hi..
>Ill try it next time im on St.Kilda VR18g and Op on 144 or 432Mhz.
>Barry GM8SAU/DC0HK..

So if you don't like it, don't use it! No one's holding a gun to your head.

=+=
Ned Hamilton AB6FI NTC Department of Neurosurgery
nedh@virginia.edu University of Virginia
=+=

3131. Re: List of LEO Satellite companies needs completion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 20:28:11 UTC
From: dave_payne@qmail4.nba.trw.com
Message-ID: <357mcr$bqm@ns1.nba.TRW.COM>
Source record: 47515
Cross-posted to: sci.geo.satellite-nav,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

LEO Mobile Satellite Communications Systems on the Horizon

• MSS "Little" LEO's Below 1 Ghz
LEO ONE Panamericana (LEO ONE), Mexico • 8 Satellites
OSC (Orbcom), USA • 36 Satellites
Smallsat (Gonetz), Russia • 36 Satellites
Starsys (Starnet), USA • 24 Satellites
VITA (VITA), USA • 2 Satellites
+ Others: e.g. TAOS/S80T (France), Temisat (Italy), Ariadne (Ukraine), etc.

• MSS "Big" LEO's Above 1 Ghz
Constellation Communcations, Inc. (Aries), USAA •••48•Satellites
ELLIPSAT CORP. (ELLIPSO), USA • 16 Satellites
Loral/Qualcomm Satellite Sevices (Gobalstar), USA ••48•Satellites
Motorola (Iridium), USA • 66 Satellites
TRW (Odyssey), USA • 12 Satellites
+ Others: e.g. Signal (Russia), Project 21 (Inmarsat), LEO1 (Tonga, etc.)
• FSS Broadband LEO's at 20-30 Ghz
Teledesic Corporation (Teledesic), USA • 924 Satelllites

3132. AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 20:46:06 UTC
From: moores@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <moores.22.0014C553@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 47526

Can anyone point me to where I might find some of the original files surround the introduction of ax.25? I have been on packet for a few years, but was not around when most of the standards/software was written.

I would specifically like to see a good explanation of the ax.25 protocol, and perhaps some good files on the nos implementation of that protocol.

Steve VE1BCL

3133. Re: AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 21:43:58 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.40.0015BC36@olympus.net>
Source record: 47524

In article <moores.22.0014C553@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca> moores@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca (Stephen M. Moore) writes:
>From: moores@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca (Stephen M. Moore)
>Subject: AX.25
>Date: Wed, 14 Sep 1994 20:46:06
>Keywords: AX.25

>Can anyone point me to where I might find some of the original files surround
>the introduction of ax.25? I have been on packet for a few years, but was not
>around when most of the standards/software was written.

>I would specifically like to see a good explanation of the ax.25 protocol, and
>perhaps some good files on the nos implementation of that protocol.

> Steve VE1BCL

The arrl publishes an AX.25 handbook. It's got all the nitty gritty.

3134. Re: HDLC protocol chips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-14 22:43:45 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cw55sy.K37@world.std.com>
Source record: 47519

In article <34s44j$brc@nyheter.chalmers.se>,
Krister Lagerstrom <ksla@mtek.chalmers.se> wrote:
>Kent Hill (kenth@u.washington.edu) wrote:
>: book). The Motorola 6854 doesn't have an internal PLL clocking mode. Does
>: any one know where I can either
>
>: 1. Get a wd1933 with specs
>: or
>: 2. Get a hold of Zilog
>: or
>: 3. Another chip that might work?
>
>You might want to look at Motorolas new 68360. I think it has a HDLC
>interface as an option at least. It's a pretty nifty chip, it has a 68K CPU,
>4 serial channels, timers, two parallel ports, dynamic ram support, and an
>onchip RISC CPU to handle all the I/O stuff. I'm not sure about the price,
>it's probably something like $150. Call Motorola and ask.

The 68360 has HDLC firmware in the RISC engine, as well as Ethernet, and UART (async). There are 3 parallel port registers, each pin of each register is special purpose for something, but you never need them all. there are 20 timers, and the price is dependent on quantity. The version with the ethernet firmware costs a little extra.

This is a fabulous chip, with a rather large learning curve to get a successful product completed...

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

3135. Re: Canadian Callsign Database Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 03:05:02 UTC
From: johncase3@aol.com
Message-ID: <358dku$r8a@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47530

In article <goobie.10.000B2042@cfcsc.dnd.ca>, goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca (Keith Goobie) writes:

>Thanks to Rob VE7FU and Phil VE3RD, the latest Canadian callsign database is
>now available. The file is called HAMFLAT4.ZIP and can be accessed by
>anonymous FTP to cfcsc.dnd.ca>

>It is located in the /hamradio/callbook section..

>Please send me a note if you have any problems accessing this data.

>73
>Keith VE3OY @ VA3BBS

Canadian Callsign database is also on the latest (summer 94) edition of QRZ Ham Radio
CD ROM (along with UK, Italy and US). Published by Walnut Creek
As low as $15 US at computer shows

Nifty Windows front-end (as well as DOS)

73

John - WB2YGF

3136. Re: Packet mobile extender?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 04:58:41 UTC
From: jtomason@li.net
Message-ID: <358ka1$2fj@linet02.li.net>
Source record: 47527

In article <3570e0$3ee@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>, jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) says:
>
>Has anyone used their car as a digipeater for an HP95LX?

I've used my car as a crossband repeater for my 100LX/PacComm Handipacket/HT combo while in the
dentist office waiting for my wife... Worked well..

****
* :JOE TOMASONE: GOD IS REAL; UNLESS DECLARED INTEGER *
* INTERNET: jtomason@li.net AMPR AX.25: N2MUO@N2BQF.#NLI.NY.USA *
****

3137. Re: PK-96 For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 05:35:04 UTC
From: joser14@aol.com
Message-ID: <358me8$i1@search01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47534

Send me via E-mail your telephone number so I can call regarding the
pk-96.
Thanks, Jose Rosado

3138. 8bit PMS for TNC2; MX489 Chip - HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 12:52:52 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <359g34$eol@push.stack.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 47444

Hello ALL

1) My friend RA3PBQ ask me to help with NEW ROM's firmware for TNC-2 clone.
He have problem with PMS - PMS work with 7-bit only (hight bit's striped)
and he can't use alternative Russian code. (Problem's with PMS only.)
If you know about NEW free vs for TNC-2, PSE let me know.

2) I'am looking for scheme, description on DGFSK (4800-19200bps)
MXCOM MX489 and (MX589 ? not sure) Chips. Where's possibly to buy ?
What's cost ?

73! de RX3DIN Victor

3139. List of Mac Ham Software on the Net.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 12:57:09 UTC
From: Sean Sharkey <sean@g0oanint.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <940951125709000011@g0oanint.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47472

14/9/94

The following programmes are now available from,

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All programmes are either Freeware, Shareware or demos.
****

ANT RAD PLOT.sea
2K Basic programme plots vertical radiation pattern for dipoles at
any
given height.

BROADCAST v2.0.sea
150K Packet program for use with PACSATs.

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9K Converts longitude/latitude to grid QTH

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9K Tutoral on HF packet radio - interesting

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11K Assorted ham related artwork. ARRL and AR TIFF logo, IC-735
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1K Info for Mac & ICOM owners looking for software to link'em

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(otherwis it's limited to 50 contacts). To get a copy send a 3.5" diskette and
a SASE to Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY, PO Box 13, CH-4417 Ziefen, Switzerland. Moritz (HB9BLZ) can act as a message forwarder for Gerald.
Moritz' e-mail address is: gysslerm@saturn.kau.roche.com

MacFAX2 v1.1.sea
20K Will allow you to receive WEFAX pictures in your PK-232.

MACMORSE v0.2.sea
30K Another program to learn morse code

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20K Morse tutor up to 25wpm, very good.

MAC SHORTWAVE v1.sea
90K Shortwave propagation predictor.

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500K A complete starters kit for the Mac user interested in trying

TCP/IP.
Includes everything that you will need to get going.

NET/Mac v2.3.39.sea
500K This is a version of TCP/IP. Will allow you to use AX25, NETROM, FTP,
TELNET and SMTP with packet radio
ORBITTRACK (2 versions)
514K This is one of the best Shareware progarmmes I have ever seen. If you are interested
in tracking sats you need this. Comes in two versions, one for use with Macs that have a FPU
processor installed and one which will run without a FPU for those that don't.

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43K Introduction to packet radio - Parts 1 thr 18 by Larry Kenney, WB9LOZ

PacketTracker 1.04.sea
110K PacketTracker ver 1.04 is a program that monitors packet activity
and keeps track of what is going on. It draws a graphical map showing who is talking to who and displays statistics of all current stations and keeps a running tally of activity. You will be able to see graphically what stations you can hit directly and which ones he cannot. For the network manager and BBS operator, PacketTracker provides extensive insight to the operation of the local network and problems such as excessive retries on a path. It also allows for extensive logging of channel utilization and other pertinate information.
NOTE: This application requires the Apple's Serial Tool from the Communications Toolbox System 7

PROJECTMAC A1.sea
105K ARRL's Project Mac software - part A1 (These are looking a bit old now)

PROJECTMAC A2.sea
118K ARRL's Project Mac software - part A2 (These are looking a bit old now)

PROJECTMAC B1.sea
103K ARRL's Project Mac software - part B1 (These are looking a bit old now)

PROJECTMAC B2.sea
107K ARRL's Project Mac software - part B2 (These are looking a bit old now)

QUICKTERM.sea
Another of Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY contest/dx programmes. This one is a AX25

terminal programme for use with the DX cluster.

RADFAX 09.sea
173K WEFAX programme that uses the mic input on new Mac. No other hardware required,
just plug output from HF rig into Mac mic socket and away you go.

SAVANT 1.0.2 Demo
185K AX25 packet terminal programme that will work with SoftKISS, in other words it will allow you to run a Baycom modem on the Mac. This is now a commerical programme but the demo version will let you set it up, send a limited number of frames and see it working etc etc.

SoftKISS 1.8.sea
This will allow the use of dumb modems with the Mac, ie the BayCom series
of kits.

STARTING IP v3.0.1.sea
14K The Getting Started with (Mac) TCP/IP text file for beginners

SUNTIMER.sea
130K One of Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY contest/dx programmes. Shows Grayline
on world map, distance, bearing, DXCC callsign lookup table, very very nice programme.

TALKTERM 1.1.sea
50K For use with DX clusters. If used along with MacinTalk it will announce
DX spots as they arrive on the cluster.

Various Logs.sea
200K Includes,
FileMaker Log, 5K FileMaker IV document will provide excellent general logging.
HamLogger, 10K HC stack for logging ham contacts - very nice.
Logging Stacks UK, 100K Keeps all sorts of logs. From contest, to local directory.
Logging Stacks USA, Same as above but with USA bandplans.
MacLogger, Very nice programme for checking contest entries.
SWL Logger Stack.

Virtuoso v1.4.sea
68K A very nice standalone packet terminal programme for use with any TNC

World Radio v1.8.sea
260K Radio control programme for Kenwood radios includes,
Kenwood Radio Interface, Station Log Database, World Map Display,
DX Call Sign List, Antenna Rotor Control, Radio Memory List,
UTC Clock Display, very nice.

World Clock Lite.sea
108K What time is it in Alice Springs Australia ? How far away is
London ?
Is it daylight or night time in New York ? Is it night all the way
from here to Cario?
The World Clock desk accessory has the answers to all these questions
and
many, many, more. Looks good to.

ZTerm.sea
263K Comms Terminal programme for the Mac. Nice and easy to use. Comes
with
sound updates.

****
******

HYPERCARD STACKS.

Advanced 2.2.sea
132K HC stack - Ham advanced test.

CHESS-STACK.sea
143K Yep, someone had to do it. HyperCard stack that will allow two
Macs to play chess via packet radio.

DXMAP v1.1.sea
150K Shows grayline in real time, also has a data base of all
callsigns and
will show location and bearing from your QTH on world map. Very nice.
Can
only can only be used with version 2 or higher of Hypercard.

Extra 2.2.sea
127K HC stack - Ham extra test.

FreqValet Demo version.
203K Provides frequencies and DX program info for shortwave radio
listeners. The program databases update automatically at 15, 30, or
60 minute intervals, thus providing a continuous display of
broadcasts on-the-air at any given time in a spreadsheet like
format. Features include sorting of data, scanning, and on-screen
changing of databases. The program will convert Tom Sundstrom's
dBase shorwave broadcast listing to FreqValet format and will do the
same for Shorwave Navigator users. Separate cards are provided for
DX Programs, Ship to Shore, and Utility broadcasts. Computer
control modules are available at extra cost for the Drake R8,
Kenwood R-5000, JRC NRD-525, and NRD-535 receivers.

General 2.2.sea
93K HC stack - Ham general test.

GRAYLINE.MAC.sea
70K HC Shows world grayline in real time.

HyperFT747GX.sea
250K HyperCard that will allow you to control your FT-747 via the
RS232
interface. This stack should be pretty easy to modify to work with
other
transceivers. It also now comes in a coloured version

Mac525B1.1.sea
100K HyperCard stack for controlling the JCR525 radio via the Mac's
RS232 port. Works pretty fast as the scripts are very well written.
Includes
Database of memories.

Mac5351.1.sea
100K HyperCard stack for controlling the JCR535 radio via the Mac's
RS232 port. Works pretty fast as the scripts are very well written.
Includes
Database of memories.

NOVICE 3.2.sea
128K HC stack - Ham novice test.

SSB.sea
500k With this one you can record your own voice, using MacRecorder
or
similar and then at the click of a mouse call CQ, QRZ, etc etc.

Tech 3.3.sea
108K HC stack - Ham tech test.

Trans.Stk v1.0.sea
32K A stack I made for transmission lines, giving attenuation, SWR,
etc

Various Logs.sea
200K Includes, FileMaker Log, 5K FileMaker IV document will provide
excellent general logging. HamLogger, 10K HC stack for logging
ham contacts - very nice. Logging Stacks UK, 100K Keeps all sorts of
logs. From contest, to local directory.

Logging Stacks USA, Same as above but with USA bandplans.
MacLogger, Very nice programme for checking contest entries.
SWL Logger Stack.

KQI Control v1.sea
53K Hypercard stack that will allow you to control a Kenwood TS-940S
via
it's RS-232 interface. However the author feels that it should work
with most
of the Kenwood range of transceivers.

Macnet rouster v 631
Worldwide database of Ham Macintosh users.

Mac To PC.

ZIP.sea
Will allow ZIP or PKZIP files to be exchanged between Macs and PCs.

3140. Re: WEFAX for the Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 13:44:00 UTC
From: UJM1@ibm3090.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de
Message-ID: <19940915134415UJM1@ibm3090.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de>
Source record: 47449

In article <PDimsc1w165w@jackatak.raider.net>,
martinbw@jackatak.raider.net (Bruce Martin) writes:

>I am looking for a WEFAX program that will work with a Macintosh and a
>KAM or KPC-3.
>
You can try RadFax 0.9 which uses the microphone-input of the Mac as
AD-Converter. It's shareware ($25) and available via anonymous ftp.
I tried out the program on my Mac LC an LOWE HF 150 Reciever.
The picture resolution is satisfactory but the utilities of the program **
poor. However, you need not buy a Modem. *
Good Luck *
*
caesar *
*
>**********

3141. Re: WNOS memory leak

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 13:53:49 UTC
From: BTITMARS%ESOC.BITNET@vm.gmd.DE
Message-ID: <199409150700.AAA24823@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47446

I sufferd 3 long years of this bug.
I fixed it for shure in wnos-940615
its on ftp.ucsd.edu....incoming
Ok.
its also got dama mode..
sorry src code only you need compile it with BC++ 2.00
Barry
at a push ill make a binary at the weekend and upload it.

3142. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 15:24:38 UTC
From: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <359ovm$t2c@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 47528

In article <RSNYDER.94Sep14102124@boot108a.astro.ge.com> rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder) writes:
>>>>>> "N3KFH" == Donald Lee Dietz <ddietz@rhi.hi.is> writes:
>
> N3KFH> In <rsnyder-1009941711490001@wintermute.motown.ge.com>
> N3KFH> rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder) writes:
>
> N3KFH> If you can afford the cost of the KPC-9612 now, then buy it
> N3KFH> now, or you'll regret it later.

Good idea!

>Or would it make more sense to buy the KPC-3 now, and get something
>beyond the KPC-9612 when I actually know what I'm doing? :-)

No, get the 9612 since if you stay in packet, you'll want the 9600 capability otherwise the 9612 will bring a good price when you sell it later :-) .

> >> Also, can the KPC-9612 do HF packet?
>
> N3KFH> A resounding NO, comes to mind here. This is only good for
> N3KFH> vhf and above due to the modulating frequency shift size.
> N3KFH> It results in too large a bandwidth for use on hf bands...
>
>So what does it take to do HF packet?

This will probably start a flame, but so what. Why are you fascinated by HF packet? Are you really or do you want the other HF digital modes? HF packet is a joke at 300 baud (yes, I know about 1200 baud on 10 meters - maybe in another 7 years when the solar cycle picks up again). The few who are active on HF packet I have found are an unfriendly bunch who just want to pass traffic. Unless you intend to set up a BBS for a remote area I'd steer clear of HF packet.

If you really want to do HF packet buy a KPC-9612 and I'll trade you even for my Kantronics KAM.

--
Joseph M. Zawodny (KO4LW) NASA Langley Research Center
Internet: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov MS-475, Hampton VA, 23681-0001
TCP/IP: ko4lw@ko4lw.ampr.org Packet: ko4lw@n4hog.va.usa

3143. JNOS questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 17:05:31 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Sep15.170531.5685@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 47529

Thank you for reading this. I am just beginning to get my JNOS v1.10g station up and running here and I have a few things I'd like cleared up. If you can help me, please let me know.

1) What is the purpose of the NET.RC file?

2) What does a typical NET.RC file look like?

3) When I log into the mbox portion of the system from my console, and I post a message to a user at an AX.25 bbs system, where does the file go when I finish typing it and enter the /ex?? I use "L> user" but cannot get a listing of the file. Am I looking in the wrong place?

4) What determines the method of mbox message transfer (ax25 vs. smtp) that JNOS will use when transferring mail between two JNOS stations?

These things may be trivial to the experienced JNOS user, but to me they are puzzling. I have had experience as the sysop of an MSYS bbs a few years ago, but JNOS is totally new! Therefor, any help you can provide isappreciated.

73 de John
VA3BUS@VA3BUS.AMPR.ORG
--
/------\ Ontario JOHN RUMBALL
| ()() | Ministry of District Systems Officer RUMBALJ@GOV.ON.CA
| () | Natural Sudbury, ON Canada va3bus@ve3jlr.#ne.on.can.noam
\------/ Resources (705)722-7823 ext.278

3144. Re: TCP/IP over packet trough winsock ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 17:41:02 UTC
From: kjv@exuco1.exucom.com
Message-ID: <1994Sep15.174102.13580@exuco1.exucom.com>
Source record: 47457

In article <CvtLF6.1p0@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (James Lyons) writes:
>In article <34gmem$ckg@linet02.li.net>, Joe Tomasone <jtomason@li.net> wrote:
>>In article <dany.64.000AED17@arti.vub.ac.be>, dany@arti.vub.ac.be (Dany Vereertbrugghen) says:
>>>I used the latest version of Trumpet winsock, and the latest version
>>>of ws_ftp. If I try the FTP, the TNC does transmit something, but
>>>the trumpet winsock stuff immediatly gives an ARP time out, and
>>>a TCP error. It also stops retrying very soon.
>>>Has anyone got experience with this?
>>
>>No direct experience, but from a programming standpoint I would guess that
>>the WS_FTP is expecting a very fast reply (which over phone lines is fine)
>>but it's timeout threshold is much too fast for radio-based work. You
>>might want to check the program for a parameter to update or contact
>>the author.

Nope, Trumpet Winsock, (and all other winsocks I might add)
don't work with ARP to my Linux Box over Ethernet either. I'm looking
into this, but I suspect it's because Linux is not responding to the
ARP request for some reason. PC-NFS works fine doing ARP's, but
Winsock does not.

Since HAM ARP's are mapped to a callsign and winsock isn't
expecting this you will need to specify a gateway of some sort to go
from SLIP or Ethernet as the case may be to Packet/AX.25. When going
through a gateway you don't need to know the ARP of the receiving
machine. That's the job of the gateway.

>>
>> just checked my WS_FTP -- Play with the timeout value in the
>>ADVANCED menu of the session settings. Perhaps that will do the
>>trick. Let me know!
>
>If properly written, FTP should NOT know or care about timeouts. FTP uses
>TCP, a protocol which provides connection oriented service over IP. TCP
>works on networks of any speed, including the terribly slow.

Well, that's fine and dandy, but how in the heck are you going
to map the IP address to the callsign/ethernet address. This is
required if you're on the same communications medium. And YES! A TCP
connection will timeout!

[Nonsense deleted for brevity. Probably stemmed from buffer overflow
of logical train of throught from brain to typing motor skills. Flow
control required but ignored.]

>
>There should be no reason why a properly implemented TCP/IP stack and
>applications set cannot run over packet radio at 1200 baud successfully.
>This goes for implementations on Unix, Windows, VMS, or whatever other
>OS you can name. One of these days perhaps I'll get to implement an
>AX.25 encapsulator for one of my company's router products!
>

1200bps is rather slow. Watch your timeouts... Also, running
the AX.25 TCP/IP stuff is going to be quite interesting between the
"vc" (virtual connection), and "dg" (datagram) modes. Running things
in (vc) mode will get you an ACK right away from the gateway and avoid
timeouts, but if the remote end is unreachable you'll run into
problems. Whereas (dg) will get you an ACK from the remote machine,
but you might timeout before it comes back to you.

In short, blow windows into the big bit bucket in the sky and
run Linux. Windows is just a big bandaid for DOS. winsock is another
bandaid. Now you put that many bandaids on a cut, or gouge without
changing them and you could wind up with an infection.

Here, watch this...

finger @ll.n2njh.ampr.org
[ll.n2njh.ampr.org]

Welcome to Linux version 1.1.19 at ll.ampr.org !

1:24pm up 4 days, 22:03, 6 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00

Login Name Tty Idle Login Time Office Office Phone
karl Karl Weir 3 18:02 Sep 11 11:25
root root 2 15:28 Sep 10 15:21
root root 4 18:01 Sep 11 16:48
root root 1 4d Sep 10 15:21
root root p0 4d Sep 10 15:21 [ ]
root root p1 17:21 Sep 10 15:22 [ ]
[1:30pm] [~] 2 % ping -c 1 -i 5 -s 1 ll.n2njh.ampr.org
PING ll.n2njh.ampr.org (44.69.235.3): 1 data bytes
9 bytes from 44.69.235.3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=253

--- ll.n2njh.ampr.org ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
[1:31pm] [~] 3 % traceroute ll.n2njh.ampr.org
traceroute to ll.n2njh.ampr.org (44.69.235.3), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
1 vhf.n2vqm.ampr.org (44.69.232.7) 45 ms 11 ms 11 ms
2 uhf.n2njh.ampr.org (44.69.233.3) 500 ms 465 ms 507 ms
3 ll.n2njh.ampr.org (44.69.235.3) 462 ms 463 ms 472 ms
[1:31pm] [~] 4 %
[1:31pm] [~] 4 %

This works... And it works flawlessly...

BTW, if you want the cheap way out, go out and get a PC with a
monochrome monitor, 256K RAM, and a floppy drive. This should cost
you about $75.00 or so. Then get 2 Ethernet cards. Another $40.00
each, and have the PC run KA9Q. Or you could do two serial interfaces
on the PC, one to the TNC, and another to the Windows (ahem)
"WorkStation" via SLIP.

Done deal.

Catch ya all later, I'm going to play LinuxDoom with another
ham over the radio...

--
------------------------+---
The first to bring HDTV | Karl J. Vesterling - N2VQM
to Buffalo New York. | kjv@exucom.com - Internet
Long Live UNIX! | n2vqm@n2vqm.ampr.org - MailDrop

3145. Re: Stupid? Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 21:52:50 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.44.0015E214@olympus.net>
Source record: 47535

In article <bharding-150994175236@bharding.qualcomm.com> bharding@qualcomm.com (Bill Harding) writes:
>From: bharding@qualcomm.com (Bill Harding)
>Subject: Stupid? Question
>Date: 16 Sep 1994 01:00:48 GMT

>Ok..
>I'm a new Ham/digital kind of guy with a thirst for Knowledge.
>Can some one point me in the right direction to find out:

>1) Recemended mailing lists and/or packet stuff servers
>2) BTW, What is JNOS? (sure is a popular topic!).

>Thanks,
>Bill Harding
>KE6tbd

No such thing as a stupid question.
JNOS is a TCP/IP operating system for amateurs. I think it was written by Johan (Hence the J) Reinalda, WG7J (Maybe thats the reason for the J) and a couple of other fellows. You can also work the x.25 protocol from this program. Good Luck.

3146. Re: WNOS memory leak

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 22:00:51 UTC
From: lgenco@crl.com
Message-ID: <x4BUkWpGk5cN071yn@crl.com>
Source record: 47533

In article <199409150700.AAA24823@ucsd.edu>,
BTITMARS%ESOC.BITNBTITMARS%ESOC.BITNET@vm.gmd.DE

> I sufferd 3 long years of this bug.
> I fixed it for shure in wnos-940615
> sorry src code only you need compile it with BC++ 2.00
> at a push ill make a binary at the weekend and upload it.

Barry -

Does this mean I can put JNOS back on the shelf? (grin)
Consider this a push (chuckle) from a WNOS user without Borland C++

Lou

Internet: lgenco@crl.com Lou.Genco@LChance.sat.tx.us
Ham Radio Packet: N5SGL @ K3WGF.#SAT.TX.USA tcp/ip: n5sgl@sat.ampr.org
---

3147. RE: jnos 1.10f lockups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 22:05:16 UTC
From: dme@ingersoll.COM
Message-ID: <9409160005.AA22768@ingersoll.com>
Source record: 47539

Some advice after running JNOS here for quite some time:

-Free up as much memory as possible. DO load dos high.
You can use a utility like Quarterdeck's vidram to gain even more free memory.
The key that has worked for me is the more free memory the better.

-Have someone custom compile you a version with the features you need. The
pre-compiled versions probably have too much baggage compiled in.

These two suggestions have certainly worked for me here and others in the area.

JNOS 1.10G has been up steadily for days here under heavy load, with 3 radio
ports and an ethernet connection. It does work.

Good luck
--
Dave Ewaldz THE INGERSOLL MILLING MACHINE CO.
Rockford, Illinois, Usa
Internet - dme@ingersoll.com
Amprnet - n9hkm%n9hkm.ampr.org@ke9yq.ampr.org
ax25 mail - n9hkm@n9hkm.#ncil.il.usa.na
Ma-Bell - (815)-633-7031

3148. Re: mocom 35 on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-15 23:03:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2145.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47536

Hi Clint,

I understand that you guys have also used GE Mastr II transcievers for
9600 packet. Did anyone save any MOD instructions on how to convert the
GE MII for this purpose?

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3149. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 00:20:38 UTC
From: chris@kd3bj.uucp
Message-ID: <Cw74yF.5Jo@kd3bj.uucp>
Source record: 47531

mack@mails.imed.COM (Mack Ray) writes:

>
> I use Unix, DOS (5.0),

DOS is just a poorly implemented Unix.

> applies to BIG machines like a VAX or HP 9000. Most people who only
> have access to small machines like a PC or Mac don't have this luxury.

Not so. We run SVr4 Unix on several 486 clones. These machines handle
50 telnet users and a heavy NFS load. They run weeks, sometimes months,
without a glitch. When they do go down, it is usually because we take
them down to modify something or install a new driver.

There's no reason why "most people" can't have this luxury too.

> Many of the Unix implementations don't have or use the MMU (memory
> management unit) which gives Unix this capability.

You are wrong on two counts. Modern Unix implementations on small
computers "do-so" use MMU hardware when available. But hardware support
of memory mapping is not the reason Unix is stable. Protected
addressing and the clear distintion between trusted kernel device driver
code and user code is the reason for the inherent stability of an OS.

>
> This is my current crusade. If you want an OS that DOES NOT let user
> jobs crash the OS it MUST HAVE an MMU.

No. It must have addressing exception handling and must prevent user
code from touching hardware. That's what you want.

> The bug, of course, is that the line shoule read:
> useful_function(&a_number). This code is guaranteed to write over
>
> 1) your code
> 2) your data
> 3) another process's code
> 4) another process's data
> 5) the OS
> 6) the interrupt vector table

Only 1 and 2 happen on my Intel 486 Unix SVr4 system. The other 4 are
"virtually" impossible.

^
|

joke.

--
73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

3150. Is there Fix for MFJ TNC KISS dropouts?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 00:36:12 UTC
From: chris@kd3bj.uucp
Message-ID: <Cw75oD.5MC@kd3bj.uucp>
Source record: 47532

My MFJ 1270B likes to drop out of KISS mode every so often. Is there a fix for this? Can I install "KISS only" ROMS? Where could I find the code for these?

--

73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

3151. Baycom 1.6 English Version

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 00:40:25 UTC
From: wasmir@athena.tipi.ti.com
Message-ID: <35aphp$fmt@barracuda.dadd.ti.com>
Source record: 47445

I have a a new version of the famous Baycom 1.6 but everything is in German. Does anobody have an English version? Need your help. Please.

73 to all and Mabuhay from DU land (Philippines)

3152. Stupid? Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 01:00:48 UTC
From: bharding@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <bharding-150994175236@bharding.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 47441

Ok..
I'm a new Ham/digital kind of guy with a thirst for Knowledge.
Can some one point me in the right direction to find out:

1) Recemended mailing lists and/or packet stuff servers
2) BTW, What is JNOS? (sure is a popular topic!).

Thanks,
Bill Harding
KE6tbd

I speak for no entity (or person) except myself. etc.
Sorry no cute signature here.

3153. Re: Stupid? Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 05:04:28 UTC
From: Avery Russell <avery125@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <R6wTPIE.avery125@delphi.com>
Source record: 47447

I am also new and am finding that the American Radio Rely League has good material. AARL. They are in Connecticut and they advertise in many of the Ham magazines.
Good Luck
Avery Russell

3154. Re: JNOS Mailing List - Exist???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 07:40:01 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.38.0002AAD4@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 47537

In article <1994Sep13.165959.27755@govonca.gov.on.ca> rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca (John Rumball) writes:

> Does a JNOS Mailing List exist to which I can subscribe? If so, how do I
>subscribe to it? Now that I am running JNOS I'd like to keep up to date on
>relevant issues and discussions.

Ask and ye shall receive. :-) The address is nos-bbs@hydra.carleton.ca for the mailing list. To subscribe, send a message to nos-bbs-request@hydra.carleton.ca (any subject) and the message text:

subscribe nos-bbs RealName Callsign

for example:

subscribe nos-bbs Greg Law KE4DPX

==========
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==========

3155. Re: JNOS as a Domain Name Server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 07:45:28 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.39.0002C217@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 47538

In article <moores.21.00128FDF@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca> moores@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca (Stephen M. Moore) writes:

>Has/can jnos be made to act as a domain name server? If so, can someone point >me in the right direction as to how to set the thing up?

Add all the entries you need to the domain.txt file then have stations add you as the name server (domain addserver hostname) and enable domain name servers (domain dns on). The stations will first try to find the IP address by looking in their own domain.txt file, then they'll try each donain name server if it isn't known locally.

>I am running version 1.08 under MSDOS.

FYI, the latest is JNOS 1.10g.

```
==========================================================================
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==========================================================================
```

3156. Re: JNOS questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 08:13:35 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.40.00033A0F@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 47440

In article <1994Sep15.170531.5685@govonca.gov.on.ca> rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca (John Rumball) writes:

> Thank you for reading this. I am just beginning to get my JNOS v1.10g
>station up and running here and I have a few things I'd like cleared up. If
>you can help me, please let me know.

>1) What is the purpose of the NET.RC file?

The net.rc file contains a list of sites, usernames and passwords that are used to automatically log you into FTP servers.

>2) What does a typical NET.RC file look like?

Typically you'll have a list of FTP sites that you visit regularly along with the username and password of that system. For example, my system is ke4dpx.ampr.org and I typically type 'ftp ke4dpx' to get to my own system. I also regularly connect to k4dmu.ampr.org by typing 'ftp k4dmu'. So the two entries in my net.rc file are:

ke4dpx ke4dpx password
k4dmu ke4dpx password

>3) When I log into the mbox portion of the system from my console, and I
> post a message to a user at an AX.25 bbs system, where does the file
> go when I finish typing it and enter the /ex?? I use "L> user" but
> cannot get a listing of the file. Am I looking in the wrong place?

This is one of the most confusing aspects of NOS, or so it seems. Most people are used to F6FBB and its idea of 'one size fits all' message system (Ick!). NOS uses a folder-type system for messages so messages to me are stored in the ke4dpx folder, messages to Dean are stored in the kb7qdi folder, messages to Bruce are in the kd4uld folder, etc.

To check messages in a folder, type a followed by the name of the folder. For example, 'a ke4dpx' puts me in my personal folder. Note that these are personal folders so only the receiver and the sysop have access to them.

You can also have public folders that anyone can get to. Public folders are specified in the /spool/areas file by including the name of the folder (8 characters max) followed by a description. For example, on my system I have all, clubs, tcpip, and newsline folders so my /spool/areas file looks like this:

all General chit-chat
clubs Amateur Radio Clubs
newsline Amateur Radio Newsline
tcpip General TCP/IP and NOS messages

Type a by itself to see a list of public folders, or af to see the list with the descriptions.

>4) What determines the method of mbox message transfer (ax25 vs. smtp)
> that JNOS will use when transferring mail between two JNOS stations?

This is determined by a combination of the /domain.txt file the /spool/forward.bbs file, and the /spool/rewrite file. By default if you have an IP address for someone in the /domain.txt file, mail to that person is sent directly to him via SMTP. For example, Joe K4DMU runs a NOS station locally so I have an entry for him in my domain.txt file:

k4dmu.ampr.org. IN A 44.106.56.201

When I send mail to Joe, NOS automatically connects to him and puts the mail on his system via SMTP. Other mail must be handled with the /spool/rewrite file. This file basically tells the system how to deal with and where to put mail to unknown systems. This file also gets to be rather complicated, but an easy solution is to have one entry for each person. For example, I regularly send mail to Dean KB7QDI and that mail is put into a mail folder on my system. The entry in spool/rewrite that handles this is:

kb7qdi@* kb7qdi

Thus I can send mail to kb7qdi, kb7qdi@wi9p, kb7qdi@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam, etc. and it still goes in the local kb7qdi folder.

> These things may be trivial to the experienced JNOS user, but to me they
>are puzzling. I have had experience as the sysop of an MSYS bbs a few years
>ago, but JNOS is totally new! Therefor, any help you can provide
>isappreciated.

I strongly recommend you pick up a copy and read *NOSintro* for more detailed information. This book is available from the ARRL an is an excellent introductory text for NOS. It does go into quite a bit of detail on mail forwarding, routing, etc.

==========
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==========

3157. Re: MAXON 4020N and 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 08:20:16 UTC
From: djch@rivers.dra.hmg.gb
Message-ID: <DJCH.94Sep16092016@tamar.dra.hmg.gb>
Source record: 47442

In article <MAPI.0016.006c696e657320203635393930303031.mlines@sni.co.uk>
mlines@sni.co.UK (Martin Lines) writes:

Has anyone got a MAXON 4020N UHF txer working on 9600?

Sponsored by the Midlands AX25 Packet Group (MAXPAK) I've now converted 3
4020N's for 9k6.

Quick answer:
Change the 2 21.4 8KHz filters to 15KHz (21M15 type)
Change the 455 filter to a CFW455E
Rx Audio from pin 10 MC3359
Tx Audio to junction R16/R17, .85 V p/p (could vary with different xtals)
Adjust T1,T2 for best eye pattern

Long answer:
Mail me for (18K) paper on Maxon 4020 (and also MAXPAK's G3RUH clone board).
Mail RICHARD@g1nzz.demon.co.uk for details of the MAXPAK board.

--David G8SQH

3158. Internet Gateway in Italy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 10:02:39 UTC
From: pel0015@cdc835.cdc.polimi.it
Message-ID: <35bqfv$a1t@weizen.cdc.polimi.it>
Source record: 47455

I'm looking for a Internet gateway near Milan, Italy.
"Near Milan" could mean Switzerland also.

Are there any other ways to get wired using packet radio?
I mean, could I access an American gateway from here?

Thank you.

Cristian Ghezzi, Italy
cug0308@cdc715_0.cdc.polimi.it

3159. Re: JNOS questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 10:54:06 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cw7yA7.8wn@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 47462

John Rumball (rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca) wrote:

: Thank you for reading this. I am just beginning to get my JNOS v1.10g
: station up and running here and I have a few things I'd like cleared up. If
: you can help me, please let me know.

Do you have the DOCS110.ZIP package? It should answer a lot of
ur questions.

--
~~~~~~
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \
jpll@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD
~~~~~~

3160. NET_Mac2.3.44.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 11:03:59 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9409161003.AA08125@iag.tno.nl>
Source record: 47456

The Netherlands, September 16, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.44.sea.hqx...

For those who don't know NET/Mac... NET/Mac is the application that
supports TCP/IP over packet-radio, which means, that hamradio operators
can use NET/Mac for their wireless TCP/IP network...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- Save some space in 'ax heard' output
- Display transmissiontime and -speed at the end of an ftp get/put
- Let UDP report 'port unreachable'... TRACEROUTE needs that...
- Inform us about an AppleTalk/ethernet gateway if one is present indeed
- The NET/Mac versionnumber will now be recorded in TRACE-files correctly

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-net-mac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to:
ftp.ucsd.edu, to the directory hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
If it's not there then look at hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

Scott WY1Z may have also uploaded the new version to:
oak.oakland.edu, to the directory pub/hamradio/mac/digital

Kind regards,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@iag.tno.nl)
(or: pa2aga@iag.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)

3161. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 11:20:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Sep16.112042.24418@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47352

In article <359ovm$t2c@reznor.larc.nasa.gov> zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov (Joseph M Zawodny) writes:
>
>The few
>who are active on HF packet I have found are an unfriendly bunch who just
>want to pass traffic. Unless you intend to set up a BBS for a remote area
>I'd steer clear of HF packet.

If you tried to break in to a HF CW or voice traffic net and chat, would you expect to be met with open arms by the traffic handlers? Why do you expect it to be different with the HF packet net operators? You *can* do realtime random packet operation on HF, but that's not it's strong suit. In fact, I'd say that if random realtime chatting is your goal, then packet is not for you, HF, VHF, UHF, or microwave. It simply isn't suited to that use. Packet is structured to transfer bulk non-realtime information. If you want realtime chatting, try voice modes.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

3162. Re: Stupid? Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 11:21:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Sep16.112140.24494@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47351

In article <R6wTPlE.avery125@delphi.com> Avery Russell <avery125@delphi.com> writes:
>I am also new and am finding that the American Radio Rely League has good
>material. AARL. They are in Connecticut and they advertise in many of the
>Ham magazines.

Particularly QST. :-)

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us

3163. FS: Yaesu FT-7400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 14:49:39 UTC
From: chidm@acs.bu.edu
Message-ID: <chidm-1609941051500001@ppp-83-9.bu.edu>
Source record: 47443
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Posting for a friend, please direct all responses to him.

Yaesu FT-7400 35 Watt UHF Mono-Band transceiver w/optional CTCSS decoder.

This unit is new in box with manual, TT mike, etc. Used only to
check out. Protective tape still on display. Asking $ 450.00. Offers
considered.

Contact Gene WA1UXA at: Days 508-858-4814, Ev-Wknds 603-888-1744
until 9:30 PM eastern time. Packet: WA1UXA@KA1GOZ.NH

--
I'll be ya huckleberry. - Doc Holiday

3164. WTD: 1.2 GHz Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 14:51:17 UTC
From: chidm@acs.bu.edu
Message-ID: <chidm-1609941053280001@ppp-83-9.bu.edu>
Source record: 47450
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Posting for a friend, please direct all responses to him.

WANTED:
1.2 GHz Repeater such as an Icom RP-1210 or 1220 in GOOD condition.

Please send details in first response. Contact Gene WA1UXA at:
Days 508-858-4814, Ev-Wknds 603-888-1744 until 9:30 PM eastern time.
Packet: WA1UXA@KA1GOZ.NH

--
I'll be ya huckleberry. - Doc Holiday

3165. Linux source address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 15:19:04 UTC
From: nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Message-ID: <Cw8AJt.1K2@nrd.ups.com>
Source record: 47458

I don't subscribe to the computer rags, so could someone please get me the address and whatever else to obtain Linux?

Will Linux ooperate on a 386 w 4MB? Any recommended min. configuration?

Thank You

--
==========
Peter Martin UPS Danbury, CT (203) 731-6324 nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Real Life Home: Kent, WA (206) 631-5478 Northwest Region SCCA
#24 ITA '83 Mazda RX7 == '91 RX-7 ragtop == '95 SSC Neon == WD9HAD == SCUBA

3166. Re: JNOS questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 16:24:49 UTC
From: rkm@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cw8DLE.Bou@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 47454

Jim Lill (jpll@vectorbd.com) wrote:
: John Rumball (rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca) wrote:

: : Thank you for reading this. I am just beginning to get my JNOS v1.10g
: : station up and running here and I have a few things I'd like cleared up. If
: : you can help me, please let me know.

: Do you have the DOCS110.ZIP package? It should answer a lot of
: ur questions.

Also, you might want to get a copy of _NOSIntro_, by Ian Wade. It's
available from the ARRL, and any book store can order it. It's full
of explanations and examples on how NOS works.

- Rich

3167. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 20:56:49 UTC
From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com
Message-ID: <RSNYDER.94Sep16165649@boot108a.astro.ge.com>
Source record: 47461

The message Mr. Zawodny is responding to was cancelled by me because I realized I was asking a question that had been answered already. :-)

>>>>> "KO4LW" == Joseph M Zawodny <zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov> writes:

>> >> Also, can the KPC-9612 do HF packet?
>>
N3KFH> A resounding NO, comes to mind here. This is only good for
N3KFH> vhf and above due to the modulating frequency shift size.
N3KFH> It results in too large a bandwidth for use on hf bands...
>> So what does it take to do HF packet?

KO4LW> This will probably start a flame, but so what. Why are you
KO4LW> fascinated by HF packet? Are you really or do you want the

Basically because I've been considering getting an HF rig, and haven't had much luck with voice modes so far. The local repeaters tend to be gathering grounds primarily for people who already know each other, and while they aren't actively unfriendly to newcomers, don't go out of their way to respond/welcome them. And I can't get to know them through the clubs since they are on nights I'm unavailable.

I was also curious. I knew HF packet existed, just didn't have many details about it. What it took to run it, etc.

Bob

3168. Re: Linux source address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 21:03:30 UTC
From: Greg Law <gregl@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <xQwT-rC.gregl@delphi.com>
Source record: 47451

Peter Martin Contractor <nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com> writes:

>I don't subscribe to the computer rags, so could someone please get me the
>address and whatever else to obtain Linux?
>
>Will Linux ooperate on a 386 w 4MB? Any recommended min. configuration?

I don't remember the FTP sites that carry Linux, but another alternative is
to pick up a copy of the Slackware Linux CD-ROM -- assuming you have a
CD-ROM drive, of course. I find the CD much easier since it has everything
in one place and it's ready to run right out of the box.

--

==
73 de Greg AMPRnet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@delphi.com
or - gregl@iglou.com
==

3169. KPC 9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 21:38:46 UTC
From: "Colin Schmutter"
Message-ID: <35d396$fgn@chopin.bcit.bc.ca>
Source record: 47452

I am interested in knowing more about the KPC9612.

Does this TNC support the 9600 baud and 1200 baud Pacsats?

What is the approximate cost?

Is the TNC made by Kantronics?

Thanks

3170. Re: Linux source address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-16 23:16:34 UTC
From: jeff@wolverine.ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <35d90i$1aaf@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 47463

Peter Martin Contractor (nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com) wrote:

: I don't subscribe to the computer rags, so could someone please get me the
: address and whatever else to obtain Linux?

: Will Linux ooperate on a 386 w 4MB? Any recommended min. configuration?

Sure! Linux is great! Works on 386sx or better, 4meg minimum (well, 2meg
but you can't really do anything with that:-). with that configuration,
you will be able to even run XWindow if you have enough swap disk space. The
kernel AX.25 extensions are fantastic IMHO. Look on group
comp.os.linux.announce for the new phone number and address of InfoMagic,
they will sell you a CD-ROM (double disk set) for $25, or ftp to
ftp.cdrom.com and look for the slackware linux distribution v2.0 (arround
about 80Meg.)

73! de VE3DJF
Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
: Thank You

: --
: ===
: Peter Martin UPS Danbury, CT (203) 731-6324 nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
: Real Life Home: Kent, WA (206) 631-5478 Northwest Region SCCA
: #24 ITA '83 Mazda RX7 == '91 RX-7 ragtop == '95 SSC Neon == WD9HAD == SCUBA

3171. MacIntosh & Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-17 12:36:35 UTC
From: robertl@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <35ensj$i29@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 47459

Is there anyone out there who uses a "mac" for their packet station.
I need recommendations for software and hardware. Any comments about
the best equipment or personal experiences would be greatly
appreciated.

Robert, KD4MNY
robertl@freenet.tlh.fl.us
--
****
********** ROBERT LAKIN - KD4MNY **********
********** INTERNET ADDRESS robertl@freenet.tlh.fl.us **********
********** Work (904) 488-7541 Home (904) 893-8346 **********
****

3172. XPKAM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-17 12:49:08 UTC
From: barry@w2up.wells.com
Message-ID: <LcPssc1w165w@w2up.wells.com>
Source record: 47460

I've been told XPKAM is the best term prog for the KAM. Have never really been happy with Hostmaster... Can someone supply a source for this software? I understand there is a shareware/trial version out on some BBSs. Any info apprec. Pse e-mail replies as I don't get regular feeds of this newsgroup.
73 Barry

--
==========
Barry N. Kutner, W2UP Usenet/Internet: barry@w2up.wells.com
Newtown, PA Packet Radio: W2UP @ WB3JOE.#EPA.PA.USA.NA
Packet Cluster: W2UP >K2TW (FRC)
....

3173. Re: Autoexec.nos ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-17 14:38:38 UTC
From: fernando@edugraf.ufsc.BR
Message-ID: <m0qm11B-0001mIC@ilhota.edugraf.ufsc.br>
Source record: 47466

>Subject: Autoexec.nos ??
>To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu
>
>I want to get started with wnos4a8 or later.

There's a distribution list for wnos users. Based on the last message
from wnos-L, the wnos4beta0 release seems to be more stable.

e-mail to

ListProc@edugraf.ufsc.br

with the line:

SUBSCRIBE WNOS-L <your name>

fernando

3174. Re: Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-17 23:31:48 UTC
From: Michael@arkas.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <779844708snz@arkas.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47425

In article <779217329snz@imcldn.demon.co.uk>
mike@imcldn.demon.co.uk "Michael P Simkins" writes:

> In article <34ri0g$74g@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
> bd27015@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_GATEWAY_FILE "Phlatline" writes:
>
> > I am wondering: there is an internet <-> packet gateway for mailing, why has
> > there not been any steps taken to rig a direct "pipe" onto the net from
> packet?
>
> There are a number of restrictions on packet why this cannot be used,
> certainly in the UK, and I suspect many other countries, also most
> packet still runs 1200 baud, amazingly slow in comparison with the net

I am interested in an internet <=> packet gateway facility. I don't have
packet here in the UK, but I'd like to send traffic from my internet account to
the packet system in vk. The aim is to send packet traffic to friends of mine
there - as it would be just me as vk2eng (as, based on the sentiments expressed
in the above, g0vey would not be able to accomplish such a feat!) I cannot see
the difficulty. After all, if I access a gateway in vk then the packet signals
will only ever go to air there. Has anyone successfully done this in the past
- if so, how?

73

--
Mike Dower
G0VEY 'Quoth the raven, "Never more".' ... Poe
VK2ENG

3175. Re: KPC 9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 01:12:27 UTC
From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com
Message-ID: <rsnyder-1709942112270001@wintermute.motown.ge.com>
Source record: 47465

Your from line doesn't have a porper email address.

In article <35d396$fgn@chopin.bcit.bc.ca>, Colin Schmutter wrote:

> Does this TNC support the 9600 baud and 1200 baud Pacsats?

Not sure, haven't got that far yet. :-)

> What is the approximate cost?

I picked mine up this afternoon from Ham Radio Outlet for $199.

> Is the TNC made by Kantronics?

Yes.

Bob
--
Bob Snyder N2KGO
rsnyder@astro.ge.com

3176. pkt<>internet gateway Wichita Falls, TX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 03:02:08 UTC
From: teri@netcom.com
Message-ID: <teriCwB1rK.L0M@netcom.com>
Source record: 47467

Is there anyone in the Wichita Falls, Texas area using a packet-to-Internet gateway?

Please send any information to teri@netcom.com. Thank you in advance.

-teri@netcom.com

3177. Packet Programs for Tandy Model 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 03:36:11 UTC
From: robertk464@aol.com
Message-ID: <35gcjb$qp6@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47468

I recently purchased a Model 100 to use in portable packet operation. Coupled with the Kantronics KPC-3 and an HT, it makes a small portable packet setup. I know that the M100 has been in use by many packet operators. Can anyone tell me if there are packet or other ham related programs which have been written for the M100? If so are there any ftp sites which would have these programs available?

Thanks es 73,
Bob, N7CLZ
RobertK464@aol.com
N7CLZ@W0RLI.OR.NOAM

3178. Getting started on 56k.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 12:16:50 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <35hb3i$imk@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 47469

hello, We are here several amateurs here
in Iceland that are very interested in
higher data rates in packet radio.
We have been using 1200bps for many years
and 9k6 is under way. But we want something
faster like 56kbps.

But how??

Are there any "off-the-shelve" kits??

We have heard of something called
"56kbps on a pc-slot-card" witch has
the radio and the modem on a single pc-slot

If you have any info, experience or anything
to say.

"how-you-did-it" tales are most appreciated.

please e-mail.

tnx in advance
73 CUL de TF3BNT
e-mail : bnt@rhi.hi.is

3179. PaKet 6.1 available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 13:25:43 UTC
From: mto@nic.funet.fi
Message-ID: <35hf4n$3bs@news.funet.fi>
Source record: 47470

A new version of packet radio terminal software PaKet by VK2DHU
is available with anonymous ftp at ftp.funet.fi as
/pub/ham/packet/terminal/paket61.zip.

Markku / OH2BQZ

3180. Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 13:31:06 UTC
From: an130791@anon.penet.fi
Message-ID: <133312Z18091994@anon.penet.fi>
Source record: 47471

I am using a Baycom modem with an Icom T21A. It works OK for packet, but
I need to know if other software works with it, or if you can do anything
else with it.

To find out more about the anon service, send mail to help@anon.penet.fi.
Due to the double-blind, any mail replies to this message will be anonymized,
and an anonymous id will be allocated automatically. You have been warned.
Please report any problems, inappropriate use etc. to admin@anon.penet.fi.

3181. paKet 6.1 now available at funet.fi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 15:22:33 UTC
From: g1xgp@g1xgp.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <779930257snx@g1xgp.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47388

On behalf of Tony Lonsdale (VK2DHU)I am pleased to announce that paKet version 6.1 can now be obtained from ftp ftp.funet.fi (Directory pub/ham/packet/terminal).

Regards
Steve
Co UK Agent of Tony Lonsdale with G6FCL (Jim Mahoney)

Steve Blinkhorn G1XGP@GB7WIG.#34.GBR.EU
Internet g1xgp@g1xgp.demon.co.uk
ESSEX PACKET SHAREWARE

3182. Re: WEFAX for the Mac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 17:30:01 UTC
From: Andrew Naylor <anaylor@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <BOxy3lh.anaylor@delphi.com>
Source record: 47473

Bruce Martin <martinbw@jackatak.raider.net> writes:

>I am looking for a WEFAX program that will work with a Macintosh and a
>KAM or KPC-3.

I have a KPC-3 and know that Kantronics makes a WEFAX program
especially for their products, I don't personally have it, but
I have seen it used and it seems to work like a charm.
It costs a pretty penny, though.
73's N0UJT

3183. Re: KPC 9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 17:49:57 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <35huk5$c2s@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 47474

In article <rsnyder-1709942112270001@wintermute.motown.ge.com>
rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder) writes:

> > Does this TNC support the 9600 baud and 1200 baud Pacsats?
>
> Not sure, haven't got that far yet. :-)

The 9612 has an FSK (Frequency Shift Keying) modem in it, which is what all terrestrial stations use, as well as _some_ pacsats. Some other pacsats use PSK (Phase Shift Keying). The KPC-9612 does not have a modem disconnect header feature, so you cannot add a PSK modem to the KPC-9612 to connect to these pacsats. I'm hoping a future version of the KPC-9612 will fix this.

The AEA PK-96, however, does allow you to connect a PSK modem to it, and should be "compatible" with all the pacsats.

==
Kenneth E. Harker '95 Internet: kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu
N1PVB Amateur Packet Radio: n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-5716 http://mmm.dartmouth.edu/pages/iago/iago.home.html
==

3184. Re: XPKAM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 20:02:16 UTC
From: dean2@primenet.com
Message-ID: <dean2.23.000DFFDB@primenet.com>
Source record: 47476

In article <LcPssc1w165w@w2up.wells.com> barry@w2up.wells.com (Barry Kutner) writes:
>From: barry@w2up.wells.com (Barry Kutner)
>Subject: XPKAM?
>Date: Sat, 17 Sep 94 12:49:08 GMT

>I've been told XPKAM is the best term prog for the KAM. Have never really
>been happy with Hostmaster... Can someone supply a source for this
>software? I understand there is a shareware/trial version out on some
>BBSs. Any info apprec. Pse e-mail replies as I don't get regular feeds of
>this newsgroup.
>73 Barry

The addess to FTP to is ftp.indirect.com
Directory is: pub/software/msdos/hamradio/xpware

It is a trial version. You are allowed 100 uses. I kinda like having HF/VHF
windows open and some of the other features are nice.

It is intuative but also takes some playing around with. BTW, I think it
leaves your TNC in the HOST/KISS mode in that my other TNC programs now just
show garbage characters. (I need to correct this).

Good luck! Let me know what you think of it.

73, Dean

****
Dean Landis II N7VBN
Peoria, Az

dean2@Primenet.com
****

3185. AEA PK-96 Reviews...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-18 21:42:02 UTC
From: joen9yjz@aol.com
Message-ID: <35ic7a$b58@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47475

Well, I have seen questions and answers here ranging from the KPC's to Baycom, but have seen nothing on the new PK-96 by AEA. This would be one of my first choices for a high speed packet modem, and I was wondering if anyone here has any compliments or gripes about it. Thanks...

Joe N9YJZ, Brookfield, Wisconsin

3186. FAQ? HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 00:45:58 UTC
From: teardrop@expert.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <teardrop.779935400@expert.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 47477

I am interested in packet radio, but I don't know where to start!
Is there an FAQ or other information source on the subject?
Please DO NOT REPLY to this account
^^^^^^^^^^

Reply to: halightw@flash.lakeheadu.ca

Thank you for any info you can provide!

- Hal -

3187. motorola mdt information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 01:44:00 UTC
From: mike.scheel@slc.davenport.ia.us
Message-ID: <29a.91.2028@slc.davenport.ia.us>
Source record: 47422

Subject: motorola mdt information request

I am looking for information on the following:

Motorola 7100CP CoveragePLUS Mobile Data terminal

I got it at the Peoria hamfest and am looking for information on
usage, service, and operation manuals.

Michael W. Scheel RCMA IA-011
N0NGL [EN41RN] N0NGL@W0BXR.IA.US.NA
INTERNET:mike.scheel@slc.davenport.ia.us

* 1st 2.00b #408 * You are listening to the mighty WKRP in Cinncinati.
--- Silver Xpress Mail System 5.03H1

Internet: mike.scheel@slc.davenport.ia.us (Mike Scheel)
This message was processed by RAuucp from Merlin Systems Inc.

3188. Re: AEA PK-96 Reviews...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 02:32:51 UTC
From: kb5rtk@rt66.com
Message-ID: <kb5rtk.78.2E7CF852@rt66.com>
Source record: 47478

Joe,

> Well, I have seen questions and answers here ranging from the KPC's
>to Baycom, but have seen nothing on the new PK-96 by AEA. This would be
>one of my first choices for a high speed packet modem, and I was wondering
>if anyone here has any compliments or gripes about it. Thanks...

I use a PK 96, have good things to say!,

1) It has a nice interface, easy to use with any modem software of your choice.

2) Has a button on the back for hard reset if you ever need it!

3) Getting in and out of Kiss mode for JNOS is the easiest I have ever seen
(compared to a Kantronics KPC3).

Just started using it for 9600 baud on 440 and it seems to be working great! I
like it and I would not have any problem recommending it to anyone! If you
have any particlular questions please ask!

Cliff Nail - KB5RTK

Cliff Nail
US - 227 USWA!!!!
KB5RTK - Ham radio on the water ..... There is no faster Ham on the water!
Internet - kb5rtk@rt66.com
Ham internet 44.30.0.54 (KB5RTK on 145.01 MHz - Albuquerque NM)

3189. Netrom routing question!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 02:38:25 UTC
From: kb5rtk@rt66.com
Message-ID: <kb5rtk.79.2E7CF9A1@rt66.com>
Source record: 47479

Hello Hams,

I use Jnos and I was wondering if anyone would know how to use netrom routing through a bbq switch? I am on 440 at 9600 baud and my father is on 2m and there is a bbq (I think that is what it is called) switch that uses netrom for bbs forwarding. What I want to do its to send smtp mail through the bbq switch from 440 to 2m. The major problem is that this station here in Albuqerque has no IP address so I can not Ping or address it through him to my father (Can I?)!

Thanks for the info!
Cliff Nail
KB5RTK

Cliff Nail
US - 227 USWA!!!!
KB5RTK - Ham radio on the water ..... There is no faster Ham on the water!
Internet - kb5rtk@rt66.com
Ham internet 44.30.0.54 (KB5RTK on 145.01 MHz - Albuquerque NM)

3190. TAPR Bulletins TAPR916.001 - 003

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 02:57:47 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <35iunb$uj@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 47480

SB TAPR @ ALLUS $TAPR916.001
NEWS: Nominations Sought for TAPR Board of Directors

Please use BID: $TAPR916.001

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio 9/16/94

TAPR is governed by a 9-member Board of Directors. Each member of
the Board serves a three year term. Three positions are up for
election.

Board members are expected to attend the annual Board meeting
held in conjunction with the annual meeting. They participate
in the decision-making process and provide guidance to the
officers. They receive no pay and must defray their own
expenses to attend meetings. Board members should be prepared
to be active in the continuing Board deliberations, which are
conducted via the Internet. Active participation in TAPR
activities by Board members is important to the furtherance of
the objectives of TAPR. The officers of TAPR are elected by the
members of the Board at the annual Board of Directors meeting.

To place a person in nomination, please remember that he or she must be
a member of TAPR. Confirm that the individual is willing to have their name
placed in nomination. Send that person's name (or your own if you wish to
nominate yourself) along with your call and their call, telephone numbers,
mailing address, and Internet address. The person nominated should submit a
short biographical sketch to be published along with the ballot.

Nominations and biographical sketches should be submitted to the TAPR
office no later than December 10th, 1994.

More details may be obtained by contacting headquarters:
Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000
TAPR@TAPR.ORG

/EX

SB TAPR @ TAPR $TAPR916.002
NEWS: TAPR 1995 Annual Meeting

Please use BID: $TAPR916.002

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio September 16th, 1994

TAPR 1995 Annual Meeting, March 3rd, 4th, & 5th

TAPR 1995 Annual Meeting

March 3rd, 4th, & 5th, in St. Louis, Mo.
Hosted by MoAmPS (Missouri Amateur Packet Society)

Join some of the brightest and most enthusiastic of today's packet developers/users, with a weekend full of Packet Radio and Digital Communications talks, presentations, SIG meetings, and two SPECIAL Sunday Workshops. In addition an advanced DSP symposium is planned for Friday afternoon and evening for software developers of DSP systems.

TAPR (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio), a non-profit research and development corporation, works on the advancement of digital communications and education. This year's annual meeting will be the first held outside of Arizona and presents a unique opportunity for those unable to travel to Tucson to attend meetings.

An advanced DSP (digital signal processing) symposium will be held Friday, March 3rd. This is for those working with DSP technology currently, and not a session for introductory topics.

The annual meeting formally begins Saturday morning with presentations and papers, as well as discussion on other projects of interest throughout the day. Issues concerning packet networking and BBS operation are also anticipated. A banquet will be held Saturday evening and will include a prize drawing. After dinner, Special Interest Groups will meet and discuss issues.

On Sunday, two workshops will be held. One will focus on Error Correction Techniques, by Phil Karn, KA9Q, while the second will focus on development of software/hardware for the TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93, by Bob Stricklin, N5BRG, and Frank Perkins, WB5IPM.

These are exciting times for digital communications and TAPR. This year's meeting should be a super-charging event for everyone who can attend!

Call for Papers
Papers are welcome from everyone. Although there is limited time during the weekend, all attempts will be made to allow those present to talk. Deadline for submission of papers is Monday, February 7th, 1995. Contact the TAPR office to request an author's information package.

Meeting Place and Hotel
The TAPR Annual Meeting presentations, meetings, and workshops, will be held at the St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley. Lodging will be at the Henry VIII Hotel and Conference Center, 4690 North Lindberg Blvd, St. Louis (Bridgeton), MO, 63044, Phone (lots of them): 800-325-1588, 800-392-1660 (in MO. only), 314 731-3040, or FAX 314 731-4210. Rooms rates are reasonable. It is approximately 4 miles west of St Louis Lambert Airport with shuttle service and approximately 10 miles (all freeway) from the college. A block of 50 rooms will be held until February 4th, at which time those rooms will be released for general booking. If you are planning to stay at the hotel, it is highly recommended that you book your room prior to February 4th, 1994.

For full details on Registration and Workshops contact TAPR.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
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TAPR@TAPR.ORG

/EX

SB TAPR @ TAPR $TAPR916.003
NEWS: TAPR HF SIG Formed

Please use BID: $TAPR916.003

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio September 16th, 1994

Introduction of the TAPR HF Special Interest Group

Objectives for the HFSIG

The purpose of the HF SIG is to serve as a forum for those involved in experimenting, and developing digital applications for HF.

Background

HF offers unique challenges and rewarding opportunities for amateur radio - it allows for both short and long distance digital communications without the involvement of specialized terrestrial or space-based equipment such as repeaters, or satellite transponders. It allows for one-to-one (keyboard-to-keyboard), as well as many-to-one (networking), modes of operation. These are quite different in philosophy and functional needs.

The amateur bands have seen a dramatic increase in diversity in technology as well as increased activity in the use of digital modes. This is due mostly to the availability of TNCs and application of personal computers. Basic technology, however, has not changed much since the 60's and is in great need for innovation to meet future challenges.

Development of future technology for HF digital requires experimentation with several topics on communications such as:

1. Bandwidth-efficient modulation schemes, i.e. for increased robustness, speed, and usability. These include various forms of m-ary FSK, m-ary PSK, or QAM using single or multiple carriers. However, other technologies such as spread-spectrum communications also need to be explored.

2. Application of coding theory for error detection and correction for increased reliability. This will require the use of block and/or convolutional codes.

3. Protocols to suit new proposed modulation and coding schemes. Various forms of ARQ and FEC are possible. The possibilities for half and full duplex modes need to be explored.

In addition, development platforms for such experimental work will most certainly receive attention.

4. Programmable DSP platforms. Hardware, and software for application development.

5. Host-based software. Typically this includes low-level I/O, CUA/SAA compliant user-interface development, but also a user-contributed software repository for commonly-used algorithms such as frame synchronization, channel equalization, scrambler polynomials, fast CRC calculations, various error-detection/correction algorithms such as Golay (24,12), Reed-Solomon, and trellis/Viterbi codes for example.

Getting involved

We require talents representing a wide range of topics such as mathematics (coding theory, signals and transforms), software engineering (algorithm development, real-time OS, low-level I/O, host OS), electrical engineering (analog, digital and RF), digital signal processing (theoretical, hardware and software), etc. However, there also is a similar need for technical writers, beta testers, and project management.

It is unlikely that this type of experimental work will be using any existing TNC hardware. A general-purpose programmable DSP platform, such as the TAPR DSP-93, a DSP-based sound card, or equivalent would be required as well as a fairly fast 386/486 or equivalent host computer for high-level software development.

Besides development efforts, there will be ongoing on-the-air testing to establish how well theoretical ideas are working in practice. It is envisaged that there would be rapid evolution of modulation and protocol development and thus the need for fully programmable hardware.

This introductory note is probably incomplete, however, it presents some perspective and direction for the HFSIG. I would appreciate further suggestions and feedback.

Subscribing

To subscribe to this mailing list send a message to `listserv@tapr.org` with the following line in the body of the message:

subscribe list full_name

Example:
subscribe hfsig FirstName LastName

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000
TAPR@TAPR.ORG

/EX

3191. Re: XPKAM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 11:42:09 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.mythical.com
Message-ID: <1994Sep19.114209.4912@n5ial.mythical.com>
Source record: 47484

In article <dean2.23.000DFFDB@primenet.com> dean2@primenet.com
(Dean Landis II) writes:

>It is intuative but also takes some playing around with. BTW, I think it
>leaves your TNC in the HOST/KISS mode in that my other TNC programs now just
>show garbage characters. (I need to correct this).

You might want to take a look in the documentation and see if there is an
option to control this. I don't know anything about xpkam, but I'm the
author of another shareware host mode terminal program, KAMterm, and I set
it up to give the user a choice on this. By default, KAMterm prefers to
leave the TNC in normal mode (if you try to exit in host mode, it asks if
you want to reset the TNC first). If you add a certain option in the
config file, KAMterm silently exits with the TNC in host mode. I'd bet
that xpkam does the same thing (but its defaults appear to be different).

If that doesn't work out, you can always key in the reset sequence. I'm
not sure off-hand what it is, and have to get ready for work now, but it's
in the host mode documentation in the Kantronics Operation Manual. They
specifically mention what you need to key in (from a non-host-mode terminal
program) when your TNC is accidentally left in host mode.

Hope this helps. Later,
--jim

--
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux 1.0.9 >
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
|| j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

3192. Radio Data System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 11:54:35 UTC
From: indrek@ints
Message-ID: <indrek.1.0@ints>
Source record: 47481

From: indrek@vm1.vm.ee
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Subject: Radio Data System
Date: 13:48 12.09.94

Hi everybody,

please tell me about the RDS system. I haven't been able to find
respective literature and the system doesn't function here in
Estonia.

Indrek Kruusa

3193. Re: Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 12:06:06 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <35jure$6du@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 47482

Hi!

The Baycom modem can be used with a resident software called
TFPCX. Than any terminal program may be used.

73, Moritz DL5UH

3194. 9K6 without TNC!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 12:10:09 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <35jv31$gbg@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 47483

Hi,

The inventors of the Baycom modem have just come up with an 9K6
modem. it connects to the printer port and costs about 150$ or
so. Thougt this might be of interest.

73, Moritz DL5UH

3195. NYMetro ax.25, KISS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 13:39:03 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <35k49n$81f@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47393

Hi everyone.. two part question. First, we saw this:

|> 3) Getting in and out of Kiss mode for JNOS is the easiest I have ever seen
|> (compared to a Kantronics KPC3).

and I remembered that my TNC refused to leave KISS mode last night. I left the machine on running JNOS110g for over 11 hours yesterday, hoping to find any ax.25 activity. When I finished, the TNC would not accept HOST OFF 3 <ctrl-c's>. I have an internal card, a PCB-88, and now it's stuck. Any hints on getting out of KISS mode short of removing the card and reinstalling it? It's still working because lines are still pouring in whenever I power up the scanner.

Secondly, is ANYONE running 1200 baud ax.25 in the New York Metro area? My ticket hasn't come yet, so I can only monitor the airwaves. I attached the KISS TNC to the session and hport'ed it, yet after 11 and a half hours of monitoring 15 1200 baud packet frequencies, I found exactly 0 ax.25 transmissions. 'ax25 heard' actually revealed zero.

Is the entire region running 9600 baud ax.25? I'm close to Union, Cranford, and Elizabeth, NJ but can reliably copy 1200 baud packet from as far as midtown and Staten Island with my factory whip.

Is it enough to 'attach', 'hport', and 'ax25 heard' or do I need to do more? Looks like I better pick up NOSIntro from the ARRL.

Many thanks.
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

3196. channel sounder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 13:42:23 UTC
From: h9219523@hkuxa.hku.hk
Message-ID: <CwDq2n.961@hkuxb.hku.hk>
Source record: 47487

Hi, everybody.

I would like to know if anybody can suggest the architecture of a
wideband channel sounder as well as the synchonization method, any
suggestion are welcomed!

Thanks a lot!

Regards,
David.

3197. rules of content

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 13:58:22 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <35k5du$8es@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47392

Are there any grey areas of the rules of content? I
understand compression and uuencoding have been deemed
not illegal as means of encryption. Suppose I use a
home computer as my own personal FidoNet gateway. I'll
login to the machine via packet from my laptop, the
machine will get a QWK packet for me, uuencode it (since
it's already compressed by nature), and FTP it to my
laptop while I'm on the road. Then I'll disconnect from
my home machine and use an offline reader to read my messages.

What if there's foul language in some of the message areas?

Would it make good sense to write a routine to uncompress
the packets and replace all bad words with stars before
recompressing, uuencoding, and FTP'ing the file?

Suppose I design my own compression algorithm? If no one
else uses it, does that qualify it as encryption? How
would I prove otherwise?

The questions mount as I await my ticket..
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

3198. Re: Radio Data System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 14:13:50 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <35k6au$8es@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47394

Perhaps you mean the RDBS, the Radio Data Broadcast
System?

Radio stations can add a subcarrier data transmission
system for $2.5k which sends data alongside the audio.
Car and home stereo systems will be able to show the
user such things as the call letters of the station, the
format, traffic information, or the song currently playing.

Also in the works is a method by which a radio station can
force your radio to retune in order to either receive the
same syndicated program (as you drive through markets) or
receive emergency information such as approaching damaging
weather or an earthquake. You could also select from a group
of radio stations that identify themselves by format, allowing
you to skip Frank Sinatra when you're looking for the Sex Pistols.

For the U.S. listener, it could mean the end of the Emergency
Broadcast System, since the data feed could force the radio
to test it's retuning circuitry and notify the user if it will
fail in the event of a real emergency.

There are a few RDBS stations in operation already, and
RDBS-ready radios are supposed to only cost one or two
hundred US dollars more than high end units already do.
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

Work <-- (forwarded) Home
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

3199. WANTED: TEKK distributor coordinates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 14:35:51 UTC
From: xtof@cs.kuleuven.ac.be
Message-ID: <35k7k7$613@idefix.CS.kuleuven.ac.be>
Source record: 47485

Hi,

anyone out there who has coordinates of Tekk (xtal based 70cm TRX) distributors?
Application is 9k6 packet.

US is fine, but Europe would be even greater.

Thanks in advance,

Xtof, on1cfx
--
xtof@cs.kuleuven.ac.be

3200. IM_Mac1.0b28c.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 14:45:19 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9409191345.AA29133@iag.tno.nl>
Source record: 47486

```
=20
Release Notes - IM/Mac 1.0b28c

- Improved internal memory management.

- The timer task was not removed from the system queue when IM/Mac
had to quit because of an out of memory situation.

- Improved MacsBug detection algorythm. The old way did not work
correctly on 32-bit systems.

- Added watch cursor in 'Save As=C9'.

- The name of the crash log file is changed from 'crash_log' to
'StdLog' to be consistent with MacsBug 6.5.

- Thighter check for 'special' addresses.

- Brought icons back in line with NET/Mac.

- Added 'Hide Clipboard'.

- Added 'kind' resource.

- Added a 'snd ' resource (Triangle).

- Changed 'New' into 'New Message'.

- To reduce file fragmentation and improve I/O performance 'Save',
'Save As=C9', 'Save Selection=C9' and 'Append=C9' preallocate the
required number of blocks.

- Cancel printing was implemented since long but it never worked. It
does now.

- Added 'in' (inch) after the values in the page margin boxes. You
cannot change this to centimeters nor does IM/Mac honor the
setting of the 'Numbers' control panel.

- Missing help balloon text for 'Page Setup' dialog added.

- Added 'Collated Copies' and 'Print Selection Only' checkboxes.
Both are inactive for the moment.

- Corrected typing error in the text of alerts 466 and 467.

- A 'From: ' line as in 'From: aaaa bbbbb <xxxxx@yyyyyyyyy.zzz>' was
not correctly interpreted. 'aaaa' was taken as the address while
it should have been 'xxxxx@yyyyyyyyy.zzz'. This resulted in a
search for the wrong data in the 'alias' file when replying.
```

- Changed 'X-Mailer: IM/Mac 1.0b28c' into 'X-Mailer: IM/Mac [version 1.0b28c]'.

- Changed 'Date: Sat, 17 Sep 94 09:53:59 +0000 UTC' into 'Date: Sat, 17 Sep 94 09:53:59 +0000 (UTC)'.

- 'Clear All' sometimes left two carets.

Sunday, September 18, 1994 - 07:56:51 UTC

PS (by PA2AGA)

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-im-mac in the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new IM/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to oak.oakland.edu, to the directory /pub/hamradio/mac/digital and to ftp.ucsd.edu, to direc=
tory
/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. If it's not there (anymore), then lo=
ok
at /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

3201. Re: Linux source address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 16:22:48 UTC
From: c60283@lauren.arnold.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Sep19.102252.2199@hap.arnold.af.mil>
Source record: 47396

In article <xQwT-rC.gregl@delphi.com>, Greg Law <gregl@delphi.com> writes:
|> Peter Martin Contractor <nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com> writes:
|>
|> >I don't subscribe to the computer rags, so could someone please get me the
|> >address and whatever else to obtain Linux?
|> >
|> >Will Linux ooperate on a 386 w 4MB? Any recommended min. configuration?
|>
|>
|> I don't remember the FTP sites that carry Linux, but another alternative is
|> to pick up a copy of the Slackware Linux CD-ROM -- assuming you have a
|> CD-ROM drive, of course. I find the CD much easier since it has everything
|> in one place and it's ready to run right out of the box.
|>
|> --
|>
|> ===
|> 73 de Greg AMPRnet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
|> AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
|> Internet - gregl@delphi.com
|> or - gregl@iglou.com
|> ===
Linux can be ftp'ed from sunsite.unc.edu in /pub/Linux/distributions.
There are several distributions there. I personally like the
slackware distribution best.
--
Kelly L. Fulks Reply to: @hap.arnold.af.mil:c60283@troi.aedc
Scientific Programmer/Analyst : fulks@hap.arnold.af.mil
OAO Corporation : kelly@kc4rdj.raider.net
Arnold Air Force Base, TN 37389 : csklf@knuth.mtsu.edu

Amateur Radio: KC4RDJ@AB4ZB.#MIDTN.TN.USA.NA
: kc4rdj.ampr.org. [44.34.0.9]

3202. FTP for Baycom/BPQ driver??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 16:37:27 UTC
From: conklic9391@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Sep19.113727.32200@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 47488

I remember seeing a BPQ driver for a baycom-style modem once-- but of course I
don't remember where!
Can anyone help with a site for said driver?
Tnx in advance
pse e-mail replies,
_chris

==========
Christopher Conklin
Public Policy Masters Student: University of Northern Iowa
Net:Conklic9391@uni.edu

Amateur Radio voice: 444.650Mhz n0pav/rpt
Amateur Radio packet: n0pav-1@wa0rgv.ia.usa.na

==========

3203. MFJ TNC-1274 audio output drive level question (I need expert help!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 17:50:13 UTC
From: "John L. Schweiger" <lurker@umich.edu>
Message-ID: <35kj0l$saj@lastactionhero.rs.itd.umich.edu>
Source record: 47489

I'm attempting to interface an MFJ-1274 TNC to an Alinco DR-1200H radio.
The TNC has a 9600 baud modem which is working correctly, the problem is
when I switch to the 1200 baud modem. Even with the pot set at maximium
the audio drive to the varactor is too low for the signal to be decoded
by the receiving radio. I've seen references about this audio level for
other TNC's but I'm at a loss as to a way to increase the audio output
for my 1274. Anyone familiar with a way to this? Thanks in advance!
73 de N8YAU

3204. Re: Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 18:11:29 UTC
From: mike@imcldn.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <779998289snz@imcldn.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47246

In article <779844708snz@arkas.demon.co.uk>
Michael@arkas.demon.co.uk "Michael J Dower" writes:

> > There are a number of restrictions on packet why this cannot be used,
> > certainly in the UK, and I suspect many other countries, also most
> > packet still runs 1200 baud, amazingly slow in comparison with the net
>
> I am interested in an internet <=> packet gateway facility. I don't have
> packet here in the UK, but I'd like to send traffic from my internet account to > the packet system in vk. The aim is to send packet traffic to friends of mine
> there - as it would be just me as vk2eng (as, based on the sentiments expressed > in the above, g0vey would not be able to accomplish such a feat!) I cannot see
> the difficulty. After all, if I access a gateway in vk then the packet signals
> will only ever go to air there. Has anyone successfully done this in the past
> - if so, how?

If you send a message to the sysop of vk2xlz.ampr.org, and get
registered there, you can telnet out directly to him, and then out on a
radio port. I know its possible, I dont use it, but a couple of friends
have accounts, and send traffic this way to VK.....

What I ment about the UK regs was it is (theoretically) not illegal to
go from PACKET to INTERNET, but it is the other way around. Reason =
NON AMATEUR TRAFFIC MUST NOT PASS ACROSS THE RADIO SYSTEM.

Even though I could theoretically send a message from G7OBS @ GB7DAA
(me) to mike @ imcldn.demon.co.uk (me), I dont think I could send a
reply, because the address mike @ imcldn.demon.co.uk is not a valid
'amateur address' (wonders if g7obs @ imcldn.demon.co.uk would be
acceptable.....)

--
Mike

X400 : /RFC-822=mike(a)imcldn.demon.co.uk/O=mhs-relay/PRMD=uk.ac/ADMD= /C=GB/

AX25 : G7OBS @ GB7DAA | Space for rent (Internet)
Internet : mike @ imcldn.demon.co.uk | tner rof ecapS (Janet)

3205. Re: Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 18:43:27 UTC
From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com
Message-ID: <RSNYDER.94Sep19144328@boot108a.astro.ge.com>
Source record: 47390
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

[Note the crossposting, and followups to
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc, which is probably the more appropriate
newsgroup.]

>>>>> "Jon" == stchip <stchip@delphi.com> writes:

Jon> Is there a packet pakage for the Mac? I'm looking for the
Jon> program for a friend. The best way to get me is though
Jon> email. He is also looking for a fiel that lists call signs
Jon> on a Mac.

Yes, there are (there should be an FAQ floating around listing Ham
packages for the Mac, although chances are all he will need is to have
is a terminal program to connect to a local BBS.

Jon> And for me can you tell me the the proper Internet path to
Jon> send a email over the packet system to a packet user?

There are a couple different gateways, details of which escape me for
the moment. If you're a ham operator, it shouldn't be a problem,
otherwise every message will have to be read (since it's 3rd-party
traffic).

Bob N2KGO

3206. JNOS, Questions about operation/capabilities

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 19:30:10 UTC
From: feistjf@nisewest.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Sep19.193010.16240@nosc.mil>
Source record: 47386

Maybe someone would be kind enough to enlighten me on some of the current jnos operations and capabilities. Currently I am running an FBB bbs which is connected, via ethernet, to a Novel server. Once a day the fbb system exports messages to the server for uploading to the satellite. Often several messages are appended to a single file. Does jnos have this capability? I want to take advantage of Netwares TCPIP abilities. Can jnos support CD-ROM drives for user access? Or better yet will jnos run under OS2?

Any constructive ideas are welcome.

73, John AA6QN

3207. Software for packet binary images needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 20:42:21 UTC
From: optronic@gate.net
Message-ID: <35kt3d$44n@tequesta.gate.net>
Source record: 47391

I need to locate a supplier or an ftp location for info on:

1) hardware to convert NTSC video to a PC file, (frame grabber) cheaper
the better.

2) software to take this digitized file, compress and or convert into GIF
or JPEG or other common format for transmission over packet or modem,
then something to read this to reconstruct the image on a VGA monitor.

Any help appreciated,

Bob B. KE4PGM optronic@gate.net

3208. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 22:01:03 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <35l1mv$59v@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 47398
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write you contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

3209. Re: JNOS as a Domain Name Server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 22:25:52 UTC
From: wehend@itwol.bhp.com.au
Message-ID: <wehend-2009940825520001@dsw001.itwol.bhp.com.au>
Source record: 47395

In article <ke4dpx.39.0002C217@gregl.slip.iglou.com>,
ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com (Greg Law) wrote:

> In article <moores.21.00128FDF@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca>
moores@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca (Stephen M. Moore) writes:
>
> >Has/can jnos be made to act as a domain name server? If so, can someone
> point >me in the right direction as to how to set the thing up?
>
> Add all the entries you need to the domain.txt file then have stations
add you
> as the name server (domain addserver hostname) and enable domain name servers
> (domain dns on). The stations will first try to find the IP address by
looking
> in their own domain.txt file, then they'll try each donain name server if it
> isn't known locally.

Yep, and then 'add domain addserver ucsd.edu' on the gateway machine so
that anything the gateway can't resolve will force a DNS request to the
authorative server for AMPRNet (make sure you allow DNS traffic to this
host in your access.rc list).

> >I am running version 1.08 under MSDOS.
> FYI, the latest is JNOS 1.10g.

And what nice stable code it is too. Its been running on the Wollongong
Gateway for over two weeks now without problems - admittedly we didn't
compile in NET/ROM support - we've found leaving out NET/ROM adds
CONSIDERABLY to the stability of the box.

--
David Henderson
Network Consultant, BHP Information Technology,
National Computer & Communications Services - Wollongong
Internet (@work): wehend@itwol.bhp.com.au +61 42 75 3807
(@play): vk2ykq@hamgate.gw.uow.edu.au
AMPRNet (@home): david@sparky.vk2ykq.ampr.org +61 42 84 0473

3210. Re: Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-19 23:32:26 UTC
From: Michael@arkas.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <780017546snz@arkas.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47250

In article <779998289snz@imcldn.demon.co.uk>
mike@imcldn.demon.co.uk "Michael P Simkins" writes:

[snip]
> Even though I could theoretically send a message from G7OBS @ GB7DAA
> (me) to mike @ imcldn.demon.co.uk (me), I dont think I could send a
> reply, because the address mike @ imcldn.demon.co.uk is not a valid
> 'amateur address' (wonders if g7obs @ imcldn.demon.co.uk would be
> acceptable.....)

Hi Mike!

Thanks for the info regarding the packet gateway into vk2 - I'll see if I
can sign up.

I've wondered if it might be worth setting up vk2eng or g0vey
@arkas.demon.co.uk for packet traffic, too.

--
Mike Dower
G0VEY 'Quoth the raven, "Never more".' ... Poe
VK2ENG

3211. Re: rules of content

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 08:22:47 UTC
From: jeff@storm.ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <35m64n$1fj4@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 47397

Steven Jackson (jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu) wrote:
: Are there any grey areas of the rules of content? I

Well, no (yes)

: understand compression and uuencoding have been deemed
: not illegal as means of encryption. Suppose I use a
: home computer as my own personal FidoNet gateway. I'll
: login to the machine via packet from my laptop, the
: machine will get a QWK packet for me, uuencode it (since
: it's already compressed by nature), and FTP it to my
: laptop while I'm on the road. Then I'll disconnect from
: my home machine and use an offline reader to read my messages.

Sure. lots of people use our gateway like that here. The newer
releases of NOS have LZW compression optional for FTP as well.

: What if there's foul language in some of the message areas?

Well then YOU are responsible and could loose your license.

: Would it make good sense to write a routine to uncompress
: the packets and replace all bad words with stars before
: recompressing, uuencoding, and FTP'ing the file?

Suppose you miss some? Or perhaps there are no bad words, but it's
forwarded from alt.sex.binary (or the FIDO equiv) ? Bad news

: Suppose I design my own compression algorithm? If no one
: else uses it, does that qualify it as encryption? How
: would I prove otherwise?

Yes, that's encription (illegal) unless you make it publicly known,
then it's ok. And there are those that say it's not ok to send anything
but text, but that's just a strict interpretation of it.

: The questions mount as I await my ticket..

FYI, read the (ugly) thread on AX.25, KISS under linux on the group
comp.os.linux.development. There is a new ham over there that thinks
he can do a lot more than is proper. Very interesting reading, and
addresses some of the issues you are no doubt thinking about.

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF
Jeff@EE.Ryerson.Ca
Jeff@bbs.VE3RPI.ampr.or

: --
: Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
: Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
: 251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

: Work <-- (forwarded) Home
: jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

3212. Re: XPKAM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 17:26:31 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <35n607$g0t@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 47400

In article <dean2.23.000DFFDB@primenet.com>, dean2@primenet.com (Dean Landis II) says:
>
>In article <LcPssc1w165w@w2up.wells.com> barry@w2up.wells.com (Barry Kutner) writes:

>It is a trial version. You are allowed 100 uses. I kinda like having HF/VHF
>windows open and some of the other features are nice.
>
>It is intuative but also takes some playing around with. BTW, I think it
>leaves your TNC in the HOST/KISS mode in that my other TNC programs now just
>show garbage characters. (I need to correct this).
>

In XPKAM the TNC is left in HOST mode upon program exit by default.
This can be changed by adding the following line to the
"shutdown.par" file.

INTFACE TERM

THIS MUST BE THE LAST LINE IN THE FILE!!!

This will place the TNC back into command mode.

****
Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook
gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205
CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice
XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400
****

3213. Re: DX Cluster on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 17:58:13 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <CwFwL1.Lsn@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 47413

BARRY TITMARSH (BTITMARS%ESOC.BITNET@vm.gmd.DE) wrote:

: Well Im not infavour of this..
: what ever happend to CQ CQ CQ and tuning about ??
: Now with Internet connect and DX Clusters You can simply
: go to a DX spot connect on the Internet join the DX cluster
: Announce to All Im on 14.045 or 28.675 what ever
: And setup the skeds.
: What a Cheet Hi Hi..
: Ill try it next time im on St.Kilda VR18g and Op on 144 or 432Mhz.
: Barry GM8SAU/DC0HK..

I'm certainly in favor of the 'real DX' mode - my point is why are we
cluttering up huge amounts of RF real estate forwarding those spots
up and down the planet when you could use internet tunnelling to get
it done faster, farther, and without jamming up half a billion vhf/uhf
simplex frequencies. I like the phone suggestion - unfortunately I'm
a lowly coded tech and can't participate.
--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
Brady Law critique removed | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
due to liberal PC pressure. | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

3214. Baycom Modem and other SW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 18:24:25 UTC
From: etjfonte@ci.ua.pt
Message-ID: <CwFxsv.sH@news.ci.ua.pt>
Source record: 47399

Hi , Hello everyone ...
I'm using and home-made BAYCOM modem and using the BAYCOM V.1.5 software.
I saw some postings and I see that a new version it's out (V1.6).
Can anyone tell where I can get it...
I also have the TFPCX 2.10 version (KISSINI and TFPCX) but I don't know
how to use it.
I have the TPK V1.64a and before running it I execute TFPCX -PCOM1
because I'm using COM1 , and when I start TPK he does not work (he stops on
the first image , TPK version ....)What should I do , run KISSINIT or have
I done anything wrong ???? BTW here can I get the TPK V1.81 Version. ???
The last question (at least !!!) I've also the YAPP program , can I run it
with baycom modem ??? (Can I xfer programs in YAPP bin protocol ?)
Any help would be fine.TNX
PSE answer by email or follow up to my posting.
73's de CT1ENQ

--
|---|
Jose' Miguel M.B.Fonte	Aveiro University - PORTUGAL - EUROPE
Box 108 - 4801 Guimaraes - PT.	Electronics and Telecomunications Dept.
E-mail : etjfonte@ci.ua.pt |---|-------------------------------------
PACKET : CT1ENQ@CT1EDY.CTAV.PRT.EU	Ham:CT1ENQ - Univer.Club: CT6ARU

3215. Re: rules of content

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 19:18:12 UTC
From: mporter@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <35nchk$4aj@charm.magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 47408

In article <35k5du$8es@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>,
Steven Jackson <jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu> wrote:
>Are there any grey areas of the rules of content? I
>understand compression and uuencoding have been deemed
>not illegal as means of encryption. Suppose I use a
>home computer as my own personal FidoNet gateway. I'll
>login to the machine via packet from my laptop, the
>machine will get a QWK packet for me, uuencode it (since
>it's already compressed by nature), and FTP it to my
>laptop while I'm on the road. Then I'll disconnect from
>my home machine and use an offline reader to read my messages.

I want to add a bit to this that I haven't seen come up on this group yet.
Although PGP encryption is clearly prohibited it seems that it would be legit
to apply a PGP signature to any type of message. Is this correct logic?

One day since my license arrived, two more days 'til my HT arrives!
--
Matt Porter KB8UVI THE Ohio State University,
porter+@osu.edu THE College of Engineering,
PGP public key on request THE Department of Electrical Engineering.

3216. Re: Packet Programs for Tandy Model 100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 19:41:31 UTC
From: os2user@vmdoug.utsd.att.com
Message-ID: <1994Sep20.194131.11869@devildog.att.com>
Source record: 47415

In <35gcjb$qp6@newsbf01.news.aol.com>,
robertk464@aol.com (RobertK464) writes:
>Can anyone tell me if there are packet or other ham related
>programs which have been written for the M100? If so are there any ftp
>sites which would have these programs available?
>
>Bob, N7CLZ
>RobertK464@aol.com

Try anonymous FTP to ftp.eos.ncsu.edu and look in /pub/tandy100.
There's lots of Model 100 software there. There is also a
computer bulletin board called Club 100 in California that you
might want to investigate. If you find any other good stuff,
please let me know.

Doug
doug@acpy01.utsd.att.com

3217. Re: WANTED: TEKK distributor coordinates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 20:12:41 UTC
From: strohs@chinook.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <35nfnp$mdp@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 47402

Christophe Huygens (xtof@cs.kuleuven.ac.be) wrote:
: Hi,

: anyone out there who has coordinates of Tekk (xtal based 70cm TRX) distributors?
: Application is 9k6 packet.

: US is fine, but Europe would be even greater.

Tekk, Inc.
224 NW Platte Valley Drive
Kansas City, MO 64150
816/746-1093 fax
816/746-1098 voice

: Thanks in advance,

: Xtof, on1cfx
: --
: xtof@cs.kuleuven.ac.be

Glad to help.

Steve Stroh N8GNJ

--

Steve Stroh strohs@halcyon.com or steves@strohpub.com (WildCat! BBS)
Ham Radio TCP/IP n8gnj@sw.n8gnj.ampr.org

3218. Radio Data System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 21:07:00 UTC
From: martin.briscoe@almac.co.uk
Message-ID: <17.4541.3195@almac.co.uk>
Source record: 47416

References: <35k6au$8es@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>

SJ> Perhaps you mean the RDBS, the Radio Data Broadcast
SJ> System?

RDS is the original system developed in Europe and used in many countries - probably everywhere except the USA !

How does RBDS differ from RDS - the only difference that I can see from the description is that the options you mention as being "in the works" are already available and in use with RDS.

The whole of the BBC network has had RDS for some time, and most of the main commercial radio stations carry it. I can drive from here in the North of Scotland to south of England and not have to retune my car radio. During that time, it can retune to a nearby Local Radio station if there is a Traffic News announcement. When I reach my destination I can retune immediately to another of the national networks - the frequency will have been loaded into the car radio everytime it retunes on the network that I am listening to (Enhanced Other Networks).

Experiments are taking place at present where the Traffic News is put out in coded form - so that it can be heard in other languages if required.

Martin Briscoe	Internet: martin.briscoe@almac.co.uk
	Packet: GM8AOB@GB7AOB.#76.GBR.EU
FORT WILLIAM	
Inverness-shire	
PH33 6UG	PGP 2.3 Key on request

---
* RM 1.3 00964 * Martin Briscoe - Fort William - Inverness-shire - Scotland

3219. Netrom routing question!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 22:54:55 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94092018350795@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47401

```
-> Path: stat!ennews!asuvax!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!barrnet.
-> From: kb5rtk@rt66.com (Cliff Nail US - 227)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: Netrom routing question!
-> Date: Mon, 19 Sep 1994 02:38:25 GMT
-> Organization: Engineering International Inc., Public Internet Access
-> Lines: 19
-> Message-ID: <kb5rtk.79.2E7CF9A1@rt66.com>
-> NNTP-Posting-Host: kb5rtk.einet.com
-> X-Newsreader: Trumpet for Windows [Version 1.0 Rev A]
->
-> Hello Hams,
->
-> I use Jnos and I was wondering if anyone would know how to use n
-> routing through a bbq switch? I am on 440 at 9600 baud and my father
-> 2m and there is a bbq (I think that is what it is called) switch that
-> netrom for bbs forwarding. What I want to do its to send smtp mail t
-> the bbq switch from 440 to 2m. The major problem is that this statio
-> Albuqerque has no IP address so I can not Ping or address it through
-> father (Can I?)!

You can't ping it, but you may want to hop-check it by sniffing out
the route step by step. Then set up a NETROM connect over to your
father once you know the path. I believe that JNOS has some limitations
with the number of connect strings you can specify....so you may have
some long haul connects...

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-809-7384
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Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator
```

3220. Netrom routing question!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 22:54:55 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94092018350793@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47420

```
-> Path: stat!ennews!asuvax!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!barrnet.
-> From: kb5rtk@rt66.com (Cliff Nail US - 227)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: Netrom routing question!
-> Date: Mon, 19 Sep 1994 02:38:25 GMT
-> Organization: Engineering International Inc., Public Internet Access
-> Lines: 19
-> Message-ID: <kb5rtk.79.2E7CF9A1@rt66.com>
-> NNTP-Posting-Host: kb5rtk.einet.com
-> X-Newsreader: Trumpet for Windows [Version 1.0 Rev A]
->
-> Hello Hams,
->
-> I use Jnos and I was wondering if anyone would know how to use n
-> routing through a bbq switch? I am on 440 at 9600 baud and my father
-> 2m and there is a bbq (I think that is what it is called) switch that
-> netrom for bbs forwarding. What I want to do its to send smtp mail t
-> the bbq switch from 440 to 2m. The major problem is that this statio
-> Albuqerque has no IP address so I can not Ping or address it through
-> father (Can I?)!

You can't ping it, but you may want to hop-check it by sniffing out
the route step by step. Then set up a NETROM connect over to your
father once you know the path. I believe that JNOS has some limitations
with the number of connect strings you can specify....so you may have
some long haul connects...

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```

3221. Re: NYMetro ax.25, KISS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 22:56:04 UTC
From: n921w1@pnet16.navy.mil
Message-ID: <CwGADG.4xC@nctams1.uucp>
Source record: 47409

jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:
>Hi everyone.. two part question. First, we saw this:
>
>|> 3) Getting in and out of Kiss mode for JNOS is the easiest I have ever seen
>|> (compared to a Kantronics KPC3).
>
>and I remembered that my TNC refused to leave KISS mode last
>night. I left the machine on running JNOS110g for over 11 hours
>yesterday, hoping to find any ax.25 activity. When I finished,
>the TNC would not accept HOST OFF 3 <ctrl-c's>. I have an
>internal card, a PCB-88, and now it's stuck. Any hints on
>getting out of KISS mode short of removing the card and
>reinstalling it? It's still working because lines are still
>pouring in whenever I power up the scanner.
>
>Secondly, is ANYONE running 1200 baud ax.25 in the New York Metro
>area? My ticket hasn't come yet, so I can only monitor the
>airwaves. I attached the KISS TNC to the session and hport'ed
>it, yet after 11 and a half hours of monitoring 15 1200 baud
>packet frequencies, I found exactly 0 ax.25 transmissions.
>'ax25 heard' actually revealed zero.
>
>Is the entire region running 9600 baud ax.25? I'm close to
>Union, Cranford, and Elizabeth, NJ but can reliably copy
>1200 baud packet from as far as midtown and Staten Island
>with my factory whip.
>
>Is it enough to 'attach', 'hport', and 'ax25 heard' or do
>I need to do more? Looks like I better pick up NOSIntro
>from the ARRL.
>
>Many thanks.
>--
>Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
>Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
>251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012
>
> Work <-- (forwarded) Home
>jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu, sjackson@cjbbs.com

3222. Re: NYMetro ax.25, KISS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 23:00:15 UTC
From: n921w1@pnet16.navy.mil
Message-ID: <CwGAKF.4zE@nctams1.uucp>
Source record: 47419

I start up my jnos by first putting my tnc in the kiss mode then do a restart and exit the tnc program and run jnos and before doing an exit back to dos I type from net> param ax0 255 and watch the tnc light blink and the tnc is ready to run my packet programs. Sometimes when starting up my packet mode it don't know whitch port is in use of the correct speed. Other wise I am not to impressed with jnos <ibm> confuser..
AH6IN chuck 73 Aloha

3223. rules of content

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 23:00:30 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94092018350794@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47410

-> From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson)
->
-> Are there any grey areas of the rules of content? I
-> understand compression and uuencoding have been deemed
-> not illegal as means of encryption. Suppose I use a
-> home computer as my own personal FidoNet gateway. I'll
-> login to the machine via packet from my laptop, the
-> machine will get a QWK packet for me, uuencode it (since
-> it's already compressed by nature), and FTP it to my
-> laptop while I'm on the road. Then I'll disconnect from
-> my home machine and use an offline reader to read my messages.
->
-> What if there's foul language in some of the message areas?

This is going to be typically something of concern, because if someone
else can put your packets together and explode them, then you're in
for it, or at least a warning.

->
-> Would it make good sense to write a routine to uncompress
-> the packets and replace all bad words with stars before
-> recompressing, uuencoding, and FTP'ing the file?

Many routines in use, use a Message filter that holds the messages
for content. You may want to consider that, and look at the held
messages when you get home.

->
-> Suppose I design my own compression algorithm? If no one
-> else uses it, does that qualify it as encryption? How
-> would I prove otherwise?

We'll it is something that has been batted around before and if your
using it so that no one else can decode it and your performing acts
that are willfully against the law, you're likely going to be
considered as purposely encrypting.

->Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer
sjackson@cjbbs.com

----- \---------------/ -----
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85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator

3224. rules of content

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 23:00:30 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94092018350796@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47418

-> From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson)
->
-> Are there any grey areas of the rules of content? I
-> understand compression and uuencoding have been deemed
-> not illegal as means of encryption. Suppose I use a
-> home computer as my own personal FidoNet gateway. I'll
-> login to the machine via packet from my laptop, the
-> machine will get a QWK packet for me, uuencode it (since
-> it's already compressed by nature), and FTP it to my
-> laptop while I'm on the road. Then I'll disconnect from
-> my home machine and use an offline reader to read my messages.
->
-> What if there's foul language in some of the message areas?

This is going to be typically something of concern, because if someone
else can put your packets together and explode them, then you're in
for it, or at least a warning.

->
-> Would it make good sense to write a routine to uncompress
-> the packets and replace all bad words with stars before
-> recompressing, uuencoding, and FTP'ing the file?

Many routines in use, use a Message filter that holds the messages
for content. You may want to consider that, and look at the held
messages when you get home.

->
-> Suppose I design my own compression algorithm? If no one
-> else uses it, does that qualify it as encryption? How
-> would I prove otherwise?

We'll it is something that has been batted around before and if your
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that are willfully against the law, you're likely going to be
considered as purposely encrypting.

->Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer
sjackson@cjbbs.com

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Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator

3225. Re: Netrom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 23:24:06 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94092018350797@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47414

From : DANIEL MEREDITH Number : 692 of 693
To : CLIFF NAIL US - 227 Date : 09/20/94 15:
Subject : Netrom routing question! Reference : 668
Read : NO Private : NO
Conf : 4 - NEWS-Amateur.Digital.Misc

-> Path: stat!ennews!asuvax!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!barrnet.
-> From: kb5rtk@rt66.com (Cliff Nail US - 227)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: Netrom routing question!
-> Date: Mon, 19 Sep 1994 02:38:25 GMT
-> Organization: Engineering International Inc., Public Internet Access
-> Lines: 19
-> Message-ID: <kb5rtk.79.2E7CF9A1@rt66.com>
-> NNTP-Posting-Host: kb5rtk.einet.com
-> X-Newsreader: Trumpet for Windows [Version 1.0 Rev A]
->
-> Hello Hams,
->
-> I use Jnos and I was wondering if anyone would know how to use n
-> routing through a bbq switch? I am on 440 at 9600 baud and my father
-> 2m and there is a bbq (I think that is what it is called) switch that
-> netrom for bbs forwarding. What I want to do its to send smtp mail t
-> the bbq switch from 440 to 2m. The major problem is that this statio
-> Albuqerque has no IP address so I can not Ping or address it through
-> father (Can I?)!

You can't ping it, but you may want to hop-check it by sniffing out
the route step by step. Then set up a NETROM connect over to your
father once you know the path. I believe that JNOS has some limitations
with the number of connect strings you can specify....so you may have
some long haul connects...

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3226. Re: compliance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 23:24:37 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94092018350898@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47405

From : DANIEL MEREDITH Number : 693 of 693
To : STEVEN JACKSON Date : 09/20/94 16:
Subject : rules of content Reference : 681
Read : NO Private : NO
Conf : 4 - NEWS-Amateur.Digital.Misc

-> From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson)
->
-> Are there any grey areas of the rules of content? I
-> understand compression and uuencoding have been deemed
-> not illegal as means of encryption. Suppose I use a
-> home computer as my own personal FidoNet gateway. I'll
-> login to the machine via packet from my laptop, the
-> machine will get a QWK packet for me, uuencode it (since
-> it's already compressed by nature), and FTP it to my
-> laptop while I'm on the road. Then I'll disconnect from
-> my home machine and use an offline reader to read my messages.
->
-> What if there's foul language in some of the message areas?

This is going to be typically something of concern, because if someone
else can put your packets together and explode them, then you're in
for it, or at least a warning.

->
-> Would it make good sense to write a routine to uncompress
-> the packets and replace all bad words with stars before
-> recompressing, uuencoding, and FTP'ing the file?

Many routines in use, use a Message filter that holds the messages
for content. You may want to consider that, and look at the held
messages when you get home.

->
-> Suppose I design my own compression algorithm? If no one
-> else uses it, does that qualify it as encryption? How
-> would I prove otherwise?

We'll it is something that has been batted around before and if your
using it so that no one else can decode it and your performing acts
that are willfully against the law, you're likely going to be
considered as purposely encrypting.

->Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer
sjackson@cjbbs.com

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List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
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3227. TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 23:27:48 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <94092018350899@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47406

TEST...SORRY...

3228. TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 23:28:00 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940920183508100@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47417

TEST

3229. TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-20 23:28:13 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940920183508101@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47407

[No readable article body recovered]

3230. TST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-21 00:47:27 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940920183508102@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47403

TEST

3231. TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-21 00:49:10 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940920183508103@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47412

TEST

3232. TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-21 00:53:43 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940920183508104@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47411

TEST

3233. Re: Netrom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-21 01:10:48 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <940920183508105@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47404

From : DANIEL MEREDITH Number : 692 of 693
To : CLIFF NAIL US - 227 Date : 09/20/94 15:
Subject : Netrom routing question! Reference : 668
Read : NO Private : NO
Conf : 4 - NEWS-Amateur.Digital.Misc

-> Path: stat!ennews!asuvax!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!barrnet.
-> From: kb5rtk@rt66.com (Cliff Nail US - 227)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: Netrom routing question!
-> Date: Mon, 19 Sep 1994 02:38:25 GMT
-> Organization: Engineering International Inc., Public Internet Access
-> Lines: 19
-> Message-ID: <kb5rtk.79.2E7CF9A1@rt66.com>
-> NNTP-Posting-Host: kb5rtk.einet.com
-> X-Newsreader: Trumpet for Windows [Version 1.0 Rev A]
->
-> Hello Hams,
->
-> I use Jnos and I was wondering if anyone would know how to use n
-> routing through a bbq switch? I am on 440 at 9600 baud and my father
-> 2m and there is a bbq (I think that is what it is called) switch that
-> netrom for bbs forwarding. What I want to do its to send smtp mail t
-> the bbq switch from 440 to 2m. The major problem is that this statio
-> Albuqerque has no IP address so I can not Ping or address it through
-> father (Can I?)!

You can't ping it, but you may want to hop-check it by sniffing out
the route step by step. Then set up a NETROM connect over to your
father once you know the path. I believe that JNOS has some limitations
with the number of connect strings you can specify....so you may have
some long haul connects...

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3234. Built in Packet on Comodore? Ham-Digital Digest V94 #310

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-21 07:44:54 UTC
From: sphillip@nyx10.CS.du.EDU
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.90.940921014235.10375B-100000@nyx10>
Source record: 47421

I was told the other day by a friend of mine that he was told that
Comodores have a Packet built into them, all that's needed is the
software. Is this true and if it is does the PET 64 have the capability?
Thanx...

73 From:
Steven Phillips
KB0OLF

3235. Info Wanted on Commercial Packet Radio Network

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 01:56:20 UTC
From: nich@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <35qo84$pf8@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 47432

Hi there,

Execuse me if I post this message in the wrong group. If that
is the case, can someone point to the right group for me?

Basically, I would appreciate if someone can inform me about
any commercial use of packet radio. Is there any existing commercial
packet radio network? How can I utilize it to pass data to a remote
place where the cost of any other means is relatively high?

Thank you very much for your suggestions.

Nick

3236. Re: Gateway....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 06:56:15 UTC
From: dra@pipeline.com
Message-ID: <35r9qf$kp1@pipe4.pipeline.com>
Source record: 47424

>
>Matt Werner <kb0kqa@delphi.com> writes:
>
>> Phlatline <bd27015@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_GATEWAY_FILE>
>writes:
>>
>> >I am wondering: there is an internet <-> packet
>gateway for mailing,

W2XO MAINTAINS A GATEWAY BETWEEN INTERNET AND PACKET. To mail
from internet to packet:
1. Mail to: "bbs@w2xo.pgh.pa.us"
2. Make the first line of the text a Packet BBS "send" command,
ie:

SP TOCALL @ BBSCALL.ROUTING-HINTS < FROMCALL

3. The "subject" line of the internet mail becomes the "title"
line of the packet BBS mail.

Any problems just send msg to W2XO Jim Durham

73.s de N7RBP
KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

End of Packet-Radio Digest V94 #71
****

<<DRA>>
KB2LUM

3237. Re: Please answer this Digital question!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 13:07:15 UTC
From: hayden@abq-ros.com
Message-ID: <29555CXOAPSIVIPMYGR@abq-ros.com>
Source record: 47431

IC>--
IC>In <mgalatz.1129430144B@198.7.0.1>, mgalatz@panix.com (Menachem Galatz DC)
IC>asks:

IC>>>> Is it possible to create a software application that would eliminate the
IC>>>> need for a radio modem: In other words, just taking the sound from a
IC>>>> radio and putting it into the sound input on a Mac, letting the software
IC>>>> do the rest.

IC>>>> Why couldn't such an idea work?

IC>To which I reply:

IC>Yes, you _could_ do it. But are you _really_ prepared to do all of the
IC>A/D conversions, then parsing each octet and writing a device driver to
IC>handle it, and then writing the link layer code, etc., etc. ? Even if
IC>you were capable of doing it, would it really be worthwhile?

IC>Also, while I'm not familiar at all with the Mac architecture and the
IC>capabilities of your system, it seems to me that there would be a fairly
IC>significant performance burden if all this were done in software.

IC>I'd rather spend the energy trying to break new ground that would be of
IC>more general benefit. For example, at the moment, I'm looking into what
IC>it would take to build a system capable of routing multiple TCP/IP
IC>56kb circuits. My purpose is to take advantage of the hill I live on to
IC>relay between southern NH/northern Mass and Maine, Vermont and northern
IC>New Hampshire, and then extend it to Quebec if possible. But, that's just
IC>my personal opinion, FWIW.

IC>--
IC>Bayard R. Coolidge N1HO DISCLAIMER: The opinions expressed are
IC>Digital Equipment Corp. solely those of the author, and not
IC>Nashua, New Hampshire, USA those of Digital Equipment Corporation
IC>coolidge@zk3.dec.com nor any other entity.
IC> "Brake for Moose - It can save your life" - N.H. Fish & Game Dept.
IC>--

I've seen a program that copies morse code from the air waves and
translates it for you on your screen. It's called FFTMORSE.ZIP for IBM
Clones only though. L8TR
============================ Automated Message ============================
There was a file attached to this message on the Bulletin Board System.
This file attachment has been routed in subsequent messages.
This file has been detected to be a binary file. Because of this,
the file has been converted to 7-bit ASCII using UUENCODE. You will
need UUDECODE to translate the attachment(s) back into binary format.

```
============================== End of Message ==============================

The Albuquerque ROS - (505) 296-3000
```

3238. Re: NYMetro ax.25, KISS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 13:23:15 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <35s0g4$bse@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47427

In article <moores.27.001233D9@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca>, moores@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca (Stephen M. Moore) writes:

|> Try ax25 hsize (number of entries in the heard list)

okay.. I'll try that.

|> You should be able to monitor packets live if there are any there.

that's what I would think, but when I switch back to my telecom
software, the TNC had been queueing up the data for the previous
few minutes, and it flies by as soon as my telecom sw connects to it.

|> Try trace (port designation) 111 or 1111 and have a look at what is going by.

okay, I've been doing trace 0111, but not 1111.. I'll give that a shot too.

Any ideas as to why my core memory drops to near zero but the software
isn't pulling data from the TNC?

It could be that I happen to exit JNOS just before a huge data burst,
so I'll have to check that one for sure.

I *really* want to learn the ins and outs of packet TCP/IP before
I get on the air so I don't screw anything up in my area when my
ticket arrives.
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012
+----IMPORTANT:-----+
<-----------These 2 DEAD after 9/23/94--------->	<-starts 9/24/94-->
Work <-- (forwarded)	
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu,	jacksons@cs.nyu.edu
+---+-------------------+

3239. Re: AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 13:54:20 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <35s2ac$bt0@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47428

archie: ax25-1.doc ax25-2.doc

grivel.une.edu.au

/pub/ham-radio/fu-net/ham/arrl/infoserver/tis

scitsc.wlv.ac.uk

/pub/hamradio/arrlinfo/tis

very detailed ax25 description in ASCII.

--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012

```
+----IMPORTANT:-----+
|<-----------These 2 DEAD after 9/23/94--------->|<-starts 9/24/94-->|
| Work <-- (forwarded) | |
|jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu,|jacksons@cs.nyu.edu|
+-------------------------------------------------+-------------------+
```

3240. Re: WANTED: TEKK distributor coordinates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 14:11:02 UTC
From: thomas@acat.oden.tips.se
Message-ID: <mJYguAWDBh107h@acat.oden.tips.se>
Source record: 47340

In <CwHAoK.K5E@nntpa.cb.att.com> jkbe@lena (John Bednar) writes:

>In Europe try SM2IRZ. I received packet mail from him and
>he mentioned that he was a TEKK Distributor. His packet
>address is SM2IRZ@SM2IRZ.AC.SWE.EU

Yes I bought some stuff from him...

Try:

Sanco
Gimoborgsvaegen 12
S-907 42 UMEA
Sweden

FAX: +46 (0)90-194529

--
---
e-mail: thomas@acat.oden.tips.se ! ax.25: sm0etv@sm0etv.sthlm.ab.swe.eu
---

3241. kamterm tnc software for Kantronics KAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 14:58:56 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <35s63g$4ae@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 47423

Quite sometime back I briefly used a shareware software package
called kamterm which, as the name implies, controlled a Kantronics
KAM. I recently have been looking for the package on the
usual anonymous ftp ham radio software sites, but can't
seem to find it anywhere. An 'archie' search also came
up with nothing.
Does anyone know if this software is still available from an
internet site? Thanks for any information.

Richard Eckman KO4MR
NASA Langley Reasearch Center
Hampton, VA
eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov

3242. passive bulletin distribution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 15:17:37 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <35s76h$c30@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47429

Question re: bulletin distribution

First, I presume that a main BBS distributes bulletins to
other BBSes in its area. Suppose a distributor has five
or six BBSes to distribute to. Could bandwidth be saved
if, while the distributor is sending the bulletin to one recipient,
the other five listen in and store the bulletins for themselves?
That way, when the distributor connects to the next machine,
it could send a table of contents and await a reply from
the intended recipient indicating the bulletins it
has not received to date.

Basically, since I'm an RO station, I'd like to leave my
machine on all day and capture all the bulletins as they
are transferred on a network backbone. Then, I can read
them when I get home. Or better yet, read them on a
(physically) networked machine so I won't disturb the
ongoing receipt of bulletins.

Comments?
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012
+----IMPORTANT:-----+
<-----------These 2 DEAD after 9/23/94--------->	<-starts 9/24/94-->
Work <-- (forwarded)	
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu,	jacksons@cs.nyu.edu
+---+-------------------+

3243. Re: kamterm tnc software for Kantronics KAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 17:06:46 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <35sdj6$74f@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 47426

Oops! I should have made the association between "kmtrm" and
kamterm. I found the software at oak.oakland.edu.

Richard Eckman (KO4MR)
NASA Langley
eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov

3244. JNOS on Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 17:30:37 UTC
From: jwl@walter
Message-ID: <1994Sep22.123037.1367@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 47435

First, I've been told my newsreader is generating a bad reply to line,
so if you email me, please use jwl@cray.com. Sorry for the inconvienence.

I have recently installed JNOS on my Linux 1.0.9 system and find that
the function keys do nothing other than print a capital A for F1,
B for F2, etc. I understand from reading the various and assorted
manuals that the function keys are suppose to do other things. Especially
the F10 key. Is there something fundamental that I am missing, like
a configuration file?

According to the dos with the port, the fkey (?) function hasn't been
implemented so I can't reassign the functions to something else.

Also has anyone had any success with running JNOS under X? Seems
that the keyboard problem is even more complicated by the convoluted way
X gets in the way.

Thanks for any comments.

Jim.

--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

3245. Wanted ALINCO DR-1200 MODS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 20:37:01 UTC
From: fhurley@calvin.stemnet.nf.ca
Message-ID: <35sptd$cut@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 47433

Hello Folks

I'm looking for any mods for the alinco 1200 data radio

in particular how to make it rx the 108 to 129 mhz

Thanks

3246. Help wanted for 1278 & 137.620

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 20:40:48 UTC
From: fhurley@calvin.stemnet.nf.ca
Message-ID: <35sq4g$cut@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 47434

hi i have a mfj 1278 tnc

what is the best software to view the pictures off the NOAA weather sats

Thanks.

3247. Best Packet SW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-22 23:51:58 UTC
From: ss@JH.Org
Message-ID: <35t5au$n72@snoopy.jh.org>
Source record: 47430

Hi all!

I just got a KPC3 as a starter tnc and I am trying to figure out
what software to run with it. I would much rather stick with pd
stuff. I've got copies of PaKet and Lan-Link. What else should
I be looking at and what do you packet.people recommend?

TIA & 73s,
Steve
KB2___ (8 1/2 weeks and holding my breath :-( )
--
%%
ss@jh.org Steve Steinberg Amateur Radio Callsign: KB2???

3248. Re: Info Wanted on Commercial Packet Radio Network

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 00:04:56 UTC
From: strohs@coho.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <35t638$fpk@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 47439

Nick Chang (nich@wam.umd.edu) wrote:
: Hi there,

: Execuse me if I post this message in the wrong group. If that
: is the case, can someone point to the right group for me?

: Basically, I would appreciate if someone can inform me about
: any commercial use of packet radio. Is there any existing commercial
: packet radio network? How can I utilize it to pass data to a remote
: place where the cost of any other means is relatively high?

: Thank you very much for your suggestions.

: Nick

There are several. Ardis is owned by Motorola and IBM (or was- think IBM bailed out). Ardis is the network behind the neat handheld terminals that IBM servicepersons carried around. RAM Mobile Data is another. There is also a new entrant- Metricom and their Richochet Microcellular Network. They're the most promising for the casual user- they use the 900 MHz band, access is cheap.

Metricom is in Los Gatos, CA. I don't have any pointers for RAM or Ardis.

Steve Stroh

--

Steve Stroh strohs@halcyon.com or steves@strohpub.com (WildCat! BBS)
Ham Radio TCP/IP n8gnj@sw.n8gnj.ampr.org

3249. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 03:32:42 UTC
From: Henry Wertz <Henry@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Message-ID: <780291442-0-186862@blue.weeg.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 47437

In note <940920183508104@aznetig.stat.com>, daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com (Daniel Meredith) writes:
>TEST
They worked! There's like 6 of them in here.. you're in for being flamed if you don't quit sending tests 8-)

3250. send prospect.txt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 05:44:52 UTC
From: mr5@cornell
Message-ID: <35tj8v$g4@homer.alpha.net>
Source record: 47436
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

```
In article <rec.radio.info-arrl.email.info_778561204@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca>,
<mtracy@arrl.org> writes:
> Path:
news.alpha.net!mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans
net!gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!quartz.ucs.ualbe
rta.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!rec-radio-info
> Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-arrl.email.info_778561204@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca>
> Supersedes: <rec.radio.info-arrl.email.info_775882802@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca>
> Sender: news@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca (UseNet News System)
> Originator: mark@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
> From: mtracy@arrl.org (Michael Tracy)
> Subject: Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server
(info@arrl.org)
> Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebre
w,rec.radio.info
> Followup-To:
rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebre
w
> Lines: 113
> Approved: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
> Expires: Sat, 24 Sep 1994 23:59:59 GMT
> Date: Fri, 2 Sep 1994 21:00:06 MDT
> Lines: 113
> Xref: news.alpha.net rec.radio.amateur.misc:4028
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:959 rec.radio.amateur.homebrew:962
rec.radio.info:688
>
> Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)
>
> The services that the ARRL provides via the internet include the
> Email Information Server and the Technical Information Service.
> The Information Server is an automated mail server that gives you
> access to many of information files relating to various facets of
> Amateur Radio. You can retrieve any or all of these files by
> sending an email message to info@arrl.org here at ARRL HQ.
> Each file you request is then mailed to you automatically.
>
> To use it, mail messages to:
>
> info@arrl.org
>
> Each line of the message body should contain a command as shown below.
```

> The subject of your message is not processed and may be omitted. You
> may place as many commands in a message as you want. The files you
> request will be sent to you in separate messages. Only ASCII text
> files are supported.
>
> Valid INFO commands:
>
> reply <address> (may be needed - see below for explanation)
> help
> index
> send FILENAME (example: send prospect.txt)
> quit
>
> In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of
> instructions for info, "index" retrieves a list of available files
> and "send prospect.txt" retrieves a text file containing information
> on becoming a radio amateur.
>
> Note to users with FTP capability: All of these files are also
> available by anonymous ftp to oak.oakland.edu in the
> pub/hamradio/arrl/infoserver area. Retrieve the file index.txt
> in the /league sub-directory for a complete listing of available
> files.
>
> If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a
> separate line for each "send filename" request.
>
> Your From: field or Reply-to: field in your header should contain a
> valid Internet address, including full domain name. If your From:
> field does not contain a valid Internet address, the answer will not
> reach you. If this is the case, then use the reply command as shown
> above. When needed, this command should always be the first command
> in your message.
>
> IMPORTANT: Please use the quit command in your message. This will
> prevent processing errors from message signatures.
>
> PLEASE NOTE!: This is an automated system not capable of handling
> written requests. Any questions on the info-server or the content
> of any of its files should be directed to mtracy@arrl.org.
>
> ALSO NOTE!: Do *NOT* reply to messages sent from info@arrl.org - the
> reply address is redirected to keep bounced messages from endlessly
> looping. Write a new message to info@arrl.org instead.
>
> The Technical Information Service gives League members on the
> internet better access to the knowledgeable technical staff here
> at ARRL HQ. Questions relating to Amateur Radio and related
> technical topics are welcome. To use this service, send a normal
> e-mail message to tis@arrl.org with your question spelled out in

> plain english. For best service, be as specific as possible and
> keep your line length in messages to a maximum of 80 characters.
> Due to personnel limitations, priority will be given to questions
> from League members.
>
> Best Regards,
>
> Michael Tracy, KC1SX, ARRL Technical Information Services Coordinator
> (e-mail mtracy@arrl.org)
>
>
> Sample of files available from INFO: (There are lots more!)
>
> Note - If you are not yet an Amateur Radio operator retrieve the
> file prospect (send prospect) for information on how to easily get
> started in this fun hobby.
>
> FILENAME SIZE DESCRIPTION
> --------------- ---- --------------------
> PROSPECT.TXT 2k How to get your Amateur Radio license
> EXAMS.TXT 52k Current exam schedule info - updated bi-weekly
> EXAMINFO.TXT 9k Examinations - what to bring - requirements
> USERS.TXT 6k List of HQ Email addresses
> ARRLCAT.TXT 39k Catalog of ARRL Publications - commercial content
> JOIN.TXT 2k How become an ARRL member
> SERVICES.TXT 5k A condensed list of ARRL membership services
> TOUR.TXT 28k An electronic tour of ARRL Headquarters
> DIR.HQ 5k Visiting ARRL HQ - directions and tour information
> HFBANDS 7k Breakdown of users of HF spectrum
> Q-SIGS 1k ARRL list of Amateur Radio Q-signals
> W1AW.SKD 2k W1AW schedule of transmissions and operation
> PRODREV1.TXT 12k Which rig is best? Part 1 - QST Lab Notes
> PRODREV2.TXT 22k Which rig is best? Part 2 - QST Lab Notes
> !LIST.TXT 6k QST Bibliographies List
> RFIGEN.TXT 37k How to solve an EMI/RFI problem - QST Lab Notes
> RFISOURC.TXT 13k Where to buy filters - EMI-proof telephones etc.
> ADDRESS.TXT 16k Lots and lots of ham/electronic company addresses
> KITS.TXT 6k List of companies that sell kits
> BBS.TXT 12k List of ham-radio land-line bulletin boards
> FAQ1.TXT 25k Introduction to the FAQ and Amateur Radio
> FAQ2.TXT 45k Amateur Radio Orgs, Services and Info Sources
> FAQ3.TXT 32k Amateur Radio Advanced and Technical Questions
>
> --
> American Radio Relay League, Inc. Tel: 1-203-666-1541
> 225 Main Street Fax: 1-203-665-7531
> Newington, CT 06111 Email: mtracy@arrl.org
> --

3251. Re: Looking for CE-130T or CE-131T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 05:48:54 UTC
From: gwirth@earth.execpc.com
Message-ID: <35tjj8$g4@homer.alpha.net>
Source record: 47438

In article <1994Sep12.172959.18858@combdyn.com>, <lawrence@combdyn.com> writes:
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> Path:
news.alpha.net!mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!nic-nac.CSU.net!ch
arnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!olivea!decwrl!svc.portal.com!portal!combdyn!lawrence
> From: lawrence@combdyn.com (Lawrence *The Dreamer* Chen)
> Subject: Looking for CE-130T or CE-131T
> Message-ID: <1994Sep12.172959.18858@combdyn.com>
> Organization: Combustion Dynamics Ltd.
> Date: Mon, 12 Sep 1994 17:29:59 GMT
> Lines: 18
> I have a Sharp 9600. Before you buy one of these, take a look at it where
you are going to use it. We have a hard time reading them unless the light is
just right. We have about 10 in the company and all have the same problem.
Suggest you wait for the new IBM's or something you can read. The old Sharps
were super, the new ones are a disaster.
W9BTN

> I'm planning to upgrade to a newer Sharp Electronic Organizer... It
> says through the use of one the above interfaces and a null modem
> adapter (depending on which one) I can hook it up to an external modem
> and call online services.
>
> Well, I figure I'll just get one of these and hook it to a TNC and
> become a portable packet station.
>
> Can somebody suggest a source of these interfaces? I can't seem to
> find any one locally that carries it. I don't want to upgrade to a
> newer organizer unless I can find the interface first.
> --
> WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
> HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ
> --
> Praxis Society K12 BBS - 403 529 1610 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 403 526 6957
> --
> disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

3252. Graphic Packet v1.61 in French ! - frenchgp.txt [0 / 1]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 08:44:29 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <35u4hd$ket@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47341

*** 73 to all OM ***

FRENCHGP.ZIP is the Global set of Graphic Packet 1.61 in
French language with BYR (YAPP protocole for GP) and
GP documentation in French.

I hope this file help some French language OM

Good Packet .....

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3253. Graphic Packet v1.61 in French ! - frenchgp.txt [1 / 1]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 08:44:31 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <35u4hf$ket@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47342
Body handling: Inline uuencoded payload not displayed: frenchgp.txt

[Inline uuencoded payload not displayed: frenchgp.txt]

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3254. Graphic Packet in French ! - frenchgp.zip [0 / 7]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 08:51:31 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <35u4uj$kfa@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47343

Here is Graphic Packet v 1.61 in French language !!!!
This zip file include BYR v3.1 an extension that permit YAPP protocol
transfert with GP and all the documentation in French, ready to print !

Hope this news help some poor OM that prefer speak & read French.
(So excuse me if this news is in English, the rest is not !)

73

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3255. Mod TM-201A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 12:44:39 UTC
From: mvrossum@gandalf.ca
Message-ID: <35uijn$9or@charm.gandalf.ca>
Source record: 47344

Does anyone knows any mods for the kenwood TM-201 A.

There are a copple of diodes near the processor, it looks
like a matrix, but when cut nothing happens.

Mike van Rossum PD0NXT

This is my first posting, so if i did something wrong, sorry.

3256. JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 13:49:20 UTC
From: jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <35umd0$pod@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
Source record: 47348

Two things.. I've been working on setting up JNOS and had some questions. I stumbled across a digest version of this group at sunsite.unc.edu:/pub/academic/agriculture/agronomy/ham/DIGITAL

don't ask me about the path, that's where it is. FTP each of the files and you can view them with any UNIX-type mailreader (and there are DOS-based UNIX mail readers). I printed out about seven messages dating back to June of this year where people here answered the same questions I have now when someone else asked them months ago.. you might find help, too.

And secondly, I think I found out what was wrong with my TNC. The user guide says to exit KISS mode by entering "host off" followed by 3 control c's. AEA tech support said 3 control c's. In a message I printed from the digest, someone mentioned the importance of hitting the 3 control c's and *waiting a full second* for command mode to return. That did it for me. However, later on, my input buffer filled in the TNC, and the TNC locked. I had to power down and kill the battery backup in the TNC.

Thanks, sunsite, for digesting this stuff.
--
Steven Jackson, Assistant to the Chair of Computer Science
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University
251 Mercer Street, NY NY 10012
+----IMPORTANT:-----+
<-----------These 2 DEAD after 9/23/94--------->	<-starts 9/24/94-->
Work <-- (forwarded)	
jackson@cs.nyu.edu, jcksnste@acfcluster.nyu.edu,	jacksons@cs.nyu.edu
+---+-------------------+

3257. Re: JNOS on Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 14:23:31 UTC
From: jwl@walter
Message-ID: <1994Sep23.092331.19907@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 47345

I asked a question about a problem with the keyboard on JNOS and received
a very nice reply from Brandon (kf8nh), but had another question.
Unfortunately, the mail bounced, so I am posting a question to him.
My most humble apologies for using net bandwidth for personal messages,
but maybe this will help others.
----- Transcript of session follows -----
451 <bsa@kf8nh.wariat.org>... reply: read error from po.cwru.edu.
501 <bsa@kf8nh.wariat.org>... 550 Host unknown (Name server: usenet.ins.cwru.: host not
found)

----- Original message follows -----

To: bsa@kf8nh.wariat.org
Subject: Re: Jnos on Linux

Brandon,

Thanks for the terminfo entry. I'll give it a try. I understand (I think)
what you said, but why don't the function keys work when I'm just using
the Linux console (not running X) and what might I have to do to
fix it?

Thanks,
73 de Jim.

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

3258. Re: Best Packet SW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 14:27:48 UTC
From: jwl@walter
Message-ID: <1994Sep23.092748.20019@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 47346

Steve Steinberg (ss@JH.Org) wrote:
: Hi all!

: I just got a KPC3 as a starter tnc and I am trying to figure out
: what software to run with it. I would much rather stick with pd
: stuff. I've got copies of PaKet and Lan-Link. What else should
: I be looking at and what do you packet.people recommend?

: TIA & 73s,
: Steve
: KB2___ (8 1/2 weeks and holding my breath :-( )
: --
: %%
: ss@jh.org Steve Steinberg Amateur Radio Callsign: KB2???

I don't think Lan-Link can be called pd. It was shareware the last time
I looked. Take a look at my freeware (TM) package, SimpTerm. It
can be found in /SimTel/msdos/hamradio as simptr21.zip. It is generic
and will run on most of the popular TNCs on the market. It doesn't cost
you anything and you can sleep nights without worrying about beating
out that shareware author of a buck!

Jim.

--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

3259. Re: KPC 9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 18:33:46 UTC
From: anto@gate.net
Message-ID: <35v72a$151l@tequesta.gate.net>
Source record: 47355

Kenneth E. Harker (Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu) wrote:
: In article <rsnyder-1709942112270001@wintermute.motown.ge.com>
: rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder) writes:

: > > Does this TNC support the 9600 baud and 1200 baud Pacsats?
: >
: > Not sure, haven't got that far yet. :-)

: The 9612 has an FSK (Frequency Shift Keying) modem in it, which is what
: all terrestrial stations use, as well as _some_ pacsats. Some other
: pacsats use PSK (Phase Shift Keying). The KPC-9612 does not have a
: modem disconnect header feature, so you cannot add a PSK modem to the
: KPC-9612 to connect to these pacsats. I'm hoping a future version of
: the KPC-9612 will fix this.

Correct me if I'm wrong but all 9600 baud pacsats use FSK and the 1200
baud pacsats use PSK.

: The AEA PK-96, however, does allow you to connect a PSK modem to it,
: and should be "compatible" with all the pacsats.

Does the AEA PK-96 support 1200 baud also?

: ---
: ==
: Kenneth E. Harker '95 Internet: kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu
: N1PVB Amateur Packet Radio: n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
: (603) 643-5716 http://mmm.dartmouth.edu/pages/iago/iago.home.html
: ==

--
Nigel Kirlew, N4TKC
anto@gate.net

3260. Re: KPC-9612/Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 18:48:13 UTC
From: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <35v7td$af7@reznor.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 47347

In article <1994Sep16.112042.24418@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <359ovm$t2c@reznor.larc.nasa.gov> zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov (Joseph M Zawodny) writes:
>>
>>The few
>>who are active on HF packet I have found are an unfriendly bunch who just
>>want to pass traffic. Unless you intend to set up a BBS for a remote area
>>I'd steer clear of HF packet.
>
>In fact, I'd say that if random realtime chatting is your goal,
>then packet is not for you, HF, VHF, UHF, or microwave. It simply isn't
>suited to that use. Packet is structured to transfer bulk non-realtime
>information. If you want realtime chatting, try voice modes.
>
>Gary Coffman KE4ZV

This is precisely my point and is the reason I was inquiring why this newbie was interested in HF packet to begin with. HF packet really does have only one widely used purpose - Traffic handling (of whatever sort). When I was a newbie (not so long ago) I did not know this, however, it did not take long to find out. When I look back I would have been better off not buying the equipment I did. I did not intend so much to bash the HF packet crowd with my posting as to get this guy to ask himself what it is that he wants to do as a ham and maybe save him some bucks along the way by not buying features that he will never use.

--
Joseph M. Zawodny (KO4LW) NASA Langley Research Center
Internet: zawodny@arbd0.larc.nasa.gov MS-475, Hampton VA, 23681-0001
TCP/IP: ko4lw@ko4lw.ampr.org Packet: ko4lw@n4hog.va.usa

3261. Re: AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 20:40:21 UTC
From: battin@cyclops.iucf.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <CwLo39.8y7@usenet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 47349

In article <1994Sep15.095942.27156@cc.usu.edu>, Greg Horine (greg@radar.safb.af.mil)
wrote:
> >Message-ID: <moores.22.0014C553@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca>
> >From: moores@mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca (Stephen M. Moore)
> >Date: Wed, 14 Sep 1994 20:46:06
> >
> >Can anyone point me to where I might find some of the original files surround
> >the introduction of ax.25? I have been on packet for a few years, but was not
> >around when most of the standards/software was written.
> >
> >I would specifically like to see a good explanation of the ax.25 protocol, and
> >perhaps some good files on the nos implementation of that protocol.
> >
> > Steve VE1BCL

> Steve,
> I don't know where you could find the standard for AX.25 in an ascii
> text file, but the ARRL publishes the standard in a book. If you have a QST
> handy, check out the ARRL book store advertisement. It goes for about
> $8 US as I recall. It details all the nitty gritty about the AX.25, but is very
> technical, with no layman explanations. Hope that helps.

You can get the ax.25 protocol in ascii from the arrl infoserver.
I just did this, by coincidence, today.
To get it, send e-mail to info@arrl.org
In the body of the message, put, on separate lines:

send ax25-1.doc
send ax25-2.doc
quit

and you'll get a reply in a few minutes.

You can get more information about the server by including these
lines (above the "quit" line):

help
index

This stuff is also available via ftp from them, I think, but I don't know their
location.

> 73, Greg N9PBD

Hope this helps!

--
Gene Battin, N9XAM
battin@iucf.indiana.edu

3262. digifaq.txt question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 20:44:20 UTC
From: battin@cyclops.iucf.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <CwLo9y.94F@usenet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 47350

In digifaq.txt, it mentions that there is packet info/programs at
tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
however, when I tried to login via anonymous ftp, it rejected
my reply to the PASS prompt (I sent my e-mail addr, like usual
for anonymous ftp.)
Is the faq in error? Do you login in some other fashion?
Tnx.

--
Gene Battin, N9XAM
battin@iucf.indiana.edu

3263. N0ARY Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 22:59:51 UTC
From: whitep1@iia.org
Message-ID: <35vml8$kiq@ankh.iia.org>
Source record: 47353

If anyone knows where I can get a copy of the lastest version
Or release of the N0ARY PAcket BBS software, please let me know
by responding in mail. Thanks a bunch!

Paul, KD6DZP

3264. Baudot RTTY terminal emulator?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-23 23:25:21 UTC
From: terry@venus.sunquest.com
Message-ID: <35vo51$4s0@odin.sunquest.com>
Source record: 47354

I'm asking this question for an acquaintance - I am not personally well-versed in the ham digital world. (I'm just a plain ol' country UNIX hacker ...).

He's looking for a terminal emulator to run with Baudot RTTY (on a TRS-80 model 4). He's fairly certain that some such thing exists - he says that gobs and gobs of hams used TRS-80s to drive RTTY at one time, and that Baudot was fairly common.

Now this leaves *me* with lots of questions, which he did not seem to me to be knowledgeable enough to answer. But to start with, I'd appreciate mail from somebody who might understand from this sketchy description what it is that he wants, or know what software he might be after.

(I don't think a terminal emulator is actually what he wants (though maybe it is); I think all he needs is software to grab lines of input from the keyboard, translate them to Baudot, shove them out by magic to the transmitter, and gather strings of Baudot characters from the receiver through reverse magic, translate them to ASCII, and display them on the screen.

If he was just shoving ASCII out a serial port, it'd be trivial. And, of course, the conversion to and from Baudot is easy, too. It's the "magic" part that I'm unsure of.)

In the meantime, I'm gonna send him a copy of the Baudot character set, in case that does him any good.

AdTHANKSvance for any help.

Terry R. Friedrichsen N7XJO

terry@venus.sunquest.com (Internet)
uunet!sunquest!terry (Usenet)
terry@sds.sdsc.edu (alternate address; I live in Tucson)

3265. Re: kamterm tnc software for Kantronics KAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 12:36:03 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.mythical.com
Message-ID: <1994Sep24.123603.32515@n5ial.mythical.com>
Source record: 47357

In article <35s63g$4ae@reznor.larc.nasa.gov> eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) writes:

> Quite sometime back I briefly used a shareware software package
>called kamterm which, as the name implies, controlled a Kantronics
>KAM.

Actually, I've regretted that name for a long time.... KAMterm is a host mode terminal program for Kantronics TNCs (any Kantronics TNC that has recent enough firmware to support host mode). I named it KAMterm because when I wrote it, I was writing it (originally) for use with my KAM. :-)

>I recently have been looking for the package on the
>usual anonymous ftp ham radio software sites, but can't
>seem to find it anywhere. An 'archie' search also came
>up with nothing.
> Does anyone know if this software is still available from an
>internet site? Thanks for any information.

KAMterm used to be kept up-to-date on SIMTEL20, but when that went away, KAMterm lost its ftp site. I've got another site in mind, but there are a few things that have to be taken care of before I put it there. Where are dos apps being archived these days?

Of course, it really wouldn't matter much if it were out there---I'm about to release a new version (version 1.30) as soon as it's out of Beta testing, and any release you'd ftp would just be old anyways. Btw, until 1.30 is out, the current version is 1.22.

Feel free to e-mail me for more information. If you do, please send your mail to me as gagme.wwa.com!n5ial!jim instead of jim@n5ial.mythical.com. My primary UUCP feed is in the process of moving from one feed site to another, and it seems that mail to mythical.com sometimes still wants to route via the old path, which I gather he doesn't call very often anymore....

Later,
--jim

--
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux 1.0.9 >
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
|| j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

3266. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 14:03:08 UTC
From: miles@mbs.telesys.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <miles-240994090043@slip-4-9.ots.utexas.edu>
Source record: 47356

>>TEST

> They worked! There's like 6 of them in here.. you're in for being flamed if
> you don't quit sending tests 8-)

Many sites carry the special newsgroup named "junk," which is specifically
designed to accept test messages. Nobody reads the junk newsgroup, unless
they are checking to see if their message arrived.

3267. 9600 baud compatible VHF/UHF mobiles?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 15:04:35 UTC
From: philkeys@pt.olympus.net
Message-ID: <philkeys-2409940704350001@ptpm009.olympus.net>
Source record: 47358

I haven't started packet yet but I am considering buying a mobile VHF/UHF
dual-band rig and have some questions.

Will most rigs support 9600 baud or only those that are "data ready"?
What features are required for reliable 9600 baud packet (max deviation)?

Do crossband rigs offer any particular utility for packet?

Any experience and /or recommendatiopns of particular rigs is appreciated.

Thanks

--
philkeys@pt.olympus.net (Phil Keys) KB7WXQ
Software Consultant - specializing in software safety & quality assurance
Port Hadlock, WA 98339 (206) 379-8650
West of Puget Sound.....South of British Columbia.... 122 44.0W 48 02.0N

3268. Need Baycom software!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 16:35:52 UTC
From: oh2lre@krksun.krk.fi
Message-ID: <1994Sep24.163552.22892@krk.fi>
Source record: 47364

Hi!

Where can I find the latest baycom software for MS/DOS? Is there
any FTP-areas available? Is there source code too?

Tnx for possible help, de Simo/OH2LRE

--
---

email : oh2lre@krk.fi Radio amateur call : OH2LRE
packet : OH2LRE@OH2RBG.FIN.EU Ham since 1991

-=> SysOp of OH2RBG's Packet cluster, DX hunter, QSL mgr. <=-
---

3269. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 17:00:53 UTC
From: terry@venus.sunquest.com
Message-ID: <361m05$i52@odin.sunquest.com>
Source record: 47359

Somebody posted:

> DOS is just a poorly-implemented unix.

Yes, in the same way that a bicycle is a poorly-implemented maglev train.

Terry R. Friedrichsen

terry@venus.sunquest.com (Internet)
uunet!sunquest!terry (Usenet)
terry@sds.sdsc.edu (alternate address; I live in Tucson)

3270. Re: Best Packet SW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 18:47:47 UTC
From: ss@JH.Org
Message-ID: <361s8j$21c@snoopy.jh.org>
Source record: 47361

ss@JH.Org (Steve Steinberg) writes:

>Hi all!

>I just got a KPC3 as a starter tnc and I am trying to figure out
>what software to run with it. I would much rather stick with pd
>stuff. I've got copies of PaKet and Lan-Link. What else should
>I be looking at and what do you packet.people recommend?

I said pd but I meant shareware too! Sorry about that.

>TIA & 73s,
>Steve
>KB2___ (8 1/2 weeks and holding my breath :-( )
Almost 9 weeks now !!
>--
>%%
>ss@jh.org Steve Steinberg Amateur Radio Callsign: KB2???
--
%%
ss@jh.org Steve Steinberg Amateur Radio Callsign: KB2???

3271. Graphic Packet on XT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 19:08:09 UTC
From: wilsonsatx@aol.com
Message-ID: <361tep$lva@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47360

Does anyone know if there is a driver for GP to run on an XT, the supplied driver is for AT... de WB5NBQ

3272. X1JR2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 21:56:26 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <R5F7sc1w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47298

Hi folks,

Apparently there are problems with X1JR2 which result in "node busy"
messages and require a reset.

1. Do I understand correctly that there are no further revisions planned?

2. If that is the case, does anyone know if the source code is available
and, if so, where?

3. Is anyone else working on the problem?

Thanks, & 73,

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3273. Graphic Packet in English?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-24 22:54:26 UTC
From: n6ng@crl.com
Message-ID: <362an2$ic8@crl7.crl.com>
Source record: 47362

I've ftp'd several versions of Graphic Packet and have yet to find on
with English docs. Is this a trick... I see others talking about it
and it seems to be fairly popular but maybe they all have someone
who reads German (I'm guessing of course, since I don't read German).

Just curious... I haven't been able to make the German version work, mostly
because I don't understand the error messages or the config file...

Just curious... Maybe you get an english version when you register?

Also I would be interested in others opinions of this program...

Thanks...

Dennis N6NG

Internet: n6ng@crl.com
TCPIP: dennis@ccwest.n6ng.ampr.org
AX25: n6ng@kj6fy.#norcal

--
Dennis n6ng@crl.com
dennis@ccwest.n6ng
n6ng@wd6cmu

3274. NOAA Weather Radio-162 MHz band-WRSAME

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 00:05:35 UTC
From: evanhill@news.delphi.com
Message-ID: <362esf$3m0@news.delphi.com>
Source record: 47363

Does anyone have any technical information on WRSAME?
(Weather Radio Specified Area Message Encoder)

Would like to know mode of operation, speed, as well as the content
of the message. (coded or plain english).

I have a brochure describing a radio made by Nemar, Inc of Dallas, TX
which describes the features of a weather radio that makes use of
the WRSAME data. The radio is programmed by the user. The user can
program the radio for 31 event/location combinations. The user will then
receive a warning for a specific event or geographic location, instead of
an entire metro area. The brochure does not give any other specifics.

The NWS in Kansas City is currently using WRSAME when issuing watches
and warnings. There are 3 short bursts sent prior to the 1050 Hz tone.
The total time is about 2 seconds for all 3 bursts.

I've talked to a few of the NWS personnel and some amateur radio people,
and have not been able to get this information. Since tests, watches, and
warnings are not issued every day, it's difficult to experiment.

Would like to make use of this feature using my PK-232 if possible.

Evan Hill
Holt, MO

EVANHILL@delphi.com

3275. Re: KPC 9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 00:46:26 UTC
From: Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu
Message-ID: <362h92$9cv@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 47365

In article <35v72a$151l@tequesta.gate.net>
anto@gate.net (Nigel Kirlew) writes:

> Correct me if I'm wrong but all 9600 baud pacsats use FSK and the 1200
> baud pacsats use PSK.

Well, that may be the case, but either way, you cannot connect a PSK
modem to the KPC 9612.

> : The AEA PK-96, however, does allow you to connect a PSK modem to it,
> : and should be "compatible" with all the pacsats.
>
> Does the AEA PK-96 support 1200 baud also?

Yes, the AEA PK-96 can do both 9600 and 1200 bauds.

There is an article in this months (?) QST. I read it in the local
grocery store a couple weeks ago.

==
Kenneth E. Harker '95 Internet: kenneth.e.harker@dartmouth.edu
N1PVB Amateur Packet Radio: n1pvb@w1et.nh.usa.na
(603) 643-5716 http://mmm.dartmouth.edu/pages/iago/iago.home.html
==

3276. Re: Best Packet SW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 02:30:47 UTC
From: seymour@netcom.com
Message-ID: <seymourCwnyzB.2wq@netcom.com>
Source record: 47366

In article <35t5au$n72@snoopy.jh.org>, Steve Steinberg <ss@JH.Org> wrote:
>Hi all!
>
>I just got a KPC3 as a starter tnc and I am trying to figure out
>what software to run with it. I would much rather stick with pd
>stuff. I've got copies of PaKet and Lan-Link. What else should
>I be looking at and what do you packet.people recommend?

For a plain terminal type communications program, try mskermit. It
is public domain (not shareware) and you can find it on the ftp
archive oak.oakland.edu in with path /pub/msdos/kermit/msker313.zip.

>
>TIA & 73s,
>Steve
>KB2___ (8 1/2 weeks and holding my breath :-( )
>--
>%%
>ss@jh.org Steve Steinberg Amateur Radio Callsign: KB2???

--
Ken Seymour
seymour@netcom.com

3277. Any IP tunneling software ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 06:41:13 UTC
From: jf1bff@diptx1.dgw.yz.yamagata-u.ac.jp
Message-ID: <JF1BFF.94Sep25154114@diptx1.dgw.yz.yamagata-u.ac.jp>
Source record: 47374

Hi,

Our club's plannig the gateway that connects
50 km apart amateur radio tcp/ip communities.

2 gateways will be connected through the local
universitys' leased line (TCP/IP spoken there).

Like this:

```
~~ V V ~~~
radio | | radio
TCP/IP | | TCP/IP
GW1 GW2
| |
Ether Ether
| |
+ ====leased line==== +
```

The GW1 is SPARC Classic and GW2 is Sun3/50.

The first plan was simply use the IP forwarding.
But my 'SENPAI ;)' told me better not use that
beause of the licence problem.(Any one could
go out the radio from university if the routing
table changed)

Now we are thinking of use "tunneling" between
the gateways.
So I want to know any free tunneling software
implemented on SPARC&Sun3 is available.

Well, I heard "IP over AX25 over IP" once.
Do you think this works in this case ?

Thanks in advance.

Toshihiko Hosoya jf1bff@dgw.yz.yamagata-u.ac.jp

3278. Graphic Packet in French

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 10:51:00 UTC
From: dave.baumwald@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.2705.7582.0NFB3272@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 47367

Jean please don't do this again! When the rest of us are trying to scroll through messages, your program becomes a real pain in the "you know what" Thanks.....

3279. Re: 9600 baud compatible VHF/UHF mobiles?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 14:40:41 UTC
From: ron@chaos
Message-ID: <364259$5u1@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 47368

Phil Keys (philkeys@pt.olympus.net) wrote:
: I haven't started packet yet but I am considering buying a mobile VHF/UHF
: dual-band rig and have some questions.

: Will most rigs support 9600 baud or only those that are "data ready"?
: What features are required for reliable 9600 baud packet (max deviation)?

Most mobile rigs work fine when modified for 9600 baud packet. If nobody has a mod for it then you can probably figure it out yourself since most radios are designed virtually the same as the others and use the same IC chips and the 'tap' points for 9600 are almost the same. About the toughest radio I've seem to mod for 9600 is a Kenwood TM-731A dual-and mobile, and mine runs just fine on both VHF and UHF at 9600. A 'data' radio optimized for performance is better though (like a Kantronics D4-10 or TEKK rig), but my TM-731A runs fine at a TXDelay of 8 (80 ms) and receive people fine when they run 4 or 5. If your rig requires a TXDelay of more than about 10 - 15 or so then look into something better. There's no reason for anybody to run TXDelays higher than about 15. If they need higher then there's something wrong, even an HT with a slow squelch will work fine around 15 and under.

: Do crossband rigs offer any particular utility for packet?

Depends how packet is done around your area. If people are spread out all over VHF and UHF, then having a dual-band is nice so you can float around (assuming a not very well connected network). Or you can run dual-receive and single transmit, which I've been running on and off when I test out modems.

Another thing about dual-band radios. Seems that many, if not all, still have both bands receiving even if you turn a subband off. I can turn on UHF and disable VHF entirely, but the VHF receiver will actually still be running and if I have a 9600 modem hooked up it'll still receive packet on it.

Ron N8FOW

3280. Re: your LISTSERV request "info wanted on commercial packet radio network"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 15:36:40 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199409251536.IAA23182@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47294

```
File wanted does not exist.
```

3281. Re: your LISTSERV request "info wanted on commercial packet radio network"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 15:36:42 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199409251536.IAA23189@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47295

```
File on does not exist.
```

3282. Re: your LISTSERV request "info wanted on commercial packet radio network"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 15:36:43 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199409251536.IAA23196@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47297

```
File commercial does not exist.
```

3283. Re: your LISTSERV request "info wanted on commercial packet radio network"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 15:36:44 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199409251536.IAA23202@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47296

```
File packet does not exist.
```

3284. Re: your LISTSERV request "info wanted on commercial packet radio network"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 15:36:45 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199409251536.IAA23211@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47293

```
File radio does not exist.
```

3285. Re: your LISTSERV request "info wanted on commercial packet radio network"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 15:36:47 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199409251536.IAA23218@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47299

```
File network does not exist.
```

3286. Re: MacIntosh & Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-25 16:34:56 UTC
From: Andrew Naylor <anaylor@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <pY4WYQg.anaylor@delphi.com>
Source record: 47369

Robert Lakin <robertl@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu> writes:

>Is there anyone out there who uses a "mac" for their packet station.
>I need recommendations for software and hardware. Any comments about
>the best equipment or personal experiences would be greatly
>appreciated.

I run a Mac on packet at my home QTH. I use a KPC-3 (around $90) and
the Z-Term comm program, which is the same program I use for the land-
line modem. I started out using the comm. program from claris works
and it works well, also. I also use my mac to decode WEFAX, which
is kinda cool, also.
73's
N0UJT

3287. TAPR Internet Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 04:15:51 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <365htn$4ah@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 47370

Greetings from TAPR!

TAPR can be reached via the Internet. The Automated Information Server
that TAPR provides allows anyone to request information on TAPR,
products, newsletters, and lots of other files. To find out more about
this service, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the
subject line "Request" and the following text in the body of the
message:

help (for a brief set of instructions)
index -all (for a list of all file by topic area)
get tapr taprinfo.txt (or info on TAPR)

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of
instructions for info, "index -all" retrieves a list of available files
by topic and "taprinfo.txt" retrieves a text file containing information
on TAPR and what TAPR is all about. If you want to retrieve several
text files with one message, use a separate line for each "get filename"
request.

Come join in the fun!

TAPR Special Interest Groups

TAPR maintains several SIGs in various areas. To get the latest list
of SIG groups, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the
subject line "Request" and the following text in the body of the
message:

lists

To request the information on any mail group, send an e-mail message
to listserv@tapr.org and in the message text include:

information listname (where listname is the name of the mail group)

When you are ready to subscribe, send e-mail to listserv@tapr.org with
the following command:

subscribe <list> <your name>

List should be the name of the mail list you want to join and Your
Name should be both your First and Last Name.

Current SIGs include:
NETSIG Regional Networking SIG
BBSSIG BBS SIG

HFSIG SIG on HF Digital Topics
DSP DSP Software Development Forum
DSP-93 SIG for those that are building TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 kits

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FTP users

The TAPR Software Library is now available via anonymous FTP. You can access the library by ftp access to 'ftp.hereford.ampr.org' in the directory pub/hamradio/tapr. Login in as 'anonymous', with a password of 'your_account@internet_address'.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Road #337
Tucson, AZ 85749-9399
817-383-0000 (Tuesday - Friday 9:00-11:00am, 3:00-5:00pm CT)
(15:00-17:00, 21:00-23:00 UTC)
817-566-2544 FAX

Internet: TAPR@TAPR.ORG

3288. Packet with Commodore 64 is NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 12:43:49 UTC
From: RUDMANS%MEADOW@email.meto.govt.uk
Message-ID: <01HHK85NVV82002BD0@email.meto.govt.uk>
Source record: 47371

Perhaps Digicom>64 is the answer to this question. It was written by
Florian DL8MBT and his team who later produced the well-known Baycom system.
They kindly put Digicom>64 in the public domain.

Instead of the AX25 protocol being handled in special hardware and software
in a TNC, the hardware requirement is limited to a simple one-chip modem
plugged into and powered by the C64 or C128 cassette port. This is connected
to the radio by a cable such as those used between a TNC and radio.
Digicom>64 performs the role of TNC and terminal all in one. Version 3.60
which I have been using for a couple of years allows the '64 to be used
as a four port node and if a disk-drive (eg 1541) is available, a personal
BBS. It really is a great program.

I built my modem to a design in 73 magazine and it cost the equivalent of
perhaps 30 US dollars to build. It is only 3"x2" in size and was the first
pcb I'd ever made so it can't have been that difficult.

I am hoping to post Digicom>64 v3.60 and docs to
comp.binaries.cbm in the next couple of weeks. Would any of the ham ftp
administrators like to upload it?

I am only a beginner with Digicom as there are many features I've never used
. Are there any other Digicom users out there on Internet?

Stephen

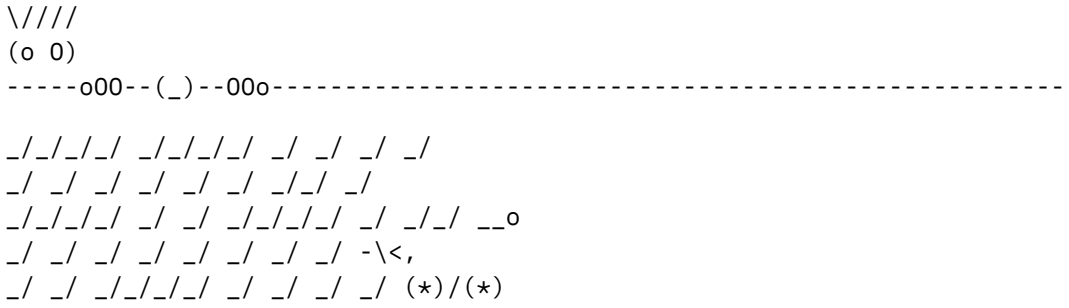
g7oaz
srudman@email.meto.govt.uk

3289. Packet on a Newton

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 13:51:29 UTC
From: rohnb@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rohnbCwqp5t.Czz@netcom.com>
Source record: 47372

I was wondering if anyone has attempted, with any success, running Packet
on an Apple Newton or other PDA. It seems to me that this would be a
feasible endeavor... if no one has tried this yet, maybe I'll go out and
get a Newton and give it a whirl!
Seems like it would be a nice small portable packet alternative.

73's
Ron N0RTX
--



"The moving cursor writes, and having written, blinks on..."
rohnb@netcom.com

3290. Need info: HP 6260B Supply

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 15:21:22 UTC
From: dme@ingersoll.COM
Message-ID: <9409261721.AA16053@ingersoll.com>
Source record: 47383

I recently acquired a HP 6260B DC power supply.
The thing provides 0-10vdc @ 100amps, but has been modified to provide
12.5vdc. It is currently configured to run off of 230vac input, but
has a note on the chassis about connecting to different voltages, to
consult the manual (which I don't have).
Does anyone have a spare manual for one of these laying around?
Otherwise, if someone could supply some info about this rascal,
I would be much appreciative.
--
Dave Ewaldz INGERSOLL MILLING MACHINE CO.
N9HKM Rockford, Illinois, USA

Internet - dme@ingersoll.com
Amprnet - n9hkm%n9hkm.ampr.org@ke9yq.ampr.org
Ma-Bell - (815)-987-6081
Packet ax25 mail - n9hkm@n9hkm.#ncil.il.usa.noam

3291. TCP/IP Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 16:11:20 UTC
From: bobr@on-ramp.ior.com
Message-ID: <366rr8$7g2@on-ramp.ior.com>
Source record: 47381

I am just starting out with TCP/IP and have the book NOSintro by
Ian Wade. I also have version 3.xx of Nosview. There are NO active
TCP/IPers here in Spokane and I am having a difficult time figuring out
how to set up my files. If someone could spare some one-on-one email help
I would appreciate it very much. Thanks and 73, Bob

--
+--------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+
| Robert J. Raymond | Spokane, Washington | bobr@on-ramp.ior.com |
| Patricia Raymond | Amateur Callsign KG7WC | 70235.430@compuserv.com |
+--------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------+

3292. MFJ and FBB, how????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 16:18:41 UTC
From: briane@goofy.iaccess.za
Message-ID: <366s91$2ok@goofy.iaccess.za>
Source record: 47375
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have just ordered n MFJ 1276 TNC from the States. My intention is to run a BBS on VHF, with Pactor forwarding on HF. I will be using the (F6)FBB software to run the BBS (v 5.15).

My question arises from the set-up instructions contained in the FBB manual. It states that "...for TNC-2 or close clones. The EPROM of the type 27256 must be replaced by a special EPROM with the WA8DED host mode software, or by the German TF4, TF8 or TF18" (Pg 37 of manual)

Now the MFJ advert that I saw prior to ordering my 1276, says that the MFJ is a clone of the TNC-2 type, totally compatible with the TAPR system, and is used in the US for digi's and BBS's.

Q1. Do I need to order the special EPROM mentioned, or does the MFJ come standard with the "right stuff".

Q2. What software are the majority of BBS's in the USA running on, here in ZS land, FBB is the favourite. If not FBB in the States, is the favourite available via FTP anonymous site.

Please e-mail to my Reply To, or [:-(] post replies here.

Many thanks for taking the time to read and assist in this matter.

Cheerio,

Brian ZR5DTS Voice: ++27-31-7011201 (06:00-14:30 UTC)
Internet: briane@goofy.iaccess.za Fax: ++27-31-7090813
AX25 Packet: ZR5DTS@ZS5S.NTL.ZAF ICBM's: 29:51:05 S 30:53:59 E
****
I am glad I don't know everything, that way life isn't boring - Brian Ellse 94
****

3293. X1J Manager

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 16:47:27 UTC
From: mmunster@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <mmunster-2609940947270001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 47376

Is there anyone out there familiar with a program which is a manager for the X1J software. It is called X1JM10.ZIO/BIN. Does anyone have an FTP site for this?

Thanks.

Marvin Munster, WB6PKK
mmunster@qualcomm.com

--
Marvin Munster
mmunster@qualcomm.com

3294. Re: rules of content

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 16:58:31 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <CwqxtJ.9Lo@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 47380

Kenneth E. Harker (Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu) wrote:
: In article <35nchk$4aj@charm.magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
: mporter@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Matthew D Porter) writes:

: > I want to add a bit to this that I haven't seen come up on this group yet.
: > Although PGP encryption is clearly prohibited it seems that it would be legit
: > to apply a PGP signature to any type of message. Is this correct logic?

: I don't see why not. The signature text, while it is an encoding,
: should be
: readily "decodable" by anyone with your public key, which theoretically
: the person you are communicating with, as well as anyone else who wants
: it, has. Unless you were to deny someone access to your public key,
: anyone who wants to can decode it using readily available software.

There's a difference between encrypting a document to hide it's meaning,
compressing a document to reduce it's size, and authenticating a document
to prove it's source. In fact the FCC is pushing for automatic forwarding
packet stations to impliment some form of packet authentication as a result
of that 900 number scandal a year or two ago.
--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
"Drunk, [Beowulf] slew no | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
hearth companions." | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

3295. Re: Best Packet SW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 17:04:31 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <366uuv$2uaf@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 47377

Hi Steve,

Try Graphics Packet. It is very simple, comfortable
and has lots of features (editor, spy...)

73, Moritz DL5UH

3296. NET/Mac & AE Quadralink setup help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 17:08:02 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <366v5i$2bh@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47378

Well... it was bound to happen... I lost a hard drive through my own stupidity... but that is another story! :)

Of all of the hard disks to loose it had to be my Ham Radio 170 Meg drive! So... those of you that have come to look for my Ham Radio Software for the Mac list... it was trashed... but I resurected an old version... adding to it now... and ti will be out before then end of the month... sorry about that!

Now.... does anyone have the parameters for setting up a Quadralink (non-DMA type) to work with NET/Mac? I lost my autoexec.net and have to rebuild it. I am using a Centris 650 and the card is in the center Nubus slot.... I am running a SLIP link to my PC through the printer-serial port... which I have working... just need to get the Quadralink board online.

Thanks in advance.

Terry Stader- KA8SCP

3297. Re: Source for BBSs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 17:38:38 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <3670uu$mpk@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47379

In article <CwIqv6.DEo@ibeam.intel.com>, knauer@ibeam.intel.com (Rob Knauerhase) writes:
|> Is source for any of the popular packet BBSs available? I've seen W0RLI
|> and MSYS; rumor has it that W0RLI source isn't available (I'll send packet
|> mail to W0RLI this weekend), and I haven't played much with MSYS.
|>
|> I'm interested in adding several minor features, and a group of us is
|> interested in some perhaps nontrivial additions.
|>
|> Rob
|> --
|> Rob Knauerhase [knauer@ibeam.intel.com] Intel Mobile & Home Architecture Lab
|> "Always listen to experts. They'll tell you what can't be done, and why.
|> Then do it." -- Robert Heinlein (Lazarus Long)
|>

I made two versions of my source available: the original CP/M
version, and the machine-independent "CBBS" version written
in K&R style C. For the current version I do not release
source code.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3298. BAYCOM and ICOM W2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 18:27:38 UTC
From: jcaradim@gr.oracle.COM
Message-ID: <9409261827.AA10625@GRSEQ1.gr.oracle.com>
Source record: 47373

Hello folks,

I am trying to connect a BAYCOM modem to an Icom W2 transceiver, with very diss
apointing results.

Althought, I have repeatedly done a similar connection to an ICOM IC-24, the
W2 seems to be a totally different kind of beast.

If anyone has ever interfaced the W2 to the BAYCOM, I would appreciate, if you
could drop me a posting at the address specified in the signature file. Sorry,
my connection to Internet does not allow me any more, to read the list, so pers
onal answers are in order.

I would very much appreciate any hints you might have.

Best 73 de John (SV1CEC)

+---+
John Caradimas	email: sv1cec@athnet.ath.forthnet.gr
P.O.Box 31689	
Athens 100-35 GREECE	tel. : +(301)-6451541 (h) +(301)-8831511 (o)
+---+

| DISCLAIMER : For all these, you can only blame me, nobody else! |
+---+

3299. Need Docs for WG7J 1.10 forward.bbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 19:59:37 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <32Z0sc1w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47382

Can someone email me the docs on the forward.bbs file for wg7j version 1.1?

David Wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3300. jnos forward.bbs question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 21:12:01 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <qe40sc1w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47384

I'm trying to make a change in my jnos 1.1 forward.bbs file, but misplaced the docs.

Old forward.bbs

```
n7mrp 0023
netrom n7mrp-6
.c n7mrp
forward
```

However, my connect to n7mrp-6 is no longer via netrom but via digipeater.

I need to connect to n7mrp-5 via n7mrp-6 as a digipeater. How do I do this?

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3301. Re: MacIntosh & Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-26 23:31:50 UTC
From: rtm@newton.apple.com
Message-ID: <rtm-260994153150@kip-63.apple.com>
Source record: 47385

> Robert Lakin <robertl@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu> pleads:
>
> >Is there anyone out there who uses a "mac" for their packet station.
> >I need recommendations for software and hardware. Any comments about
> >the best equipment or personal experiences would be greatly
> >appreciated.

I'm using a Kantronics KAM (both HF and VHF), with my Mac IIfx or PowerBook 170. I use zTerm part of the time, but have started using the Kantronics HostMaster software. If I get any "spare time", I'll work on my own code some more.

73-
--
Bob Martin * rtm@newton.apple.com
N6MZV * N6MZV @ N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM

3302. Re: Packet on a Newton

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 00:17:24 UTC
From: hughes@madrone.ece.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <367oak$qsg@mark.ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 47387

Rohn (rohnb@netcom.com) wrote:
: I was wondering if anyone has attempted, with any success, running Packet
: on an Apple Newton or other PDA. It seems to me that this would be a

I've used my Newton connected to a KPC-2 to do some mobile packet
twice now, and I have no complaints. With some practice it could be
very effective. I mostly tap the on screen keyboard, but the writing
recognition should work fine depending on the data being sent.

Shayne

3303. Re: Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 01:20:02 UTC
From: johncase3@aol.com
Message-ID: <367s02$d1f@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47389

In article <35jure$6du@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>,
moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () writes:

>The Baycom modem can be used with a resident software called
>TFPCX. Than any terminal program may be used.

>73, Moritz DL5UH

I am interested in this program...Who created it?...How can I get it?

73, John WB2YGF

3304. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 02:12:33 UTC
From: chris@kd3bj.uucp
Message-ID: <CwrnGx.B1s@kd3bj.uucp>
Source record: 47310

nick@cimio.co.uk (Nick Waterman) writes:

>In article <Cw74yF.5Jo@kd3bj.uucp>, C. T. Nadovich <chris@kd3bj.uucp> wrote:
>>DOS is just a poorly implemented Unix.

>DOS (I assume you mean ms-dos) is nothing like Unix - it doesn't even
>multitask!

>There's a list somewhere of everything an OS has to do in order to be
>called a "unix clone", and I think DOS manages less than 5% of them.

Well, then, I'm right. DOS is 95% poorly implemented.

But seriously, consider the list of similarities and you may raise your estimate. Where did Microsoft get the idea for subdirectories, for device drivers, for command line stdout redirection and pipes, for a PATH environment variable (and for environment variables themselves). The list is pretty long. Many aspects of DOS 2.0 were inspired by unix, pure and simple.

It's just that they didn't want to implement demand paged virtual memory or pre-emptive multitasking.

>There's also a list of what ANY operating system is supposed to do, and
>DOS doesn't manage many of THEM either! This means that DOS is not even
>truly an operating-system - it's more of a "program runner" with a
>little bit of "memory management" thrown in.

I'd call it memory mis-management --- and Windows is sort of a glorified shell.

Hey, don't read me wrong. I can hate DOS with the best of 'em. I just like to point out how similar DOS and Unix are, especially when folks say that they don't like to use Unix. On the systems I administer I have a package of aliases and shell scripts that make the Unix command line work almost exactly like the DOS command line (except, of course, for Ctrl-Alt-Del, which you don't need). Still, many of my users still say they'd rather use DOS because it's more user-friendly. Go figure.

(BTW. Drive letters came from CPM, not Unix. I think FCB's came from CPM too, but I'm not sure. Anybody know? Thank goodness DOS dosen't have PIP. But wouldn't it be great if it had carriage-return initiated multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
--
73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

3305. Quick Question on the Ft-5100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 02:32:13 UTC
From: joen9yjz@aol.com
Message-ID: <36807d$efl@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47290

I know that the popular Yaesu FT-5200 does NOT support 9600 baud
packet, but what about the 5100?
They are both different in circuitry....so...hmmmm. Also, what type
of a jack is on the back of the 5100, and how would one go about hooking
it up to a 5-pin din on say, a PK-96?
Thanks alot..(p.s. Please e-mail. tnx...)

Joe Moschella N9YJZ Brookfield, WI 53005
Treasurer; Central Audio/Visual Communications
"Don't give it to Tyler!! He'll Break it!!" :)

3306. Re: Packet on a Newton

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 05:24:50 UTC
From: knauer@intel.com
Message-ID: <knauer.780643490@ibeam>
Source record: 47311

In <rohnbCwqp5t.Czz@netcom.com> rohnb@netcom.com (Rohn) writes:
>I was wondering if anyone has attempted, with any success, running Packet
>on an Apple Newton or other PDA. It seems to me that this would be a
>feasible endeavor... if no one has tried this yet, maybe I'll go out and
>get a Newton and give it a whirl!
>Seems like it would be a nice small portable packet alternative.

I can't speak for the Newton (doesn't have Intel Inside :), but a colleague and I both have sucessfully operated packet from our HP-100 palmtops (with a 9V-powered KPC3 and regular HT). Quite literally, "packet station in a lunch bag."

My particular favorites are sending packet mail from halfway up the ski slope (7500') on Mount Hood (near Portland) and from inside the caldera of Crater Lake (southern Oregon). AT&T says "You will", but hams can say "I already do" (albeit at 1200 baud.... :).

Rob KC7EMY (@k7iqi.or.us.noam)
--
Rob Knauerhase [knauer@ibeam.intel.com] Intel Mobile & Home Architecture Lab
"Waldenbooks is selling bookmarks for $1.25. For that price, why not
just use a dollar as a bookmark and save the quarter?" -- Anon.

3307. UNIX to TNC setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 08:33:36 UTC
From: martin@CDPA.State.MS.US
Message-ID: <martin.2.00088FA5@CDPA.State.MS.US>
Source record: 47291

How do I define the TNC interface to SCO UNIX or Linux? A local user plans to run native unix or linux via TNC and needs to know how to set it up without running NOS under unix.

____
/ |
John W. Martin / | INTERNET:
Network Workgroup Manager / | martin@cdpa.state.ms.us
Mississippi Central Data | C | oamartin@vm.cc.olemiss.edu
Processing Authority \ D |
301 North Lamar Street | P |
301 Building, Suite 508 / A |
Jackson, MS 39201-1495 / | PHONE: (601) 359-2641
|______ | FAX: (601) 354-6016
/ |
____|

3308. BAYCOM V1.60 : new features ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 08:52:56 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <368mh8$sdq@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47315

73 everyone,

I'm currently working with a AM7911 based baycom modem and Baycom V1.50
(in French) software.

I've heard about a V1.60 of this same software ...

What's new in BAYCOM V1.60 than V1.50 ??
Does some one know where I can find the English or French version ?

Thanks for your help

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3309. EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 09:48:24 UTC
From: elendir@enst.fr
Message-ID: <368pp8$mn0@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 47316

Hi !

Well, that's just a weird idea.
I was wondering about the possibility of setting up a 10 GHz/2 Mbauds EME
link between the US and Europe.
That'd be fantastic, wouldn't it ? Each time the moon would be up, we could
transfer enormous amount of data...

Let's assume a 10 W output and a 33 dB dish. Attenuation is something like
280 dB ; so we get -237 dB. We have again the 33 dB gain, so it goes -204 dB
or 446 pV sensitivity.

That's tough, but why not ?

Vincent
--
F1RCS - Worldwide Friendship through Amateur Radio
ENST, Ecole Nationale Superieure des Telecommunications, Paris

3310. BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 10:05:25 UTC
From: mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl
Message-ID: <Cws9D3.G5H@cs.vu.nl>
Source record: 47317

Hello,

I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for MUD source code,
but all the code I can find are for TCP/IP. Is there a easy way to get
a MUD at home. Now I'm using a BAYCOM modem, but TNC2 is ok too.

Please mail.

Menno

mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl

3311. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 13:53:57 UTC
From: ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <CwsJxy.MtH@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 47305

In a previous article, elendir@enst.fr (Elendir) says:

> Well, that's just a weird idea.
> I was wondering about the possibility of setting up a 10 GHz/2 Mbauds EME
>link between the US and Europe.
> That'd be fantastic, wouldn't it ? Each time the moon would be up, we could
>transfer enormous amount of data...
>
> Let's assume a 10 W output and a 33 dB dish. Attenuation is something like
>280 dB ; so we get -237 dB. We have again the 33 dB gain, so it goes -204 dB
>or 446 pV sensitivity.
>
> That's tough, but why not ?

From what I've read about 10GHz EME contacts, libration (sp?) causes the
CW note to spread out considerably in bandwidth. Your method of
modulation would have to account for this effect, which I believe is quite
random.

3312. Re: JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 14:09:35 UTC
From: svh@verdix.com
Message-ID: <svh.780674975@sarge>
Source record: 47292

jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:

>Two things.. I've been working on setting up JNOS and had some
>questions. I stumbled across a digest version of this group
>at sunsite.unc.edu:/pub/academic/agriculture/agronomy/ham/DIGITAL

(picks self up from floor, after hysteric laughter..) too real!!

Steve
--
Steven V. Hovater (703)318-5839
Software Engineer Rational Software Corporation
EMAIL: svh@verdix.com Amateur Radio: AA5YH

3313. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 14:40:44 UTC
From: drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <369atc$bi2@news.icaen.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 47303

mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl (Zaanen van MM) writes:

>Hello,

>I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for MUD source code,
>but all the code I can find are for TCP/IP. Is there a easy way to get
>a MUD at home. Now I'm using a BAYCOM modem, but TNC2 is ok too.

>Please mail.

>Menno

>mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl

Hate to tell you, but the *only* mud code you're going to find is for
TCP/IP. Though there is one that works over Appletalk on the Mac, I
guess (hadn't thought about that). You're either going to switch over
to TCP/IP (easy) or totally rewrite the MUD driver (not so easy).

--
Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
DRenze@aol.com

"Boom...sooner or later...BOOM!"

3314. WANTED: PROCOMM shareware src site

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 15:13:53 UTC
From: nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Message-ID: <Cwsnn5.5Lz@nrd.ups.com>
Source record: 47304

Just tried to download a file using the windows terminal program via Xmodem, and nothing happened! Just timed out! Going to try kermit tonight. In the meantime, can I get a pointer to a source of the shareware version of Procomm please?

Thank you.

```
==============================================================================
Peter Martin UPS Danbury, CT (203) 731-6324 nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Real Life Home: Kent, WA (206) 631-5478 Northwest Region SCCA
#24 ITA '83 Mazda RX7 == '91 RX-7 ragtop == '95 SSC Neon == WD9HAD == SCUBA
--
==============================================================================
Peter Martin UPS Danbury, CT (203) 731-6324 nrd1pxm@nrd.ups.com
Real Life Home: Kent, WA (206) 631-5478 Northwest Region SCCA
#24 ITA '83 Mazda RX7 == '91 RX-7 ragtop == '95 SSC Neon == WD9HAD == SCUBA
```

3315. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 15:36:25 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Sep27.153625.8093@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 47300

In article <368pp8$mn0@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr> elendir@enst.fr (Elendir) writes:

> Well, that's just a weird idea.
> I was wondering about the possibility of setting up a 10 GHz/2 Mbauds EME
>link between the US and Europe.
> That'd be fantastic, wouldn't it ? Each time the moon would be up, we could
>transfer enormous amount of data...
>
> Let's assume a 10 W output and a 33 dB dish. Attenuation is something like
>280 dB ; so we get -237 dB. We have again the 33 dB gain, so it goes -204 dB
>or 446 pV sensitivity.
>
>Vincent
>F1RCS - Worldwide Friendship through Amateur Radio
>ENST, Ecole Nationale Superieure des Telecommunications, Paris

There's nothing weird about that at all. In the early 60's the US military
ran a 4 channel multiplexed RTTY link between Washington and Honolulu via
EME for several years although for a 2 Mbaud data rate I think you'd need
a bit better link margin than you mentioned. I'm surprised that it hasn't
been done already. With the current decline in the solar cycle one system
like this would probably be able to handle 80% or more of the transatlantic
packet traffic.
Any volunteers?

==
John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@KL7GNG.#NAK.AK.USA.NA
==

3316. ft 840 - looking for user experiences

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 16:00:24 UTC
From: heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.DE
Message-ID: <36026.heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.de>
Source record: 47302

Hi es tnx for reading this,

I just thinking over if I should purchase a ft840. I know it is for his class a very well trx, but I am not sure if it is good for amtor and pactor too. If there is someone who has experience in using that trx by the named modes (and at all) it would be nice if he tells something about it to me. May be there is an trx manufactored by otherone which will be better or cheaper and work as well, please let it know to me too.

Thanks in advance es 73 de Wolfgang (DL7VWH)

Technische Universitaet Berlin :-%
Institut fuer Bergbauwissenschaften, Sekr. BH 3 :/i
Str. des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany
Wolfgang Heise - VOICE: ##49-30-31425672 - FAX: ..-31426797
possible on hamradio/packetradio too by DL7VWH@db0gr.bln.deu.eu

3317. looking for mirrorsite cfcsc.dnd.ca

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 16:00:27 UTC
From: heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.DE
Message-ID: <36028.heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.de>
Source record: 47301

Hi and tnx reading this,
I am interested in getting the file hamflat.zip from cfcsc.dnd.ca (/hamradio/
callbook). But it is such big file and the site is far away to me. Is there
anyone who knows a server in Europ or better in Germany where I can get the
file by ftp.
tnx es 73 de Wolfgang (DL7VWH)

Technische Universitaet Berlin :-%
Institut fuer Bergbauwissenschaften, Sekr. BH 3 :/i
Str. des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany
Wolfgang Heise - VOICE: ##49-30-31425672 - FAX: ..-31426797
possible on hamradio/packetradio too by DL7VWH@db0gr.bln.deu.eu

3318. Re: Graphic Packet in French

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 16:20:39 UTC
From: ted1@rsvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <ted1.42.2361FB2C@rsvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 47308

In article <93.2705.7582.0NFB3272@woodybbs.com> dave.baumwald@woodybbs.com (Dave Baumwald) writes:
>Subject: Graphic Packet in French
>From: dave.baumwald@woodybbs.com (Dave Baumwald)
>Date: Sun, 25 Sep 94 05:51:00 -0500

>Jean please don't do this again! When the rest of us are trying to
>scroll through messages, your program becomes a real pain in the "you
>know what" Thanks.................

Why not get a decent newsreader?
Edward Stafford AA0QG <ted1@rsvl.unisys.com>
UNISYS Corp.
MS 4963
P.O. Box 64942 Phone: [612] 635-7725
St. Paul, MN 55164-0942 FAX: [612] 635-7523

3319. NET/Mac & AE Quadralink setup help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 18:17:01 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <369nit$sna@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47306

In article <366v5i$2bh@newsbf01.news.aol.com>, tstader@aol.com (TSTADER) writes:

Someone e-mailed me the correct autoexec.net lines and thought I would post them for people to capture for their own records.... hey... I might need it again!

```
#define the QuadraLink board in Slot D
#slots 1st=C 2nd=D 3rd=E
quadralink D
#define the attach
#qD3 says QuadraLink in Slot D, port 3
attach asy qD3 3 ax25 ax0 2048 576 4800
```

Thanks Ernie

Terry Stader - KA8SCP
AOL Ham Radio Club Host

3320. Trip

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 19:26:31 UTC
From: meh@cbsms1.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <CwszC7.98A@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47307

Hello all

I will be in Cincinnati Ohio on the 2nd of October and I will
have my hand held and Baycom. I have an ARRL repeater directory with
packet information, but was wondering if anyone here has any preferences
for best packet frequencies to hang out on while I am there, or any
ideas on frequencies to start out with?
How about any ham fests or flea markets in the area also, that
might be interesting?

Marty kd8bj
--


```
**************************************************************************
-===- _______ _______ Martin (Marty) Hartwell
~~======= /\ |__ __| |__ __|
~~~~~~~~~~ / \ | | ___ | | Room 3D286A
=~~~~~~~~~~~~ / /\ \ | | / \ | | 6200 E. Broad St.
=~~~~~~~~~~~~ / /__\ \ | | \ (\/ | | Columbus, Ohio
==~~~~~~~~~~ | __ | | | / \__| | Phone: (614) 860-2091
==~========= | | | | | | (\/ /| | Amateur Radio Station KD8BJ
========= |_| |_| |_| \_____\|_| Email meh@cbsms1.cb.att.com
-===- ICBM: 39 58 N 82 49 W
**************************************************************************
```

3321. BBS Software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 21:28:34 UTC
From: mmunster@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <mmunster-2709941428340001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 47309

I am interested in a concensis (sp?) of opinion on what is the best Packet BBS software and why. I am interested in two opinions, one from the sysops point of view and one from the users standpoint. Which one handles traffic best? Which is the easiest to take care of? Which one uses the computer more efficiently?

I don't know all of the types out there, but some are W0RLI, F6FBB, MSYS and many more. If you want to respond directly, I will sumarize and repost the results.

Thanks in advance for your input.

Marvin Munster, WB6PKK
mmunster@qualcomm.com

--
Marvin Munster
mmunster@qualcomm.com

3322. [Q]: FBB(5.15)+BPQ(HF&VHF)+modem. Modem does not answer...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 21:45:11 UTC
From: "Nick M. Safronov" <NickS@asc.e-burg.su>
Message-ID: <ABrC9YkiF6@asc.e-burg.su>
Source record: 47262

Hello and thanks for reading this posting.

We are having trouble with FBB(5.15) + BPQ(HF&VHF) + modem. Modem does not work properly in answer mode (it does not answer incoming calls) but it works in originated mode. Modem is internal 2400 and works very good with other terminal programs (Telemate 3.10). The computer is IBM PC-AT (10 MHz).

If you can help us, please send an email to me. I'd love to hear from you!

MANY thanks, in advance.

73 de Nick, RZ9CN, member of RZ9CWW radioclub.
---
e-mail: NickS@asc.e-burg.su

3323. Macintosh Amateur Radio Software - Sept. 1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-27 22:46:06 UTC
From: tstader@si.tiac.net
Message-ID: <tstader-2709941846060001@si.tiac.net>
Source record: 47320
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

Macintosh Amateur Radio Software - Sept. 1994
Version 1.0.8

Sorry I have been so delinquet in getting this list back to the nets... but I have been busy trying to recover from a hard disk crash! Please note that I have changed my e-mail address for BIG files. If you are so inclined to send them... please send them back to the address this post originates from.

Please feel free to distribute this list as widely as possible. Many of you have asked if it is OK to cross-post this list? I don't mind, but I would like to know where it is going. If you think it should be cross-posted to other USENET groups, please let me know so I can try and manage these. We don't want to have any duplication or our welcome will be wore out!

Those of you that can tell me about ANY of these programs compatibility with System 7 would be appreciated! I am going to be adding a System 7 compatability section to EACH description in future releases. If the application is KNOWN to execute properly under System 7, the System 7 anotation will be placed as the last line of the product description. More clarification on levels of System 7 compatibility in the future editions... but this is a start!

Some of the information in this list was gleaned from flyers supplied by the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews in amateur radio publications or the README files included with the archive. Some of the information has not been verified for a long time; please check with the vendors/authors for the latest product specs, pricing, etc.

NEW/CHANGES: I am continuing to add more version numbers so that our users will know if they have the most current release. Thanks to those that have already sent them in... I'll accept all corrections! I just saw on the net two other lists that I'll try and compare with this list very quickly and see if there are holes!

A new release of both NET/Mac and IM/Mac are now available.

The Mac version of Automatic Position Reporting System (APRS) is is NOW available at ucsd.edu. It really looks great... thanks Mark and Keith Sproul!

Check at the bottom of this list for more information on ftp'able sites carrying Amateur Radio software. The ARRL ListServer is also carrying the latest version of this list... in case you loose this one!

*** Collections ***
<MacNet v5.31>
Join MacNet and get included in the latest version of "Macnet Roster", a HyperCard 2.x stack that now has > 400 members and is the proverbial "Who's Who" of hams using Macs. You'll find "Macnet Roster" a great tool for finding out who, what and how other hams are using their Macs with their ham stations. It even includes this file!
Send $30.00($40.00 DX) check or money order to: WD1V, John Seney, 144 Pepperidge Drive Manchester, NH 03103 USA.
All disks shipped First Class Mail PPd. Get the COMPLETE Macnet Software Collection ppd. on 10 disks!
Based on your interests, you'll also receive public domain shareware received by our members.
System 7

<Project Mac>
Contest logging, antenna design, satellite tracking, clip art, etc. Microsoft BASIC required for many of the programs. Most of this software is now available in the MacNet collection. Send three formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, One Glen Ave., Wolcott, CT 06716-1442. Stan can be reached at horzepa@gdc.com
NOTE: Stan has indicated much of this software is "old" and may not work on some newer Macs. Also he notes that most of his collection is available in the MacNet collection above. He will send anyone what he has if you send him the disks and SAS mailer.

<Amateur Radio Software for Macintosh>
<Amateur Radio #1>
Contains satellite tracking, Morse code, attenuator design, and Ohm's law calculator programs. Kinetic Designs, P.O. Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067.

*** Test preparation ***
<Ham Test Stacks>
HyperCard stacks containing the entire question pool for each license class. Can be used for preparation or generating actual tests. The current releases are: Novice v4.1(new questions eff. 7/1/93), Technician v4.0(new questions effective 7/1/93), General v2.4, Advanced v2.4, Extra v2.4.
Available via anonymous FTP from various sites, including uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (/pub/ham-radio). NOTE: The newest releases of Novice and Technician stacks are available at uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (5/6/93) Author is available via Internet: dls@genrad.com
NOTE: Diana no longer is supporting this software, she no longer has a Macintosh computer. Diana, thanks for your wonderful contribution to the Amateur Radio community for these stacks!
System 7 savvy with HyperCard 2.1

<MacHam>
Test generators and study aids for the Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra class written elements. Includes the complete question pool for each

license. Hypercard based.
Coyne Co., P.O. Box 2000-200, Mission Viejo, CA 92692.
System 7 with HyperCard 2.1

*** Morse code practice ***
<N6MZV Morse Trainer>
Lets you practice any combination of letters, numbers, and/or punctuation characters. Can send user-created text files.
RT Martin, N6MZV, 10382 Orange Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014. Also available via anonymous FTP from ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio).
Shareware.

<Morse Code Tutor v1.6> - used to be called Morse Tutor
Sends random groups of letters, numbers, and/or punctuation characters. Available via anonymous FTP from ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio). Or send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer to Jack Brindle, WA4FIB, 726-175th Street SW, Bothell, WA 98012; Compuserve: 73365,606.

<MorseMania V1.0>
Designed for those already familiar with Morse code who want to improve their speed. Allows code practice at various speeds and audio pitches. Can generate random sequences or play the contents of user-created text files. Freeware. Available via anonymous FTP from simoon.stanford.edu (/pub). Contact Edward Plumer, KM6IQ, for more information; Internet: plumer@simoon.stanford.edu.

<MacMorse>
Randomly sends chosen characters. Lets you create your own practice files. David A. Kall, 700 Marine Parkway #314, New Port Richey, FL 34652.

<MacMorse v1.3>
MacMorse is designed to help you learn Morse code and improve your receiving speed. It has several ways that it can send letters and punctuation. Shareware. Doug Havenhill, Dynamics and Control, 7143 West Sunnyside Drive, Peoria, AZ 85345.

<MacSamuel>
Sends random words, random character groups, and user-created text files. Can also create simulated QSOs with randomly generated text and callsigns. Avant Systems, P.O. Box 5437, Pittsburgh, PA 15206.

<Zihua Morse>
Designed to teach Morse code to beginners and to improve the accuracy and speed of advanced users. Responses can be typed into the computer; the program will calculate accuracy and timing statistics for each session. Optional speech synthesizer reads the characters out loud for an accuracy check. Zihua, P.O. Box 51601, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

<Sparks-II v2.0.5>
More Code training program. Available for anonymous ftp at rahul.net /pub/davidj/radio

<Morse Master v1.0>
The newest of the morse code training programs. MM calculates the real speed as follows: Real speed = Number of Words/end time - start time. And the lengh of word is generating randomly, so if you set even 5WPM, sometimes another value will appear. However you should believe the slidebutton's value. If you repeat many times, the average speed should be 5WPM (if not... anyway, believe the slidebutton's value). Archive is available mac.archive.umich.edu, path: mac/util/organization/morsemaster1.0.sit.hqx The author can be reached thru the following e-mail addresses: h79261a@kyu-cc.cc.kyushu-u.ac.jp. (Eiji AOL account is no longer valid - moved back to Japan after his studies.)

<Morse Trainer-US v1.1.1>
MorseTrainer is a powerful tool for learning and training Morse code. Features: Three different training modes: user text, random text, library text; Arbitrary signal pitch and timbre; Arbitrary speed and tempo; Multi-alphabet support; Random text generator; Text library editor; On-line alphabet; On-line manual; Help Balloons; And a lot more. New features in 1.1: Enhanced sound generator, volume control and risetime control. The pitch is set in steps of 10Hz instead of using MIDI frequencies; Speed and tempo limits increased to 80 words/minute as a result of the enhanced sound generator; User-selectable font in the Misc settings dialog. FREEWARE!
This version uses TrueType fonts instead on bitmaps fonts so that the user can distinguish 0(zero) from O(character). Furthermore speed and tempo can be given in either characters/minute or words/minute. Archive is available mac.archive.umich.edu, path: mac/util/organization/ Author is available via internet: sund@tde.lth.se
System 7 savvy

<CW Speed Builder v3.0>
This program is for improving Morse Code (CW) reception skill. The major difference between this and other Morse Code training programs is that this one will not continue sending until you provide the correct answer. Major changes which have been suggested and implemented since last version include: after three incorrect responses the program shows the correct character; the list of characters at the end which will show those you know and those you need more practice on; the frequency of the tone has been changed; volume of the tone has been reduced; the character " - " has been added (dah dit dit dit dah) Comments can be sent as follows: America Online:K7UPJ, Internet:k7upj@aol.com, Packet radio:K7UPJ@KA3T, Compu$erv:70521,2356, Mail:Box 84, Cascade, MD 21719

*** Packet and other digital modes ***
<NET/Mac 2.3.44>
Allows simultaneous TCP/IP, AX.25, and NET/ROM connections. Requires a TNC with KISS mode. Copyright, but free for noncommercial use. The latest releases have added support of multi-port serial boards like AE's QuadraLink. It is now possible to have up to 16 TNCs connected up to a Nubus Mac!
Adam van Gaalen, PA2AGA, (Internet: adam@IGG.TNO.NL) has been making the

modifications to NET/Mac. This version (and others) is available via
anonymous FTP from ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming),
mac.archive.umich.edu and oak.oakland.edu (/pub/hamradio/mac/digital/)
System 7

<Domain-to-Hosts Converter 1.0r3>
This application will create a hosts.net file from the domain.txt file
that PC owners use with NOS. Created by Ken-NS1C is available on many
TCP/IP packet switches in New England.program.
System 7

<IM/Mac 1.0b28c>
Mailer program for use with the SMTP protocol. Alternative to the BM
program that comes with NET/Mac. Written by Ivo van Ursel, ON1XK. Ivo is
continuosly updating his mailer program. His newest release supports
StuffIt Expander 3.5.1,built-in BinHex support, selectable sound chimes
for incoming mail, "quoting" of forwarded messages and lots more. If you
are not using this program... why not? Check for the latest release in the
directory before "blind" ftp'ing. This software supports System 7's
Ballon Help and is System 7 savvy! Available via anonymous FTP from
ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming).
Author is available via internet: on1xk@igg.tno.nl <<-- new address for Ivo!!!
System 7 savvy

<SoftKiss 1.8>
Control panel device that emulates a TNC running in KISS mode. For use
with packet-radio modems such as the Baycom kit and PacketMac Modem.
Version 1.8 July 9 1993 update since 1.6. KD6PAG found a bug in quoting
recieved escape and end characters is sofktiss 1.6. The bug and the fix
and patch are all correct, thanks for some great detective work. Lots of
doc files and drawings included in this archive! Requires the Serial Tool
from Apple's Communications Toolbox! Available on the HAMNET forum of
Compuserve, America Online and via anonymous FTP from
akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g).
System 7

<PacketMac Modem>
PacketMac Modem kits can be obtained from: Sigma Design Associates, P.O.
Box 49085, Colorado Springs, CO 80919, (719) 260-5513 (after 1/94). Dexter
Francis can be reached at FRANCIS4@AppleLink.Apple.COM

<Savant 1.0.2>
A new packet terminal front-end by the author of Virtuoso. Savant has a
split window interface, but it's also a multi-window, multi-connection
interface and will work with almost any TNC, unlike MacRatt or HostMaster.
A demo version of the product is available at cpre1.ee.iastate.edu
(pub/ke0ph) or via US Mail, send a SAS disk mailer and disk to CM
Technologies, Inc., RR#1, Box 83A, Kelley, IA 50134 (515) 597-2051.
System 7, 32-bit, '040 cache clean and it supports the required
AppleEvents.

<MacRatt with FAX>
Terminal program for use with AEA's PK-232 multimode controller. Supports packet, CW, RTTY, AMTOR, and facsimile. Includes cable. Advanced Electronic Applications, P.O. Box C-2160, Lynnwood, WA 98036.

<Host Master 1.2>
The Kantronics Host Master software provides an easy to use, multifunctional terminal program for the TNC. Host Master Mac is a simultaneous multi-mode terminal program for the Mac written by Kevin Krueger, N0IOS and marketed by Kantronics. It is a commercial product available from most of the ham radio stores and supports single and multiple packet connects, packet monitoring, and HF operation (with KAM) each on a separate window, all at the same time. This package retails for $69.95 in the US and is intuitive, friendly, and well supported by Kantronics. Current version as of 10/20/93 is 1.2. It is hoped that a future version will support FAX but currently Hostmaster supports PACKET, AMTOR, RTTY, PACTOR (KAM ver. 6.0), CW, and NAVTEX. Features: text and binary file transfer; packet conferencing; color or B&W windows; cut, copy, paste between windows; call exchange and data/time stamp; auto startup/shutdown commands; transmit buffers for each mode; simultaneous dual port, multiple connects; supports KPC-2, KPC-2400, KPC-4, KAM and Data Engine. Requires: Macintosh Plus w/ System 6.05 or better. Current Kantronics firmware.
System 7 compatible, with baloon help

<PacketTracker 1.07>
PacketTracker ver 1.07 is a SHAREWARE program that monitors packet activity and keeps track of what is going on. It draws a graphical map showing who is talking to who and displays statistics of all current stations and keeps a running tally of activity. PacketTracker was written for both the casual packet user and the network manager or BBS operator. The casual packet user will be able to learn a great deal about what is happening in packet around him; which stations are generating the most data and what some of them are. he will be able to see graphically what stations he can hitdirectly and which ones he cannot. For the network manager and BBS operator, PacketTracker provides extensive insight to the operation of the local network and problems such as excessive retries on a path. It also allows for extensive logging of channel utilization and other pertinate information.
NOTE: This application requires the Apple's Serial Tool from the Communications Toolbox which is NOW included in the archive.
System 7

<MacAPRS>
There will soon be a Mac version of the APRS (Automatic Position Reporting System) software. Folks use this to collect packet beacons, plot channel activity, track chase vehicles for marathons, etc. When it's out, I'll let you know.

<DSK_Loader 1.0>
DSK_Loader is the Macintosh equivalent of the DOS program DSKL. With this program you can communicate with the DSK (DSP Starter Kit) from Texas

Instruments. This program bootloads a simple communications kernel and then loads other software using this kernel. Other options are: Fill DSK memory with a certain value; Dump DSK memory into a textwindow, for further processing; Execute programs on the DSK; Graph output from the DSK; Act as a dumb terminal to the DSK.
The DSK and thus DSK_Loader is most interesting for people who want to experiment with Digital Signal Processing at low costs. For HAM-Radio operators it is a very interesting piece of equipment, Some applications, like the KC7WW port of the W9GR filters are included.
This program is public domain so you can distribute it to others, put it on BBS's, FTP sides, etc. If you encounter some problem s, bugs, find language mistakes in the help-information (english is not my native tongue), or just want to know me that you use this program, feel free to write to the address below, by email, or just postal mail. Please add information about the system you use, and the application you use the DSK for. I also like to hear your wishes for future versions.
Author is available on the internet: G.Polder@CPRO.AGRO.NL. Gerrit Polder-PA3BYA, Prunus 8, 3904 LV Veenendaal, The Netherlands

*** RTTY ***
<MacTTY>
Decodes Baudot or ASCII transmissions. Can also be used for packet radio and other digital modes (including landline data communications). Includes split screen, a 15,000-character type-ahead buffer, and canned messages. Summit Concepts, Suite 102-190, 1840 41st Ave., Capitola, CA 95010.

<WeFaxWorks>
Weather facsimile terminal program for use with Kantronics TNCs. Kantronics rfconcepts, 1202 E. 23rd Street, Lawrence, KS 66046.

<MacMultiCom 1.0>
MFJ sells MacMultiCom 1.0 for their 1278 multimode controller. MacMultiCom supports all of the modes of the 1278: packet, rtty, ascii, pactor, amtor, gray scale faxes, and many different formats of color sstv. The program requires a minimum of a MacPlus and a hard disk. Requires a color Macintosh and System 7 for best results.
System 7

*** Logging ***
<Ham Radio Station Logbook>
HyperCard stack that stores and displays radio contact information. Automatically stamps entries with time and date. Contacts can be sorted by frequency, call sign, or date of contact. Includes report formats, a "Q-code" reference list, and on-line help. SanSoft, 892 E. Quail Place, Highlands Ranch, CO 80126. (The same program appears to be available from Heizer Software, 1941 Oak Park Blvd., Suite 30, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523.)

<FDLog!>
Contact logging and duping program. Can transmit any of ten programmable CW messages. Generates real-time statistics on QSO rates. System One Control, 3900 85th Ave N, Suite 200, Brooklyn Park, MN 55443.

<MacContest 3.5>
Allows real-time or post-contest logging of a wide variety of contests. Checks for dupes, figures scores instantly, and offers various printouts. Interfaces to TNCs for CW and RTTY contests, to DX packet clusters, to Kenwood transceivers, and to MacinTalk for easy post-contest entry. Gerald Eberle, HB9CEY, P.O. Box 13, CH-4417 Ziefen, Switzerland.

<LOGic>
(Macintosh version scheduled.) Lets you define the rules determining dupes (such as once per band or once per contest). Displays heading, distance, and other information about the country being worked. Automatically enters contact time; if interfaced directly to a radio, also enters the frequency, band, and mode. Shows status toward earning amateur-radio awards. User-definable database fields. Exchanges data with other programs. Personal Database Applications, 2634 Meadow Bend Court, Duluth, GA 30136.

<HF Logger 1.2>
A real fine HyperCard logging program! (hey... thats all I got!) N0QGQ

<Simple Log .2b>
This little utility is a handy way to create a logging file that you can later import into any data base for analysis, etc. It also shows you that just about anyone can use Think C and create something on the Mac! Let me know if you'd like the source code. WD1V @ WA1WOK.NH.USA.NA Author is John Seney - WD1V, e-mail address is jseney@aol.com. For a copy of this program, mail a SASE disk mailer and 800K disk to: John D. Seney, WD1V, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH 03103
System 7

<Marathon>
Contesting/logging- Have seen references to (March 92 CQ magazine) and heard good things about MARATHON by N 0 IOS. I believe a demo was available for $8. Last address known is: Kevin Krueger, N0IOS, 1780 Ruth St., St.Paul, MN 551O9

*** Callbook data tool ***
<Hamcall 2.0>
This is the application that is used to support Buckmaster's Hamcall CD-ROM. This application provides much more data than previous versions including lat and long coordinates. Allows search by callsign as well as Zip Code sorts.
More information at info@buck.com
System 7

<SAM>
Amateur Radio Callsign Database now supports Mac interface. No additional information at this time.

*** Propagation, gray line, DX headings *** <DX Map v1.1>
Displays a map of the world with the terminator. Gives location, prefixes, zone numbers, distance, and heading for any country you select. Freeware. Requires HyperCard 2.0. Available via anonymous FTP from

joker.optics.rochester.edu (in the /ham/dxmap directory). Or send a formatted 800K Macintosh disk with a stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Len Saaf, NV2Z, 52 Raleigh Street, Rochester, NY 14620 (Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu).

<SatTrak>
Primarily a satellite tracking program, but also calculates beam headings, Maidenhead grid locations, MUF plots, and band openings. Shareware. Available via anonymous FTP from sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app). Or send a formatted 800K or 14.MB Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Mike Pflueger, WD8KPZ, 6207 W. Beverly Lane, Glendale, AZ 85306.

<Sun Clock>
Desk accessory. Displays a color map of the world, including the terminator. Indicates current time for any location. MLT Software, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Portland, OR 97207.

<DX Window>
Draws a great-circle world map centered on your QTH, with day/night terminator indicated. Displays over 400 DX locations with prefixes and beam headings. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<Skycom 1.1>
Enter solar flux and get propagation predictions to desired areas of the world. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<Skycom 1.5>
Provides sunlight status at both ends of a path; MUF, F0F2, and FOT frequencies; S/N ratio of the link; and other information. Engineering Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183.

<DX Helper v1.57B>
Displays beam heading, distance, gray line, and propagation information. Generates great-circle maps. Identifies prefixes, zones, and oblasts. Includes code practice. MacTrak Software, P.O. Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98336.

<Mac MiniMUF v5.1>
A greyline and propagation predictor based on the PC version of MiniMUF by K4CFV. It is available directly from him for the price of a formatted disk and SASE (disk mailer). His address in callbook or: Bob Stamper K4CFV, 12510 Shadowrun Blvd., Riverview, FL 33569

<Mac ShortWave v1.2>
A program called Mac Shortwave that figures MUF and LUF. BXA Research in Plano, Texas

*** Satellite tracking ***
<SatTrack v1.02>
Tracks one satellite across a world map as it moves, displays the instantaneous position of several satellites, or generates tables of all satellites visible from a certain location at a given time. Also

calculates beam headings, Maidenhead grid locations, and MUFs. Shareware. Available via anonymous FTP from sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app). Or send a formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Mike Pflueger, WD8KPZ, 6207 W. Beverly Lane, Glendale, AZ 85306. System 7 compatible.

<MacSat v3.1>
Tracks up to 21 satellites simultaneously, either in simulation or real-time mode. Text screen displays ground-track coordinates, range, mean anomaly, visibility (azimuth and elevation) and Doppler shift frequency information for all satellites being tracked. Graphical screen portrays the satellite ground tracks superimposed on a world map. Polar plot displays graphically the precise location of each visible satellite above the observer's horizon. Developed by the Geodetic Research Laboratory of the University of New Brunswick. Available from Richard B. Langley, R.R. 12, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 6H7, Canada (Internet: lang@unb.ca). A demo version of MacSat may be ftp'ed from directory PUB.CANSPACE on unbmvs1.csd.unb.ca.
System 7

<OrbiTrack>
<OrbiTrackFPU v2.1.4>
Calculates look angles to selected satellites, plots current satellite positions on a world map, and displays the visible passage of a satellite against background stars (either within the program itself or via a data file that can be read into the Voyager astronomy program). Please note that one version requires an FPU to operate! BEK Developers, P.O. Box 47114, St. Petersburg, FL 33743. (Bill Bard, CompuServe: 75366,2557) (Note: This replaces BEK's previous MacSat program, which was not related to the program of the same name from UNB.)
System 7 compatible

<QuikMac>
Macintosh version of N4HY's QuikTrak program. Requires Microsoft BASIC. AMSAT, P.O. Box 27, Washington, DC 20044.

<Satellite Orbit Prediction Program>
Macintosh conversion of W3IWI program. Requires Microsoft BASIC. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed disk mailer to Earl Skelton, N3ES, 6311 29th Place NW, Washington, DC 20015. Or send self-addressed stamped envelope for source listing.

<Satellite Pro>
Uses world maps and tables to indicate rising and setting schedules, current locations, mutual visibility opportunities, and footprints. Includes Mercator, polar, and great-circle displays. Optional antenna control. MacTrak Software, P.O. Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366.

<MacSPOC>
Author is on AOL and can be reached as adamod@aol.com via the internet. The "demo" versions can be found at ucsd.edu.

*** Antenna design ***
<MacMiniNEC>
Chris Smolinski, N3JLY, 40 South Lake Way, Reisterstown, MD 21136.

*** Radio control ***
<ICOM Radio Control>
Provides a Macintosh interface for controlling ICOM transceivers that use the CI-V remote-control system. Lets you quickly change frequencies and modes. Also does logging and duping. Requires a CI-V to RS-422 converter (schematic included with program).
KE6FG Software, 9763 Pali Avenue, Tujunga, CA 91042.

<FreqValet>
Provides frequencies and DX program info for shortwave radio listeners. The program databases update automatically at 15, 30, or 60 minute intervals, thus providing a continuous display of broadcasts on-the-air at any given time in a spreadsheet like format. Features include sorting of data, scanning, and on-screen changing of databases. The program will convert Tom Sundstrom's dBase shorwave broadcast listing to FreqValet format and will do the same for Shorwave Navigator users. Separate cards are provided for DX Programs, Ship to Shore, and Utility broadcasts. Computer control modules are available at extra cost for the Drake R8, Kenwood R-5000, JRC NRD-525, and NRD-535 receivers.
DX Computing, 232 Squaw Creek Road, Willow Park, TX 76087. Telephone (817) 441-9188 or (817) 441-5555 (fax). Author is available via internet: dxcomp@aol.com System 7 with HyperCard 2.1

*** Ham radio BBSs ***
<Digikron Systems BBS>
Various ham-related applications, including logging, propagation, Morse code, and packet. (408) 253-1309.

<N8EMR BBS>
Various ham-related files, including packet, DXing, and contesting software; AMSAT bulletins; and several ham newsletters. (614) 895-2553. Also available via FTP on AMPRnet at 44.70.0.1.

<WB3FFV BBS>
Various ham-related software, including packet, contesting, and Morse code applications. (410) 661-2475, 661-2598, and 661-2648.

<ChowdaNet BBS>
(more info at a later date)

<Gallery's BBS>
Gallery's BBS is now available to the general public.Specializing in Amateur Radio shareware for the Macintosh computer.The board is open 24hours a day,7 days a week at 202-298-6009.Supports up to 9600 bd connections.Give it a call today! e-mail queries to:paulot@cais.com or N3MGA@WA3TAI.MD.NOAM

*** Online Services carrying Ham Radio software ***
<America Online>
Supports Macintosh, PC's DOS & Windows versions, PS/1, Apple //s, Casio

Zoomer. Ham Radio Club (keyword = ham radio) supports all computer types. Software for amateur radio, scanners, swl'ers and general electronics. For 10 FREE hours of trial time send your snail mail address to tstader@aol.com or call 1-800-827-6364 Ext. 6285. This site NOT ftp'able (yet). Internet e-mail.

<CompuServe>
Supports any communications software on most computers Ham Radio area (go hamnet) supports all types of communications formats. Call 1-800-848-8199 for information. This site NOT ftp'able. Internet e-mail.

<Delphi>
(more info at a later date) Internet e-mail

<GEnie>
(more info at a later date) Internet e-mail

<Prodigy>
Has ham radio message areas, no downloadable software. Limited internet e-mail.

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Misc. Internet FTP sites for Amateur Radio Macintosh software

joker.optics.rochester.edu (/ham)
sumex-aim.stanford.edu (/info-mac/app)
mac.archive.umich.edu various locations
vixen.cso.uiuc.edu (/pub/ham-radio)
ucsd.edu (/hamradio) many different subdirectories
(/hamradio/packet/tcp/incoming) newest
files temp holding area
(/hamradio/packet/tcpip/pa2aga)
NET/Mac & IM/Mac area
ftp.apple.com (/pub/ham-radio)
akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu (/aw0g) softkiss-mac
nic.switch.ch (/software/mac/ham-radio)
oak.oakland.edu (/pub/hamradio/mac)

If you know of any other sites, please e-mail me info so I may keep this list as up to date as possible!

- Terry

Thanks for all of the notes and updates! Keep them coming. Did I get all of the versions right?

BTW... if you send me any binaries, please note that I have a new e-mail address for those BIG files:

tstader@si.tiac.net

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NOTE: Much of this work was done by Patty-N6BIS as she collected information from many vendors. I would like to keep this list as up to date as possible. Please feel free to drop me a note if you have any

additional software to this list.

DISCLAIMER: The software listed is not endorsed by Apple Computer, Inc.(c)
nor has it all been tested by the author/providers of this information.

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************************************************************
* Recompiled by Terry Stader - KA8SCP (tstader@aol.com) *
* Original list compiled by Patty Winter - N6BIS *
* New information last added 9/93 *
* some information not rechecked since early 1991. *
************************************************************
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3324. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 00:25:07 UTC
From: clifto@indep1.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <CwtD5w.Jo3@indep1.chi.il.us>
Source record: 47313

In article <CwrnGx.B1s@kd3bj.uucp> chris@kd3bj.uucp (C. T. Nadovich) writes:
>(BTW. Drive letters came from CPM, not Unix. I think FCB's came from CPM
>too, but I'm not sure. Anybody know? Thank goodness DOS dosen't have
>PIP. But wouldn't it be great if it had carriage-return initiated
>multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)

Heck, _DOS_ came from CP/M. The guy who wrote it wanted a quick O/S
and basically wrote a sort of a version of CP/M for 8086.

--
Cliff Sharp There are days when no matter which
WA9PDM way you spit, it's upwind.
clifto@indep1.chi.il.us --The First Law of Reality

3325. ???Baycom drv for packettwin???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 01:54:46 UTC
From: AMMNTN02@ysub.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <1703E13426.AMMNTN02@ysub.ysu.edu>
Source record: 47312

I've recently heard that a driver for a baycom modem attached to a
Gracilis packet twin existed for JNOS, i'd be very interested in
knowing where this could be gotten on the net. Email resp. appr.
73s tx ammntn02@ysub.ysu.edu / kb8rhl
Alan

3326. pactor question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 04:11:17 UTC
From: worstell@netcom.com
Message-ID: <199409280411.VAA24865@netcom4.netcom.com>
Source record: 47314

Could anyone point to a good reference on pactor?
TIA,
KG0T

3327. Re: Baudot RTTY terminal emulator?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 07:52:40 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1994Sep28.075240.6879@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 47335

terry@venus.sunquest.com (Terry R. Friedrichsen) writes:

>I'm asking this question for an acquaintance - I am not personally well-
>versed in the ham digital world. (I'm just a plain ol' country UNIX
>hacker ...).

>He's looking for a terminal emulator to run with Baudot RTTY (on a TRS-80
>model 4). He's fairly certain that some such thing exists - he says that
>gobs and gobs of hams used TRS-80s to drive RTTY at one time, and that
>Baudot was fairly common.

>Now this leaves *me* with lots of questions, which he did not seem to me
>to be knowledgeable enough to answer. But to start with, I'd appreciate
>mail from somebody who might understand from this sketchy description what
>it is that he wants, or know what software he might be after.

>(I don't think a terminal emulator is actually what he wants (though maybe
>it is); I think all he needs is software to grab lines of input from the
>keyboard, translate them to Baudot, shove them out by magic to the trans-
>mitter, and gather strings of Baudot characters from the receiver through
>reverse magic, translate them to ASCII, and display them on the screen.

>If he was just shoving ASCII out a serial port, it'd be trivial. And, of
>course, the conversion to and from Baudot is easy, too. It's the "magic"
>part that I'm unsure of.)

>In the meantime, I'm gonna send him a copy of the Baudot character set,
>in case that does him any good.

>AdTHANKSvance for any help.

No problem. You're going to run into a little problem: the Mod 4 is a
Z80 CP/M machine. I doesn't grok MS-DOS. It groks TRS-DOS, or with a
hardware mod it can grok Montezuma Micro's CP/M port. There was a
comment thread in comp.os.cp/m about MM-CP/M for a Mod 4 just a few days
ago. Look there before it expires from your site. I believe there is a
hardware newsgroup something like comp.sys.tandy? or comp.sys.radio_shack?
They might have a pointer on the hardware mod or the MM-CP/m or other
useful info on that little orphan. They are nice machines - I had one
for a few months.
The serial port hardware can be easily programmed for 5-bit I/O, and
RTTY is inherently simplex - I talk a while, you "print". You talk a
while, I "print". The better software, however generally runs split-screen,
allowing me to "print" you on the top half of the screen while I
compose the reply to you at the same time. This means the software is
constantly bouncing back between sampling the keyboard and the incoming
serial port, and never taking longer to do anything (even scroll the

screen) than one character time (which at 100wpm 5-level) is a little
faster than you think).

When the other side is done printing, a hit on a function key begins
sending from the top of the send buffer at full speed, while any
keyboard entries are added to the end. When the buffer is exhausted, the
user can type at keyboard speed (i.e. the buffer empties as fast as it
fills) or drop carrier. At the same time the program has to watch the
receive side of the serial port - the user could be on a full duplex
link... Yes - I used a RTTY - 5-level on-the-air BBS ... that concept
isn't totally new to packet...
Some of the more sophisticated programs allowed the user to store
canned strings prepared with the program or with an external text editor
as files and paste them into the send buffer, and to capture stuff
from the receive buffer and save them as files... Likewise a function
key would turn off and on an external printer.

There is a certain amount of available CP/M software out there.
I'd first dial up WB6NGC's BBS at 818-799-1632. He run an almost 100%
CP/M BBS (he tolerates ham-oriented MS-DOS stuff) and is bound to have a
CP/M RTTY package. Maybe it will even have source code... Also WB6YMH has a packet BBS here
in Southern CA., and
Skip started the BBS on a S-100 CP/M system. A year ago he had a CP/M
area on the current BBS, if he still does that would be a place to look.
After the Z80 hardware earned a well-deserved rest I know that for a
long time he ran the BBS on a 8086 based multi-user machine running
Concurrent CP/M 86. The last phone number I had for the BBS (and
I can't verify it while I'm logged on here) is 310-541-2503. If it
doesn't work let me know and I'll do some digging.

Second, see the last half of my response here - it's a copy of my reply
to a UK SWL that was looking for the same thing. I'm pretty sure that
at least one of the programs are CP/M.

>Terry R. Friedrichsen N7XJO

>terry@venus.sunquest.com (Internet)
>uunet!sunquest!terry (Usenet)
>terry@sds.sdsc.edu (alternate address; I live in Tucson)

From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Subject: Re: RTTY on the PC

Mike,

>Thank's for the reply. I've had a couple of reply's pointing to some suitable
>software. A friend of mine over there in the 'States is sending it over to me
>via our internal network.

I finally dug up the name of the 73 magazine columnist and emailed him for
the list. His message is appended.

>I'm just a SWL at the moment. I passed the writen exam eight years ago but
>just never got around to learning the morse for the full Class A ticket!

>Maybe I'll get lucky and hear you on the ether!
Unlikely. I'm not sure what the licensing structure is in GB/UK, but my
license is the "Technician" class - I'm limited to 50mhz and up, and 50%
of my operating is on the daily drive to work and back...

>Regards - Jason

The message from Dr. Marc Levy follows... The "RTTY Loop" referenced is
the name of his column. No, I don't have any more info about the
individual programs - but you could drop mail to MarcWA3AJR@aol.com and
ask. He does his column on a computer, and a while back he had a brief
description of some of the programs - perhaps he could grab that chunk
of text and include it in a response to you?

Mike

Return-Path: <pelican!aol.com!MarcWA3AJR>
From: MarcWA3AJR@aol.com
X-Mailer: America Online Mailer
Sender: "MarcWA3AJR" <MarcWA3AJR@aol.com>
To: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Date: Mon, 29 Aug 94 21:39:40 EDT

Here is the file listing...

The following software collections are available to the readers of "RTTY
Loop." These programs are provided to the readers of the column as a
service. All I ask are three things:

(1) A disk, either 5.25" or 3.5", formatted or not
(2) A stamped, self-addressed disk mailer
(3) Two dollars in U.S. funds for each disk filled

Be advised that at least one of the collections is over the 1.2 Mb
capacity of a 5" high capacity disk. Therefore, please send appropriate
media, and funds, to cover what you want. Also, if you are sending a
foreign money order, please understand that, for example, a money order
from Canada or overseas COSTS about $3 to $5 to cash, thus making a $2
foreign money order worthless.

Here are directories of each of the collections:

Collection #1: RTTY/digital program collection

AUTORT ZIP 118236 05-23-92 1:41a
BAYCOM14 EXE 186221 03-21-92 5:12p
HAMCOM20 ZIP 136948 08-17-92 8:37p
HAM_1 LZH 143250 05-06-89 10:25p
LANDOC20 EXE 136192 08-17-92 8:48p
LANLNK20 EXE 222464 08-17-92 9:09p
PAKTERM ZIP 116520 12-04-91 9:38p

```
SUPRMORS ZIP 51200 07-30-90 7:01p
TRTY11 ZIP 88960 04-05-91 2:17a
TRTY32 ZIP 127839 10-31-91 9:58p
10 file(s) 1327830 bytes

Collection #2: More RTTY/digital programs

146YAGI BAS 100 10-04-92 7:31p
73YAGI34 BAS 2690 10-14-92 3:24p
BAYCM15G ZIP 210783 07-19-92 4:54p
BAYSCHEM ZIP 26350 01-14-92 12:27p
EIMAC ZIP 120529 09-18-92 3:39p
EZPKT_16 ZIP 65340 06-08-92 8:33a
GAMMA EXE 49818 04-04-90 5:38a
GAMMA2 EXE 58434 01-30-91 12:08p
GRFPK122 ZIP 375389 08-21-92 1:03a
HAIRPIN EXE 39462 04-04-90 5:32a
J-POLE TXT 4131 10-29-92 12:03p
KEPS298 DAT 4992 10-23-92 8:55p
PCROUT22 ZIP 89021 08-14-92 3:49p
PMP11SYB ZIP 244352 08-05-92 10:04p
SCHEMA PMP 4830 07-13-92 11:27p
TFPCR ZIP 23661 09-12-92 9:54a
TNET-X1G ZIP 119680 09-30-92 11:40p
YAG-RRL3 BAS 777 10-05-92 4:08p
18 file(s) 1440339 bytes

Collection #3: Archive and Utility programs

ARJ241 EXE 223594 07-07-93 3:16p
LHA213 EXE 43861 10-11-92 9:22p
LIST90C EXE 109803 11-21-93 9:36p
PAK251 EXE 103424 10-11-92 10:01p
PKX361 EXE 119808 08-29-88 7:10p
PKZ204G EXE 203483 02-11-93 10:56a
SHEZ95 EXE 246521 11-21-93 9:41p
WINZIP50 EXE 200031 11-21-93 9:45p
ZOO210 EXE 58369 10-11-92 9:38p
9 file(s) 1308894 bytes

Collection #4: More RTTY/Packet Programs

DXER13 ZIP 112026 06-16-93 1:20p
FAXFRQ ZIP 745 06-09-93 10:11p
PHS300 ZIP 181352 08-03-93 10:09p
PKTGOLD ZIP 336542 06-30-92 11:25p
PKTWIN11 ZIP 303578 03-24-93 2:15p
TUWIN ZIP 7794 03-14-93 7:51a
XPCOM1 ZIP 383488 06-09-93 10:01p
7 file(s) 1325525 bytes

Collection #5: Even more RTTY/Packet/TOR
```

HAMC22 LZH 392536 02-19-94 3:31p
HFFAX5 ZIP 55505 02-19-94 3:13p
JVFAX601 ZIP 199294 02-19-94 3:17p
JV_XMIT GIF 16432 02-19-94 3:18p
PACKPET ZIP 358835 03-12-94 5:20p
PACKY1 ZIP 165568 02-18-94 8:33p
TOR32C LZH 188693 02-19-94 3:33p
9 file(s) 1377116 bytes

Collection #6: More digital goodies

GP161 ZIP 573828 08-08-94 8:22p
LL220EXE ZIP 345586 02-19-94 3:26p
PACKHACK ZIP 11122 06-07-94 10:08p
PKTWIN21 ZIP 390081 03-05-94 7:03p
RTTYFREQ LST 20897 11-20-91 8:36p
TERM2 ZIP 9787 02-18-94 8:33p
6 file(s) 1351301 bytes

Marc I. Leavey, M.D. WA3AJR
6 Jenny Lane
Baltimore, MD 21208-1613
U.S.A.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
PO Box 1130 | me enough to be their mouthpiece...
Arcadia, CA. 91077 |
ICBM: 34.12N, 118.02W | Reply to: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us

3328. TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 08:29:04 UTC
From: frode@dxcern.cern.ch
Message-ID: <1994Sep28.082904.2026@dxcern.cern.ch>
Source record: 47318

I am considering buying a TNC and would very much like
your opinions, experiences, etc.

I have read the QST review of differnet TNCs in Dec. 1993
and I have narrowed my choice down to the KPC-3 or
the MFJ-1274C. The MFJ-1274C was not reviewed in Dec. 93,
but rather the MFJ-1274B, the earlier model.

I am quite attracted to the MFJ-1274C because it is a true
TNC-2 and it has the possibility to upgrad the Mail Box RAM
to 512K. It also appears to allow for automatic mail
download from your PBBS without any intervention from the
PBBS sysop.

But some of my friemds claim that MFJ is no good, never works,
never works for long, etc. etc. Is this true or is it rather
a bad case of MFJ bashing?

73 Frode, F/LA2RL

****
* Frode Weierud Phone : 41 22 7674794 *
* CERN, SL Fax : 41 22 7679185 *
* CH-1211 Geneva 23 E-mail : frode@dxcern.cern.ch *
* Switzerland or weierud@cernvm.cern.ch *
****

3329. Kenwood TM732 : RJ-45 Mike cabling needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 08:42:29 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <36ba9l$ajc@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47319
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

73 to everyone and thanks to read this news.

I've a TM732E from KENWOOD and I wanna make Packet Radio with this one.
I've little problem.It's that I've not found RJ-45 Mike pins values
in the documentation and so can not make cabling between the TM732 and
my TNC.

Does someone could help me ?

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3330. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 09:59:26 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <36bepu$2mdc@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 47322

In article <368pp8$mn0@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>, Elendir <elendir@enst.fr> wrote:
>
> Let's assume a 10 W output and a 33 dB dish. Attenuation is something like
>280 dB ; so we get -237 dB. We have again the 33 dB gain, so it goes -204 dB
>or 446 pV sensitivity.
>
Sorry, there is a major error in your link budget calculation.
about 40 W and 3m dishes are neccesary to get even CW through, normally.

73, Moritz Dl5UH

3331. Re: Kenwood TM732 : RJ-45 Mike cabling needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 10:38:44 UTC
From: keithr@primenet.com
Message-ID: <keithr.29.00C6ABB1@primenet.com>
Source record: 47321
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

In article <36ba9l$ajc@anemone.saclay.cea.fr> jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr (Jean-Christophe MONIER) writes:

>I've a TM732E from KENWOOD and I wanna make Packet Radio with this one.
>I've little problem.It's that I've not found RJ-45 Mike pins values
>in the documentation and so can not make cabling between the TM732 and
>my TNC.

The pin-outs are on the schematic that comes with the radio. If you are missing yours, here is the pin-out. This does not assume any particular interface to packet, someone else may post the actual packet wiring.

1 - Dn Button (Ground to activate Dn)
2 - NC
3 - Mic Audio Hot
4 - Mic Audio Gnd
5 - PTT (Ground to Key Radio)
6 - Ground
7 - 8 VDC from radio to mic
8 - Up Button (Ground to activate Up)

Best Regards, Keith

==========
Internet Address: keithr@primenet.com
Personal WWW Page: http://www.primenet.com/~keithr/
Packet Radio Address: KG7EL@KC7Y.AZ.USA.NA
Earthly Address: Mesa, Arizona
==========

3332. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 11:42:58 UTC
From: elendir@enst.fr
Message-ID: <36bks2$l0e@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>
Source record: 47337

John Boudreau (ve8ev@gov.nt.ca) wrote:
: There's nothing weird about that at all. In the early 60's the US military
: ran a 4 channel multiplexed RTTY link between Washington and Honolulu via
: EME for several years although for a 2 Mbaud data rate I think you'd need
: a bit better link margin than you mentioned. I'm surprised that it hasn't

Well, I read on the 94 ARRL that the army used something like 500 MW radiated
power !!!!!!!

Maybe I went wrong into my calculations - but a 3 meter diameter dish seems
enormous on 10 GHz. Okay for 40 W though.
Well, that s a challenge, but I m confident that OMs can win it.

Vincent.

PS : We could increase the frequency maybe, that would reduce the size of the
dish... but the gain would drop.

--
F1RCS - Worldwide Friendship through Amateur Radio
ENST, Ecole Nationale Superieure des Telecommunications, Paris

3333. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 12:13:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Sep28.121356.26619@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47324

In article <1994Sep28.082904.2026@dxcern.cern.ch> frode@dxcern.cern.ch writes:
>
>But some of my friemds claim that MFJ is no good, never works,
>never works for long, etc. etc. Is this true or is it rather
>a bad case of MFJ bashing?

In my experience it's just MFJ bashing. I've had several MFJ 1270, 1270B, and 1274 TNCs, and installed and maintained a bunch more as mountaintop digis. They're very reliable with a couple of minor fixes. I don't have a 1274C so I don't know if one of those fixes applies, but if it truly is still TNC2 hardware then you need to change the LM724 to a TL084 in the RS-232 driver if you want to run 9600 baud or better between the TNC and the radio. The other thing you want to do is pull the MF10 filter and put a jumper in its place. These things should be done to *any* TNC2. You should also sand the paint off the joining halves of the case to make it RF tight. Do those things, and it'll work great and last a long time.

On the other hand, Kantronics finally seems to have gotten it's act together, and the little KPC-3 is a nice *tiny* little box with low power consumption. I still prefer the MFJ due to its TAPR modem disconnect, and the availability of dedicated KISS and TheNet ROM firmware. You can't use external modems or third party firmware with the Kantronics box.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3334. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 13:46:47 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <o58cTc8w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47333

frode@dxcern.cern.ch (Frode Weierud) writes:

... stuff deleted

> But some of my friemds claim that MFJ is no good, never works,
> never works for long, etc. etc. Is this true or is it rather
> a bad case of MFJ bashing?

I can't generalize, but I've been running MFJ 1270 and 1274 series for years with no problems. In fact, I've had a 1270 sitting completely unattended for several years acting as a digipeater (until I recently converted it to a node) with no failures whatever.

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3335. X1JR2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 13:49:59 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <108cTc9w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47332

I think I posted this earlier, but haven't had any responses, so....

There appears to be a bug in the X1J revision 2 software which eats up
memory and results in "node busy" messages. It takes a soft reset to fix it.
I also understand that r2 is to be the last revision.

Has anybody found a fix for this?

Does anybody know how to get ahold of the source code?

Is there any other node software which is compatible with TheNet and IP?

Thanks & 73,

Larry W1HJF - W1HJF @ K1UAQ.NH or here.

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3336. Control Program?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 14:01:59 UTC
From: djw@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <36bt0n$8e9@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 47323

Hello to all.....
I just took delivery on a brand new fancy-schmancy computer for
use in the shack and for use on the digital modes. Now I am wondering:
what is the best...or at least,very good software for use on the
digital modes and for logging/contesting(on rtty),etc. I know of
Lan-link,Hamwindows,PKgold,etc. What's good?

I use an AEA PK232mbx and a PK88 currently. Any suggestions?
Thanks es 73 de Dan...WA0JRD
djw@unlinfo.unl.edu

3337. Re: X1JR2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 15:22:40 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CwuIpu.96H@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47325

Larry Rappaport (rapp@lmr.mv.com) wrote:

: Apparently there are problems with X1JR2 which result in "node busy"
: messages and require a reset.

: 1. Do I understand correctly that there are no further revisions planned?
I have heard not any indications that no additional revisions are planned. The
X1JR2 documentation states that the next release will be a join effort by
G8KBB and NJ7P. Check the first paragraph of the intro.txt file.

: 2. If that is the case, does anyone know if the source code is available
: and, if so, where?

: 3. Is anyone else working on the problem?
I had NODE BUSY problems. Once I installed a TAPR DCD mod in the TNC the
problems were cured. I have heard that running the node with open squelch
has also been linked to high CRC ERRORS (in the stats display) which
will lead to the same problem. Is there a coorelation between high CRC
errors and when your node bogs down? What is the clock rate of the TNC?
Hope it's not less than 4.8MHz. If it is upgrade that first.
(I've also converted to mostly 10MHz clocks.)

73's John, WB3ESS

3338. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 16:36:53 UTC
From: forbes@intac.com
Message-ID: <36c635$237@uucp.intac.com>
Source record: 47326

In article <1994Sep28.082904.2026@dxcern.cern.ch>, frode@dxcern.cern.ch (Frode Weierud) says:
>
>I am considering buying a TNC and would very much like
>your opinions, experiences, etc.
>
>I have read the QST review of differnet TNCs in Dec. 1993
>and I have narrowed my choice down to the KPC-3 or
>the MFJ-1274C.

I can't speak for the MFH-12745C, but I have been using an MFJ-1278-T (multi-mode TNC)for about 2 years, and it's worked flawlessly.

It came with a terrific 1.5" thick instruction manual detailing every aspect of operation, including installation instructions for several popular radios, as well as a complete guide to user alignment of the filters and modem.

I've dragged my MFJ TNC into the woods camping dozens of times now, operating it and my VHF rig on batteries without a single failure or complaint. I love it.

- 73 -
Thom / N2CBV

3339. Kantronics 9612 - What is it

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 17:01:56 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Sep28.170156.22367@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 47327

Can someone please tell me what the Kantronics 9612 is? Is it a tnc like the KPC4 but with both a 9600 bps rf port and a 1200 bps rf port? Or is it a modem that only works with the Kantronics Data Engine?

Thanks in advance for any/all replies.

73 de John, VA3BUS

--
/------\ Ontario JOHN RUMBALL
| ()() | Ministry of District Systems Officer rumbalj@gov.on.ca
| () | Natural Sudbury, ON Canada va3bus@va3bus.#ne.on.can.noam
\------/ Resources (705)722-7823 ext.278

3340. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 17:22:22 UTC
From: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <36c8oe$g64@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 47339

Douglas J Renze (drenze@icaen.uiowa.edu) wrote:
: mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl (Zaanen van MM) writes:

: >Hello,

: >I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for MUD source code,
: >but all the code I can find are for TCP/IP. Is there a easy way to get
: >a MUD at home. Now I'm using a BAYCOM modem, but TNC2 is ok too.

: >Please mail.

: >Menno

: >mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl

: Hate to tell you, but the *only* mud code you're going to find is for
: TCP/IP. Though there is one that works over Appletalk on the Mac, I
: guess (hadn't thought about that). You're either going to switch over
: to TCP/IP (easy) or totally rewrite the MUD driver (not so easy).

: --
: Doug Renze, N0YVW * drenze@isca.uiowa.edu * N0YVW @ W0IUQ.ia.usa.na
: DRenze@aol.com

: "Boom...sooner or later...BOOM!"

just use the tcp/ip...trying to rewrite for packet would be a
nightmare...a friend of mine ported a chat over to vms and took him a
year and a half to rewrite all the code dealing with the tcp/ip on our
cheesy vax system (Wollongong package)

--Dave
--
This is the .sig:
Dave Graff a.k.a The Phlatline

address: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Call Sign: en route from FCC
Packet address: under construction
=-=-=-=
Without C we'd have to program in PASAL, BASI, and OBOL

3341. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 18:26:02 UTC
From: landisj@drager.com
Message-ID: <1994Sep28.142602.163@drager.com>
Source record: 47248

In article <CwrnGx.B1s@kd3bj.uucp>, chris@kd3bj.uucp (C. T. Nadovich) writes:
> (BTW. Drive letters came from CPM, not Unix. I think FCB's came from CPM
> too, but I'm not sure. Anybody know? Thank goodness DOS dosen't have
> PIP. But wouldn't it be great if it had carriage-return initiated
> multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
> --
> 73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

Well, I can tell you one thing; RSX-11M and D were around long before CPM was even thought of. I was doing MACRO-11 development on RSX back around 1975. RSX was also the inspiration for a good bit of VAX/VMS as well. There were FCB's in RSX. I think the file naming convention of <device>:<filnam>.<typ> is from RSX, and Files-11. So I think the drive-letter bit was from RSX too. Files-11 ODS level 1 later grew into ODS-2, around 1978. It supported heirarchical directory structures and later 40 char filenames and 40 character file types.

And PIP was cool! Wow, to think we used to have multiuser development systems running on 16bit machines with 248KB of main memory!

We got this Columbia(?) Z80 CP/M desktop system in to evaluate for some product. Engineers were developing code on the PDP-11/34 and moving it using 8 inch floppies to the CP/M system.

I was developing firmware to make single board PDP-11 control a Bridgeport CNC vertical mill.

Meanwhile, while I'm trying to get my boss to let me have that old, unused MicroVAX 2000 for a packet switch...

I feel much better now. Back to my VAXcluster and VMS.

Joe - AA3GN
(landisj@drager.com)
--
Joe Landis - Systems and Network Manager - North American Drager - Telford, PA
landisj@drager.com - Ax25: AA3GN@WA3TSW.#EPA.PA.USA.NOAM - ampr: [44.80.8.153]
Counting the days til deer season! Politically correct sig not available.

3342. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 18:36:02 UTC
From: ron@chaos
Message-ID: <36cd2i$bl2@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 47328

mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl (Zaanen van MM) writes:

>Hello,

>I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for MUD source code,
>but all the code I can find are for TCP/IP. Is there a easy way to get
>a MUD at home. Now I'm using a BAYCOM modem, but TNC2 is ok too.

You didn't say what kind of system you want to run a MUD on. If it's a Unix box then it shouldn't be hard. If running Linux then you can put the AX.25 code in the kernel and modify the axl (ax25 listerner) program to connect to the mud server or run a script that does that. Then anyone using just AX.25 can connect to it. Or get something like Phils base code for NOS and put in the connection redirector code so that incoming ax.25 connects to a callsign will actually do a telnet (this will be TCP/IP though) to a MUD server.

Just stick with Unix for the MUD servers and go to TCP/IP. Regardless of how you implement a MUD server over packet (lots of ways and they are usually all pretty easy), you will be running TCP/IP to the actual server, but the end user of the game isn't required to run TCP/IP unless you restrict the end user to running it.

Also don't just set up a NOS system and have users connect to the mailbox and do a telnet into the game or use the JNOS mbox alias command and set up an alias to do that, goofy things happen all the time with carriage returns and linefeeds and terminal emulations. Plus telnets from inside a NOS mailbox are very very slow in repsonse.

Ron N8FOW

3343. Request for AX.25 Standard

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 19:08:07 UTC
From: felix@risc39.fie.us.es
Message-ID: <36ceun$kl0@obelix.cica.es>
Source record: 47243

I wish to get the AX.25 standard , but I don't know where I
must to ask for.

I need it for a project on network interconnections, here, at
University of Seville. I've heard that the ARRL (American Radio
Relay League) sell the book with the standard definition,
but I don't know what is their address, fax or telephone,
so , please help me!! :-).

If you want to help me, you may email me to:

felix@risc39.fie.us.es

or if you preffer, also reply this message in USENET .

Fernando Felix Redondo
Facultad de Informatica y Estadistica
Univ. de Sevilla
Andalucia
Spain

3344. Re: rules of content

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 20:13:18 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <36ciou$5it@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47329

In article <CwqxtJ.9Lo@cscsun.rmc.edu>, dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu (David Tiller) writes:
|> There's a difference between encrypting a document to hide it's meaning,
|> compressing a document to reduce it's size, and authenticating a document
|> to prove it's source. In fact the FCC is pushing for automatic forwarding
|> packet stations to impliment some form of packet authentication as a result
|> of that 900 number scandal a year or two ago.

Can you provide some reference to FCC documents that support this?

Have not heard of any "push" from the FCC toward authentication.

Curious what you are refering to.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3345. operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 20:27:20 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199409282033.NAA19340@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47338

>multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
>73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

I don't recall RSX being particularly derived or inspired from CPM...and i recall there was some way to handle directories and such on RSTS/E (around 1975 or so...it's been a while...).

the whole computing world didn't start with unix or CP/M.

and heck, PIP a problem, nayhh. in a way it was pretty neat...

bill wb9ivr

3346. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 20:45:34 UTC
From: bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org
Message-ID: <Cwuxnz.3EJ@wb6hqk.ampr.org>
Source record: 47331

In article <368pp8$mn0@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>, Elendir <elendir@enst.fr> wrote:
> Hi !
>
> Well, that's just a weird idea.
> I was wondering about the possibility of setting up a 10 GHz/2 Mbauds EME
>link between the US and Europe.
> That'd be fantastic, wouldn't it ? Each time the moon would be up, we could
>transfer enormous amount of data...
>
> Let's assume a 10 W output and a 33 dB dish. Attenuation is something like
>280 dB ; so we get -237 dB. We have again the 33 dB gain, so it goes -204 dB
>or 446 pV sensitivity.
>
> That's tough, but why not ?

It's even tougher than that. The moon is an extended reflector and
therefore creates considerable dispersion in the echoed signal requiring
a rather fancy adaptive equalizer on on the order of 10 milliseconds long
with enough taps to accommodate the channel signalling rate. 10 Mbps
is probably rather aggressive.

bart wb6hqk

bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org

3347. Re: a scary idea for the DEC Rainbow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 20:48:34 UTC
From: moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu
Message-ID: <36ckr2$2q7@bronze.lcs.mit.edu>
Source record: 47330
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.dec.micro,comp.os.cpm,alt.sys.pdp8,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <36c47b$msa@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>,
Dwight A. Schwartz <ds@feldspar.geology.uiuc.edu> wrote:
>Hi Rainbow lovers,

Well, I used to use the Rainbow and liked it, but that's not what
this is about, exactly. :)
>

> My idea is this: MS-DOS Kermit for the Rainbow contains source code
>which directly handles the Rainbow's communciations hardware. KA9Q appears to
>contain the code needed to run SLIP on an IBM-PC style MS-DOS machine. How
>feasible is it to take the code from the Rainbow's Kermit for controlling the
>serial port hardware and using it within a program like KA9Q, with the end
>result that we would have SLIP for the Rainbow? My thought was that then we
>could use the latest Rainbow Kermit (perhaps modified to connect to a BIOS

I have wondered this myself, albeit with my DECmate II, which has the Z80
card. I know that, of all the terminal programs I've seen in the CP/M
environment, Kermit-80 was the only one with a specific overlay for
my machine, oddly enough.

I have been tracking down leads for a CP/M-based KA9Q but have come up
empty. I've even thought of taking Phil Karn's source and running it
through HiTech C (which I've not downloaded yet) to get a working (NOT!)
copy there.

I don't think you need a PhD to do this. I was planning on doing a SLIP
for my HP48 just from reading Douglas Comer's books and Phil's code,
though admittedly I've a CS degree. :)

You'd probably have to accept a more limited feature set than you'd get
on a Linux or even PC box, but for my purposes, that's fine. The DECmate
will be connected to a TNC (radio modem) and the ham radio TCP/IP network
(ampr) and thence by SLIP to my PC. I'd like to explore the HP for
portable applications.

I've crossposted this to comp.os.cpm, alt.sys.pdp8, and rec.radio.amateur.
digital.misc, since the folks there might have more ideas for us.

Dave

--
| David Moisan, N1KGH /^_/^\ moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu |
| 86 Essex St. Apt #204 (o ^ o) n1kgh@amsat.org |
| Salem. MA 01970-5225 | | ce393@cleveland.freenet.edu |
| |

3348. Chicago clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 21:49:55 UTC
From: "James F. Foerster" <U12566@uicvm.uic.edu>
Message-ID: <94271.164955U12566@uicvm.uic.edu>
Source record: 47336

Would appreciate knowing if there is a group focused on packet in the Chicago area. I'm located on the northwest side and interested in setting up an entry level system.

73

N9UZG

3349. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 22:30:32 UTC
From: gbalfanz@netcom.com
Message-ID: <gbalfanzCwv2Iw.J3w@netcom.com>
Source record: 47240

Frode Weierud (frode@dxcern.cern.ch) wrote:
: I am considering buying a TNC and would very much like
: your opinions, experiences, etc.

: I have read the QST review of differnet TNCs in Dec. 1993
: and I have narrowed my choice down to the KPC-3 or
: the MFJ-1274C. The MFJ-1274C was not reviewed in Dec. 93,
: but rather the MFJ-1274B, the earlier model.

I am considering the KPC-3 also, my only concern is that
1200 baud will be obsolete soon, but I am a packet newbie,
so I don't know if 9600 is prevalent here in the states.

Still, at $115 US, it is a low risk proposition.
9600 baud TNC's are about $225.

What is the net wisdom?

Greg

3350. Re: Control Program?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 22:41:43 UTC
From: bnovak@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <rpHYk4WzU-17069yn@kaiwan.com>
Source record: 47244

In article <36bt0n$8e9@crcnis1.unl.edu>,
djw@unlinfo.unl.edu (daniel wright) wrote:
> what is the best...or at least,very good software for use on the
> digital modes and for logging/contesting(on rtty),etc. I know of
> Lan-link,Hamwindows,PKgold,etc. What's good?
>
Take a look at PKGOLD. Test drives are available on most ham radio
LL BBSs. It is a full feature, all mode terminal program that is very
easy to use. I have used both PKGOLD and KAGOLD (for Kantronics TNCs) and
have been very pleased with both. You can get info on PKGOLD by
sending a message to info@interflex.com.
73,
Bob

--

| E-Mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: K0OK@K6VE.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA |

3351. Buckmaster & FBB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 23:15:05 UTC
From: ve9bm@nbnet.nb.ca
Message-ID: <ve9bm.28.000B992B@nbnet.nb.ca>
Source record: 47241

G'day
I was wondering if anybody could help me find (if it is available) the
program module to allow the FBB software to utilize the Buckmaster CD-ROM.

Thanks for your help

73 de Brent
ve9bm@ve9bbs.#snb.nb.ca packet
ve9bm@nbnet.nb.ca Internet

3352. Re: UNIX to TNC setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-28 23:28:13 UTC
From: jeff@sinister.ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <36cu6d$13pf@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 47334

John Martin (martin@CDPA.State.MS.US) wrote:
: How do I define the TNC interface to SCO UNIX or Linux? A local user plans to

Under Linux, it's simple. Use the AX.25 kernel patches from Alan Cox / GW4PTS on sunacm.swan.ac.uk:/pub/Linux/Radio. This gives you TCP/IP and normal AX.25 connects implemented as standard network interfaces. Under SCO? Why pay for an OS these days? Besides Linux is far better than SCO anyday, twice on Sunday.

73! de Jeff / VE3DJF

: run native unix or linux via TNC and needs to know how to set it up without
: running NOS under unix.
: ------
: _______
: / |
: John W. Martin / | INTERNET:
: Network Workgroup Manager / | martin@cdpa.state.ms.us
: Mississippi Central Data | C | oamartin@vm.cc.olemiss.edu
: Processing Authority \ D |
: 301 North Lamar Street | P |
: 301 Building, Suite 508 / A |
: Jackson, MS 39201-1495 / | PHONE: (601) 359-2641
: |______ | FAX: (601) 354-6016
: / |
: ____|

3353. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 00:50:18 UTC
From: zeus@myth.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <780799818snz@myth.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47263

In article <Cws9D3.G5H@cs.vu.nl> mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl "Zaanen van MM" writes:

> I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for MUD source code,
> but all the code I can find are for TCP/IP. Is there a easy way to get
> a MUD at home. Now I'm using a BAYCOM modem, but TNC2 is ok too.

There is someone here in the UK developing a totally home-brewed MUD for packet. I have forgotten his name and mailbox :-(but try a packet bull to MUD@GBR or something similar.

If that fails, your best bet is to install Linux Unix and run a TCPIP/AX driver with a conventional MUD. I was in the middle of doing this when my hard disk packed up on me (no fault of the software).

Mike.

--

Michael S. Cowgill (Mike) _ " ....Cracking toast Gromit!... "
zeus@myth.demon.co.uk (That's me) _ Royal Blue Dragon
G1VOX@GB7WRG.GBR.EU 44.131.2.76 _ -==(UDIC)==-

3354. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 00:54:36 UTC
From: zeus@myth.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <780800076snz@myth.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47261

In article <368pp8$mn0@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr> elendir@enst.fr "Elendir" writes:

> Well, that's just a weird idea.
> I was wondering about the possibility of setting up a 10 GHz/2 Mbauds EME
> link between the US and Europe.
> That'd be fantastic, wouldn't it ? Each time the moon would be up, we could
> transfer enormous amount of data...
>
> Let's assume a 10 W output and a 33 dB dish. Attenuation is something like
> 280 dB ; so we get -237 dB. We have again the 33 dB gain, so it goes -204 dB
> or 446 pV sensitivity.
>
> That's tough, but why not ?

Tougher than you think. -204dB is for a 1Hz bit rate. 2Mb would be -63dB
below that. -267dB Hmm. Now, tell me about thermal noise.....

Donate the money you save to the Phase 3D satellite budget instead.

Mike.

--

Michael S. Cowgill (Mike) _ " ....Cracking toast Gromit!... "
zeus@myth.demon.co.uk (That's me) _ Royal Blue Dragon
G1VOX@GB7WRG.GBR.EU 44.131.2.76 _ -==(UDIC)==-

3355. Re: X1JR2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 01:38:45 UTC
From: k9cw@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <36d5r5$mdc@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47249

In a previous article, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) says:

> There appears to be a bug in the X1J revision 2 software which eats up
>memory and results in "node busy" messages. It takes a soft reset to fix it.
>I also understand that r2 is to be the last revision.
>
I have had two digi's running X1JR2 for two months now without any problems.
Both TNC's do have open squelch adapters installed, though, if that makes
a difference.

73, Drew

--
-----------------------------------------------------------------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
-----------------------------------------------------------------*

3356. Re: Graphic Packet in English?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 08:25:24 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <36dtlk$nk0@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 47242

In article <362an2$ic8@crl7.crl.com>, Dennis E. Jacobson <n6ng@crl.com> wrote:
>
>
>Just curious... Maybe you get an english version when you register?

Hi Dennis, There is no such thing as a registration for GP.
It is a very versatile and comfortable software, and it is *FREE*,
unlike oter packages, where up to 100$ is charged for less software.

About the english version, may be writing a line to Ulf, the autor
on AX25 might be an idea?

Moritz DL5UH

3357. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 09:29:56 UTC
From: aa770@cfn.cs.dal.ca
Message-ID: <Cwvx1y.4B9@cs.dal.ca>
Source record: 47245

Thom Forbes (forbes@intac.com) wrote:
: In article <1994Sep28.082904.2026@dxcern.cern.ch>, frode@dxcern.cern.ch (Frode Weierud) says:
: >
: >I am considering buying a TNC and would very much like
: >your opinions, experiences, etc.
: >
: >I have read the QST review of differnet TNCs in Dec. 1993
: >and I have narrowed my choice down to the KPC-3 or
: >the MFJ-1274C.

Just thought I would throw my two cents worth your way I owned a MFJ-1270B which is the same as the 1274 without the tuning LED I switched to the KPC for taking on the road for size and pwr reasons . I would say that they are both excellent machines I had my MFJ for 4 yrs and it is now digipeating on a Hill in PEI. Now the choice should be made based on what you plan on doing with the tnc if you are only going to do VHF work with it then then the KPC-3 is the way to go . If you plan on dabbling in HF packet ax.25 protocol then get the MFJ . For the same price you get one mode on HF . Hope this muddies the waters a little :-)
73's de VE1BT rob....

_____
| |
| Robert Harplle Net: aa770@cfn.cs.dal.ca |
| Callsign VE1BT AX.25 VE1BT@#VE1BBS.NS.CA |
| Locator FN84il |
| Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada |
|_____|

3358. Re: Packet/Internet Gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 10:24:23 UTC
From: chonky@rasips2
Message-ID: <36e4kn$fft@labs2.etf.hr>
Source record: 47247

David Dodell (david@stat.com) wrote:
: ad815@yfn.ysu.edu (John S. Kennedy) writes:

: > I know they were fairly limited in function, but a friend
: > of mine down on my home system asked about the Internet/Packet
: > gateways. I know there were two at one time ... one in
: > Pittsburgh and one in Arizona. Do any of you remember
: > what they were and how to use them?

Thank you for reading this.

Since I am a newcomer in Packet Radio I would be very grateful if
anyone could tell me more about this problem (mail from packet to
internet and vice versa). I am especcially interested for any gateway
in Europe.

Thanks in advance.

9A3QN

--
*************************** CHONKY **
* Kristijan Conkas |e-mail:kristijan.conkas@etf.hr *
* Faculty of electrical engineering | chonky@rasip.etf.hr *
* University of Zagreb |on IRC:chonky *
* Croatia |phone :(041) 730-312 *
****

3359. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 12:37:08 UTC
From: ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <780842228snz@oiiag.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47266

I've got a MFJ 1274, and I'm very happy with it !

It does everything I want (and more), but I have to say that the documentation could be better. There are one or two errors and ommissions.

My MFJ works - all of the time :-)

Happy packeting !
--
==========
Ian Gillingham (G0FLB)
email: ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk
Abingdon
Oxon, UK
==========

3360. Help: K9NG Pinouts Needed?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 13:09:50 UTC
From: broderic@codger.physics.duq.edu
Message-ID: <36eeau$i0q@godot.cc.duq.edu>
Source record: 47258

I have lost my data sheet on the k9ng.

Does anyone know the pinouts from the modem to the radio?

I have deduced (I think...):

pin 2 +
pin 3 TXData
pin 4 Ground

(could also be 4-3-2)

Thanks in advance...
Don Broderick, n3guz

3361. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 14:18:26 UTC
From: glenne@n6gn.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <CwwAEr.Jv0@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 47260

Bart Rowlett (bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org) wrote:
: In article <368pp8$mn0@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>, Elendir <elendir@enst.fr> wrote:
: > Hi !
: >
: > Let's assume a 10 W output and a 33 dB dish. Attenuation is something like
: >280 dB ; so we get -237 dB. We have again the 33 dB gain, so it goes -204 dB
: >or 446 pV sensitivity.
: >
: > That's tough, but why not ?

: It's even tougher than that. The moon is an extended reflector and
: therefore creates considerable dispersion in the echoed signal requiring
: a rather fancy adaptive equalizer on on the order of 10 milliseconds long
: with enough taps to accommodate the channel signalling rate. 10 Mbps
: is probably rather aggressive.

I'd say "rather aggressive" is mild (:>). Not only is there bad
spreading but (assuming your attenuation numbers are correct) your
receiver gets to see +40+33-280+33=-174 dBm. Since the moon itself is
about 200 Kelvin at 10 GHz (though with only a 33 dB gain antenna it
will not fill your aperture) and if the receiver has a 1 dB NF you get
about 0 dB C/N in 1 Hz of bandwidth. Shannon has to be reckoned with
and I'm afraid you are now about 7 orders of magnitude away from a goal
of 10 Mbps.

I think you'd stand a better chance with a series of troposcatter links
across the path.

73
Glenn Elmore n6gn

amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

3362. Re: Kantronics 9612 - What is it

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 14:48:55 UTC
From: bnovak@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <uXKYk4WzUEW2069yn@kaiwan.com>
Source record: 47251

In article <1994Sep28.170156.22367@govonca.gov.on.ca>,
rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca (John Rumball) wrote:
> Can someone please tell me what the Kantronics 9612 is? Is it a tnc like
> the KPC4 but with both a 9600 bps rf port and a 1200 bps rf port?
> >
> 73 de John, VA3BUS
>
> --
John..

It is like the KPC-4 only built in a slightly larger case than the KPC-3.
It has two modems 1200 baud and 9600 baud. You can operate both at the
same time and it does have the ability to operate as a KANODE with
cross-banding. I have had mine for about a month operating 1200 baud on
two meters and 9600 baud on 440. I am using it with KAGOLD software.
I am very happy with the performance. I would recommend considering
the 128K memory (approx $25 US) option if you need a large mailbox or
several NUMNODES.

73,
Bob

--

| E-Mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: K0OK@K6VE.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA |

3363. Where to get XPCOM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 15:25:36 UTC
From: seymour@netcom.com
Message-ID: <seymourCwwDIo.M5n@netcom.com>
Source record: 47273

Greetings,

Would some kind soul please tell me how to get a copy of XPCOM?

My understanding is that this is a RTTY (possibly other modes) terminal
program that is highly regarded by some. I beleive it was written
by KF7XP.

If someone is aware of an FTP site where it can be found please let me know.
Otherwise, I'll try mailing a note to the callbook address for KF7XP.

Thanks in advance.
--
Ken Seymour
KN6QC
seymour@netcom.com

3364. Question: data bandwith calculations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 16:43:19 UTC
From: nickb@netcom.com
Message-ID: <nickbCwwH47.EM4@netcom.com>
Source record: 47268

Being a CS and not an EE, can someone please educate me on how I can calculate the bandwidth of a data signal? I'm talking FSK, about 56KB. Is there a general equation for bandwidth? I'm familiar with Fourier Series and Laplace transforms, so if there are any mathemeticians with some patience out there, please explain the theory behind it.

What is this leading to? Well, I understand the main limiting factor for using voice radios for high-speed data is the IF frequency bandwidth. Okay, so I want to investigate redesigning an IF strip to widen the bandwidth. What are the standard parameters?

Thanks for any info. If there is a good introduction somewhere on the net, please point it out.

--
Nick Barbieri Amateur Radio: KB6QI
(nickb@netcom.com)
(nlb1@goldengate.rtc.sc.ti.com)
(408)247-4268
Santa Clara, CA, USA

3365. Re: UNIX to TNC setup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 16:50:26 UTC
From: wa4zos@watson.lib.muohio.edu
Message-ID: <wa4zos-2909941250260001@wa4zos.lib.muohio.edu>
Source record: 47279

In article <martin.2.00088FA5@CDPA.State.MS.US>, martin@CDPA.State.MS.US
(John Martin) wrote:

> How do I define the TNC interface to SCO UNIX or Linux? A local user plans to
> run native unix or linux via TNC and needs to know how to set it up without
> running NOS under unix.
> ------

Any one with an answer please post it here also. TNX.

--

Thanks for reading,
Bob

+---+
| Bob Junke, Library Systems |
| Miami University |
| Oxford, Ohio 45056 Ham Call: WA4ZOS |
| (513)529-2351 E-mail: rejunke@miavx1.bitnet |
/) E-mail: wa4zos@watson.lib.muohio.edu (\
/) http://miamilink.lib.muohio.edu/bobj.html (\
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3366. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 16:50:50 UTC
From: richard@sfu.ca
Message-ID: <36er9a$rkn@seymour.sfu.ca>
Source record: 47253

In article <199409282033.NAA19340@ucsd.edu>
William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM writes:
> >multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
> >73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)
>
> I don't recall RSX being particularly derived or inspired from CPM...and i
> recall there was some way to handle directories and such on RSTS/E (around
> 1975 or so...it's been a while...).
>
> the whole computing world didn't start with unix or CP/M.
>
> and heck, PIP a problem, nayhh. in a way it was pretty neat...
>
> bill wb9ivr

RSX was *not* a CP/M inspired system, it was the other way around!

There were ex-DEC people at Digital Research, and CP/M was "inspired" by the
DEC systems... TECO and friends gave us CP/M editor commands like:

b#msoldstring^Znewstring^Z0ttl

.. to change every occurrence of "oldstring" to "newstring" and print the
changed lines. Intuitive, eh?
--
- Richard Chycoski richard@sfu.ca (NeXT Mail OK)
Senior Systems Consultant
Academic Computing Services
Simon Fraser University

3367. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 17:00:15 UTC
From: pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <CwwHwG.4xK@utnetw.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 47252

In article <1994Sep28.082904.2026@dxcern.cern.ch>, frode@dxcern.cern.ch (Frode Weierud) writes:
>I am considering buying a TNC and would very much like
>your opinions, experiences, etc.
>
>I have read the QST review of differnet TNCs in Dec. 1993
>and I have narrowed my choice down to the KPC-3 or
>the MFJ-1274C. The MFJ-1274C was not reviewed in Dec. 93,
>but rather the MFJ-1274B, the earlier model.
>
>I am quite attracted to the MFJ-1274C because it is a true
>TNC-2 and it has the possibility to upgrad the Mail Box RAM
>to 512K. It also appears to allow for automatic mail
>download from your PBBS without any intervention from the
>PBBS sysop.
>
>But some of my friemds claim that MFJ is no good, never works,
>never works for long, etc. etc. Is this true or is it rather
>a bad case of MFJ bashing?
>
>73 Frode, F/LA2RL
>
>***
>* Frode Weierud Phone : 41 22 7674794 *
>* CERN, SL Fax : 41 22 7679185 *
>* CH-1211 Geneva 23 E-mail : frode@dxcern.cern.ch *
>* Switzerland or weierud@cernvm.cern.ch *
>***
>
Frode,
If you can afford the extra money, I'd get the KPC-9612. It is a KPC3
with a 9600 baud port too! Otherwise I'd get the KPC-3. I have one
(I got mine about 6 months ago - before the 9612 was announced :-( )
and wouldn't trade it for anything (except the KPC-9612, but I don't
have a radio that can do 9600 yet). I have no personal experience with
MFJ TNCs, nut I did buy one of their mini speaker mikes and had to send
it back for a replacement (the dealer took care of replacement) and the
replacement now (6 months later) needs the cord replaced. I guess my point
on the MFJ stuff is - be extra careful, some of it is good, some bad.

73
Patrick
KB8PYM
pouelle@utphya.phya.utoledo.edu

pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu

3368. More operating system hitory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 18:06:11 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9408297808.AA780873816@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 47265

>multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
>73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

Bill (WB9IVR) is right about CPM vs RSX 11. Actually, as I remember it CPM has its roots in RT-11, RSTS/E, and RSX-11 not the other way as Chris suggested.

What was even neater than PIP, though, was TECO. I never was able to understand how to use it, but I saw some pretty awesome scripts written for it. (TECO was a PDP-11 based text editor sort of like ed, edlin, etc but incredibly more powerful).

Ray
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

3369. Re: DX Cluster on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 18:51:06 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <Cwwn16.Fx6@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 47254

Ron Atkinson (ron@chaos) wrote:
: David Tiller (dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu) wrote:

: : I'm certainly in favor of the 'real DX' mode - my point is why are we
: : cluttering up huge amounts of RF real estate forwarding those spots
: : up and down the planet when you could use internet tunnelling to get
: : it done faster, farther, and without jamming up half a billion vhf/uhf
: : simplex frequencies. I like the phone suggestion - unfortunately I'm
: : a lowly coded tech and can't participate.

: Because what is a good DX spot for one geographical location is not for
: another one. A DX station heard in New York may not be heard at all
: in Michigan. DX Packetclusters may be linked to each other, but many
: restrict the spots to a certain number of clusters away. A cluster
: might be neat to have on the Internet, but you'd have to either have
: everyones spots and a way to filter out only a geographical area that
: represents your RF coverage at the time or have every several clusters
: all over the place to be on the Internet and you connect to the one
: most local to you.

: A big reason to link DX clusters via the Internet is not to send DX spots
: to each other but it would be to send email to each other or just chat
: with another user on a distant packetcluster. Many have linked lots and
: lots of packetclusters together, but usually the users will complain about
: all the useless spots that they can't hear that are out of their RF
: coverage.

: Ron N8FOW

Yesbut....You could filter the distant spots out, leaving the email, etc.
I'd like to see the dx "coming" ie aas night falls DX should sweep toward
me - I think that'd be neat. If for nothing else, we could do research
into propagation, E layer stuff, etc.

I know the one I use i linked from Norfolk, Va to NY somewhere. The spots
we get are still useful...
--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
"Drunk, [Beowulf] slew no | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
hearth companions." | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

3370. JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 19:59:14 UTC
From: jaydhall@everest.Iccy.COM
Message-ID: <9409291959.0E3CE0@lincoln.iccy.com>
Source record: 47267

I am looking for the JNOS file that lists the problems and solutions that others have run into while setting it up on their IBM PC's. I would like the name and location of the file so I can download it. Thanks!

Jay D. Hall WA6MOK

3371. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 20:10:07 UTC
From: anto@gate.net
Message-ID: <36f6uv$vip@tequesta.gate.net>
Source record: 47270

Zaanen van MM (mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl) wrote:
: Hello,

: I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for MUD source code,
^^^
Forgive the ignorance but what is a MUD?

: but all the code I can find are for TCP/IP. Is there a easy way to get
: a MUD at home. Now I'm using a BAYCOM modem, but TNC2 is ok too.

: Please mail.

: Menno

: mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl

--
Nigel Kirlew
anto@gate.net

3372. 2Mbit project

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 20:19:12 UTC
From: e89_bond@etek.chalmers.se
Message-ID: <1994Sep29.201912.638@etek.chalmers.se>
Source record: 47255

Hi,

Do you know where to find the MC13055? According to Motorola in Sweden,
they don't make it anymore, but I hope to find it somewhere :-)! I'm
planning to use the IC in the ARRL Handbook 2Mbit datalink, and if
I can't find it, I'd like to get info from people who have replaced
it with some other. MC3356? MC13155? NE604? NE605?

73 de Fredrik

Chalmers I Fredrik Bonde I e-mail: e89_bond@etek.chalmers.se
Tekniska I Gibraltargatan 82-149 I packet: SM6UBC @ SK6YW.O.SWE.EU
H|gskola I 412 79 G|teborg I tel: +46-(0)31-20 88 76
I SWEDEN I

3373. Re: a scary idea for the DEC Rainbow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 20:21:28 UTC
From: mcnalley@metnet.geog.pdx.edu
Message-ID: <36f7k8$eov@psu_075.sb2.pdx.edu>
Source record: 47269
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.dec.micro,comp.os.cpm,alt.sys.pdp8,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Maybe I'm missing something obvious, but why not just kermit into
a unix host and use the DEC box as a dumb term? For SLIP to be useful,
you would really want a multitasking OS, wouldn't you? Unless you
made a SLIP TSR thing just to run a telnet or ftp daemon (although you'd
still need a multitasking OS if more than one person wanted to log in)...
sounds like an interesting hack though, if just for the sake of a hack,
but I thought hacks were supposed to be insant *looking* solutions to *real*
problems...

David Moisan (moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu) wrote:
: In article <36c47b$msa@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>,
: Dwight A. Schwartz <ds@feldspar.geology.uiuc.edu> wrote:
: >Hi Rainbow lovers,

: Well, I used to use the Rainbow and liked it, but that's not what
: this is about, exactly. :)
: >

: > My idea is this: MS-DOS Kermit for the Rainbow contains source code
: >which directly handles the Rainbow's communciations hardware. KA9Q appears to
: >contain the code needed to run SLIP on an IBM-PC style MS-DOS machine. How
: >feasible is it to take the code from the Rainbow's Kermit for controlling the
: >serial port hardware and using it within a program like KA9Q, with the end
: >result that we would have SLIP for the Rainbow? My thought was that then we
: >could use the latest Rainbow Kermit (perhaps modified to connect to a BIOS

: I have wondered this myself, albeit with my DECmate II, which has the Z80
: card. I know that, of all the terminal programs I've seen in the CP/M
: environment, Kermit-80 was the only one with a specific overlay for
: my machine, oddly enough.

: I have been tracking down leads for a CP/M-based KA9Q but have come up
: empty. I've even thought of taking Phil Karn's source and running it
: through HiTech C (which I've not downloaded yet) to get a working (NOT!)
: copy there.
:
: I don't think you need a PhD to do this. I was planning on doing a SLIP
: for my HP48 just from reading Douglas Comer's books and Phil's code,
: though admittedly I've a CS degree. :)

: You'd probably have to accept a more limited feature set than you'd get
: on a Linux or even PC box, but for my purposes, that's fine. The DECmate
: will be connected to a TNC (radio modem) and the ham radio TCP/IP network
: (ampr) and thence by SLIP to my PC. I'd like to explore the HP for
: portable applications.

: I've crossposted this to comp.os.cpm, alt.sys.pdp8, and rec.radio.amateur.
: digital.misc, since the folks there might have more ideas for us.

: Dave

: --
: | David Moisan, N1KGH /^_/^\ moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu |
: | 86 Essex St. Apt #204 (o ^ o) n1kgh@amsat.org |
: | Salem. MA 01970-5225 | | ce393@cleveland.freenet.edu |
: | |

--
James McNalley | "I have never let my schooling interfere with my
Linux/Unix Hacker | education" -Mark Twain
Portland, OR | "Live free or die" -New Hampshire motto
mcnalley@metnet.geog.pdx.edu -or- mcnalley@agora.rdrop.com

3374. 9600 and greater on Packet!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 20:48:58 UTC
From: don@weather.brockport.edu
Message-ID: <36f97q$5qd@starfish.acs.brockport.edu>
Source record: 47195

I have a few questions for the technical people out there. I am
thinking about designing a packet modem that will give transfer rates
around 56k!
First of all, most of the packet modems aout there do FSK at 1200bps.
What really makes me sick is that for 9600bps, people are still doing FSK
and modifying the radio's to get a bigger bandwidth. (I believe this is the
case) Because FSK only uses two levels of representation, why can't we use
some other type of system that will give us multiple levels of encoding.
So with the same bandwidth, we could get "more" information.

To calculate some of this, I need to know the typical ballpark
Signal to Noise (S/N) ratio for a two meter FM with full quieting audio
signal. I also need to know the bandwidth, however, I probably can assume that
it is at least 12khz. Even without knowing these numbers, I am fairly
confident that it is better than the 4khz of a phone line (The phone co
guarantees 30db s/n) The other problem that we might have is syncronization
of the signal. Since we are dealing with a half duplex channel, this could be
a serious problem, however there are ways to get around this. Even if you
couldn't get around the sync problem, the modem would still work well for
Full duplex channels. This would be great for the backbone network at least.

I would implement most of the signal processing in a TI dsp chip. This
would make the modems kind of expensive, But definately worth it! However the
chip count would be low. AND (a BIG and) you could change the software
and speed the modem up without buying a NEW modem. We could also be
backward compatable with the 1200bps modems now.

Other than the problems of S/N ratio, and the receiver syncing on
the transmitter EVERY time you want to transmit data, and the writing of the
software, which I can take care of (hopefully). Can anyone think of
another problem that would sink this idea?

****
Name: Donald L. Schleede Snail-Mail:
Research Associate/Programmer Dept. Earth Sciences
E-mail Addresses: SUNY Brockport
don@weather.brockport.edu Brockport, NY 14420
dschleede@unidata.ucar.edu Twisted Pair:
Planet: Earth (716) 395-5718
****

3375. Re: Where to get XPCOM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 21:41:07 UTC
From: dean2@primenet.com
Message-ID: <dean2.34.00259EF8@primenet.com>
Source record: 47281

In article <seymourCwwDIo.M5n@netcom.com> seymour@netcom.com (Kenneth Seymour) writes:
>From: seymour@netcom.com (Kenneth Seymour)
>Subject: Where to get XPCOM?
>Date: Thu, 29 Sep 1994 15:25:36 GMT

>Would some kind soul please tell me how to get a copy of XPCOM?

>My understanding is that this is a RTTY (possibly other modes) terminal
>program that is highly regarded by some. I beleive it was written
>by KF7XP.

>Thanks in advance.
>--
>Ken Seymour
>KN6QC
>seymour@netcom.com

Ken,

It is at: ftp.indirect.com
/pub/software/msdos/hamradio/xpware the file is xpcom153.zip

Enjoy and 73

****
Dean Landis II N7VBN
Peoria, Az

dean2@Primenet.com
****

3376. Re: More operating system hitory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 21:47:16 UTC
From: northup@abersoch.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <36fcl4$7nb@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 47256

mack@mails.imed.COM writes:
:
: >multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
: >73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)
:
: Bill (WB9IVR) is right about CPM vs RSX 11. Actually, as I remember
: it CPM has its roots in RT-11, RSTS/E, and RSX-11 not the other way as
: Chris suggested.
:
: What was even neater than PIP, though, was TECO. I never was able to
: understand how to use it, but I saw some pretty awesome scripts
: written for it. (TECO was a PDP-11 based text editor sort of like ed,
: edlin, etc but incredibly more powerful).
:

If you want to dig back a few more years all of the above was also in OS-8
for the PDP-8

: Ray
: WD5IFS
: mack@mails.imed.com
:

--
--

Bill Northup PHONE: (508) 460-2085
Stratus Computer Inc. INTERNET: northup@sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Boulevard Packet: N1QPR@WA1PHY.#EMS.MA.USA.NOMA
Marlboro, MA 01752 Amateur Radio: N1QPR

3377. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 22:25:13 UTC
From: mcleman@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <mcleman.32.00166C48@halcyon.com>
Source record: 47264

In article <1994Sep28.142602.163@drager.com> landisj@drager.com (Joe Landis - Systems & Network Mgr) writes:
>Path: news.halcyon.com!nwnexus!uunet!psinntp!main03!landisj
>From: landisj@drager.com (Joe Landis - Systems & Network Mgr)
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>Subject: Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT
>Message-ID: <1994Sep28.142602.163@drager.com>
>Date: 28 Sep 94 14:26:02 EDT
>References: <9407297781.AA778179559@mails.imed.com> <Cw74yF.5Jo@kd3bj.uucp> <1994Sep22.121710.19265@city.ac.uk> <CwrnGx.B1s@kd3bj.uucp>
>Distribution: world
>Organization: North American Drager - Telford, PA
>Lines: 37

>In article <CwrnGx.B1s@kd3bj.uucp>, chris@kd3bj.uucp (C. T. Nadovich) writes:
>> (BTW. Drive letters came from CPM, not Unix. I think FCB's came from CPM
>> too, but I'm not sure. Anybody know? Thank goodness DOS dosen't have
>> PIP. But wouldn't it be great if it had carriage-return initiated
>> multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
>> --
>> 73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

>Well, I can tell you one thing; RSX-11M and D were around long before CPM was
>even thought of. I was doing MACRO-11 development on RSX back around 1975. RSX
>was also the inspiration for a good bit of VAX/VMS as well. There were FCB's in
>RSX. I think the file naming convention of <device>:<filnam>.<typ> is from RSX,
>and Files-11. So I think the drive-letter bit was from RSX too. Files-11 ODS
>level 1 later grew into ODS-2, around 1978. It supported heirarchical directory
>structures and later 40 char filenames and 40 character file types.

>And PIP was cool! Wow, to think we used to have multiuser development systems
>running on 16bit machines with 248KB of main memory!

>We got this Columbia(?) Z80 CP/M desktop system in to evaluate for some product.
>Engineers were developing code on the PDP-11/34 and moving it using 8 inch
>floppies to the CP/M system.

>I was developing firmware to make single board PDP-11 control a Bridgeport CNC
>vertical mill.

>Meanwhile, while I'm trying to get my boss to let me have that old, unused
>MicroVAX 2000 for a packet switch...

>I feel much better now. Back to my VAXcluster and VMS.

>Joe - AA3GN
>(landisj@drager.com)

>--
>Joe Landis - Systems and Network Manager - North American Drager - Telford, PA
>landisj@drager.com - Ax25: AA3GN@WA3TSW.#EPA.PA.USA.NOAM - ampr: [44.80.8.153]
>Counting the days til deer season! Politically correct sig not available.

Friends don't let friends use VMS.

(A former RSX11m, VAX/VMS developer)

Jeff McLeman Internet: jeffmc@halcyon.com
KD1IT/7 AmprNet: kd1it@kd1it.ampr.org
Packet: kd1it@n7fsp.wa.usa.na
Interests: Digital modes (cw, rtty,
packet, amtor,
pactor, ect)

3378. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 22:57:58 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <36fgpm$nls@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 47257

In article <CwrnGx.B1s@kd3bj.uucp>, chris@kd3bj.uucp (C. T. Nadovich) writes:
|>nick@cimio.co.uk (Nick Waterman) writes:
|>
|>>In article <Cw74yF.5Jo@kd3bj.uucp>, C. T. Nadovich <chris@kd3bj.uucp> wrote:
|>>>DOS is just a poorly implemented Unix.
|>
|>>DOS (I assume you mean ms-dos) is nothing like Unix - it doesn't even
|>>multitask!
|>
|>>There's a list somewhere of everything an OS has to do in order to be
|>>called a "unix clone", and I think DOS manages less than 5% of them.
|>
|>Well, then, I'm right. DOS is 95% poorly implemented.
|>
|>But seriously, consider the list of similarities and you may raise your
|>estimate. Where did Microsoft get the idea for subdirectories, for
|>device drivers, for command line stdout redirection and pipes, for a
|>PATH environment variable (and for environment variables themselves).
|>The list is pretty long. Many aspects of DOS 2.0 were inspired by unix,
|>pure and simple.
|>
|>It's just that they didn't want to implement demand paged virtual memory
|>or pre-emptive multitasking.

Neither did Unix until just recently. And with respect to pre-emptive
multitasking, it barely does that. Go back and check out the implementations
of System 7 and earlier versions that ran on the PDP-11's back around
1975 or so.

|>>There's also a list of what ANY operating system is supposed to do, and
|>>DOS doesn't manage many of THEM either! This means that DOS is not even
|>>truly an operating-system - it's more of a "program runner" with a
|>>little bit of "memory management" thrown in.
|>
|>I'd call it memory mis-management --- and Windows is sort of a glorified
|>shell.
|>
|>Hey, don't read me wrong. I can hate DOS with the best of 'em. I just
|>like to point out how similar DOS and Unix are, especially when folks
|>say that they don't like to use Unix. On the systems I administer I have
|>a package of aliases and shell scripts that make the Unix command line
|>work almost exactly like the DOS command line (except, of course, for
|>Ctrl-Alt-Del, which you don't need). Still, many of my users still
|>say they'd rather use DOS because it's more user-friendly. Go figure.

Comparing them is like comparing apples and oranges. At some level of abstraction all monitors or operating systems share some things and differ in others. Neither Unix or DOS has a lock on many if any OS concepts. In particular, much (most) of Unix came from Multics and other 1960's operating systems.

|>(BTW. Drive letters came from CPM, not Unix. I think FCB's came from CPM
|>too, but I'm not sure. Anybody know? Thank goodness DOS dosen't have
|>PIP. But wouldn't it be great if it had carriage-return initiated
|>multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)

That's pretty funny. RSX-11M was *hardly* inspired by CPM given that it predates it. RSX-11M development was lead by Dave Cutler (you know, the same person that lead the VMS and NT development teams) and was supposed to be a simplification of the RSX-11D operating system for smaller PDP-11's. RSX-11D was developed from RSX-11A which dates back to around 1971.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

3379. Re: a scary idea for the DEC Rainbow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-29 23:44:49 UTC
From: avk@hafnium.cchem.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <36fjhh$cdq@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 47259
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.dec.micro,comp.os.cpm,alt.sys.pdp8,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

mcnalley@metnet.geog.pdx.edu (James E. McNalley) writes:

$! Maybe I'm missing something obvious, but why not just kermit into
$! a unix host and use the DEC box as a dumb term? For SLIP to be useful,
$! you would really want a multitasking OS, wouldn't you?

KA9Q *is* a multitasking OS. Yes, it runs on top of MS-DOS, so what?
--
Tony Konashenok avk@hafnium.cchem.berkeley.edu 510-843-5632(h),510-642-5831(w)
Strauss research group, Latimer Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley CA 94720, U.S.A.
** Assembler programmers drive stick shifts ** GAT !d H+ s:- !g p?
a? w+ C(++) U--/S++++$ N+++ W--(---)/$ V+++ !tv b++++ B-- h----@ f* r+++ y+++

3380. Re: a scary idea for the DEC Rainbow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 08:35:25 UTC
From: lasner@sunSITE.unc.edu
Message-ID: <36gikd$vua@bigblue.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 47272
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.dec.micro,comp.os.cpm,alt.sys.pdp8,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <36ckr2$2q7@bronze.lcs.mit.edu>,
David Moisan <moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu> wrote:
>
>You'd probably have to accept a more limited feature set than you'd get
>on a Linux or even PC box, but for my purposes, that's fine. The DECmate
>will be connected to a TNC (radio modem) and the ham radio TCP/IP network
>(ampr) and thence by SLIP to my PC. I'd like to explore the HP for
>portable applications.

Please be advised for any of these schemes that the Z80 is a captive
processor on the DECmate. It does zilch I/O. The 6120 is in charge of
all I/O, and port I/O is subject to the overhead of CP memory. Note that
the hardware limit of 19200 is *NOT* supported under CP/M (9600 baud max).

One of the major changes I need to make to improve Kermit-12 is to
rewrite the slushware to provide CP hooks for polling the port during
too-long CP sequences with -8 interrupts turned off in the terminal
emulator, etc. CP/M has no access to any of this.

Writing the support for the 6120 side would be more practical though!

cjl

3381. Re: 2Mbit project

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 08:38:57 UTC
From: pevy@mobira.nmp.nokia.com
Message-ID: <36gir1$1m4@noknic.nokia.com>
Source record: 47271

Fredrik Bonde (e89_bond@etek.chalmers.se) wrote:
> Hi,

> Do you know where to find the MC13055? According to Motorola in Sweden,
> they don't make it anymore, but I hope to find it somewhere :-)! I'm
> planning to use the IC in the ARRL Handbook 2Mbit datalink, and if
> I can't find it, I'd like to get info from people who have replaced
> it with some other. MC3356? MC13155? NE604? NE605?

> 73 de Fredrik

Hi, I had been looking at the Signetics NE5080/5081 pair
to do this job.

73 de Andy Pevy
G4XYW.

>

3382. Re: X1JR2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 13:22:03 UTC
From: roberts@ses6a.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <36h3dr$ur@pheidippides.axion.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 47282

In article <R5F7sc1w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) says:
>
>Hi folks,
>
> Apparently there are problems with X1JR2 which result in "node busy"
>messages and require a reset.
>
> 1. Do I understand correctly that there are no further revisions planned?
>
<< deleted text >>

Nope, this is not the end of the line.

If however, anyone wants a copy of the source, let me know. I might
eventually put it up on internet, but it is an absolute dog to build,
and I don't want to have to provide support to people wishing to build
it, so I have been reluctant to do it.

Dave

3383. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 14:46:30 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1994Sep30.144630.28369@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 47286
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers

Followups redirected to alt.folklore.computers.

William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM writes:
>>multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
>I don't recall RSX being particularly derived or inspired from CPM...

William, you are correct, I was playing with RSX11-M long before the 8080 had CPM. Heck, I think I was just starting to play with RSX11-M about the time the 4004 just got released (cost me $800 to buy the damn chip, and I blew it up when my -5V regulator shorted out with some poor wire wrap).

>the whole computing world didn't start with unix or CP/M.

Yup, it started with Multics ... which begat the only true UNIX V6 (multiplexors anyone?)!

>and heck, PIP a problem, nayhh. in a way it was pretty neat...

Actually, if DOS is to be considered an operating system, then PIP could have been considered one all by itself as well, except for the nagging fact it could not `load' another program into memory ... ;-/

My favourite `program' under CPM was @.com, it was a zero length file, and *caused* the re-execution of what was already in memory ...

Ciao -- Mark

3384. Re: a scary idea for the DEC Rainbow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 15:08:56 UTC
From: ivie@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Sep30.090856.28319@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47284
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.dec.micro,comp.os.cpm,alt.sys.pdp8,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <36gikd$vua@bigblue.oit.unc.edu>, lasner@sunSITE.unc.edu (Charles Lasner) writes:
> Writing the support for the 6120 side would be more practical though!

Speaking of which, does anyone have some documentation describing the protocol used between the Z80 and the 6120? I've only gotten about halfway through my disassembly of the Z80 BIOS (I keep getting distracted by other things), so I don't have much documented.
--
----------------+---
Roger Ivie | Don't think of it as a 'new' computer, think of it as
ivie@cc.usu.edu | 'obsolete-ready'

3385. WANTED: QSL route for SM1LPU

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 15:19:35 UTC
From: tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <36haa7$fgd@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 47283

If you have QSL route information for SM1LPU (direct home address)
I would appreicate sending it to me direct. He is a new country
for me on AO-13.

Thanks and 73s,
Tom WB7ASR

tom_boza@ccm.hf.intel.com

3386. Re: More operating system hitory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 16:33:09 UTC
From: rich@parc.xerox.com
Message-ID: <36hek5$f8t@news.parc.xerox.com>
Source record: 47285

In article <9408297808.AA780873816@mails.imed.com>, mack@mails.imed.COM writes:
...
> What was even neater than PIP, though, was TECO. I never was able to
> understand how to use it, but I saw some pretty awesome scripts
> written for it. (TECO was a PDP-11 based text editor sort of like ed,
> edlin, etc but incredibly more powerful).

The orginal version of emacs was written exclusively in TECO. Arcane like
most software from that period, but you do anything in it. People did do
just about anything you could imagine in TECO. I won't confess to the some
of the things I wrote in TECO, but in those days you could tell the skilled,
from the unskilled by which editor they used.

Rich
KD6WYK

3387. Re: Control Program?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 17:18:21 UTC
From: aandh@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CwyDC6.FyK@eskimo.com>
Source record: 47275

Hi take a look at xpcom I think its the best out there. you can download
it from Indirect.com or eskimo.com and try it for 100 times. also I am
working on a interface for it to logic3 log program.
73 Jim K7UDG/UA4PDG

3388. RE: Chicago clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 17:21:28 UTC
From: dme@ingersoll.COM
Message-ID: <9409301921.AA26035@ingersoll.com>
Source record: 47277

Please send me a message with your E-Mail address, and I'll send you
complete details on CAPRA, the Chicago Area Packet Radio Association.
CAPRA has built and maintains most of the network in the Chicago area.
--
Dave Ewaldz INGERSOLL MILLING MACHINE CO.
N9HKM Rockford, Illinois, USA

Internet - dme@ingersoll.com
Amprnet - n9hkm%n9hkm.ampr.org@ke9yq.ampr.org
Ma-Bell - (815)-987-6081
Packet ax25 mail - n9hkm@n9hkm.#ncil.il.usa.noam

3389. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 18:23:41 UTC
From: frank@rover.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <frank.82.2E8C57AD@rover.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 47274
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers

In article <1994Sep30.144630.28369@ve6mgs.ampr.org> mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org (Mark G. Salyzyn) writes:

>Followups redirected to alt.folklore.computers.

>William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM writes:
>>>multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
>>I don't recall RSX being particularly derived or inspired from CPM...

Sad how history can get rewritten by someone who thinks their
favorite OS was the first one in the world, especially considering

1/ The obvious 10-year chronoclasm between the emergence of RSX-11
and the emergence of CPM, and

2/ because CPM was a TOTALLY OBVIOUS port of OS8/PS8 from the PDP8,
since the names, command syntax, etc were identical. (Come on,
PIP, TECO (with another name,) ...)

3/ if you look at the Intel and motorola chip dynasties, you find

8088/80286/etc were early implementations of PDP8 micros, and
CPM-DOS etc looked much like OS8.

Motororola 6xxx series were modeled more on the PDP11, including
the hardware for good multitasking.

Most of the monstrosities of Windows, etc on the PC result from
building on the wrong foundation, that of a single-user computer
and system.

'nuff said.

Frank R. Borger - Physicist ___ "Rain, sleet, snow, and dark of night
Michael Reese - U of Chicago |___ don't bother us, but we have a lot
Center for Radiation Therapy | |_) _ of trouble with closets, basements,
net: Frank@rover.uchicago.edu | \|_) car trunks and viaducts."
ph: 312-791-8075 fa: 791-2517 |_) - New Chicago Post Office Motto.

3390. Re: a scary idea for the DEC Rainbow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 19:56:50 UTC
From: moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu
Message-ID: <36hqi2$o1e@bronze.lcs.mit.edu>
Source record: 47276
Cross-posted to: comp.os.cpm,alt.sys.pdp8,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Sep30.090856.28319@cc.usu.edu>, <ivie@cc.usu.edu> wrote:
>In article <36gikd$vua@bigblue.oit.unc.edu>, lasner@sunSITE.unc.edu
(Charles Lasner) writes:
>> Writing the support for the 6120 side would be more practical though!
>

I thought the same. Is the slushware included in the OS/278 source?

I need to modify the serial printer port driver so that it goes bidirectional.
(The radio TNC will go on the printer port and the SLIP will go on the
comm port.)

Alternately, I've a serious need for a 6120 disassembler and disk editor.

>Speaking of which, does anyone have some documentation describing the protocol
>used between the Z80 and the 6120? I've only gotten about halfway through my
>disassembly of the Z80 BIOS (I keep getting distracted by other things), so
>I don't have much documented.

Makes two of us; I can probably get KA9Q with BIOS calls, if I get it going
at all, but using the 6120 I/O would make things more efficient and perhaps
even more interesting (!) as well...

Dave
--
| David Moisan, N1KGH /^_/^\ moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu |
| 86 Essex St. Apt #204 (o ^ o) n1kgh@amsat.org |
| Salem. MA 01970-5225 | | ce393@cleveland.freenet.edu |
| |

3391. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-09-30 23:30:38 UTC
From: ivie@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Sep30.173038.28423@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47278
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers

In article <frank.82.2E8C57AD@rover.uchicago.edu>, frank@rover.uchicago.edu (Frank R. Borger) writes:
> Sad how history can get rewritten by someone who thinks their
> favorite OS was the first one in the world, especially considering
.....
>
> 8088/80286/etc were early implementations of PDP8 micros, and
> CPM-DOS etc looked much like OS8.

Sad how history can get rewritten by someone who thinks their favorite micro was the first one in the world...

I don't know which PDP-8 programming manuals you've been reading, but no matter how much I squint and screw up my eyes I just can't seem to make any of the Intel line look even vaguely like a PDP-8. The SC/MP, now, that I can make look kind of like the PDP-8...
>
> 'nuff said.

Guess not.
--
---------------+---
Roger Ivie | Don't think of it as a 'new' computer, think of it as
ivie@cc.usu.edu | 'obsolete-ready'

3392. Paket 6.1??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 01:45:36 UTC
From: dlehnen@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <36if00$qpq@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47280

I have heard that there is a Paket 6.1 version out. Can anyone tell
me where to find it.?

Paket Lover in Illinois.
--

3393. Re: Control Program?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 04:48:30 UTC
From: mdwyer@lamar.ColoState.EDU
Message-ID: <36ipmu$1k3p@yuma.ACNS.ColoState.EDU>
Source record: 47190

daniel wright (djw@unlinfo.unl.edu) wrote:
: Hello to all.....
: I just took delivery on a brand new fancy-schmancy computer for
: use in the shack and for use on the digital modes. Now I am wondering:
: what is the best...or at least,very good software for use on the
: digital modes and for logging/contesting(on rtty),etc. I know of
: Lan-link,Hamwindows,PKgold,etc. What's good?

Using a KPC-3 on 2m exclusivly, I kind of like paKet. I, however, have
never seen any others, so I can't say yea or nay to it. I like it, though!

de N0ZAP / Michael

3394. Re: Question: data bandwith calculations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 05:47:10 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct1.054710.10252@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47191

In article <nickbCwwH47.EM4@netcom.com> nickb@netcom.com (Nicholas L. Barbieri) writes:
>Being a CS and not an EE, can someone please educate me on how I can
>calculate the bandwidth of a data signal? I'm talking FSK, about 56KB.
>Is there a general equation for bandwidth? I'm familiar with Fourier
>Series and Laplace transforms, so if there are any mathemeticians with
>some patience out there, please explain the theory behind it.

For pure two level FSK, the math is rather simple. Twice the shift plus the symbol rate in baud will give you a close enough estimate of the required bandwidth. Example: a 200 Hz shift and a 300 baud symbol rate gives a required bandwidth of about 700 Hz. MSK modulation does considerably better at 1.4 Hz per baud, giving you a bandwidth of 420 Hz for a 300 baud MSK transmission. Much better still for high data rates is a more complex modulation that encodes more than one bit per baud. QAM is one method.

>What is this leading to? Well, I understand the main limiting factor
>for using voice radios for high-speed data is the IF frequency bandwidth.
>Okay, so I want to investigate redesigning an IF strip to widen the
>bandwidth. What are the standard parameters?

Actually the main limitation is the phase shift across the passband of the filter, and poor discriminator linearity. This distorts the eye pattern and makes slice decisions problematic. Phase distortion can be reduced at the cost of gentler filter slopes, but that hurts adjacent channel rejection. Some schemes attempt to *pre-distort* the signal waveform to compensate for these non-linearities, but that presupposes known receiver characteristics on the other end of the link.

Trying to push high speed data through a modified voice radio is in general a poor way to go. It's much better to use a radio modem designed from the ground up for data service. It'll have optimized RF modulators and demodulators for the chosen modulation form, and it will have filters optimized for the service. And it will typically be cheaper than the voice radio you would have to otherwise modify. See the GRAPES 56kb RF modem for an example. (A RF modem *is* the radio. The GRAPES unit uses MSK to pass 56 kilobaud symbol rates through a 70 kHz channel.)

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3395. Re: a scary idea for the DEC Rainbow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 09:31:59 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CwzMHC.Mu3@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 47202

: Dwight A. Schwartz <ds@feldspar.geology.uiuc.edu> wrote:

: Well, I used to use the Rainbow and liked it, but that's not what
: this is about, exactly. :)

: > My idea is this: MS-DOS Kermit for the Rainbow contains source code
: >which directly handles the Rainbow's communciations hardware. KA9Q appears
: >to contain the code needed to run SLIP on an IBM-PC style MS-DOS machine.

The Heath Z100 is in the same boat. There's fossil drivers for both of them.
I often thought that a fossil device in nos might be the answer. That is

"attach fossil...."

Having that, you'd be able to load the fossil TSR and let nos "talk" thru
it.

I'm not sure that alone would do it as there may be some video specific
stuff in some nos versions.

--
~~~~~~
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \
jpll@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD
~~~~~~

3396. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 10:30:10 UTC
From: tcj@netcom.com
Message-ID: <tcjCwzp6B.Irv@netcom.com>
Source record: 47199

Clifton T. Sharp (clifto@indep1.chi.il.us) writes:

> Heck, _DOS_ came from CP/M. The guy who wrote it wanted a quick O/S
> and basically wrote a sort of a version of CP/M for 8086.

Back in the days when CP/M and the S-100 bus rules the microcomputing world, a company called Seattle Computer was having trouble moving its 8086-based single-board computer because it didn't run CP/M. In an attempt to improve its marketability, they had Tim Patterson, a staff engineer, write a simple loader and file system that they dubbed SB-86 (as in "single-board 8086") and gave it away with the board. Since CP/M was the de facto standard in that market at that time, SB-86 looked a lot like CP/M.

When Digital Research made the fatal mistake of trying to play hardball with IBM and fumbled the opportunity to provide the OS for the original IBM-PC, IBM turned to Microsoft, from whom they had aready licensed BASIC. Microsoft was into language products almost exclusively in those days, so Big Bill went down the street to Seattle COmputer and, without tipping his hand, bought both SB-86 and Tim Patterson for a song. Thus DOS 1.0 was born.

C. T. Nadovich (chris@kd3bj.uucp) writes:

> consider the list of similarities.... The list is pretty long. Many
> aspects of DOS 2.0 were inspired by unix

It was no coincidence that DOS 2.0 bore a striking resemblence to UNIX. Microsoft had developed a taste for operating systems, or rather the revenue they generated. Knowing that DOS was a toy, Microsoft's "strategic" OS when they released DOS 2.0 was XENIX, and they envisioned that one day the two would merge. That, of course, was before OS/2 became the strategic OS, which was before Windows became strategic OS, which was before NT became the strategic OS....

Microcomputing history buffs who want a real good laugh should try to dig up some of the Microsoft/IBM marketing propaganda that accompanied the first release of OS/2 and compare it to the current NT hype. The similarities are positively frightening!

KB6JXT, Todd

3397. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 11:48:24 UTC
From: jeffmc@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <jeffmc.36.000BCEE4@halcyon.com>
Source record: 47192

In article <1994Sep30.173038.28423@cc.usu.edu> ivie@cc.usu.edu writes:
>Path: news.halcyon.com!nwnexus!news.sprintlink.net!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!news.cs.utah.edu!cc.usu.edu!ivie
>From: ivie@cc.usu.edu
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers
>Subject: Re: operating system history..
>Message-ID: <1994Sep30.173038.28423@cc.usu.edu>
>Date: 30 Sep 94 17:30:38 MDT
>References: <199409282033.NAA19340@ucsd.edu> <1994Sep30.144630.28369@ve6mgs.ampr.org> <frank.82.2E8C57AD@rover.uchicago.edu>
>Distribution: na
>Organization: Utah State University
>Lines: 23
>Xref: news.halcyon.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:5200 alt.folklore.computers:77219

>In article <frank.82.2E8C57AD@rover.uchicago.edu>, frank@rover.uchicago.edu (Frank R. Borger) writes:
>> Sad how history can get rewritten by someone who thinks their
>> favorite OS was the first one in the world, especially considering
> .....
>>
>> 8088/80286/etc were early implementations of PDP8 micros, and
>> CPM-DOS etc looked much like OS8.

>Sad how history can get rewritten by someone who thinks their favorite
>micro was the first one in the world...

>I don't know which PDP-8 programming manuals you've been reading, but no
>matter how much I squint and screw up my eyes I just can't seem to make
>any of the Intel line look even vaguely like a PDP-8. The SC/MP, now, that
>I can make look kind of like the PDP-8...
>>
>> 'nuff said.

>Guess not.
>--
>----------------+---
>Roger Ivie | Don't think of it as a 'new' computer, think of it as
>ivie@cc.usu.edu | 'obsolete-ready'

The PDP8 (as well as DEC's PDP1, PDP4, PDP5 machines) were risc machines, or should I say MISC (minimal instruction set computer). Though they were limited to 32K (later we did a memory management unit for the PDP8/a to allow bank switching, which gave us 128K), one could be clever in writing programs to fit into 4K instruction and data pages.

OS8 was a derivitive of a disk based OS that was written for the 8 using the DF32 disk file (A fixed head 32K storage unit).

Later, there was an an augmentation to OS8 called RTS8. Richie Lary, who was on of DEC's PDP8 software gurus, wrote RTS8 for a special project.

If you have ever done a system build of OS8 to add a new handler, then you know you can really bone yourself if your not careful. Maybe someone with folklore would know the message " There is no hope, there is not TTY" means.

I am sure Roger I. has done a few builds :-)

Jeff McLeman
(Former member of the PDP8 team for the PDP8a/VT78 (a PDP8 in a VT52 case))

Jeff McLeman Internet: jeffmc@halcyon.com
KD1IT/7 AmprNet: kd1it@kd1it.ampr.org
Packet: kd1it@n7fsp.wa.usa.na
Interests: Digital modes (cw, rtty,
packet, amtor,
pactor, ect)

3398. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 11:53:21 UTC
From: jeffmc@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <jeffmc.37.000BE3FF@halcyon.com>
Source record: 47193
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers

In article <1OCT199406574292@erich.triumf.ca> ivan@erich.triumf.ca (Ivan D. Reid) writes:
>Path: news.halcyon.com!nwnexus!news.sprintlink.net!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!unixg.ubc.ca!erich.triumf.ca!ivan
>From: ivan@erich.triumf.ca (Ivan D. Reid)
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers
>Subject: Re: operating system history..
>Date: 1 Oct 1994 06:57 PST
>Organization: TRIUMF: Tri-University Meson Facility
>Lines: 16
>Distribution: na
>Message-ID: <1OCT199406574292@erich.triumf.ca>
>References: <199409282033.NAA19340@ucsd.edu> <1994Sep30.144630.28369@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
<frank.82.2E8C57AD@rover.uchicago.edu> <1994Sep30.173038.28423@cc.usu.edu>
>NNTP-Posting-Host: erich.triumf.ca
>News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.41
>Xref: news.halcyon.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:5204 alt.folklore.computers:77252

>In article <1994Sep30.173038.28423@cc.usu.edu>, ivie@cc.usu.edu writes...
>>I don't know which PDP-8 programming manuals you've been reading, but no
>>matter how much I squint and screw up my eyes I just can't seem to make
>>any of the Intel line look even vaguely like a PDP-8. The SC/MP, now, that
>>I can make look kind of like the PDP-8...

> Can't say I noticed it particularly myself, and I jumped directly
>from the one to the other. There was a microprocessor, name forgotten, that
>did implement a PDP-8. The seismologists at Adelaide University used it for
>their portable field seismometers -- I think the reason was that it was CMOS
>and used a lot less power than the SC/MPs we were using in the Antarctic
>Interferometer, so it could run a long time on batteries. Naturally, because
>of the way the PDP-8 implements subroutine calls, they had the programme
>stored in ROM but had to load it into RAM when booting.

>Ivan Reid, Paul Scherrer Institute, CH. ivan@cvax.psi.ch

The Harris 6120 implemented the PDP8 instruction set. DEC used it in 4
products: VT78, VT278, DECmate II and DECmate III

It also had a mode call panel mode. Panel mode allow you to create
"instructions", if you will, or subroutines to handle functions.

What's interesting is that DEC's current Alpha processor has a mode called
PALmode, which allows you to basically do the same thing....
(Alpha's PALmode is actually a decendant of EpiCode, which was used in a
canceled RISC machine that DEC was doing, until the politics got involved. The
cancelation prompted the departure of DEC's best OS and HW architects to

Microsoft. The end result is Windows NT.)

Jeff McLeman
(Former PDP8 engineering team member)

Jeff McLeman Internet: jeffmc@halcyon.com
KD1IT/7 AmprNet: kd1it@kd1it.ampr.org
Packet: kd1it@n7fsp.wa.usa.na
Interests: Digital modes (cw, rtty,
packet, amtor,
pactor, ect)

3399. Re: Graphic Packet in French

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 14:17:26 UTC
From: zap@cpzap.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <8iVbCZj030n@cpzap.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 47287

In article <ted1.42.2361FB2C@rsvl.unisys.com>
ted1@rsvl.unisys.com (Edward Stafford) writes:

> In article <93.2705.7582.0NFB3272@woodybbs.com> dave.baumwald@woodybbs.com (Dave Baumwald) writes:
> >Subject: Graphic Packet in French
> >From: dave.baumwald@woodybbs.com (Dave Baumwald)
> >Date: Sun, 25 Sep 94 05:51:00 -0500
>
> >Jean please don't do this again! When the rest of us are trying to
> >scroll through messages, your program becomes a real pain in the "you
> >know what" Thanks.....
>
> Why not get a decent newsreader?

It'snot only a matter of getting a decent newsreader, some people have to pay for their news (like me), and we don't like to see large binaries sent this way.

73 de PE1EEC,

-martin-
e-mail: zap@cpzap.xs4all.nl

'I like all the different people. I like every kind of fair. In the crowd you bet I'll be there! Walking around. Going nowhere. Seeing sooey and saints at the fair.' -|- Saints. The Breeders -|-

3400. Re: Paket 6.1??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 14:49:12 UTC
From: bnovak@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <uM9Zk4WzUs9E069yn@kaiwan.com>
Source record: 47289

In article <36if00$qpq@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>,
dlehnen@prairienet.org (Dan Lehnen) wrote:
>
> I have heard that there is a Paket 6.1 version out. Can anyone tell
> me where to find it.?
>
> Paket Lover in Illinois.
> --
It's at FTP.FUNET.FI
/pub/ham/packet/terminal/paket61.zip

--

| E-Mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: K0OK@K6VE.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA |

3401. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 14:57:00 UTC
From: ivan@erich.triumf.ca
Message-ID: <1OCT199406574292@erich.triumf.ca>
Source record: 47288
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers

In article <1994Sep30.173038.28423@cc.usu.edu>, ivie@cc.usu.edu writes...
>I don't know which PDP-8 programming manuals you've been reading, but no
>matter how much I squint and screw up my eyes I just can't seem to make
>any of the Intel line look even vaguely like a PDP-8. The SC/MP, now, that
>I can make look kind of like the PDP-8...

Can't say I noticed it particularly myself, and I jumped directly
from the one to the other. There was a microprocessor, name forgotten, that
did implement a PDP-8. The seismologists at Adelaide University used it for
their portable field seismometers -- I think the reason was that it was CMOS
and used a lot less power than the SC/MPs we were using in the Antarctic
Interferometer, so it could run a long time on batteries. Naturally, because
of the way the PDP-8 implements subroutine calls, they had the programme
stored in ROM but had to load it into RAM when booting.

Ivan Reid, Paul Scherrer Institute, CH. ivan@cvax.psi.ch

3402. Re: Paket 6.1??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 17:01:01 UTC
From: dlehnen@firefly.prairienet.org
Message-ID: <36k4kd$n29@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47200

-=> Quoting Bnovak@kaiwan.com to All <=-

Bn> dlehnen@prairienet.org (Dan Lehnen) wrote:
>
> I have heard that there is a Paket 6.1 version out. Can anyone tell
> me where to find it.?
>
> Paket Lover in Illinois.
> --
Bn> It's at FTP.FUNET.FI
Bn> /pub/ham/packet/terminal/paket61.zip

Thanks, I appreciate that. Paket is a great program.

N9UWE
Dan

... Amateur Radio Operators have Extra Class!
___ Blue Wave/QWK v2.12

--

3403. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 17:04:09 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <36k4qa$sme@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 47201

y
AN> : I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for
AN> MUD source code,
AN>
AN> ^^^ Forgive the ignorance but what is a MUD?

MUD some call it Multi User Games. Sort of like Games found on DOOR's on
some BBS;s

--
David Toste [VE3TOS] AMPRnet : ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org
Don Mills, Ontario Packet : ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.ca.noam
!* SOON TO BE RELEASED *! Internet : da884@cleveland.freenet.edu
Author of SWLOGit (The Ultimate SWL'ers ToolBox) Fidonet: 1:250/930

3404. Re: More operating system hitory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 19:07:20 UTC
From: landisj@drager.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct1.150720.164@drager.com>
Source record: 47198

In article <9408297808.AA780873816@mails.imed.com>, mack@mails.imed.COM writes:
>
> >multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
> >73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)
>
> Bill (WB9IVR) is right about CPM vs RSX 11. Actually, as I remember
> it CPM has its roots in RT-11, RSTS/E, and RSX-11 not the other way as
> Chris suggested.
>
> What was even neater than PIP, though, was TECO. I never was able to
> understand how to use it, but I saw some pretty awesome scripts
> written for it. (TECO was a PDP-11 based text editor sort of like ed,
> edlin, etc but incredibly more powerful).
>
Once I wrote a structured MACRO-11 formatter program entirely in TECO. It was an extremely powerful text processor, but so cryptic that if you put your program down for a day or two you couldn't pick it up and understand what you did! I still have a copy of TECO32 on my VAX, but haven't gone near it in years.

--
Joe Landis - Systems and Network Manager - North American Drager - Telford, PA
landisj@drager.com - Ax25: AA3GN@WA3TSW.#EPA.PA.USA.NOAM - ampr: [44.80.8.153]
Counting the days til deer season! Politically correct sig not available.

3405. WANTED: CELLULAR ENGINEER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 19:44:18 UTC
From: cameron@netcom.com
Message-ID: <cameronCx0Etu.5yu@netcom.com>
Source record: 47194

--
cameron@netcom.com

3406. Mail forwarding on MFJ 1270

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-01 20:51:43 UTC
From: carlson@RTD.COM
Message-ID: <36ki50$a13@seagull.rtd.com>
Source record: 47196

I have an MFJ 1270 (no suffix, one of their original boxes) that is upgraded with the version 1.2.9 EPROMs and extra RAM for mailbox support. Our BBS (using AA4RE software) forwards messages to my mailbox, but they get bounced back to the BBS because the forwarding flag is set to N on the incoming messages. A club member gave me his settings for his 1270C that gets its fowarding flag set to H from the same BBS (H I guess is for hold). I can't figure out any setting in the list that will do that for me. Does anyone have this setup working properly with a BBS?

Tnx es 73, Wayne, K2DT
carlson@rtd.com

3407. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 00:10:44 UTC
From: danpop@cernapo.cern.ch
Message-ID: <Cx0r5w.oq@news.cern.ch>
Source record: 47197
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers

In <jeffmc.37.000BE3FF@halcyon.com> jeffmc@halcyon.com (Jeff McLeman) writes:

>canceled RISC machine that DEC was doing, until the politics got involved. The
>cancelation prompted the departure of DEC's best OS and HW architects to
>Microsoft. The end result is Windows NT.)

What the hell is Microsoft supposed to do with HW architects?
We've seen what they did with the OS architects :-)

Dan
--
Dan Pop
CERN, CN Division
Email: danpop@cernapo.cern.ch
Mail: CERN - PPE, Bat. 31 R-004, CH-1211 Geneve 23, Switzerland

3408. Re: Paket 6.1??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 12:02:09 UTC
From: tanderse@freenet1.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <36m7g1$m84@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 47204

dlehnen@prairienet.org (Dan Lehnen) writes:
>
> I have heard that there is a Paket 6.1 version out. Can anyone tell
> me where to find it.?
>
> Paket Lover in Illinois.
> --
>
ftp.funet.fi\pub\ham\packet\terminal\paket61.zip

Tim, NO0C

3409. Re: More operating system hitory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 12:58:15 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <sJkkTc4w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47203

landisj@drager.com (Joe Landis - Systems & Network Mgr) writes:

> In article <9408297808.AA780873816@mails.imed.com>, mack@mails.imed.COM write
> >
> > >multitasking like RSX-11m, another CPM inspired OS.)
> > >73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)
> >
> > Bill (WB9IVR) is right about CPM vs RSX 11. Actually, as I remember
> > it CPM has its roots in RT-11, RSTS/E, and RSX-11 not the other way as
> > Chris suggested.
> >
> > What was even neater than PIP, though, was TECO. I never was able to
> > understand how to use it, but I saw some pretty awesome scripts
> > written for it. (TECO was a PDP-11 based text editor sort of like ed,
> > edlin, etc but incredibly more powerful).
> >
> Once I wrote a structured MACRO-11 formatter program entirely in TECO. It was
> an extremely powerful text processor, but so cryptic that if you put your
> program down for a day or two you couldn't pick it up and understand what you
> did! I still have a copy of TECO32 on my VAX, but haven't gone near it in
> years.

I remember TECO - it was sort of like AWK only even more cryptic, wasn't it?

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3410. Kantronics battery backup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 14:10:47 UTC
From: garry@goldhill.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <19941002.131047.53@goldhill.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47205

Is there a (software) command with the latest Kantronics tnc software to reduce the load on the backup battery when the tnc is switched off ?

I ask because when I had such a battery in my KAM a while back, the command 'DAY 000000000000' did something similar, but this is not accepted with my KPC9612 nor a local's KPC4.

Noted that normally this feature would not be required but it is handy if going away for a while. Shame to have replace the battery, especially at UK prices :-(

--
Garry
G4FRO @ GB7IMB.#41.GBR.EU
garry@goldhill.demon.co.uk

3411. TNC to HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 15:48:08 UTC
From: Avery Russell <avery125@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <Rg3Vw14.avery125@delphi.com>
Source record: 47206

I need to wire a cable to go betwen my new Kantronics KPC-3 and my
Tandy HTX-202 hand held. Are there any hidden things I need to know about
before I damage the HT? Has anyone else made this cable.Please advise.

3412. unsubscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 16:34:11 UTC
From: KIRCHHTA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU
Message-ID: <01HHSQDVOWCY9X7AYS@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU>
Source record: 47207

```
unsubscribe
```

3413. Re: 9600 and greater on Packet!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 16:43:03 UTC
From: esuyw@csv.warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <36mnun$fcb@lily.csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 47208

In article <36f97q$5qd@starfish.acs.brockport.edu>,
don@weather.brockport.edu (Don Schleede) writes:
> I have a few questions for the technical people out there. I am
>thinking about designing a packet modem that will give transfer rates
>around 56k!

> First of all, most of the packet modems aout there do FSK at 1200bps.

Not quite. Most 1200bd amateur packet modems use chips such as the AM7910
and TCM3105 to produce audio tones which are (more often than not) fed to the
microphone input of an unmodified voice rig to produce AFSK (audio frequency
shift keying).

>What really makes me sick is that for 9600bps, people are still doing FSK
>and modifying the radio's to get a bigger bandwidth. (I believe this is the
>case)

Modems like the G3RUH use an eprom look up table to produce a waveform which
is not quite the simple squarewave produced by basic FSK modems. This waveform
is tailored to minimise the bandwidth of the transmitted signal by reducing
the amplitude of the signal's sidelobes. This allows the signal to (just
about) fit into a standard 25khz channel (at 9600). I don't know what class
this puts the 'RUH into (can it be described as a Gausian Minimum Shift Keying
modem?). Anyway, most rigs have to be modified for this signal as it can not
pass through the microphone audio filters without being severely mangled (most
mods seem to involve bypassing this stage and putting audio straight across
the varicap diode). Some rigs also need modifications to the PLL loop filter
to inprove the TX LF audio response. Also, at the receive end it is sometimes
necessary to use an IF filter with a flatter passband and phase change which
does not vary too much with frequency (since such filters can be expensive and
difficult to get hold of, it is common to use wider filters or to reduce the
number of filters cascaded together, though this will naturally degrade the
adjacent channel selectivity).

> To calculate some of this, I need to know the typical ballpark
>Signal to Noise (S/N) ratio for a two meter FM with full quieting audio
>signal. I also need to know the bandwidth, however, I probably can assume that
>it is at least 12khz.
>Even without knowing these numbers, I am fairly
>confident that it is better than the 4khz of a phone line (The phone co
>guarantees 30db s/n)

I don't really understand this. When we talk about FM signals, we normally
talk about the maximum transmitted bandwidth (which depends on the channel
spacing used), whereas the 4khz you are quoting for the phone line is the
audio bandwidth. Basically, you must decide what channel spacing your system is

designed to operate with. I guess you'd ideally be looking for a system which would operate in a 12.5khz cannel (+/-3khz Peak deviation), though maybe 20khz (US) or 25khz (most other places) would be ok (+/-5 khz peak deviation).

> I would implement most of the signal processing in a TI dsp chip. This
>would make the modems kind of expensive, But definately worth it! However the
>chip count would be low. AND (a BIG and) you could change the software
>and speed the modem up without buying a NEW modem. We could also be
>backward compatable with the 1200bps modems now.
>
> Other than the problems of S/N ratio, and the receiver syncing on
>the transmitter EVERY time you want to transmit data, and the writing of the
>software, which I can take care of (hopefully). Can anyone think of
>another problem that would sink this idea?

My only worry would be finding fast enough DSPs which were affordable (though as you say DSP has massive potential benefits). I think that at this speed it might be worth looking at modifying the AX25 packet standard to make it more like the X25 "wired" standard. The restrictions on maximum packet length in particular are entirely innapropriate as they mean that the transceivers will probably spend more time TX/RX switching than sending/receiving data.

These are just my thoughts after quickly reading through your message. I appologise if they are a little garbled, but I'm a bit short of time. I'll leave it to others with more experience in this area to further clarify things when they get back to their machines tommorow.

Live long and prosper,

Rob.

____
Rob Garth - University of Warwick, Coventry, UK (Electronic Engineering.)
Internet address: esuyw@csv.warwick.ac.uk
Amateur Radio Callsign: G7ELK
Packet radio: G7ELK@GB7WRR (Holidays only.)

|---|
| This is my world, and I am a world leader pretend. |
| This is my life, and this is my time. |
| I have been given the freedom to do as I see fit. |
| Its high time I razed the walls that I've constructed. (R.E.M.) |
|____|

3414. Need Wiring Help Motorola Mic for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 17:17:28 UTC
From: ckw@ns.gamewood.net
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9410021344.A7723-0100000@ns.gamewood.net>
Source record: 47209

Have modern Motorola equipment and need help with wiring rig for packet.
I need lines for Receive Audio, PTT, Ground and Mic input.

Thanks

Keister Whitt AD4JI
ckw@ns.gamewood.net

3415. Re: 9600 and greater on Packet!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 17:21:16 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct2.172116.18761@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47214

In article <36f97q$5qd@starfish.acs.brockport.edu> don@weather.brockport.edu (Don Schleede) writes:
> I have a few questions for the technical people out there. I am
>thinking about designing a packet modem that will give transfer rates
>around 56k!
> First of all, most of the packet modems aout there do FSK at 1200bps.

Actually they use AFSK through an FM voice radio. A horrible waste of bandwidth. IE the FSK is done at *audio*, with a 1000 Hz shift between two audio tones, and this is transmitted "faithfully" as Bell 202 *audio* over an FM voice radio. It's *not* ordinary FSK over the air, and occupies about 11.2 kHz of bandwidth. If SSB transmitters were used, it would closely *mimic* wide shift FSK up to the carrier and sideband suppression limits of the radio. In fact, that's the way FSK is typically done at HF, occupying about 700 Hz for a 300 baud signal with a 200 Hz shift.

>What really makes me sick is that for 9600bps, people are still doing FSK
>and modifying the radio's to get a bigger bandwidth. (I believe this is the
>case)

9600 baud is done with a predistorted audio signal that generates a modified FSK waveform when fed through a FM voice radio bypassing the audio stages. It *is* FSK on the air, done in a somewhat peculiar fashion. It occupies about 19.6 kHz of bandwidth.

>Because FSK only uses two levels of representation, why can't we use
>some other type of system that will give us multiple levels of encoding.
>So with the same bandwidth, we could get "more" information.

We can, of course, but we need a better SNR to do that. Shannon won't give us a free ride. Note that for the two modulation schemes above, amateur receivers throw away significant parts of the modulation energy, so they don't represent optimum Shannon limit signals.

> To calculate some of this, I need to know the typical ballpark
>Signal to Noise (S/N) ratio for a two meter FM with full quieting audio
>signal. I also need to know the bandwidth, however, I probably can assume that
>it is at least 12khz. Even without knowing these numbers, I am fairly
>confident that it is better than the 4khz of a phone line (The phone co
>guarantees 30db s/n)

Full quieting is a somewhat vague term. In amateur FM practice it typically means either a 12 db SNR, given in manufacturer specs, or a 20 db SNR including the effects of FM capture. The usable FM voice passband is between roughly 200-3200 Hz, but that passband is typically a far from flat frequency response. Some radios have

very marked humps in the passband, and almost all have serious phase distortion near the passband edges. When you throw in multipath, it's much more hostile than the telephone environment.

>The other problem that we might have is syncronization
>of the signal. Since we are dealing with a half duplex channel, this could be
>a serious problem, however there are ways to get around this. Even if you
>couldn't get around the sync problem, the modem would still work well for
>Full duplex channels. This would be great for the backbone network at least.

Synchronization and training would be needed to establish such a link, but that ignores the fact that packet is not typically a point to point service. It's a multipoint to multipoint burst scheme. The signal from any given transmitter has to be decodable on *every* receiver out there on channel so they can recognize when a packet is addressed to them. Since every model of radio has a different frequency/phase response, training is singularly ineffective.

> I would implement most of the signal processing in a TI dsp chip. This
>would make the modems kind of expensive, But definately worth it! However the
>chip count would be low. AND (a BIG and) you could change the software
>and speed the modem up without buying a NEW modem. We could also be
>backward compatable with the 1200bps modems now.
>
> Other than the problems of S/N ratio, and the receiver syncing on
>the transmitter EVERY time you want to transmit data, and the writing of the
>software, which I can take care of (hopefully). Can anyone think of
>another problem that would sink this idea?

Yeah, as mentioned above, training is ineffective because all receivers on channel must be able to decode packets from every transmitter on the channel in order to determine if the packet is addressed to *them*. This means training can't be used, and that self synchronized signalling is required. Phone systems get around this problem because addressing is handled separately by the phone system, IE if the phone rings, the modem knows the data stream is addressed *exclusively* to it and can start a training sequence to optimize the particular link.

The problem is trying to force complex digital signals through voice radios not designed or optimized for that service. Any attempts to do so are doomed by the myriad of different models of radio out there, each with it's unique responses. You have to get over, and discard, the idea of using FM voice radios for high speed packet data. They are not *at all* like the telephone network. Instead you have to have purpose designed *RF* modems that *are* the radio as well as the more mundane bit and clock recovery elements of the system. Since a purpose built RF modem can be optimized for the particular encoding scheme used, no training is required. The GRAPES 56kb RF modem is such a system.

The GRAPES RF modem uses a form of MSK to fit 56 kb data streams into a 70 kHz channel. However, if more SNR were available, similar systems could use bandlimited multi-level QAM to fit even more data into the

spectrum available. Multipath remains a serious problem for complex signalling schemes, however, and spread spectrum techniques may be required to cope with very high bit per baud encodings on the radio channel.

Sorry to rain on your parade, but others have been down the path you want to take before you, and it doesn't work. Adapting high speed telephone modem techniques to multipoint to multipoint radio systems is a lost cause. The problems of packet radio are *different* from those of the telephone network, and require different solutions.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3416. Re: TNC to HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 19:54:52 UTC
From: mdwyer@lamar.ColoState.EDU
Message-ID: <36n36c$3ogc@yuma.ACNS.ColoState.EDU>
Source record: 47210

Avery Russell (avery125@delphi.com) wrote:
: I need to wire a cable to go betwen my new Kantronics KPC-3 and my
: Tandy HTX-202 hand held. Are there any hidden things I need to know about
: before I damage the HT? Has anyone else made this cable.Please advise.

I connected my KPC-3 to a Kenwood Handheld with no problems. The diagrams in the included books are pretty good and should help. Incidently, the wiring for my radio included a small capacitor. I stole it from a dead piece of euqiptment and hid it inside the connector. Yours might require a resistor. Radio Shack helps alot, here, for you have to make your own connectors for the radio-end of the cable.

Mail me if you need more info.

mdwyer@lamar.colostate.edu

N0ZAP / Michael

3417. Journalist Seeks Interviews About Internet Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 20:07:14 UTC
From: mstrange@fonorola.net
Message-ID: <36n3ti$646@net.fonorola.net>
Source record: 47211

Journalist Seeks Interviews About Internet Radio

I am working on a story for the newsstand magazine, Online Access, about the use of the Internet to distribute radio programs (such as Internet Talk Radio and Rave Radio). I would like to identify existing programs and interview individuals involved in the production of these programs.

I am particularly interested in how these "radio programs" bypass the regulations of the FCC and the CRTC.

If you are involved or know of any leads, please contact me at mstrange@fonorola.net or call me collect at 613-567-5821.

As usual, I am on deadline, so please reply immediately if you want to get your story out to 80,000 readers.

Michael Strangelove

3418. MC13055 and other stories...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 21:29:07 UTC
From: ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <15583@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org>
Source record: 47212

I keep seeing pleas for information on getting MC13055 chips.

A year or so ago, there *were* available, but it seems as though they are on "permanant allocation", or they have delivery dates in the far future. There are three solutions:
1) Look in more places. Someone is bound to have some in stock, somewhere, or find a contact at a place that uses them in a product. I have no ideas on the latter, so don't ask.
2) Order now. You'll likely get them... eventually. Order a bunch, you KNOW that you can sell the excess...:-)
3) Improvise.

I'll comment on the latter.

What is an MC13055, anyway? It has the following stages:

1) RF-Amp
2) Limiter with RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator)
3) Quadrature Detector (i.e. Discriminator...)
4) High-speed comparator, gated by another comparator from the RSSI.

I need not point out that each of these things are commonly available in other ways. For example, the first 3 are to be found in an NE604, for example. However, it doesn't operate at as high a frequency as the '13055. So, simply lower your IF! The high-speed comparator could be an LM311, for example, although there are other choices as well.

All of the above could be found in the MC3356. This may be slightly more "findable". It is like the MC13055 except that it has a lower IF frequency, single-ended discriminator (instead of differential) and it also includes an oscillator/mixer combination. It is rated for 500 kbaud, but it can likely be pushed higher. I haven't tried pushing the '3356 myself, though...

The above has its price, though. It may involve (GASP!) the designing of a NEW and DIFFERENT board!!! (scream, panic, foreboding, etc...)

I might point out that, as an example, the 2 mbaud link (the one often mention... the one from Ham Radio Magazine that is/was in the ARRL Radio Amateur's Handbook) is ***NOT*** a full-duplex link.

Stated another way, FULL-DUPLEX it is NOT!

(Well, ok, the orderwire *is* full-duplex... but not the data...)

This is obvious, since a Gunn transceiver uses its oscillator not only for transmit, but as its own LO, therefore what you transmit is also received on your own receiver. Unless you have some means of removing it (as in some means of analog-based cancellation of the transmitted signal in an

earlier stage) it will not be useable as full-duplex. This is normally not a problem, since the boards to which it was originally interfaced weren't full-duplex, either... Keep in mind that, as far as the FCC is concerned, any automatic packet system must use ax.25, and these boards don't do it. I guess one could take the "who will know?" approach...

Just a few thoughts...

<Clint>

ka7oei@uugate.wa7slg.ampr.org.

3419. THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 21:40:09 UTC
From: jim.ridley@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <941006215046327@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47097

I am having a problem with the memory deteriorating on a X1J2 firmware.
The memory seems to deteriorate worse when large file transfers and etc
are being passed. I am using a Tiny II with a DCD board installed.
Meter switches have been toggled off. I understand this is somewhat of
a common problem and I wonder if anyone has a solution.
Thanks de Jim Ridley (K5LGW)

3420. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 23:23:53 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.24.00126677@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 47215

In article <1994Sep28.082904.2026@dxcern.cern.ch> frode@dxcern.cern.ch (Frode Weierud) writes:

>I have read the QST review of differnet TNCs in Dec. 1993
>and I have narrowed my choice down to the KPC-3 or
>the MFJ-1274C. The MFJ-1274C was not reviewed in Dec. 93,
>but rather the MFJ-1274B, the earlier model.

The MFJ 1274C has a memory upgrade and supposedly supports netrom a little better (not!!)

>I am quite attracted to the MFJ-1274C because it is a true
>TNC-2 and it has the possibility to upgrad the Mail Box RAM
>to 512K.

The KPC 3 can be upgraded in memory as well..

> It also appears to allow for automatic mail
>download from your PBBS without any intervention from the
>PBBS sysop.

There is a bug in the MFJ forwarding software in that it makes some systems think that the MFJ personal mailbox is a full fledged BBS.. This often causes systems to lose mail.. The problem is in the forwarding line that the MFJ adds to the message body.

I also understand that the KPC will have the same capability very shortly, but not with the same bug as the MFJ I hope.

>But some of my friemds claim that MFJ is no good, never works,
>never works for long, etc. etc. Is this true or is it rather
>a bad case of MFJ bashing?

The MFJ is good for the following reasons

1.

3421. Re: TNC to HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 23:31:35 UTC
From: pbash@netcom.com
Message-ID: <pbashCx2K0o.BsL@netcom.com>
Source record: 47213

In article <36n36c$3ogc@yuma.acns.colostate.edu>,
Michael Dwyer <mdwyer@lamar.ColoState.EDU> wrote:
>
>I connected my KPC-3 to a Kenwood Handheld with no problems. The diagrams
>in the included books are pretty good and should help.

I have a KPC-9612 I need to wire to my HTX-202 (for 1200 baud) as well.
I'm assuming the wiring diagrams are pretty much the same as for the KPC-3.

I've wired up the speaker jack, but am a bit confused by what my manual
shows for the microphone jack. I'm looking at the diagram they show for the
ICOM 2AT since I've heard the HTX-202 is based on this radio. The diagram
for the mic jack shows pin 3 of the KPC's DB-9 port connected to the tip
of the jack with a resistor in-line and pin 1 connected to the tip with a
capacitor in-line. There is no indication of a connection to the sleeve of
the jack. The diagrams for other radios given show pin 6 (ground) connected
to the sleeve. Is this an error in the ICOM diagram or is this correct for
this radio. _AND_ does this also apply for the HTX-202?

Thanks.

--
Paul Bash
pbash@netcom.com

3422. Re: N0ARY Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-02 23:51:06 UTC
From: slay@netcom.com
Message-ID: <slayCx2Kx7.4y6@netcom.com>
Source record: 47159

Paul H. White (whitep1@iia.org) wrote:
: If anyone knows where I can get a copy of the lastest version
: Or release of the N0ARY PAcket BBS software, please let me know
: by responding in mail. Thanks a bunch!

Hmmmmmm .... how about contacting Bob/N0ARY directly?
Packet is N0ARY@N0ARY.#nocal.ca.usa.noam
Email: bob@arasmith.com (I'm pretty sure).

73 de Sandy
WA6BXH/7J1ABV
slay@netcom.com

PS: Bob's BBS s/w is unbelievably powerful ....

3423. Maillist or site for WNOS??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 02:41:06 UTC
From: mellis@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <Cx2ssI.Dor@pica.army.mil>
Source record: 47217

Is there a maillist or mailgroup or ftp-site related to the
use and/or development of WNOS? I've got it working, and like it,
but it only talks POP2 proptocol. To be more compatible with the
rest of our network, POP3 would be nice.

Thanks for any replies

Mark E. Ellis N2WZB Systems Administrator
PA&TD Software Quality Engineering Branch
<mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil> AMSTA-ARA-QAT-A, Bldg 62N, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
---
http://ramcad.pica.army.mil/people/mellis.html

3424. From FBB to TCP/IP ?NOS solution.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 05:56:26 UTC
From: filip@ppnway.ping.dk
Message-ID: <781163786.2snx@ppnway.ping.dk>
Source record: 47227

- I have some questions related to JNOS, because I like to replace a running fbb-bbs installation with a tcp/ip nos solution and later do a switch from dos to maybe linux. But It's not easy to brake old habbits :-)

- First I must say after running fbb-bbs a long time and makeing tools and small online programs,cfilter,mfilters, message servers and etc, I get almost dependent on this great fbb program :-). Maybe that explains why this fbb bbs software is a very commen solution in europe and the usage of local tcp/ip radio activity is maybe limited.

Data-compression on mail forward and phone modem support with commen protocols like x/Zmodem does also make it a nice solution with FBB in some cases. Anyway bulletin distribution of mail areas on a FBB is limited, even if we localy have made usage of (G PPN###) in forward files to make maybe 000-999 news-chanals assigned to local area interrest groups and where a forward is done on subjects. No swapping is needed or recommend but a PG SEND program can put new mail in the right PPN### distribution chanal depending on keywords. The usage of selective distribution is very easy and (! G PPN010) or (G PPN0##) is nice to have.

- All this is only done, because it's not possible to use maybe (G radio.digital.*) on FBB 5.15C. But then it should be possible on a tcp/ip JNOS solution with smtp/nntp ?

- Anyway I have a JNOS 1.10F but for some reason the ppp protocol were missing and the NNTP was not included, but something called POP3 was included ?

A first time nos installation from the beginning is not easy with all the very drifferent unknown nos versions were some parts are missing. So I have to find a solution/compilation some where, with ppp was implemented also, can you help me?

By the way is it possible to do forward between a fbb-bbs and jnos via PSTN/Modem connections also?

I am running DOS and I also have Turbo-C 2.0 and have a limited C know-how, but is it possible to compile jnos 1.10 with using the turbo-c 2.0 compiler ?

My plans is to install linux later makes the jnos tcp/ip packet solution looking even more fun as fbb may not be available for linux anyway and it's fun with alternative

solutions also. I understand that usage of mail-compression on forward etc. like on the FBB is also commen now on tcp/ip packet mailbox solution even netrom support is part of jnos, so it is a much interresting solution.

I have two AEA PK88 modems and a ZyXEL modem on a 486/8mb with NE2000 connnected to another pc. where disk resources etc. should be possible shared via a (tcp/ip peer to peer) link solution.

I welcome any advise or suggestions going from the fbb to a tcp/ip compatible solution on packetradio.

--
o <filip@ppnway.ping.dk>
/M>Filip
//Stadler

3425. C sources of 7+ ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 07:11:34 UTC
From: cerdini@zen.dedal.fr.net
Message-ID: <36oar6$7ir@zen.dedal.fr.net>
Source record: 47232

Someone know where we can found C sources of 7plus (to compile it with Linux) ?

Thanks,
--
Michel CERDINI BP5574 69247 Lyon Cedex 05 | E-Mail cerdini@zen.dedal.fr.net
RTC Zenith / BBS Zenux Acces Mail+News | AX25 F1ITS@F8KLY.FRHA.FRA.EU
Minitel: 7836.1996 - VFast 24k: 7836.1001 | AmprNet f1its.ampr.org 44.151.69.10

3426. Re: TNC to HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 09:57:20 UTC
From: abernat@metronet.com
Message-ID: <NEWTNews.3618.781178369.abernat@anybody.metronet.com.metronet.com>
Source record: 47216

In article <Rg3Vw14.avery125@delphi.com>, <avery125@delphi.com> writes:
> Xref: feenix.metronet.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:5032
> Path:
feenix.metronet.com!news.ecn.bgu.edu!psuvax1!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!convex!news.
duke.edu!godot.cc.duq.edu!nntp.club.cc.cmu.edu!casaba.srv.cs.cmu.edu!das-news.h
arvard.edu!news2.near.net!news.delphi.com!usenet
> From: Avery Russell <avery125@delphi.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> Subject: TNC to HTX-202
> Date: Sun, 2 Oct 94 10:48:08 -0500
> Organization: Delphi (info@delphi.com email, 800-695-4005 voice)
> Lines: 3
> Message-ID: <Rg3Vw14.avery125@delphi.com>
> NNTP-Posting-Host: bos1b.delphi.com
>
> I need to wire a cable to go betwen my new Kantronics KPC-3 and my
> Tandy HTX-202 hand held. Are there any hidden things I need to know about
> before I damage the HT? Has anyone else made this cable.Please advise.
>
Not to thwart the ham-spirit - But - if you would like a all ready made
cable, MFJ makes a whole slew of them. I use the kpc-3 with my htx-202
and it works great. Made my first cable like the book said, but later
bought a pre-made one from Tucker Electronics. Gud look and 73 - Bill, kd5lu.

3427. Is there a cheap 1200baud link out there?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 11:09:52 UTC
From: southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu
Message-ID: <southagr.5.006D50B7@caedm.et.byu.edu>
Source record: 47220

I am looking for a low cost solution to radio linking low speed serial data. 1200 baud is fine, slower might be ok. I want to transmit from a metering station to an IBM about 1/2 to 2 miles away. I know that running cable would be simpler, but isn't very practical in my case.
I am looking into building my own Tx/Rcv pair, probably with the NE605, or MC3367 Rcvr, and a cookbook Tx, but since my experience is more in digital and less in radio, I'm having trouble rounding up the pieces the app. notes example circuits recomend. Digi-Key, Mouser etc. just don't seem to "do" radio. If someone has built such a pair, or if such is commercially available, I'd like to purchase rather than build. Alternatively, source recomendations (for the coils, filters etc.), proven schematics, advise, etc. would be very helpful.
Also, I've read chunks of CFR 47, and get the impression that 49Mhz would be the easiest freq. to deal with, but I would like to get my hands on a layman's guide to the subject. Does the ARRL publish anything specific to my type of project?
Thanks in advance,
Gordon Southam
southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu

3428. pk232 and LINUX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 12:55:52 UTC
From: felix@flux.isys.net
Message-ID: <1994Oct3.125552.167@flux.isys.net>
Source record: 47224

Hi Networkers,
i am looking for software to run a pk232 with
a LINUX machine.
Does anyone know a ftp server where such a
beast is living ?
thx ahead !

55, 73 Thomas

--
Thomas Krull
20357 Hamburg / Germany Linux 1.0.9 and DOS 6.2
felix@flux.isys.net livin' in the 486/33 box

[pgp 2.3a public key available on request]

3429. HTX-202 to TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 13:36:14 UTC
From: Bren.Doreck@utmb.EDU
Message-ID: <01HHU0KCLPWG001Q8Z@BEACH.UTMB.EDU>
Source record: 47218

I have seen wiring diagrams for this application in a back issue of 73 AMateur Radio. The pin outs (I am almost positive)are the same as an Alinco DJ-580. You can call any of the mail order places and they can tell you how this is done. Pin 3 is not used. I have an Alinco DJ-162TD and it has the same pinouts. If anyone would like the exact issue I could find it in my library of junk.

73's Bren Doreck
Network Analyst
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
bdoreck@beach.utmb.edu

3430. Southeast PBBSs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 13:45:02 UTC
From: sford@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Oct3.134502.1093@arrl.org>
Source record: 47230

Can anyone provide call signs and frequencies for 2-meter
packet PBBSs in:

Washington, DC
Richmond, VA
Raleigh, NC
Jacksonville, FL

Thanks . . . Steve, WB8IMY

3431. Re: TNC to HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 14:09:38 UTC
From: ggs@aerie.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <36p3n2$hrg@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 47231

In article <Rg3Vw14.avery125@delphi.com>, <avery125@delphi.com> writes:

> I need to wire a cable to go betwen my new Kantronics KPC-3 and my
> Tandy HTX-202 hand held. Are there any hidden things I need to know about
> before I damage the HT? Has anyone else made this cable.Please advise.

I have exactly this setup. Make the cable as indicated for an Icom or
Yaesu handheld. Forget the capacitor and resistor and use the internal
components of the KPC. To do this set the jumper as the owner's
manual indicates. If the HTX-202 will not key change the keying
resistor in the KPC to 2.5k Ohms. This is well down from what was
in there but it works properly. This setup works with my HTX-202 a
Yaesu FT-530 and an Icom 2iA. I don't remember the keying resistor
component number but it is near the back of the board and well
documented in the manual.

3432. Re: Maillist for WNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 14:25:48 UTC
From: fernando@edugraf.ufsc.BR
Message-ID: <199410031426.LAA14970@desterro.edugraf.ufsc.br>
Source record: 47219

From Mark Ellis:
>Is there a maillist or mailgroup or ftp-site related to the
>use and/or development of WNOS?

You could get in touch with all Wnos developers joining the distribution
list WNOS-L

To subscribe, just send a mail to:

ListProc@edugraf.ufsc.br

with content:

SUBSCRIBE WNOS-L <your name>

Please ask there for pop3 (sure the guys will do the job ;-)

The good news about wnos:

- no more memory leaks
- IP access is coming soon (thanks to barry tittmars)

about sites:

- ftp.edugraf.ufsc.br - last week, brazilian's science&technology
ministry announced that Florianopolis (ufsc) will be linked to the brand new 2 megabits
backbone. Then it will be better to get wnos stuff (two
months, people said).

- ftp.ucsd.edu - there are the last exes produced by barry:

hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming/wnos-9408xx.exe

73!

de fernando

---
fernando@edugraf.ufsc.br pu5dkv@edugraf.ampr.org

3433. Re: 9600 and greater on Packet!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 16:30:22 UTC
From: shane@mdd.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <36pbiu$8v1@daffyduck.mdd.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 47223

In article <36f97q$5qd@starfish.acs.brockport.edu>,
Don Schleede <don@weather.brockport.edu> wrote:
>
> I would implement most of the signal processing in a TI dsp chip. This
>would make the modems kind of expensive, But definately worth it! However the
>chip count would be low. AND (a BIG and) you could change the software
>and speed the modem up without buying a NEW modem. We could also be
>backward compatable with the 1200bps modems now.

Be sure to check out TAPR's new platform, the DSP-93. No sense reinventing
the wheel. I wonder if it's fast enough to implement a 56kbps scheme?

>
> Other than the problems of S/N ratio, and the receiver syncing on
>the transmitter EVERY time you want to transmit data, and the writing of the
>software, which I can take care of (hopefully). Can anyone think of
>another problem that would sink this idea?
>

I remember reading somewhere that the present state of the art in modem
design approaches something like 80% of Shannon's theoretical maximum.
It would be interesting to see the numbers that you come up with for
just what the maximum *is* for an amateur VHF channel. Achieving the
state of the art is, of course, another matter.

-=-
Hugh Shane | 206 487 5909 (PST)
Motorola Wireless Data | N7UAX
shane@mdd.comm.mot.com | "Ain't nobody gets outa here,
| without singin' the blues"
-=-

3434. Re: Kantronics 9612 - What is it

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 17:02:24 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <36pdf0$qeq@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47221

In article <1994Sep28.170156.22367@govonca.gov.on.ca>, rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca (John Rumball) writes:
|> Can someone please tell me what the Kantronics 9612 is? Is it a tnc like
|> the KPC4 but with both a 9600 bps rf port and a 1200 bps rf port? Or is it
|> a modem that only works with the Kantronics Data Engine?
|>
|> Thanks in advance for any/all replies.

It is like the kpc4 in that it has two ports you can use at
the same time, like the kpc-3 in that it is small and low
power. One port runs at 1200, the other at 9600.

We have quite a few of them in our network already, and
they work great!

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3435. Re: TNC (KPC-3 versus MFJ-1274C)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 17:05:21 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <36pdkh$qeq@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Source record: 47222

In article <gbalfanzCwv2Iw.J3w@netcom.com>, gbalfanz@netcom.com (Greg Balfanz) writes:
|> Frode Weierud (frode@dxcern.cern.ch) wrote:
|> : I am considering buying a TNC and would very much like
|> : your opinions, experiences, etc.
|>
|> : I have read the QST review of differnet TNCs in Dec. 1993
|> : and I have narrowed my choice down to the KPC-3 or
|> : the MFJ-1274C. The MFJ-1274C was not reviewed in Dec. 93,
|> : but rather the MFJ-1274B, the earlier model.
|>
|> I am considering the KPC-3 also, my only concern is that
|> 1200 baud will be obsolete soon, but I am a packet newbie,
|> so I don't know if 9600 is prevalent here in the states.
|>
|> Still, at $115 US, it is a low risk proposition.
|> 9600 baud TNC's are about $225.
|>
|> What is the net wisdom?
|>
|> Greg

kpc-9612 at roughly US $200 or a little less gives you both
options - one port runs 1200, the other port runs 9600.
You can use both ports at the same time.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3436. Welcome to w1aw-list

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 17:06:48 UTC
From: listserv@netcom.com
Message-ID: <199410031706.KAA27266@netcom4.netcom.com>
Source record: 47239
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

```
Welcome to the w1aw-list mailing list!

If you ever want to remove yourself from this mailing list, send the
following command in email to "listserv@NETCOM.COM":

unsubscribe w1aw-list

Here's the general information for the list you've subscribed to, in
case you don't already have it:

Welcome to w1aw-list, an electronic-mail distribution list for
official news and information from the American Radio Relay League.
As a subscriber to this list, you will receive bulletins normally
transmitted by the League radio station, W1AW, in Newington Connecticut.
The bulletin IDs are grouped according to the topic:

ARLBnnn -- general information
ARLDnnn -- DX and DXpedition information
ARLKnnn -- keplerian data for satellites
ARLPnnn -- propagation information
ARLSnnn -- satellite news
ARLXnnn -- special bulletins

(where "nnn" is a serial number beginning with 001)

In addition, w1aw-list carries press releases and other informal
news items from League headquarters.

This mailing list is maintained by Majordomo. Send mail to listserv@netcom.com
with the following commands in the body of the message (the subject is ignored)

To subscribe: subscribe w1aw-list
To unsubscribe: unsubscribe w1aw-list
For more information: help

Please keep your mailing address up to date. If your account is being
changed or shut down, please update majordomo. If your mail bounces for
'no such user' or 'no such machine', you will be removed from the lists.

w1aw-list is a one-way list; please do not reply to w1aw-list messages.

This list is sponsored by the Boston Amateur Radio Club.
If you have any questions, I can be reached at n1ist@netcom.com
For more information on the Boston ARC, subscribe to barc-list

73,
Michael L. Ardai N1IST
```

These are the ham-related mailing lists available on Netcom. For more info on any of these, send a message with 'info barc-list' in the body. (Replace barc-list with any other list you want info on.)

arrl-exam-list: amateur radio license examinations scheduled in the US and in some foreign areas.
arrl-nediv-list: bi-monthly bulletins from the ARRL NE Division director
arrl-ve-list: Info for ARRL VEs from the VEC
barc-list: Information, discussion and anouncements for the Boston Amateur Radio Club and hams in Eastern Massachusetts.
qrp-l: Low-power radios - construction and operating
w1aw-list: ARRL bulletins, news, and information
newsline-list: Redistribution of Amateur Radio Newsline
letter-list: Redistribution of the ARRL Letter
barc-races: RACES in Massachusetts and emergency management
fox-list: Fox hunting and Radio Direction Finding
ky1n-list: VE exams in New England
fieldorg-l: ARRL field organization discussions
ham-tech: Technical discussions and questions about Amateur Radio

3437. Re: passive bulletin distribution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 17:42:26 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <781231346snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47238

In article <35s76h$c30@thecourier.cims.nyu.edu>
jackson@longlast.cs.nyu.edu (Steven Jackson) writes:
>Question re: bulletin distribution
>
>First, I presume that a main BBS distributes bulletins to
>other BBSes in its area. Suppose a distributor has five
>or six BBSes to distribute to. Could bandwidth be saved
>if, while the distributor is sending the bulletin to one recipient,
>the other five listen in and store the bulletins for themselves?
>That way, when the distributor connects to the next machine,
>it could send a table of contents and await a reply from
>the intended recipient indicating the bulletins it
>has not received to date.
>
This is basically what the Pacsat protocol does - someone asks for a
file which is duly sent as a set of blocks. Anyone missing particular
blocks can then request retransmission of those blocks, so minimising
the amount of bandwidth needed.

Back down to Earth, I believe that at least one TNC manufacturer had
firmware which would collect all the packets from a station and sort
them into order as well as it could.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

3438. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 18:05:26 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <Cx3zL2.692@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 47225

Elendir (elendir@enst.fr) wrote:
: Hi !

: Well, that's just a weird idea.
: I was wondering about the possibility of setting up a 10 GHz/2 Mbauds EME
: link between the US and Europe.
: That'd be fantastic, wouldn't it ? Each time the moon would be up, we could
: transfer enormous amount of data...

: Let's assume a 10 W output and a 33 dB dish. Attenuation is something like
: 280 dB ; so we get -237 dB. We have again the 33 dB gain, so it goes -204 dB
: or 446 pV sensitivity.

: That's tough, but why not ?

Don't forget Faraday rotation, libration fading, etc...Why not wait for the
phase 3d sats - geostationary beats the tar out of the moon, IMHO, and it's
a lot closer (shorter delay time).
--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
"Drunk, [Beowulf] slew no | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
hearth companions." | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

3439. Re: Where to get XPCOM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 20:00:45 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <36pntd$19g@herald.indirect.com>
Source record: 47226

In article <seymourCwwDIo.M5n@netcom.com>, seymour@netcom.com (Kenneth Seymour) says:
>
>Greetings,
>
>Would some kind soul please tell me how to get a copy of XPCOM?
>
>My understanding is that this is a RTTY (possibly other modes) terminal
>program that is highly regarded by some. I beleive it was written
>by KF7XP.
>
>If someone is aware of an FTP site where it can be found please let me know.
>Otherwise, I'll try mailing a note to the callbook address for KF7XP.
>
>Thanks in advance.
>--

You can FTP XPCOM from the following site.

ftp.indirect.com

directory pub/software/msdos/hamradio/xpware

The following files are available..

XPCOM153.ZIP

MFJ-1278
AEA PK88 or PK232 (host mode)

XPKAM153.ZIP

Kantronics All Mode Version 6.0 or higher
firmware. Host Mode

XPDU152.ZIP

AEA PK900 or DSP2232

These programs support all current available modes on these TNCs.

73 Gary
****
Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook
gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205
CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice
XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400
****

3440. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 20:26:44 UTC
From: rgm@bilbo.baylor.edu
Message-ID: <36ppe4INNjhq@BUDS1.baylor.edu>
Source record: 47228

<SNIP>
: : Hate to tell you, but the *only* mud code you're going to find is for
: : TCP/IP. Though there is one that works over Appletalk on the Mac, I
: : guess (hadn't thought about that). You're either going to switch over
: : to TCP/IP (easy) or totally rewrite the MUD driver (not so easy).

<SNIP>

On a similar note - what about running a MUD over packet (using a standard TNC) and using NOS as the TCP/IP driver?. Add to this mess the further complication that all of this is operating under OS/2 2.1.

ie: I'm running OS/2 2.1 on a 486-33. I'm planning on setting up a packet station using NOS for OS/2. There is a mud that has been compiled for OS/2 out there - CircleMud, I believe. Is it possible to make the Mud and NOS and OS/2 all get along and function properly?
Thanks

-Ross
__2___ <-- Still waiting for the FCC to fill in the blanks...

3441. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-03 21:31:48 UTC
From: richard@sfu.ca
Message-ID: <36pt84$jpf@seymour.sfu.ca>
Source record: 47229

> > Can't say I noticed it particularly myself, and I jumped directly
> >from the one to the other. There was a microprocessor, name forgotten, that
> >did implement a PDP-8.
>...
> >Ivan Reid, Paul Scherrer Institute, CH.
> >ivan@cvax.psi.ch
>
> The Harris 6120 implemented the PDP8 instruction set. DEC used it in 4
> products: VT78, VT278, DECmate II and DECmate III
> Jeff McLeman Internet: jeffmc@halcyon.com

Intersil made the IM6100, the original PDP/8 micro. (Harris made copies of this with varyng configurations.) I still have an old Intersil development board around. It's main claim to fame: low power CMOS design, while most microcomputers of the time were still pretty power hungry.

PAL III, anybody? (:-)

--
- Richard Chycoski richard@sfu.ca (NeXT Mail OK)
Senior Systems Consultant
Academic Computing Services
Simon Fraser University

3442. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 00:30:30 UTC
From: ron@chaos
Message-ID: <36q7n6$cbd@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 47233

Ross G. Miller (rgm@bilbo.baylor.edu) wrote:
: On a similar note - what about running a MUD over packet (using a standard
: TNC) and using NOS as the TCP/IP driver?. Add to this mess the further
: complication that all of this is operating under OS/2 2.1.

: ie: I'm running OS/2 2.1 on a 486-33. I'm planning on setting up a packet
: station using NOS for OS/2. There is a mud that has been compiled for
: OS/2 out there - CircleMud, I believe. Is it possible to make the Mud and
: NOS and OS/2 all get along and function properly?
: Thanks

If you can get the NOS system to talk to it, then sure. I have no idea how it's setup to run under OS/2 and to talk to other systems. If it uses TCP/IP under OS/2 (not NOS either) then you just need a way to have NOS talk to that. Basically NOS should be setup as a front end to the OS/2 box. If OS/2 has TCP/IP installed then just give it an address and people can then telnet right into the MUD game. If the user is running just plain AX.25 then it's a bit more complicated. A kludge would be for the user to connect to the NOS system and then do a telnet to the MUD from the mailbox. As I mentioned in a previous message, this is very slow and doesn't work very well. A better way would be to get a connection redirector put into the NOS code to redirect one incoming protocol connect to another one. For example, you define an incoming AX.25 connect to actually do a telnet to another system and port number. Code for this exists for KA9Q base code and also for JNOS, but it's not in the release for JNOS at the moment (and I don't have the code handy either for JNOS but I have the patches for Phil's code somewhere). Can't say about NOS for OS/2 though.

Bascially what I do at home now is run Linux with both AX.25 in the kernel and JNOS/Linux. JNOS runs the low speed 1200 stuff better, that's why it's installed. Plus it's easier for a regular packet person to understand when they see a NOS mailbox. The Linux side though is talking to the JNOS via a pty (psuedo tty) using SLIP and anyone can just telnet to any application running under the Linux side. The Linux is also published on the JNOS too so they don't even have to know to route via it since the JNOS will answer for incoming Linux packets over the air. I fired up a MUD a while back over packet just to goof around with and found that NOS didn't like some of it due to some terminal emulation that was required. When a local connects using Linux it works great, when using NOS some verions chopped over the first character of each line and some lines were double spaced. Trying to go through the JNOS mailbox on Linux was also a waste of time since that worked pretty badly.

If you wanted to do incoming AX.25 connects to
a MUD on a Linux system, install the AX.25 in the kernel and just modify

the souce for the axl AX.25 listener program to run the MUD. I've done this for other applications and it's worked so far, but havn't tried it for a MUD to see if it works yet. Maybe I'll give it a whirl just out of curiosity.

Ron N8FOW

3443. 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 00:39:56 UTC
From: erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9410040039.AA02497@enterprise.chinalake.navy.mil>
Source record: 47236

[TEXT DELETED]

>Sorry to rain on your parade, but others have been down the path
>you want to take before you, and it doesn't work. Adapting high
>speed telephone modem techniques to multipoint to multipoint radio
>systems is a lost cause. The problems of packet radio are *different*
>from those of the telephone network, and require different solutions.
>
>Gary
>--
>Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
>Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
>534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
>Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Don't be too fast to dismiss this idea. One of the things packet networking
desperately needs is a cheap high speed data link. This is necessary for
operating a cellular packet concept. It would only have to work with the
radio on the other end, so adapting would not be out of the question. If
the price of a link could come down to about $600, I would be very interested.

Erich Muschinske erich@enterprise.chinalake.navy.mil
KA6AMD @ WA6YBN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA DM15bp
Politicians, like diapers, should be changed often...
...and for the same reasons. Tom Blair

3444. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 01:34:49 UTC
From: chris@kd3bj.uucp
Message-ID: <Cx4KE2.2tt@kd3bj.uucp>
Source record: 47140

landisj@drager.com (Joe Landis - Systems & Network Mgr) writes:

>Well, I can tell you one thing; RSX-11M and D were around long before CPM was
>even thought of. I was doing MACRO-11 development on RSX back around 1975. RSX
>was also the inspiration for a good bit of VAX/VMS as well. There were FCB's in
>RSX. I think the file naming convention of <device>:<filnam>.<typ> is from RSX,
>and Files-11. So I think the drive-letter bit was from RSX too. Files-11 ODS
>level 1 later grew into ODS-2, around 1978. It supported heirarchical directory
>structures and later 40 char filenames and 40 character file types.

I really liked RSX too. You are right, I got it backwards: PIP and comon
separated devices came FROM RSX.

>And PIP was cool!

I kinda' like copy (or cp) myself.

>Wow, to think we used to have multiuser development systems
>running on 16bit machines with 248KB of main memory!

This was truely an achievement. By comparison, DOS, running on a bigger
better machine, is still far behind the capabilities of RSX.

It's as if all OS development ground to a halt somewhere around 1980.
It's only now we are seeing some new OS concepts being fielded.

--
73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

3445. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 01:54:36 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <36qcks$sdi@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 47234

In article <Cx3zL2.692@cscsun.rmc.edu>, dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu (David Tiller) writes:
|>
|>Don't forget Faraday rotation, libration fading, etc...Why not wait for the
|>phase 3d sats - geostationary beats the tar out of the moon, IMHO, and it's
|>a lot closer (shorter delay time).
|>--

To the best of my knowledge, phase 3d is *not* geostationary. It's hard to
get world wide funding for a bird in geosynchronous orbit since it would
only cover a portion of one hemisphere.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

3446. High speed packet help needed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 02:27:23 UTC
From: au659@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <36qeib$fta@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 47235

Hello! I've been trying to set up several local (ie very low power) high speed data (hopefully > 9600) links as the hopefull beginning of a high speed TCP/IP subnet in my area (Western Mass). However, I've been off of packet for a long time (ever since my last station was downed from massive equipment failure) and I'm willing to bet that a lot has changed in that time.

I would very much appreciate it if anyone could give me some pointers on what radios/modems/bands I should consider! At this point, we'll probably be starting out with a single point to point link, but at some point we'd like to add more nodes, either with another point to point link, or using one LAN frequency.

Any and all help and advice will be appreciated!

Chris
N1KEX

3447. THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 05:38:16 UTC
From: jim.ridley@aznetig.stat.COM
Message-ID: <941003223904464@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47237

I am having a problem with the memory deteriorating on a X1J2 firmware.
The memory seems to deteriorate worse when large file transfers and etc
are being passed. I am using a Tiny II with a DCD board installed.
Meter switches have been toggled off. I understand this is somewhat of
a common problem and I wonder if anyone has a solution.
Thanks de Jim Ridley (K5LGW)

3448. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 11:52:28 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <6T7NTc7w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47141

jim.ridley@aznetig.stat.COM (Jim Ridley) writes:

>
> I am having a problem with the memory deteriorating on a X1J2 firmware.
> The memory seems to deteriorate worse when large file transfers and etc
> are being passed. I am using a Tiny II with a DCD board installed.
> Meter switches have been toggled off. I understand this is somewhat of
> a common problem and I wonder if anyone has a solution.
> Thanks de Jim Ridley (K5LGW)

Having the same problem, Jim. The two responses I've gotten indicate that
you must use a TNC with a cpu operating at 4.9Mhz or above. One fellow
indicates that he switchet to 10mhz and the problem disappeared. The other
solution was to use a DCD board which you already seem to have.

Please post any other solutions you may hear of. Thanks & 73,

Larry W1HJF

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3449. Re: Paket 6.1 - Help file for MFJ1270??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 12:52:35 UTC
From: frode@dxcern.cern.ch
Message-ID: <1994Oct4.125235.5404@dxcern.cern.ch>
Source record: 47142

In <uM9Zk4WzUs9E069yn@kaiwan.com> bnovak@kaiwan.com (Bob Novak) writes:

>In article <36if00$qpq@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>,
>dlehnen@prairienet.org (Dan Lehnen) wrote:
>>
>> I have heard that there is a Paket 6.1 version out. Can anyone tell
>> me where to find it.?
>>
>> Paket Lover in Illinois.
>> --
> It's at FTP.FUNET.FI
> /pub/ham/packet/terminal/paket61.zip

>--
> --
> | E-Mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: K0OK@K6VE.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA |
> --

I have just fetched paket61.zip from the above mentioned address
and installed it on my machine. It looks great, but during installation
I gave my TNC as MFJ1270, and the installation program failed to
find the help file for this TNC. The read.me file says:

This version includes eleven different TNC Help files, many of which were
supplied by paKet users. Thanks to those who have produced these
additional Help files for their TNCs. I know all users of those TNCs will
appreciate your efforts:

Help File Description Created by

DSP-12.HLP for the DSP-12 Carl VK2JJM

KAM.HLP for the Kantronics range Col VK2KQX
especially for the KAM updated by
Andy VK4WAC

KPC-3.HLP for the Kantronics KPC-3 Carl KG0HS

MFJ1270.HLP for the MFJ 1270B and Philip ZL3GP
(new in 6.1) the MFJ-1274

PK-88.HLP for the AEA PK-88 Jim G6FCL

TINY231.HLP for the TINY-2 with firmware Stan G4EGH
versions 3.0 or 3.1

TNC1.HLP for the original TNC-1 Norm VK2XCI

The distribution on FTP.FUNET.FI has only ten help files and the
MFJ1270.HLP is missing. Anybody known where to get the missing file?

73 Frode, F/LA2RL

3450. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 14:11:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct4.141109.27381@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47143

In article <9410040039.AA02497@enterprise.chinalake.navy.mil>
erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL (Erich Muschinske) writes:
>[TEXT DELETED]
>
>>Sorry to rain on your parade, but others have been down the path
>>you want to take before you, and it doesn't work. Adapting high
>>speed telephone modem techniques to multipoint to multipoint radio
>>systems is a lost cause. The problems of packet radio are *different*
>>from those of the telephone network, and require different solutions.
>>
>>Gary
>>--
>>Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
>>Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
>>534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
>>Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |
>
>Don't be too fast to dismiss this idea. One of the things packet networking
>desperately needs is a cheap high speed data link. This is necessary for
>operating a cellular packet concept. It would only have to work with the
>radio on the other end, so adapting would not be out of the question. If
>the price of a link could come down to about $600, I would be very interested.

Well then you need a GRAPES 56kb RF modem. It's $250, and with the
necessary transverter and digital interface, it's still under $600.
Most of the voice radios being used for 1200 baud packet cost nearly
that much. 46 times the throughput for about the same money is an
unbeatable deal.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3451. Re: Is there a cheap 1200baud link out there?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 14:46:33 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-041094104634@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 47158

In article <southagr.5.006D50B7@caedm.et.byu.edu>,
southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu (Gordon R. Southam) wrote:

> I am looking for a low cost solution to radio linking low speed serial data.
> 1200 baud is fine, slower might be ok. I want to transmit from a metering
> station to an IBM about 1/2 to 2 miles away. I know that running cable would
> be simpler, but isn't very practical in my case.
> I am looking into building my own Tx/Rcv pair, probably with the NE605,
> or MC3367 Rcvr, and a cookbook Tx, but since my experience is more in digital
> and less in radio, I'm having trouble rounding up the pieces the app. notes
> example circuits recomend. Digi-Key, Mouser etc. just don't seem to
> "do" radio. If someone has built such a pair, or if such is commercially
> available, I'd like to purchase rather than build. Alternatively, source
> recomendations (for the coils, filters etc.), proven schematics, advise, etc.
> would be very helpful.
> Also, I've read chunks of CFR 47, and get the impression that 49Mhz would
> be the easiest freq. to deal with, but I would like to get my hands on a
> layman's guide to the subject. Does the ARRL publish anything specific to my
> type of project?
> Thanks in advance,
> Gordon Southam
> southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu

Since you've read CFR47, Pt15 you should by now be aware ofthe power and
antenna limitations imposed in the 49 MHz band, and also that your proposed
device MUST be type-accepted by the FCC before you can legally operate it
on the air. 49 MHz is NOT an experimenter's band!

If you've tried to make a cordless phone talk two miles you'll have already
verified that the signal is not strong enough to overcome the path losses
and environmental interference in this frequency window. On the other
hand, if you haven't looked at the path and need a quick test setup, try
that hardware before you invest any hard cash and development time into
your project.

There are many standard commercial units on the market which will fulfill
your needs. Some even go up to 9600 baud and are made in the USA, but this
is NOT a commercial. Even the US Department of Defense is now required to
buy "off-the-shelf" rather than going custom and creating the $600 hammer.
There are several slogans that apply to your situation, including "Support
the economy," "Buy American," "Just do it," and "Don't re-invent the
wheel."

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < If our English language is so >
Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on the >

(Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on the driveway? >
Opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

3452. Re: More operating system hitory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 16:19:25 UTC
From: landisj@drager.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct4.121925.165@drager.com>
Source record: 47154

In article <sJkkTc4w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
[...]
> I remember TECO - it was sort of like AWK only even more cryptic, wasn't it?
>
> Larry W1HJF
Yes, even more cryptic than awk and any unix shell script I've seen. Commands were terminated with the <esc> char. But of course <esc> could be escaped, to embed it in other commands, etc... Maybe I'll dig out the old PDP-11 TECO Users Guide. Somebody stop me - quick!
--
Joe Landis - Systems and Network Manager - North American Drager - Telford, PA
landisj@drager.com - Ax25: AA3GN@WA3TSW.#EPA.PA.USA.NOAM - ampr: [44.80.8.153]
Counting the days til deer season! Politically correct sig not available.

3453. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 17:58:37 UTC
From: noel@garnet.msen.com
Message-ID: <36s54drbp1@heifetz.msen.com>
Source record: 47144
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.folklore.computers

Dan Pop (danpop@cernapo.cern.ch) wrote:
: In <jeffmc.37.000BE3FF@halcyon.com> jeffmc@halcyon.com (Jeff McLeman) writes:

: >canceled RISC machine that DEC was doing, until the politics got involved. The
: >cancelation prompted the departure of DEC's best OS and HW architects to
: >Microsoft. The end result is Windows NT.)

: What the hell is Microsoft supposed to do with HW architects?
: We've seen what they did with the OS architects :-)

: Dan
: --
: Dan Pop
: CERN, CN Division
: Email: danpop@cernapo.cern.ch
: Mail: CERN - PPE, Bat. 31 R-004, CH-1211 Geneve 23, Switzerland

They developed a new mouse and a new keyboard! ;-)

--
Noel Maddy noel@mail.msen.com Work: ncm@biostat.hfh.edu

"There are no infrastructure heros." - Dan McLaren

3454. Re: pk232 and LINUX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 18:14:30 UTC
From: cerdini@zen.dedal.fr.net
Message-ID: <36s626$e6r@zen.dedal.fr.net>
Source record: 47155

felix@flux.isys.net wrote:
: i am looking for software to run a pk232 with
: a LINUX machine.
: Does anyone know a ftp server where such a
: beast is living ?

Try to install ax25 v0.24 driver in your kernel. You can found it with
ftp at sunacm.swan.ac.uk:/pub/Linux/Radio

After that, you can do TCP/IP with all Linux standards commands (like telnet
ftp), and ax25, in the same time...

I'm going to write with this driver an application to accept fbb forward
connection... Is someone here have already does that before begin
anything ?!

--
Michel CERDINI BP5574 69247 Lyon Cedex 05 | E-Mail cerdini@zen.dedal.fr.net
RTC Zenith / BBS Zenux Acces Mail+News | AX25 F1ITS@F8KLY.FRHA.FRA.EU
Minitel: 7836.1996 - VFast 24k: 7836.1001 | AmprNet f1its.ampr.org 44.151.69.10

3455. Please point me to a FAQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 18:19:29 UTC
From: stephenh@autonomous.com
Message-ID: <stephenh.30.0066B645@autonomous.com>
Source record: 47150

Is there a FAQ for packet ? I have looked on rtfm.mit.edu/usenet but haven't seen anything...

I ama complete novice, and need to learn the basics...

Thanx for your help...

3456. Re: TNC to HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 18:47:22 UTC
From: greg@radar.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Oct4.124723.28728@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47183

>Message-ID: <Rg3Vw14.avery125@delphi.com>
>From: Avery Russell <avery125@delphi.com>
>
>I need to wire a cable to go betwen my new Kantronics KPC-3 and my
>Tandy HTX-202 hand held. Are there any hidden things I need to know about
>before I damage the HT? Has anyone else made this cable.Please advise.

Avery,
I have an HTX-202 hooked up to a Kantronics KPC-3 and I just used the
drawings for the Icom hook ups. Tandy uses the same accessories as Icom,
including the microphone hook ups.

Greg, N9PBD
15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil

3457. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 19:05:27 UTC
From: thayes@hardees.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <36s91n$90c@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 47145

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Well then you need a GRAPES 56kb RF modem. It's $250, and with the
>necessary transverter and digital interface, it's still under $600.
>Most of the voice radios being used for 1200 baud packet cost nearly
>that much. 46 times the throughput for about the same money is an
>unbeatable deal.

From what I've heard there isn't a ealisy available transverter that works
reliably with the GRAPES hardware.

How much work is it to put one of these systems together? I'd be intersted in
running something like this, but its hardly what you could call
"plug and play"...
--
Tim Hayes <thayes@noc.Rutgers.EDU> Rutgers University Computing Services
PGP KEY FINGERPRINT: 05 A2 83 DE 81 A0 AF 1D 74 02 BE 99 FB 8E AF 4C

3458. Internet Gateway DIFF files ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 19:27:24 UTC
From: Lee Love <76666.1703@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <36saasfgv1@mhadg.production.compuserve.com>
Source record: 47146

Can someone give me the name or IP address of a site that carries
updated encap routes ? I would like to get a new DIFF file for
my gateway.

Lee

LLove @ Novell.com
76666,1703 @ compuserve.com

3459. Re: C sources of 7+ ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 20:13:22 UTC
From: ganter@fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at
Message-ID: <36sd12$5ts@fstgds15.tu-graz.ac.at>
Source record: 47147

Michel CERDINI (cerdini@zen.dedal.fr.net) wrote:
: Someone know where we can found C sources of 7plus (to compile it with Linux) ?

/pub/Linux/apps/comm (INDEX)

7plus4lx.tgz uuencode type binary->ascii trasnlator

--
Fritz, always linuxing...

Fritz Ganter Graz University of Technology, Austria
WWW: http://fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at/
Email: ganter@fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at, ganter@vkma.tu-graz.ac.at
HAM-Radio: OE6FAD@OE6XYG.AUT.EU,OE6FAD@OE6FAD.AMPR.ORG,Tel. +43 316-873-7222
********** Linux... try it, use it, love it. **********

3460. Re: C sources of 7+ ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 20:17:38 UTC
From: ganter@fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at
Message-ID: <36sd92$5ts@fstgds15.tu-graz.ac.at>
Source record: 47148

```
Fritz Ganter (ganter@fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at) wrote:
: Michel CERDINI (cerdini@zen.dedal.fr.net) wrote:
: : Someone know where we can found C sources of 7plus (to compile it with Linux) ?

: /pub/Linux/apps/comm (INDEX)
: --------------------------------------------------------------------------
: 7plus4lx.tgz uuencode type binary->ascii trasnlator

Oh, I forgot: Sunsite.unc.edu and Mirrors of course :-)

--
Fritz, always linuxing...

Fritz Ganter Graz University of Technology, Austria
WWW: http://fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at/
Email: ganter@fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at, ganter@vkma.tu-graz.ac.at
HAM-Radio: OE6FAD@OE6XYG.AUT.EU,OE6FAD@OE6FAD.AMPR.ORG,Tel. +43 316-873-7222
**************** Linux... try it, use it, love it. *****************
```

3461. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 20:48:54 UTC
From: au659@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <36sf3m$b4d@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 47149

In a previous article, thayes@hardees.rutgers.edu (Tim Hayes) says:

>gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>Well then you need a GRAPES 56kb RF modem. It's $250, and with the
>>necessary transverter and digital interface, it's still under $600.
>>Most of the voice radios being used for 1200 baud packet cost nearly
>>that much. 46 times the throughput for about the same money is an
>>unbeatable deal.
>
>From what I've heard there isn't a ealisy available transverter that works
>reliably with the GRAPES hardware.
>
>How much work is it to put one of these systems together? I'd be intersted in
>running something like this, but its hardly what you could call
>"plug and play"...

I'm quite interested in building a couple of these puppies for a very
short (ie low power link), but I too have not been able to scrounge up much
information on what other people have done with these modems.. Any ideas
how much a very low power output transverter would cost that would work with
this modem? I'm planning on using fairly directional antennas, and the two
links are about 3/4 mile and 2 miles long -- almost literally line of sight.

Any help appreciated!
Chris
N1KEX

3462. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 21:04:48 UTC
From: jeff@riddler.ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <36sg1g$11l8@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 47151

Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:

: [TEXT DELETED]

: >Sorry to rain on your parade, but others have been down the path
: >you want to take before you, and it doesn't work. Adapting high
: >speed telephone modem techniques to multipoint to multipoint radio
: >systems is a lost cause. The problems of packet radio are *different*
: >from those of the telephone network, and require different solutions.
: >

Not really. Multipath and such are impediments to any modulation scheme that
relies on phase information, such as QAM but it can still be workable.
,
I think what needs to happen is for us to adopt a standard for high speed
packet over standard bandwidth channels. With *very* little effort, 19.2 is
more than possible, and probabily 38.4 without too much trouble at all. Of
course multipath and fading will kill it :-) who cares? for local stuff,
I'll live with that, and the high speed backbone links can stay ugly low
tech FSK (that went out with the 1970, IMHO).

Another thing we need to realize is that $600 is just plain silly, and far
out ot reach of the end user. It's got to be $150 and use you hand held.
All very do-able, but there are lots of issues to consider for the hardware.
It would take a good throughput DSP and a medium speed microcontroller.
How about that new chip Motorola just announced, the one with a 68020, 56002,
and a small RISC timing engine for around $70? That would give us enough
DSP throughput to handle the modem (but I don't think there would be tons 'o
free time left, though) and a good CISC machine to put some kind of OS on to
handle packet switching / routing. Food for thought..... (Well, actually,
it's kind of a way way way back burner project.....)

73 de Jeff / VE3DJF
: >Gary
: >--
: >Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
: >Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
: >534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
: >Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

: Don't be too fast to dismiss this idea. One of the things packet networking
: desperately needs is a cheap high speed data link. This is necessary for
: operating a cellular packet concept. It would only have to work with the
: radio on the other end, so adapting would not be out of the question. If
: the price of a link could come down to about $600, I would be very interested.

: Erich Muschinske erich@enterprise.chinalake.navy.mil
: KA6AMD @ WA6YBN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA DM15bp
: Politicians, like diapers, should be changed often...
: ...and for the same reasons. Tom Blair

3463. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 23:00:27 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <36smqb$6lt@hpbab.wv>
Source record: 47153

In article <36k4qa$sme@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (David Toste) writes:
|>
|> y
|> AN> : I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for
|> AN> MUD source code,
|> AN>
|> AN> ^^^ Forgive the ignorance but what is a MUD?
|>
|> MUD some call it Multi User Games. Sort of like Games found on DOOR's on
|> some BBS;s

Ok, some of these acronyms are familiar:

MUD = Multi User Dungeon.
BBS = Bulletin Board System.

And some are not:

DOOR = ?

Or is that not an acronym?

Is a game not derived from the classic "Dungeons and Dragons",
and which supports multiple users called a "MUG" ?

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3464. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-04 23:01:02 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <36smre$2je@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 47152
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write your contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

3465. Radio Show Exchange using Maven

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 02:20:52 UTC
From: peterson@sun.lclark.edu
Message-ID: <36t2i4$s7t@sun.lclark.edu>
Source record: 47157

My college radio station is looking to exchange radio programs (1 hour) over the internet with other colleges using Maven. We have a Mac on an ethernet network connected to our broadcasting board. We have tried sending an on-air broadcast to different Macintoshes around campus and it seems to work pretty well.

Basically, all you need is a line-level signal from your broadcast booth into a Macintosh on a network capable of accessing the internet.

It does take up quite a bit of band-width, so the broadcasts will have to be late at night. Right now I am interested in running a few short tests to study sound quality. Is anyone interested.

Please contact me via e-mail at peterson@lclark.edu.

Thanks,
Leland Peterson,
Music Director,
KLC Radio

PS Credit for this idea goes to a guy named Paul that works at the station.

3466. Looking for SCO UNIX Packet Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 07:52:09 UTC
From: csetzer@rmii.com
Message-ID: <36tlv9$j9f@potogold.rmii.com>
Source record: 47156

I have a box running SCO UNIX. Does anyone know of packet
software to support a TNC that will run under this environ?

Thanks,
Craig

--
****
Craig Setzer
Internet: csetzer@rmii.com
HAM Radio: KB0MXQ
****

3467. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 11:59:41 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <36u4fd$56h@push.stack.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 47185

Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:

> Don't be too fast to dismiss this idea. One of the things packet networking
> desperately needs is a cheap high speed data link. This is necessary for
> operating a cellular packet concept. It would only have to work with the
> radio on the other end, so adapting would not be out of the question. If
> the price of a link could come down to about $600, I would be very interested.
IMHO any attempt to get speed more than 9600 on HandHeld or other 'voice'
Radio is problem. Even if we find new modulation. With half-duplex
delay time for TX/RX switch, PLL lock is long - try compare time of packets
on 9600 and time for delay. Our line will be not productive. On 9600 we have:

RR frame about 20bytes (20*8bit) * (1/9600) is ~ 17mc
256 byte Info frame is (256*8) * (1/9600) is ~ 200mc

And delay 200-300mc for usual radio. Even with 100mc it's not very good.
Here I not calculate any multiple of modulation - difference
between speed of transmit and "linear-modulation" speed for QAM, TCM
or other like with more than two vector of modulation.

You can to find some in review of fast Hams modem by VE3JF:

Equipment Options for Medium to High-Speed Packet

Compiled by Barry McLarnon, VE3JF

Last update: 28 July 94

there 9600, 19200, 56k, 250k and even a little about T1.

If however main look use it with halfduplex usual radio.
What about FX589 GMSK chip, it's lower-power chip which can handle
4Kb to 40Kb. Such modulation used in "Cellular Digital Packet Data"
in M-ESs "Mobile End Station" network. IMHO it can be some cheap and simple -
8000bps modem than g3ruh. (more speed required more bandwidth for
gmsk: 9600 - 25Khz channel spacing, 19200 - 50Khz, that can be use
on more high bands).
But in Radio Channel Requirement description I find only a few words
about Radio. Not sure that any Amateur Radio can be use.

73! de RX3DIN Victor

3468. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 12:45:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct5.124506.1828@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47160

In article <36s91n$90c@hardees.rutgers.edu> thayes@hardees.rutgers.edu (Tim Hayes) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>Well then you need a GRAPES 56kb RF modem. It's $250, and with the
>>necessary transverter and digital interface, it's still under $600.
>>Most of the voice radios being used for 1200 baud packet cost nearly
>>that much. 46 times the throughput for about the same money is an
>>unbeatable deal.
>
>From what I've heard there isn't a ealisy available transverter that works
>reliably with the GRAPES hardware.
>
>How much work is it to put one of these systems together? I'd be intersted in
>running something like this, but its hardly what you could call
>"plug and play"...

True, it's not "plug and play". It takes me about two evenings to
assemble the boards, and another to harness them together and mount
them in a box. It takes about 10 minutes to tune one up. After that
you go looking for transverters. The Microwave Modules units work
great, but since they are discontinued, you have to scrounge for
them at hamfests. I've found at least one at every major hamfest
I've attended, however. The SSB Electronics transverters also
work, though you have to do a small modification to separate the
28 MHz input and output. You want a transverter with separate
in and out on the 28 MHz side, and switching on the antenna side.
The MMTs are made that way, the SSB units are the reverse. It's
fairly easy to fix that, however. The big problem with the SSB
Electronics units is that they are *expensive* if bought new.
Another choice is the Down East Microwave transverters. They
work, and aren't very expensive. As a last resort, you can use
the Hamtronics XV4 and a receiving converter. That's cheap,
and it works if you've got good signal levels. It isn't exactly
high performance RF, however.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3469. Re: Is there a cheap 1200baud link out ther

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 14:14:44 UTC
From: myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com
Message-ID: <36ucck$sgu@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 47161

In article 041094104634@145.39.1.10, CSLE87@email.mot.com (Karl Beckman) writes:
>In article <southagr.5.006D50B7@caedm.et.byu.edu>,
>southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu (Gordon R. Southam) wrote:
>
>> I am looking for a low cost solution to radio linking low speed serial data.
>> 1200 baud is fine, slower might be ok. I want to transmit from a metering
>> station to an IBM about 1/2 to 2 miles away. I know that running cable would
>> be simpler, but isn't very practical in my case.
>> I am looking into building my own Tx/Rcv pair, probably with the NE605,
>> or MC3367 Rcvr, and a cookbook Tx, but since my experience is more in digital
>> and less in radio, I'm having trouble rounding up the pieces the app. notes
>> example circuits recomend. Digi-Key, Mouser etc. just don't seem to
>> "do" radio. If someone has built such a pair, or if such is commercially
>> available, I'd like to purchase rather than build. Alternatively, source
>> recomendations (for the coils, filters etc.), proven schematics, advise, etc.
>> would be very helpful.
>> Also, I've read chunks of CFR 47, and get the impression that 49Mhz would
>> be the easiest freq. to deal with, but I would like to get my hands on a
>> layman's guide to the subject. Does the ARRL publish anything specific to my
>> type of project?
>> Thanks in advance,
>> Gordon Southam
>> southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu
>
>Since you've read CFR47, Pt15 you should by now be aware ofthe power and
>antenna limitations imposed in the 49 MHz band, and also that your proposed
>device MUST be type-accepted by the FCC before you can legally operate it
>on the air. 49 MHz is NOT an experimenter's band!

I think Karl is a little mistaken here; part 15 certainly allows low
power experimentation on several bands, including 49MHz. In fact,
without a copy of the CFR in front of me, I recall the limit on power
is actually quite a bit higher for homebuilt devices (i.e. not from a kit).
Furthermore, there is no type acceptance requirement for such experimental
devices. Things like the 1750 meter band are authorized in Part 15.

I could be mistaken, but I doubt it. I'll have a look at Part 15 as
soon as I get a chance. Maybe Karl has a copy close by?

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* "Sir, over there.... is that a man?" *

3470. RTTY Sked: DE, SD, ND

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 14:37:48 UTC
From: gerheim@sonalysts.com
Message-ID: <36udns$41q@hatch.sonalysts.com>
Source record: 47168

Need a few more states on RTTY, including DE, ND, and SD. Can
work 80, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10. RSVP!

73 - AL

--
****
Al Gerheim, N4QN |Opinions expressed here| Sonalysts, Inc.
gerheim@sonalysts.com |are my own. | 215 Parkway North
Work: (203)442-4355 | | Waterford CT 06385
****

3471. Re: operating system history..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 16:05:39 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <36uisj$oqg@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 47162

In article <36er9a$rkn@seymour.sfu.ca>, richard@sfu.ca (Richard Chycoski) writes:
|>
|> There were ex-DEC people at Digital Research, and CP/M was "inspired" by the
|> DEC systems... TECO and friends gave us CP/M editor commands like:
|>

Who were the ex-DEC people at Digital Research when they wrote CPM??
I seem to recall the original Digital Research was Gary Kildall and his
wife in their garage (which was where most of the original micro hardware
and software companies got their start.)

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

3472. continuous data transfer over +/- 2 miles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 18:11:16 UTC
From: stephenh@autonomous.com
Message-ID: <stephenh.34.002C746A@autonomous.com>
Source record: 47165

I need to send a continuous data stream at about 1200 baud over a distance of about 2 miles.

I am trying to instrument an amateur race car and send real time telemetry back to the pits. I am a total novice on this, but someone told me packet radio would be a way to go. After reading the FAQ, I don't think that this is so, rather, I think I need some other form of digital transmission...

Any ideas ???

3473. Windows software for Kantronics Kam+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 18:20:46 UTC
From: sem2r@galen.med.Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <Cx7pMM.BvH@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 47163

I just got back into hamming after a 15 yr. hiatus and got a Kantronic Kam+ for packet + CW, RTTY and other digital HF modes. I prefer Windows-based software, which to my knowledge, Kantronics does not currently make. I believe that AEA does make a Windows-based program for their controllers. Will it work with the Kantronics units? Are there other Windows-based programs that will do the job with little or no configuration changes? Will some of the multifunction ham programs for logging and transceiver control like HamWindows do the job?

Please reply direct to: Stacey E. Mills /WB4QKT
sem2r@galen.med.virginia.edu

Many thanks!!

3474. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 19:03:31 UTC
From: rick@cs.sunysb.edu
Message-ID: <36uta3$50k@sbrick.cs.sunysb.edu>
Source record: 47164

Donald Jeff Dionne (jeff@riddler.ee.ryerson.ca) wrote:
: Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:
: : >Sorry to rain on your parade, but others have been down the path
: : >you want to take before you, and it doesn't work. Adapting high
: : >speed telephone modem techniques to multipoint to multipoint radio
: : >systems is a lost cause. The problems of packet radio are *different*
: : >from those of the telephone network, and require different solutions.
: Not really. Multipath and such are impediments to any modulation scheme that
: relies on phase information, such as QAM but it can still be workable.

I wouldn't be too quick to dismiss QAM out of hand. The HDTV and
catv folks are looking hard at VSB, QAM for both wired and broadcast
systems. These system rely on adaptive equalizers to deal with
reflections, though we'll need a fairly long one in over the air apps..
Any of these systems promise >> 10 mbps. To the best of my knowledge,
both are still untested in broadcast applications, however.

: I think what needs to happen is for us to adopt a standard for high speed
: packet over standard bandwidth channels. With *very* little effort, 19.2 is
: more than possible, and probabily 38.4 without too much trouble at all. Of
: course multipath and fading will kill it :-) who cares? for local stuff,
: I'll live with that, and the high speed backbone links can stay ugly low
: tech FSK (that went out with the 1970, IMHO).

At this point in time, we should aim much, much higher than
19200. I've read at least a couple of papers over the past year
describing 80-128 kbps modems implemented in fairly slow DSP. IMO,
any interesting, modern application, say talking head teleconferencing,
wants 100 kbit/sec or more BW delivered to the user. We should be
aiming for a few mbit/sec per channel, and at least 256 kbit/sec
delivered to the user.

: Another thing we need to realize is that $600 is just plain silly, and far
: out ot reach of the end user. It's got to be $150 and use you hand held.
: All very do-able, but there are lots of issues to consider for the hardware.
: It would take a good throughput DSP and a medium speed microcontroller.
: How about that new chip Motorola just announced, the one with a 68020, 56002,
: and a small RISC timing engine for around $70? That would give us enough
: DSP throughput to handle the modem (but I don't think there would be tons 'o
: free time left, though) and a good CISC machine to put some kind of OS on to
: handle packet switching / routing. Food for thought..... (Well, actually,
: it's kind of a way way way back burner project.....)

At least initially, price would not matter. People who really need
high speed (eg backbones) can pay more. As the technology percolates
down towards the user, costs will drop.

Perhaps the most important aspect of developing new modems is to have the stuff available off the shelf. In these days of surface mounted components, it is simply impractical to have people stuff a board with fine pitch 208 pin PQFP's using their Radio Shack 40 watt iron....

Rick Spanbauer
wb2cfv

3475. Re: HTX-202 to TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 20:01:24 UTC
From: dara@physics.att.com
Message-ID: <Cx7uAD.9o2@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47170

I have an HTX 202 connected to a KAM for packet. The KAM
manual gives instructions for an ICOM 2AT and also a Yaesu.
The difference between these is that the ICOM requires a
3.9 K resistor in series with the PTT line and Yaesu requires
2.2 K. The HTX 202 must be wired with a 2.2 K resistor which
is the same as YAESU. I don't remember the capacitor
recommended in series with the tnc audio to the HT. Both
the resistor and the capacitor are connected to the connector
tip. You don't need the ring if you use a stereo connector.
The sleeve is ground.

Shel WA2UBK

3476. NOS versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-05 23:02:04 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cx82nG.45o@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 47180

I'd like to compile a list of KA9Q NOS and its variants and their
current revs.

Things like JNOS, TNOS, AmigaNOS etc.

Post your inputs here for a few days.... then we can consider filling
in holes via mail.

--
~~~~~~
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \
jpll@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD
~~~~~~

3477. 9600 BAUDS PACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 01:55:00 UTC
From: alain.bourassa@inno.com
Message-ID: <1121.4296.uupcb@inno.com>
Source record: 47171

Hi

I want to know what V protocol is used by the K9NG 9600 bauds
packet modem and what are the mark and space frequency ?

A friend of mine have a few V-29 9600 bauds FSK modems
The center frequecy is the same as 1200 bauds (1700 hz)
and we wonder if we could do something on the air with those
old modems

Alain Bourassa
VE2MTV

3478. Re: continuous data transfer over +/- 2 miles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 02:19:07 UTC
From: martin.ewing@yale.edu
Message-ID: <martin.ewing-051094221907@remote1-line7.cis.yale.edu>
Source record: 47166

In article <stephenh.34.002C746A@autonomous.com>, stephenh@autonomous.com
(Steve Hochschild) wrote:

> I need to send a continuous data stream at about 1200 baud over a distance of
> about 2 miles.
>
> I am trying to instrument an amateur race car and send real time telemetry
> back to the pits. I am a total novice on this, but someone told me packet
> radio would be a way to go. After reading the FAQ, I don't think that this is
> so, rather, I think I need some other form of digital transmission...

1200 bps packet will not achieve 1200 bps data throughput. The protocols
are designed for reliability, general addressing, and packet switching
through multiple networks, etc. In your case, depending on the reliability
you require and assuming you want only point to point communication, you
might get by with continuously modulating your data stream at 1200 bps
using one of the common modem configurations, and demodulating at the
receiver without AX.25 or tcp/ip protocols. Probably you would want to
include synchronizing and checksum bits.

73
--
Martin Ewing, Yale University Science & Engineering Computing Facility
AA6E martin.ewing@yale.edu, 203-432-4243, 203-432-2797 (fax)
URL: http://www.cis.yale.edu; "vincit omnia celeritas"

3479. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 02:27:55 UTC
From: ae332@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <Cx8C6J.LDu@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 47167

Okay so I've heard the question asked a couple times .... it
must be a FAQ by now.

Q: Where do I get info about how much it costs and where
to get bits to do hisgh speed data?

A:
ftp: hydra.carleton.ca/pub/hamradio/packet/hispeed.006
or if you're more inclined to use WWW:
http://hydra.carleton.ca/articles/hispeed.html

It more than proves the point that the bits/$$ is
much better with 56k!

73
Ian, ve3pfh

3480. BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 04:20:49 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <781417249snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 47178

In article <36smqb$6lt@hpbab.wv> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:

> Ok, some of these acronyms are familiar:
>
> MUD = Multi User Dungeon.
> BBS = Bulletin Board System.
>
> And some are not:
>
> DOOR = ?
>
> Or is that not an acronym?
>

Door, from the Wildcat BBS software. Meaning yet another door that can be opened to access another application while connected.

PS, Hi Hank...

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM | "You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com | a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 | story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080 | Peking Noodle Co.

Hate "Green Card Lottery"? Want to help curb ignorant crossposting on Usenet?
E-mail ckeroack@hamp.hampshire.edu for more information, or read news.groups.

3481. Re: TNC to HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 04:33:55 UTC
From: Avery Russell <avery125@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <hOz3xwb.avery125@delphi.com>
Source record: 47169

I will try to use the internal jumpers of the KPC without making the cable with the resistor. Thanks for your input.

3482. Can packet BBS's access the internet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 04:34:46 UTC
From: david_b3@sfov1.verifone.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct6.113448.1596@sfov1.verifone.com>
Source record: 47179

Pardon if this is a rather naive question. My brother in law is a ham up in Auburn, Calif. who has a packet set up. I don't but (obviously) have access to the internet. Are there packet BBS that have access to the internet? Or are the two systems unlinkable?

3483. RS HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 05:02:08 UTC
From: rbailey@nucleus.com
Message-ID: <Cx8JBL.8zC@nucleus.com>
Source record: 47176
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hello:
I'm new to Ham and Packet and was considering purchasing a Radio Shack HTX-202 2m HT. I was wondering if anybody could tell me about their experiences with this unit, good or bad. Is it capable of working with a 9600 baud TNC? Does anybody know of any reviews of this radio? Any info would be greatly appreciated...

Rob Bailey...
rbailey@nucleus.com

3484. Baycom 1.6 English vs ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 08:42:35 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <370d9r$5e@push.stack.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 47177

Hello ALL

I have heard about new 1.6 vs of Baycom program. Where I can find English vs with English manual ? TNX, 73! RX3DIN Victor

3485. Tekk KS900 pinouts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 11:11:01 UTC
From: xtof@cs.kuleuven.ac.be
Message-ID: <370m05$nv7@idefix.CS.kuleuven.ac.be>
Source record: 47173

Just received 2 tekk ks900, unfortunately without any docs.

Could someone fax pinouts to + 32 16 20 53 08 or describe them to me?

Top cover (antenna to the left).

most left:
middle (upper):
most right:

9 pin sub D.

1:
2:
3:
4:
5:
6:
7:
8:
9:

I ve found out the rf out myself :-)

Thanks in advance, xtof on1cfx

--
Christophe.Huygens@cs.kuleuven.ac.be

3486. Re: Windows software for Kantronics Kam+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 11:13:01 UTC
From: thmott@aol.com
Message-ID: <370m3t$1rh@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47172

In article <Cx7pMM.BvH@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>,
sem2r@galen.med.Virginia.EDU (Stacey E. Mills) writes:

I have been looking for a good windows-based program for the KAM for a long time but haven't found one. I think that Logic 4 has a windows version but I haven't tried it. I tried a demo of Logic 3 that was DOS based and it wasn't very satisfactory. I haven't tried HamWindows.

If you find a good window-based program, I would like to hear about it. I am in the process of learning Visual Basic and plan to write one for myself if I can.

Thurman Mott

3487. Wanted: Montreal CA Packet group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 11:33:45 UTC
From: barnaby@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cx91GA.42@world.std.com>
Source record: 47174

The Central Vermont Amateur Radio Club is in the process of establishing
a node on Lincoln Peak in the Green Mountain National forest in Warren
Vermont. We have "heard" that from Lincoln peak on a clear day,
downtown Montreal office buildings have been spotted. One person who
has done "curvature studies" says it's not possible.
We would like to conduct an experiment with interested Canadian packeteers
(this weekend if possible) October 8 or 9 to see if such a far-reach
node could be implemented.
If you or your packet group in interested in this please contact me
via telephone at 802-223-1234 immediately. Time is of the essence, as the
peak will be snowed in any day now, and the research would have to
wait until late spring.

The Peak is 3486 feet above sea level and is at
Latitude North 44-08-25
Longitude West 72-56-03

Tests would include cellular phone, amateur phone, and good telescopes
(if the weather permits)

Richard Barnaby
Co-chairman DIgital committee
CVARC
Worcester, Vermont 05682
802-223-1234 phone
802-223-1917 fax
AA1IB
.

3488. Re: Wanted: Montreal CA Packet group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 13:03:10 UTC
From: barnaby@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cx95LA.vn@world.std.com>
Source record: 47175

barnaby@world.std.com (Richard L Barnaby) writes:

>If you or your packet group in interested in this please contact me
>via telephone at 802-223-1234 immediately. Time is of the essence, as the
>peak will be snowed in any day now, and the research would have to
>wait until late spring.

Even if you *know* a call sign or telephone number or name of someone
in Montreal who may *know* somebody, please call or email
tx

>Richard Barnaby
>Co-chairman DIgital committee
>CVARC
>Worcester, Vermont 05682
>802-223-1234 phone
>802-223-1917 fax
>AA1IB
>.

3489. Telecommunications Conference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 14:56:44 UTC
From: Richardm@psrc.wa.com
Message-ID: <540NWPMHLXLCBBJPJ@psrc.wa.com>
Source record: 47090

The Puget Sound Regional Council is hosting a day-long conference on the implications of telecommunication technoplogies for transportation, growth managementand the economy in the central Puget Sound region. The conference will be January 6, 1995, at the Westin Hotel In Seattle. Co-sponsors for the conference include The Bullitt Foundation, U S WEST, Microsoft, McCaw Cellular and Cellular One, GTE, the Washingotn State Department of Transportation, the Washington State Energy Office, and the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency.

Additional co-sposnors are being sought, as well as exhibitors. (Exhibit space has been secured for the day of and day before -- the Economic Development Council of Seattle and King County is hosting its annual economic forecast luncheon the day before in the same space).

The purpose of the telecommunications conference is to identify the potential impacts of emerging technologies.

Public policy makers and elected officials cannot be expected to develop policies that will maximize public benefits from the emerging technologies if they remain unfamiliar with the broad range of applications available. Similarly, the private sector, which is gearing up for massive investment in applying these technolgies, cannot be expected to focus on maximizing public purpose in a free market economy.

The conference will bring these two groups together to ensure that residents, businesses and institutions in this region derive the greatest benefits from the technology while concurrently protecting and improving the region's high quality of life and environment.

The kind of questions that will be explored at the conference include:

What are the opportunities in reducing traffic, improving air quality, and enhancing quality of life that can come with the emerging "Information Superhighway"?

What are the obstacles to rapid deployment of te new technology?

How might telecommunications affect urban and rural development?

For general information about the conference, contact Richard Milne at the Puget Sound Regional Council, milnera@psrc.wa.com, (206) 587-5060.
For registration information, contact Carol Thompson at the Regional Council, (206) 464-7528.
For information about exhibit space, contact Lee Williams, Bright & Associates, (703) 823-6522
========== !!! Automated Notice !!! ==========
E-mail replies to this user should have the following on the first line

of message text: TO: Richardm
==========

3490. Re: Windows software for Kantronics Kam+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 15:38:33 UTC
From: genem@cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <Cx9Cs9.B3o@cup.hp.com>
Source record: 47186

Thmott (thmott@aol.com) wrote:
: If you find a good window-based program, I would like to hear about it. I
: am in the process of learning Visual Basic and plan to write one for
: myself if I can.

Please count me in on this as well. I'd love to have a Window-Based
package.

Thanks es 73,
Gene

--
+---+
|Gene Marshall \-\-\ email: genem@cup.hp.com |
|Hewlett Packard Co., MS 42UN | Tel: 408/447-5282 |
|Software Svcs & Tech. Division (SST) | ___o Fax: 408/447-5039 |
|11000 Wolfe Road L^\<._ AA6IY@N6LDL.CA.USA.NOAM |
|Cupertino, CA 95014 (_)/ (_) CompuServe: 75060,260 |
+---+

3491. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 16:42:57 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cx9FrL.IxF@world.std.com>
Source record: 47188

In article <36u4fd$56h@push.stack.serpukhov.su>,
Victor Voronkov <victor@stack.serpukhov.su> wrote:
>Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:
>
>
>
>
>> Don't be too fast to dismiss this idea. One of the things packet networking
>> desperately needs is a cheap high speed data link. This is necessary for
>> operating a cellular packet concept. It would only have to work with the
>> radio on the other end, so adapting would not be out of the question. If
>> the price of a link could come down to about $600, I would be very interested.
>IMHO any attempt to get speed more than 9600 on HandHeld or other 'voice'
>Radio is problem. Even if we find new modulation. With half-duplex

Can I ask a question here? How is it possible to get the necessary S/N ratio
and other such to get a V.32bis modem to operate correctly over a Cell Phone?

It seems to me that it IS possible for cell phones to provide a clean enough
signal to do data over them, so why do hams have so much trouble getting
the needed S/N ratio to run at 9600? I must really be dense and missing
something. I understand that the example of V.32bis (14.4kbps) over cellphone
is point-to-point. So are most amateur 56K links. Why can't we do a high
speed link over inexpensive gear and limited bandwidth? It seems to work
for cell...

Dan

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

3492. Source for TEKK XCVR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 20:16:25 UTC
From: brad@psrc.wa.com
Message-ID: <19721BMHKLNNCFMXTBV@psrc.wa.com>
Source record: 47187

Can anyone tell me a US source and approximate price for the TEKK
tranceiver? Thanks to all and best regards...

Also, what is the frequency for the 144mhz and the 440mhz 9600bd TCP/IP
networks in the Seattle area? Can anyone tell me? Is there a 220mhz
9600bd net? Is it OK to run 9600bd on the regular 1200bd frequencies?

--
Brad WB7EJS
brad@psrc.wa.com
--
(standard opinion disclaimer)

3493. Re: continuous data transfer over +/- 2 miles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 20:24:34 UTC
From: stephenh@autonomous.com
Message-ID: <stephenh.38.002202AF@autonomous.com>
Source record: 47184

>> I need to send a continuous data stream at about 1200 baud over a distance
of >> about 2 miles.
>> I am trying to instrument an amateur race car and send real time telemetry
>> back to the pits. I am a total novice on this, but someone told me packet
>> radio would be a way to go. After reading the FAQ, I don't think that this is
>> so, rather, I think I need some other form of digital transmission...

> you might get by with continuously modulating your data stream at 1200 bps
>using one of the common modem configurations, and demodulating at the
>receiver without AX.25 or tcp/ip protocols. Probably you would want to
>include synchronizing and checksum bits.

Thanx for the response. Can you give me any specific recommendations for one
of the common modem configurations ? As an amateur effort, we are resource
limited, of course...

I should have made it clear that we don't know anything about radio, either,
so do you have any recommendations there ???

We are using a purpose-built protocol, and have both ends well under way,
but we don't know how to hook them together yet......

3494. Re: NOS versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 23:27:02 UTC
From: nmcewen@metronet.com
Message-ID: <Cx9yH3.Ks0@metronet.com>
Source record: 47189

In message <Cx82nG.45o@vectorbd.com> - jpll@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill) writes:
>I'd like to compile a list of KA9Q NOS and its variants and their
>current revs.
>
>Things like JNOS, TNOS, AmigaNOS etc.
>
>Post your inputs here for a few days.... then we can consider filling
>in holes via mail.
>

it would also be handy to show where the source and
exectuables can be found. also what compiler is required.

let me add to the list, i can research source, etc. later

JNOS by WA3DSP (very stable BTW)
WAMPES
JNOS for Linux
MAC variants
NOS for OS/2 PM, called PMNOS
WNOS (NOS for Windows)
maybe i can think of others later

Neal McEwen K5RW k5rw.ampr.org or
nmcewen@metronet.com

3495. Re: Is there a cheap 1200baud link out there?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 23:40:15 UTC
From: dzubey@news.enet.net
Message-ID: <3721sv$ica@pinyon.enet.net>
Source record: 47182

Gordon R. Southam (southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu) wrote:
: I am looking for a low cost solution to radio linking low speed serial data.
: 1200 baud is fine, slower might be ok. I want to transmit from a metering
: station to an IBM about 1/2 to 2 miles away. I know that running cable would
: be simpler, but isn't very practical in my case.
: I am looking into building my own Tx/Rcv pair, probably with the NE605,
: or MC3367 Rcvr, and a cookbook Tx, but since my experience is more in digital
: and less in radio, I'm having trouble rounding up the pieces the app. notes
: example circuits recomend. Digi-Key, Mouser etc. just don't seem to
: "do" radio. If someone has built such a pair, or if such is commercially
: available, I'd like to purchase rather than build. Alternatively, source
: recomendations (for the coils, filters etc.), proven schematics, advise, etc.
: would be very helpful.

You might try the digicom/baycom hardware modem produtcs. These interface
directly into the ibm's parrallel port. They are Bell 202 modems, which
interface with almost ALL radios, with PTT, tx/rx gain controls, and
detect led. You can even get software source code off the internet (C
source). While the software is made for ax.25 protocol, can easily be
adapted for serial or whatever protocol. (it is WELL commented.) Do an
archie for pmpsrc*.zip or look on the simtel archives under /packet.

: Also, I've read chunks of CFR 47, and get the impression that 49Mhz woul
: be the easiest freq. to deal with, but I would like to get my hands on a
: layman's guide to the subject. Does the ARRL publish anything specific to my
: type of project?
: Thanks in advance,
: Gordon Southam
: southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu

Look for the ARRL Radio Amateur Handbook in your local library. That is
THE BIBLE for amateur and layman radio tecnique.

73's,

De Dan N7NMD
--
(((+))) Dan Zubey N7NMD ...andshethought ! WHENLIFE
| dzubey@enet.net howwonderfulitw ! GIVESYOU
|~~~~~~| N7NMD@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA ouldbetobecomew ! LEMONS,
| AmRC | Cen AZ Red Cross Packet sysop ise...Gen3. ! MAKEABATTERY

3496. Remote Wind Speed Measurement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-06 23:54:15 UTC
From: mulveyk@kea.lincoln.ac.nz
Message-ID: <mulveyk.14.2E948E27@kea.lincoln.ac.nz>
Source record: 47181

Hi, We have an application for remote (alpine) wind speed

measurement (exactly windrun per hour).My overall design wud be freq. modulating an fm carrier consequently demodulating and interfacing to the pc. My question - what wud be the current state of the art design? Suggestions and reference to recipes appreciated. TIA. Ken

3497. Re: NOS versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 10:39:18 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CxAtLJ.CL0@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 47098

Neal McEwen (nmcewen@metronet.com) wrote:
: In message <Cx82nG.45o@vectorbd.com> - jpll@vectorbd.com (Jim Lill) writes:
: >I'd like to compile a list of KA9Q NOS and its variants and their
: >current revs.
: >
: >Things like JNOS, TNOS, AmigaNOS etc.
: >
: >Post your inputs here for a few days.... then we can consider filling
: >in holes via mail.
: >

: it would also be handy to show where the source and
: exectuables can be found. also what compiler is required.
:
: let me add to the list, i can research source, etc. later

: JNOS by WA3DSP (very stable BTW)
: WAMPES
: JNOS for Linux
: MAC variants
: NOS for OS/2 PM, called PMNOS
: WNOS (NOS for Windows)
: maybe i can think of others later

: Neal McEwen K5RW k5rw.ampr.org or
: nmcewen@metronet.com

Please include the *CURRENT* revision, eg: JNOS 1.110g

JNOS is NOT by WA3DSP, that must be some variant of WG7J's JNOS

WNOS is NOT for Windows

--
~~~~~~
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \
jpll@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD
~~~~~~

3498. Re: Is there a cheap 1200baud link out ther

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 11:04:45 UTC
From: wkinning@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <373a0d$sot@nyx10.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 47091

>In article 041094104634@145.39.1.10, CSLE87@email.mot.com (Karl Beckman) writes:
>>In article <southagr.5.006D50B7@caedm.et.byu.edu>,
>>southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu (Gordon R. Southam) wrote:
>>
>>> I am looking for a low cost solution to radio linking low speed serial data.
.
.
myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com (Dana Myers) writes:
>I think Karl is a little mistaken here; part 15 certainly allows low
>power experimentation on several bands, including 49MHz. In fact,
>without a copy of the CFR in front of me, I recall the limit on power
>is actually quite a bit higher for homebuilt devices (i.e. not from a kit).
>Furthermore, there is no type acceptance requirement for such experimental
>devices. Things like the 1750 meter band are authorized in Part 15.

>I could be mistaken, but I doubt it. I'll have a look at Part 15 as
>soon as I get a chance. Maybe Karl has a copy close by?

Exerpted from:
Part 15.118 Technical specification for the band 49.82-49.90 Mhz
A low power communication device that is home built...must meet
all the technical specifications in this section.
b) Emission shall be confined within a 20 kHz band centered on the
carrier frequency...
c) Emission of RF energy...shall not exceed 10,000 uV/m at 3 meters.

and from:
Part 15.119 Alternative technical specifications for the band 49.82-49.90 MHz
a) The RF carrier and modulation shall be..within the band 49.82-49.90 MHz.
b) The power input to the device...shall not exceed 100 mW...
c) The antenna shall be a single element 1 meter or less...

wkinning@nyx.cs.du.edu

3499. Re: NOS versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 11:56:49 UTC
From: mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <CxAx6q.Apz@pica.army.mil>
Source record: 47094

```
>let me add to the list, i can research source, etc. later
>
>JNOS by WA3DSP ( very stable BTW )
>WAMPES
>JNOS for Linux
>MAC variants
>NOS for OS/2 PM, called PMNOS
+------->WNOS ( NOS for Windows )
| >maybe i can think of others later
| >
| >Neal McEwen K5RW k5rw.ampr.org or
| >nmcewen@metronet.com
| >
|
+-------- WNOS is not NOS for Windows. I believe WNOS comes from WAMPES-NOS

............Mark
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mark E. Ellis N2WZB Systems Administrator
PA&TD Software Quality Engineering Branch
<mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil> AMSTA-ARA-QAT-A, Bldg 62N, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
http://ramcad.pica.army.mil/people/mellis.html
```

3500. Re: Tekk KS900 pinouts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 12:24:20 UTC
From: "William L. Barnes" <wlbarn@planetx.bloomu.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.90.941007082238.1480A-100000@planetx>
Source record: 47092

On 6 Oct 1994, Christophe Huygens wrote:

> Just received 2 tekk ks900, unfortunately without any docs.

1: +V
2: GND
3: PTT
4: Audio in
5: Audio out
6-9: not used on the ks900.

This is from memory, and I'm pretty sure it's right. I hope this helps...

You can call them at Tekk, and they will mail you a copy of the service
manual for free...

Enjoy!
73, de Bill, N3JIX
****
* Bill Barnes, N3JIX * Bloomsburg Unviersity *
* Internet: wlbarn@planetx.bloomu.edu * Bloomsburg, Pa *
* Packet : n3jix@n3jix.#epa.pa.usa.noam *
****

3501. Re: Source for TEKK XCVR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 12:27:11 UTC
From: "William L. Barnes" <wlbarn@planetx.bloomu.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.90.941007082522.1480B-100000@planetx>
Source record: 47093

On Thu, 6 Oct 1994 brad@psrc.wa.com wrote:

> Can anyone tell me a US source and approximate price for the TEKK
> tranceiver? Thanks to all and best regards...

I got mine directly from TEKK:
1-800-521-8355

For the T-Net Micro (KS-900) it's $119.00 + $25.00 for a custom frequency
change... Make sure you mention you're an amateur radio op, this price
is the reduced amateur price...

Good luck!

73, de Bill, N3JIX
****
* Bill Barnes, N3JIX * Bloomsburg Unviersity *
* Internet: wlbarn@planetx.bloomu.edu * Bloomsburg, Pa *
* Packet : n3jix@n3jix.#epa.pa.usa.noam *
****

3502. Need INFO on HAL CRI-200 RTTY Interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 14:45:34 UTC
From: rdkeys@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <373mue$p66@taco.cc.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 47095
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hello Friend Hams.....

I have just purchased a HAL CRI-200 Computer RTTY Interface and am
looking to find some information on same.

1. Does anyone have a manual that I could get a xerox of?

2. What is the power voltage and polarity required at the dc power
adapter socket on the back panel (+12vdc? GND=SHELL?).

3. What is the pinout and interface specifications on the 5 pin
computer I/O port connector? I am assuming RS-232, but it could
be something funky like 5V tty RS-232, or it might even be current
loop (20 ma).

4. What are the cw keying polarities on the two keying jacks?
Any Help is appreciated

Most Sincerely,
Robert D. Keys, ``Boatanchor Bob'', NA4G
rdkeys@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu

p.s. What in the world am I doing playing around with non-vacuum-tube
technology..... (:+}}.....

```
**************************************************************************
* 73 TU SU VA DE NA4G ``Boat Anchor Bob'', an ol' CW fart. *
**************************************************************************
* Morse has been in the family for over 100 years. *
* Morse radiotelegraphy (Spark/CW) has been in the family since 1914. *
**************************************************************************
* May you have fair winds and following seas on your watch at the key. *
**************************************************************************
```

3503. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 15:51:52 UTC
From: mfoster@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <CxB82G.ICr@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 47100

At this time the root cause of the problem has not been identified in our area.
Others on the net have claimed X1JR2, 10mhz speedup and dcd mod has solved their problems.
I believe those changes only mask the real problem.

The problem appears to be site specific. It appears dependent on the type of traffic
the node sees, especially large packet sizes. We have noted that band openings
with lots of collisions of weak signals will drop the buffers very quickly.

We have moved equipment from a problem site to a non-problem site (simple swap) and
observed that the problem does not move. The problem site remained a problem.
Many of the X1J nodes around our area work fine, so we understand the frustration
some of the node operators have been experiencing.

I am sure if there is a solution to the problem, a post to the net will be made.

- Mike, wa5txx

3504. Re: NOS versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 17:56:09 UTC
From: ron@chaos
Message-ID: <37423p$4fs@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 47104

Neal McEwen (nmcewen@metronet.com) wrote:

: JNOS by WA3DSP (very stable BTW)
: WAMPES
: JNOS for Linux
: MAC variants
: NOS for OS/2 PM, called PMNOS
: WNOS (NOS for Windows)
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ WNOS is NOT a Windows version of NOS. It's
WAMPES NOS but for DOS. WAMPES normally runs under Un*x versions.

Ron N8FOW

3505. Re: Remote Wind Speed Measurement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 18:47:06 UTC
From: david.mitchell@aldus.com
Message-ID: <david.mitchell-071094124707@144.7.20.77>
Source record: 47101

In article <mulveyk.14.2E948E27@kea.lincoln.ac.nz>,
mulveyk@kea.lincoln.ac.nz (Kenneth Mulvey) wrote:

>
> Hi, We have an application for remote (alpine) wind speed
>
> measurement (exactly windrun per hour).My overall design wud be
> freq. modulating an fm carrier consequently demodulating and interfacing
> to the pc. My question - what wud be the current state of the art design?
> Suggestions and reference to recipes appreciated. TIA. Ken

Kantronics can do it all, off the shelf for you. You can reach them at
+1.913.842.7745 in the USA

--
David Mitchell * Adobe Systems, Bainbridge Ometepe Sister Islands Assoc.
david.mitchell@aldus.com => phasing out | david.mitchell@adobe.com <=
phasing in
davidm@bosia.org | davidm@portico.ab7dm.ampr.org
Amateur Radio AB7DM * YN5NPM

3506. Re: RTTY Sked: DE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 19:37:59 UTC
From: landisj@drager.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct7.153759.174@drager.com>
Source record: 47105

In article <36udns$41q@hatch.sonalysts.com>, gerheim@sonalysts.com (Al Gerheim) writes:
> Need a few more states on RTTY, including DE, ND, and SD. Can
> work 80, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10. RSVP!
>
> 73 - AL

From Oct QST, pg 128. The Warminster ARC will operate WA3DFU ... from Delaware on Oct 16 1200 to 2400Z... Not sure if they have RTTY but may be worth a shot.

My club, the TAG group, did the KD3XN DXpedition to Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, DE on the last weekend of Sept. Kind of fun being on the receiving end of a pileup for a change! Maybe next year we'll bring RTTY.
Joe - AA3GN
--
Joe Landis - Systems and Network Manager - North American Drager - Telford, PA
landisj@drager.com - Ax25: AA3GN@WA3TSW.#EPA.PA.USA.NOAM - ampr: [44.80.8.153]
Counting the days til deer season! Politically correct sig not available.

3507. Problem with MFJ-1278 and TH-77A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 19:38:05 UTC
From: deiterim@carleton.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct7.133805.1@carleton.edu>
Source record: 47096

Hi everyone,

This is my first time posting anything on usenet, so I hope this makes it through alright. I have a bit of a problem connecting my Knwd TH-77A and my tnc, MFJ-1278. When I try to connect to other stations, sometimes my station connects and sometimes it doesn't. Originally thinking there was a wiring problem, I went back and checked it. Everything checked out fine. Then I decided to monitor the signal and noticed and interesting effect: Depending on the position of the wire connecting the tnc to the handheld, I either get a good amount of modulation or I get very low modulation (I can hear the signal in the background of a lot of noise). Thinking that I had either a connector problem or a line problem I went and reworked the wiring, again. This time I used some expensive shielded cable and gold plated connectors. However, this appeared to have no effect. So I decided to put some RF chokes on the line, just to make sure I was not getting any random noise, but this also made no difference. So I began to question whether or not the connectors in the handheld were good, so I took it apart and checked them, turned out to be fine. What should I try from here?

Other things I noticed: When I just took a handheld and held it close to the tnc, there was a lot of noise eminating from it (more than my computer I use to run the tnc software). I did try shielding the tnc also, but that did not seem to have an effect on the problem.

I would really appreciate any thoughts about this problem. I have been struggling with it for over a year now and am getting really tired of the problem.

Tnx in advance, Mark (N2PGD).

e-mail: deiterim@carleton.edu
tel/fax: (507) 663-5274

3508. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 20:04:55 UTC
From: shane@mdd.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <3749l7$42b@daffyduck.mdd.comm.mot.com>
Source record: 47102

In article <36u4fd$56h@push.stack.serpukhov.su>,
Victor Voronkov <victor@stack.serpukhov.su> wrote:

>8000bps modem than g3ruh. (more speed required more bandwidth for
>gmsk: 9600 - 25Khz channel spacing, 19200 - 50Khz, that can be use
>on more high bands).
>But in Radio Channel Requirement description I find only a few words
>about Radio. Not sure that any Amateur Radio can be use.
>

Hi Victor! CDPD has a data rate of 19.2 Kbps and utilizes 30 KHz
channels.

-=-
Hugh Shane | 206 487 5909 (PST)
Motorola Wireless Data | N7UAX
shane@mdd.comm.mot.com |
-=-

3509. WANT: Computer Aided Dispatch system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-07 21:16:59 UTC
From: sjames@tcinc.com
Message-ID: <CxBn4C.7yB@peacock.tcinc.com>
Source record: 47103

I'm looking for a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system
that links radio modem technology with a GIS display.
These systems are used by Federal Express (I think)
and 911 agencies.

If you know of any products or companies that can help
me find such a system, please email me with the info.

thanks in advance!

scott james
N0LHX

3510. IP Address Coordinator for NTEX?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 00:09:56 UTC
From: tejas@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CxBv4L.6AK@metronet.com>
Source record: 47099

Could someone please let me know who the IP address coordinator for amateur radio is in North Texas (Dallas).

73
Herb WA5YKO

3511. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 00:44:41 UTC
From: val@cs.weber.edu
Message-ID: <374q1p$n6h@u.cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 47107

In article <1994Oct4.141109.27381@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>Well then you need a GRAPES 56kb RF modem. It's $250, and with the
>necessary transverter and digital interface, it's still under $600.
>Most of the voice radios being used for 1200 baud packet cost nearly
>that much. 46 times the throughput for about the same money is an
>unbeatable deal.

But what specific components do you need and where do you get them? I've
got a catalog from Down East Microwave, and I don't know what transverter
to put with the GRAPES modem. I need enough power output to reliably get
the signal to go 8 miles.

--
|================= #include <stddisclaimer.h> ================/// KB7VBF/P11 =|
| "AMIGA: The computer for the creative mind" (tm) Commodore /// Weber State |
| "Macintosh: The computer for the rest of us"(tm) Apple \\\/// University |
|=== "I think, therefore I AMiga" -- val@cs.weber.edu ====\///= Ogden UT USA =|

3512. Re: Problem with MFJ-1278 and TH-77A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 06:07:26 UTC
From: danander@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct8.000726.29170@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47110

In article <1994Oct7.133805.1@carleton.edu>, deiterim@carleton.edu writes:
> Hi everyone,
>
> This is my first time posting anything on usenet, so I hope this makes it
> through alright. I have a bit of a problem connecting my Knwd TH-77A and my
> tnc, MFJ-1278. When I try to connect to other stations, sometimes my station
> connects and sometimes it doesn't. Originally thinking there was a wiring
> problem, I went back and checked it. Everything checked out fine. Then I
> decided to monitor the signal and noticed and interesting effect: Depending on
> the position of the wire connecting the tnc to the handheld, I either get a
> good amount of modulation or I get very low modulation (I can hear the signal
> in the background of a lot of noise). Thinking that I had either a connector
> problem or a line problem I went and reworked the wiring, again. This time I
> used some expensive shielded cable and gold plated connectors. However, this
> appeared to have no effect. So I decided to put some RF chokes on the line,
> just to make sure I was not getting any random noise, but this also made no
> difference. So I began to question whether or not the connectors in the
> handheld were good, so I took it apart and checked them, turned out to be fine.
> What should I try from here?
>
> Other things I noticed: When I just took a handheld and held it close to the
> tnc, there was a lot of noise eminating from it (more than my computer I use to
> run the tnc software). I did try shielding the tnc also, but that did not seem
> to have an effect on the problem.
>
> I would really appreciate any thoughts about this problem. I have been
> struggling with it for over a year now and am getting really tired of the
> problem.
>
> Tnx in advance, Mark (N2PGD).
>
> e-mail: deiterim@carleton.edu
> tel/fax: (507) 663-5274

I had the same problem with a friend's TH77A and my TH226AT. I contacted MFJ
and they recommended pulling a resistor on the voltage divider circuit for the
transmit audio from the tnc. This greatly improved the transmit audio on the
'1278 and has been working for over a year.

73 Dan
KA0EOF
danander@cc.usu.edu

3513. Re: Need Wiring Help Motorola Mic for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 06:48:02 UTC
From: johnmxl@aol.com
Message-ID: <375fb2$eeh@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47108

In article <Pine.3.89.9410021344.A7723-0100000@ns.gamewood.net>,
ckw@ns.gamewood.net (C Keister Whitt) writes:

>Have modern Motorola equipment and need help with wiring rig for packet.

>I need lines for Receive Audio, PTT, Ground and Mic input.

>Thanks

>Keister Whitt AD4JI
>ckw@ns.gamewood.net

What model of modern Motorola equipment? (i.e. Spectra, MaxTrac, Syntor,
Saber, MTX, etc)

John

johnmxl@aol.com

3514. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 13:11:16 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct8.131116.15772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47119

In article <Cx9FrL.IxF@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>In article <36u4fd$56h@push.stack.serpukhov.su>,
>Victor Voronkov <victor@stack.serpukhov.su> wrote:
>>Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:
>>> Don't be too fast to dismiss this idea. One of the things packet networking
>>> desperately needs is a cheap high speed data link. This is necessary for
>>> operating a cellular packet concept. It would only have to work with the
>>> radio on the other end, so adapting would not be out of the question. If
>>> the price of a link could come down to about $600, I would be very interested.
>>IMHO any attempt to get speed more than 9600 on HandHeld or other 'voice'
>>Radio is problem. Even if we find new modulation. With half-duplex
>
>Can I ask a question here? How is it possible to get the necessary S/N ratio
>and other such to get a V.32bis modem to operate correctly over a Cell Phone?
>It seems to me that it IS possible for cell phones to provide a clean enough
>signal to do data over them, so why do hams have so much trouble getting
>the needed S/N ratio to run at 9600? I must really be dense and missing
>something. I understand that the example of V.32bis (14.4kbps) over cellphone
>is point-to-point. So are most amateur 56K links. Why can't we do a high
>speed link over inexpensive gear and limited bandwidth? It seems to work
>for cell...

You *are* missing something Dan. It's not SNR that's the problem. While
it's true that most ham HTs are sorely lacking in adequate SNR over many
paths for *any* type of modulation, including voice, hence the term handi-
scratchie, that's *not* the main problem. Cellular phones are like the
rest of the telephone system in that the phone network handles the addressing
and routing *out of band*. This means that when the phone rings, the modem
knows the signal is for it, and can initiate a *training* sequence with
the modem on the other end to equalize and utilize the one transmission
path then in use. It is an *exclusive* circuit with no other modem signals
present.

The only difference that a cellular modem faces versus wireline modems
is occasional signal dropouts due to handoffs, and the usual multipath
concerns. Therefore special modem parameters have to be used such as slow
disconnect so that the modem won't drop the connection during a brief handoff
outage, and robust error detection to handle the multipath induced symbol
errors. We already have all that in packet.

What we *don't* have on packet is out of band routing and addressing,
and what we *don't* have on packet is *exclusive* use of a frequency
for a pair of stations. A packet modem has to successfully decode the
header of *every* packet on the channel to assure that the packet either
is or is not addressed to it. It *cannot* initiate a training sequence

every time it hears a packet it can't decode. *That's* why packet modems can't use training, and training is the key to high speed data over a voice grade circuit. Every telco modem over 2400 baud uses some form of training at call setup. In packet, setup must be on a packet by packet basis, and that won't work because not all packets on the channel are addressed to the same modem.

With the typical Kenmore, Yahoo, Icky, and Motrash radios used by amateurs, no two of them will have the same bandpass characteristics. Training is *essential* to compensate for that, and for off channel stations. Amateur equipment doesn't have the frequency stability of commercial equipment, so it isn't unusual to have one or more radios a kilohertz or more off channel. Nor is it unusual to see wide differences in deviation from one radio to the next, even among those of the same make and model. Any modulation used has to be tolerant of all those errors *without* compensation on a packet by packet basis. That's why systems as slow as 9600 baud are difficult to setup with more than two stations. 2400 baud is about as fast as an uncompensated system can work with multiple players.

The limitation is *not* with the modems, it's with the *radios*. To successfully use high speed packet, we *must* have radios with identical response characteristics, and that means dedicated data radios, all optimized for the *same* response. Now it may be possible to compensate *all* radios the same way in a system by use of DSP, but it's not likely. There are two many variables outside the control of the DSP, such as whether the radio is on channel center or not, and the differing multipath from one radio path to the next. We need identical radios, *and* a modulation that is tolerant of certain types of errors. Such systems exist, I keep pointing to the GRAPES 56kb RF modem as an example, but insistance on using voice grade amateur equipment for high speed packet is futile. Amateur packet networks are *not* like the telco network, and telco techniques won't work.

Gary
--
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Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3515. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 13:23:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct8.132318.15892@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47117

In article <374q1p$n6h@u.cc.utah.edu> val@cs.weber.edu (Val Kartchner) writes:
>In article <1994Oct4.141109.27381@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>>Well then you need a GRAPES 56kb RF modem. It's $250, and with the
>>necessary transverter and digital interface, it's still under $600.
>>Most of the voice radios being used for 1200 baud packet cost nearly
>>that much. 46 times the throughput for about the same money is an
>>unbeatable deal.
>
>But what specific components do you need and where do you get them? I've
>got a catalog from Down East Microwave, and I don't know what transverter
>to put with the GRAPES modem. I need enough power output to reliably get
>the signal to go 8 miles.

Their no tune 432 transverter may be sufficient by itself for such
a path, assuming LOS and directional antennas. Or you can add the
amplifier they offer. They offer the whole package assembled and
tested, or as separate kits. We typically operate 3-7 watt systems
over 50-100 mile paths. Those paths are mountaintop to mountaintop,
but using omni vertical antennas on at least one end of the path.
For non-LOS use, more power, or a gain antenna, may be required.
We have one user who's running 100mW and a 1/4-wave vertical, but
he can see the switch on the mountain about 10 miles away.

You need about 2 microvolts into the modem to get a low BER, less
than one error in a million bits. So you can do any necessary path
calculations based on that.

Gary
--
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534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3516. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 13:49:31 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct8.134931.16121@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47118

In article <36uta3$50k@sbrick.cs.sunysb.edu> rick@cs.sunysb.edu (Rick Spanbauer) writes:
>Donald Jeff Dionne (jeff@riddler.ee.ryerson.ca) wrote:
>: Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:
>: : >Sorry to rain on your parade, but others have been down the path
>: : >you want to take before you, and it doesn't work. Adapting high
>: : >speed telephone modem techniques to multipoint to multipoint radio
>: : >systems is a lost cause. The problems of packet radio are *different*
>: : >from those of the telephone network, and require different solutions.
>: Not really. Multipath and such are impediments to any modulation scheme that
>: relies on phase information, such as QAM but it can still be workable.
>
> I wouldn't be too quick to dismiss QAM out of hand. The HDTV and
> catv folks are looking hard at VSB, QAM for both wired and broadcast
> systems. These system rely on adaptive equalizers to deal with
> reflections, though we'll need a fairly long one in over the air apps..
> Any of these systems promise >> 10 mbps. To the best of my knowledge,
> both are still untested in broadcast applications, however.

QAM is fine, but not over typical voice grade amateur radios. The
GRAPES RF modem uses MSK, but it would generate QAM by a relatively
simple EPROM change. The detector would have to be redesigned however.
That's certainly doable, and may be an upgrade path for the modem. What
the RF modem offers that voice grade radios don't offer, however, is a
consistent RF section with known phase, frequency, and amplitude responses.
You'll never get that from a random collection of amateur voice grade radios,
and DSP can't compensate for *all* of them on the same channel at the same
time. There's no way to *train* to multiple signals from multiple *different*
kinds of radios coming along multiple paths in a random packet by packet
sequence.

>: I think what needs to happen is for us to adopt a standard for high speed
>: packet over standard bandwidth channels. With *very* little effort, 19.2 is
>: more than possible, and probabily 38.4 without too much trouble at all. Of
>: course multipath and fading will kill it :-) who cares? for local stuff,
>: I'll live with that, and the high speed backbone links can stay ugly low
>: tech FSK (that went out with the 1970, IMHO).
>
> At this point in time, we should aim much, much higher than
> 19200. I've read at least a couple of papers over the past year
> describing 80-128 kbps modems implemented in fairly slow DSP. IMO,
> any interesting, modern application, say talking head teleconferencing,
> wants 100 kbit/sec or more BW delivered to the user. We should be
> aiming for a few mbit/sec per channel, and at least 256 kbit/sec
> delivered to the user.

We have 128 kb *now* with modified GRAPES RF modems, and 256 kb is within conception without major modifications. Switching to multi-level QAM could double or triple even that, though paths would require higher SNR to give acceptable BER. Of course these are all *raw* rates, use of compression will allow even higher effective throughputs with any of these systems. To go above 1 Mbit/s raw will require rather fundamental redesign of equipment. But crude FSK equipment with that throughput is now available in the microwave range.

>: Another thing we need to realize is that $600 is just plain silly, and far
>: out ot reach of the end user. It's got to be $150 and use you hand held.

This is the fundamental fallacy of amateur packet. Anyone seriously doing packet will dedicate a radio to that use. Take the typical FT-530 at around $500 and the typical 9600 TNC such as the Kantronics 9612 at $220, and you've *already* spent more than needed for a 56 kb system, and your system is much less capable and reliable than the 56 kb unit.

>: All very do-able, but there are lots of issues to consider for the hardware.

It's *not* doable at amateur volumes. The market is too small to allow hitting a $150 price point with a DSP modem. And even if you could retail it for $300, you still have all the limitations of varying models of voice radios I've outlined in other messages.

> Perhaps the most important aspect of developing new modems is to have
> the stuff available off the shelf. In these days of surface mounted
> components, it is simply impractical to have people stuff a board
> with fine pitch 208 pin PQFP's using their Radio Shack 40 watt iron....

That's right, they have to spend $50 for a static hot air torch like the Weller Pyropen. Works fine for SMD assembly. SMD is definitely the wave of the future for all homebrew construction. Amateurs are going to have to get used to it. (The existing GRAPES modem doesn't use SMD however, though future versions might.)

Gary

--
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534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3517. Re: continuous data transfer over +/- 2 miles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 14:05:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct8.140556.16277@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47116

In article <stephenh.34.002C746A@autonomous.com> stephenh@autonomous.com (Steve Hochschild) writes:
>I need to send a continuous data stream at about 1200 baud over a distance of
>about 2 miles.
>
>I am trying to instrument an amateur race car and send real time telemetry
>back to the pits. I am a total novice on this, but someone told me packet
>radio would be a way to go. After reading the FAQ, I don't think that this is
>so, rather, I think I need some other form of digital transmission...
>Any ideas ???

Packet may not be best for pure telemetry. It will give you an error free data stream by error detection and retries, but you'd have to run at least 9600 baud packet to get 1200 bps raw throughput, and really need a transceiver on each end. If instead you can tolerate the occasional transmission error, or use FEC, then what you want is a simple half-duplex modem over radio. The most ancient of these, the Bell 202 Standard type, will give you a raw 1200 bps throughput. A PSK modem would be more robust, however. The ones used to decode amateur satellite telemetry would do.

Telco modems generally can't be used because of their internal "smarts" which insist on attempting to setup a duplex link, and dropping it if carrier is momentarily lost. Only the ancient dumb modems meant for leased lines can generally be used.

Gary
--
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Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3518. Re: Remote Wind Speed Measurement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 15:21:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct8.152154.16626@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47109

In article <mulveyk.14.2E948E27@kea.lincoln.ac.nz> mulveyk@kea.lincoln.ac.nz (Kenneth Mulvey) writes:
>
> Hi, We have an application for remote (alpine) wind speed
>
>measurement (exactly windrun per hour).My overall design wud be
>freq. modulating an fm carrier consequently demodulating and interfacing
>to the pc. My question - what wud be the current state of the art design?
>Suggestions and reference to recipes appreciated. TIA. Ken

There are a couple of commercial solutions, Kantronics has one, and TAPR has a data gathering unit that will work with any TNC. These are both dependent on packet radio and report in near real time their readings. If you have the channels you can dedicate to the task, you can use simpler telemetry, a voltage to frequency converter can be used to transmit an analog reading continously. What might be best, however, is a single board computer that can store readings and report them in a batch when you interrogate it via packet radio. That way you can have a bunch of sensor stations all sharing a single frequency.

Gary
--
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Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3519. WNOS for Windows?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 16:54:33 UTC
From: stroup@gauss.usafa.af.mil
Message-ID: <stroup.4.0010E945@gauss.usafa.af.mil>
Source record: 47106

To all:
I currently use WNOS on a couple of the machine that I have here. I like it. I have it networked to a total of four machine and am trying to set it up for two hams to use the same WNOS station. My question is, does anyone know of plan for a Windows version of WNOS? I have two machines (not connected to TNCs/radios) that use Windows for Workgroups with the Wolverine TCP/IP drivers. I would like to be able to use these directly with WNOS. Also, does anyone know of a WNOS "FAQ"?

Thanks in advance!!!!

3520. Re: Windows software for Kantronics Kam+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 20:30:26 UTC
From: landisj@drager.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct8.163026.176@drager.com>
Source record: 47113

In article <Cx9Cs9.B3o@cup.hp.com>, genem@cup.hp.com (Gene Marshall) writes:
> Thmott (thmott@aol.com) wrote:
> : If you find a good window-based program, I would like to hear about it. I
> : am in the process of learning Visual Basic and plan to write one for
> : myself if I can.
>
> Please count me in on this as well. I'd love to have a Window-Based
> package.
>
> Thanks es 73,
> Gene
Actually, I have a good bit of this complete. It's in V/B, but it was written
around an MFJ 1278. If I ever get time to finish it and make it a little more
general, I will make it available somehow. Finding the time is a real problem
though :((I'm typing this from the plant on a gorgeous Saturday afternoon,
while waiting for a VMS upgrade to complete)

It's kind of neat though, It does the basic connect / disconnect stuff now, with
buttons. Even has a drop-down for connect that can do an MH to the TNC!
It uses a package called Modemware to manage the comm port I/O. It would
be tough without that.

I'd like to do a logging program too.

Joe - AA3GN
--

3521. MFJ RTTY/CW question....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 23:19:38 UTC
From: kturner@infi.net
Message-ID: <3779ea$je9@lucy.infi.net>
Source record: 47111

I'm actually posting this for a friend that doesnt have net access. But
anyway...
He has a MFJ model MFJ-1224 RTTY interface.. He has the 1224<-->computer
taken care of, what he's having problems with is 1224 to his radio.....
Which is a Icom Ic-735... (BTW, he has no manual for the 1224)..
Thanks for any responses.
Keith Turner..
KE4QOL.

3522. Want to get into packet..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-08 23:26:19 UTC
From: kturner@infi.net
Message-ID: <3779qr$je9@lucy.infi.net>
Source record: 47112

Just got my call in the mail about 2 weeks ago, and I'm interested in getting into packet.. Radio wise I've got a HTX-202. Main question is can someone point me towards an inexpensive way to get a taste of packet. a TNC kit or used tnc.. Would like for it to be external and small.. Getting a Hp 100lx palmtop I'd like to be able to connect it to..
Thanks for any pointers..

Keith turner. KE4QOL.

3523. Re: WANT: Computer Aided Dispatch system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-09 13:50:32 UTC
From: pp000814@interramp.com
Message-ID: <3792jm$sdt@www.interramp.com>
Source record: 47114

I would like to know what info turns up here. Several people who work for me
will be attending a meeting at the Dulles Marriott this week to discuss 911
service for PCS and Celluar users.

In article <CxBn4C.7yB@peacock.tcinc.com>, <sjames@tcinc.com> writes:
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> Path:
interramp.com!psinntp!rutgers!netnews.upenn.edu!msuinfo!caen!spool.mu.edu!sol.c
tr.columbia.edu!news.msfc.nasa.gov!news.larc.nasa.gov!lerc.nasa.gov!purdue!yuma
!csn!nowhere!aitsun20!sjames
> From: sjames@tcinc.com (Scott James)
> Subject: WANT: Computer Aided Dispatch system
> Message-ID: <CxBn4C.7yB@peacock.tcinc.com>
> Sender: news@peacock.tcinc.com (Internet News Administration)
> Nntp-Posting-Host: aitsun20
> Organization: TeleCommunications, Inc.
> X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.2 PL2]
> Date: Fri, 7 Oct 1994 21:16:59 GMT
> Lines: 14
>
>
> I'm looking for a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system
> that links radio modem technology with a GIS display.
> These systems are used by Federal Express (I think)
> and 911 agencies.
>
> If you know of any products or companies that can help
> me find such a system, please email me with the info.
>
> thanks in advance!
>
> scott james
> N0LHX
>

3524. CCD output?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-09 14:48:21 UTC
From: vaughnwt@olympus.net
Message-ID: <vaughnwt.58.000ECEBC@olympus.net>
Source record: 47120

What type of info is output from a CCD unit. What type of syncing is required?
Does anyone have any clues. A FAQ would be nice.

3525. FAX Software for KAM/KAM Plus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-09 19:33:30 UTC
From: Kevin Charles Alewine <kcalewine@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <xe3XB+y.kcalewine@delphi.com>
Source record: 47115

Anyone had any luck finding a good FAX send/receive program for
the KAM? Freeware, shareware, or commercial, any suggestions
would be appreciated!

Thanks!
--

```
-------------------------------------------------
| K.C. Alewine, South Lake Tahoe, California | Air Traffic Controller
| Internet: kcalewine@delphi.com | Lake Tahoe ATCT
| Ham packet radio: WI7C@WA6EWV.#NOCAL.CA.USA | Ham Call WI7C
-------------------------------------------------
```

3526. Wireless MAN interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 00:06:00 UTC
From: ami9667@venus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <9OCT199419063309@venus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 47121

Hi folks. We are working on a senior project involving wireless ethernet type transmissions and are experiencing difficulties. Our main concern is with CSMA/CD, and whether collision detection will work for wireless. We are under the impression that it will not, and need to know how this will affect ethernet operation. If anyone has any information on this subject, we would certainly appreciate the help.

Thanks in advance,
Andreas Iacovides - 5B4SJ/W5

3527. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 00:56:34 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CxFMMA.K8n@world.std.com>
Source record: 47122

In article <1994Oct8.131116.15772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>In article <Cx9FrL.IxF@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>>In article <36u4fd$56h@push.stack.serpukhov.su>,
>>Victor Voronkov <victor@stack.serpukhov.su> wrote:
>>>Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:
>>>> Don't be too fast to dismiss this idea. One of the things packet networking
>>>> desperately needs is a cheap high speed data link. This is necessary for
>>>> operating a cellular packet concept. It would only have to work with the
>>>> radio on the other end, so adapting would not be out of the question. If
>>>> the price of a link could come down to about $600, I would be very interested.
>>>IMHO any attempt to get speed more than 9600 on HandHeld or other 'voice'
>>>Radio is problem. Even if we find new modulation. With half-duplex
>>
>>Can I ask a question here? How is it possible to get the necessary S/N ratio
>>and other such to get a V.32bis modem to operate correctly over a Cell Phone?
>>It seems to me that it IS possible for cell phones to provide a clean enough
>>signal to do data over them, so why do hams have so much trouble getting
>>the needed S/N ratio to run at 9600? I must really be dense and missing
>>something. I understand that the example of V.32bis (14.4kbps) over cellphone
>>is point-to-point. So are most amateur 56K links. Why can't we do a high
>>speed link over inexpensive gear and limited bandwidth? It seems to work
>>for cell...
>
>You *are* missing something Dan. It's not SNR that's the problem. While
>it's true that most ham HTs are sorely lacking in adequate SNR over many
>paths for *any* type of modulation, including voice, hence the term handi-
>scratchie, that's *not* the main problem. Cellular phones are like the
>rest of the telephone system in that the phone network handles the addressing
>and routing *out of band*. This means that when the phone rings, the modem
>*knows* the signal is for it, and can initiate a *training* sequence with
>the modem on the other end to equalize and utilize the one transmission
>path then in use. It is an *exclusive* circuit with no other modem signals
>present.

Most of the high speed packet usage I've seen has been for dedicated point-
to-point links. At least that's the case up here in the northeast. When
that IS the case, the issue of multiple signals goes away (or let's assume
so for the sake of discussion).

Assume two radios of known manufacture (and same brand and model just to
ensure all is the same). Assume FULL DUPLEX on two frequencies, so that
both ends are ALWAYS keyed and transmitting. This eliminates the call setup
issues.

Now, I still do not understand how a cell phone can get 14.4kBPS through
a channel where we could not do the same on a dedicated, full duplex
circuit.

I understand fully the switching mechanisms, dedicated point-to-point nature
of telephones, and the like. What I really want to hear more about is the
actual data over a voice grade telephone circuit part of things.

>
>The only difference that a cellular modem faces versus wireline modems
>is occasional signal dropouts due to handoffs, and the usual multipath
>concerns. Therefore special modem parameters have to be used such as slow
>disconnect so that the modem won't drop the connection during a brief handoff
>outage, and robust error detection to handle the multipath induced symbol
>errors. We already have all that in packet.
>
>What we *don't* have on packet is out of band routing and addressing,
>and what we *don't* have on packet is *exclusive* use of a frequency
>for a pair of stations. A packet modem has to successfully decode the

We do have many dedicated frequency links up here.

>header of *every* packet on the channel to assure that the packet either
>is or is not addressed to it. It *cannot* initiate a training sequence
>every time it hears a packet it can't decode. *That's* why packet modems
>can't use training, and training is the key to high speed data over a
>voice grade circuit. Every telco modem over 2400 baud uses some form
>of training at call setup. In packet, setup must be on a packet by
>packet basis, and that won't work because not all packets on the
>channel are addressed to the same modem.

So if we were to construct equipment for dedicated links as I described
above, and used training, then we'd be able to get 14.4K or 28.8k data
rates over a 3kHz wide voice passband? (again assuming the dedicated
pair of frequencies, and RF gear of known design).

>
>With the typical Kenmore, Yahoo, Icky, and Motrash radios used by
>amateurs, no two of them will have the same bandpass characteristics.
>Training is *essential* to compensate for that, and for off channel
>stations. Amateur equipment doesn't have the frequency stability of
>commercial equipment, so it isn't unusual to have one or more radios
>a kilohertz or more off channel. Nor is it unusual to see wide differences
>in deviation from one radio to the next, even among those of the same
>make and model. Any modulation used has to be tolerant of all those
>errors *without* compensation on a packet by packet basis. That's why
>systems as slow as 9600 baud are difficult to setup with more than
>two stations. 2400 baud is about as fast as an uncompensated system
>can work with multiple players.
>
>The limitation is *not* with the modems, it's with the *radios*.
>To successfully use high speed packet, we *must* have radios with
>identical response characteristics, and that means dedicated data

>radios, all optimized for the *same* response. Now it may be possible
>to compensate *all* radios the same way in a system by use of DSP,
>but it's not likely. There are two many variables outside the control
>of the DSP, such as whether the radio is on channel center or not,
>and the differing multipath from one radio path to the next. We
>need identical radios, *and* a modulation that is tolerant of certain
>types of errors. Such systems exist, I keep pointing to the GRAPES
>56kb RF modem as an example, but insistance on using voice grade
>amateur equipment for high speed packet is futile. Amateur packet
>networks are *not* like the telco network, and telco techniques
>won't work.

I guess I'd always assumed that the GRAPES stuff was used to build backbone links of a network. From the issues you raise, it appears that this is a misconception, and that you have set up networks of multi-access stations over GRAPES modems at 56K. Is this correct?

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

3528. Re: Wireless MAN interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 01:02:00 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CxFMvC.LAn@world.std.com>
Source record: 47123

In article <9OCT199419063309@venus.tamu.edu>,
IACOVIDES, ANDREAS MICHAEL <ami9667@venus.tamu.edu> wrote:
>Hi folks. We are working on a senior project involving wireless ethernet type
>transmissions and are experiencing difficulties. Our main concern is with
>CSMA/CD, and whether collision detection will work for wireless. We are under
>the impression that it will not, and need to know how this will affect ethernet
>operation. If anyone has any information on this subject, we would certainly
>appreciate the help.
>
>Thanks in advance,
>Andreas Iacovides - 5B4SJ/W5

Collision Detection as done on Ethernet depends on the known maximum propagation
time of the packets on the wire, and the known minimum packet size, which is
specified to ensure two stations which transmit at the same time will indeed
notice each other transmitting.

Collision Detection also assumes you can monitor the medium while transmitting.
Ethernet transceivers do this, looking for indication of collision, and
sending a collision signal back to the ethernet controller if necessary.

Radio setups tend not to do well having a transmitter and a receiver on the
same frequency on the same antenna or close antennas. Your receiver will
be swamped (overloaded) by the transmitter. As a result, it would be
difficult to detect collisions in the same manner as Ethernet.

Look into Collision Avoidance schemes in some of your texts.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

3529. JNOS WITH A BAYCOM ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 01:44:00 UTC
From: alain.bourassa@inno.com
Message-ID: <1143.4296.uupcb@inno.com>
Source record: 47126

Hi

Is there someone who read this net that works Jnos with a Baycom
modem ?

I have a few questions about that set-up

1 What I do with the ASY port command in the autoexec.nos ?
Should I put them under a disable with a # and just keep
the attach packet command ?

2 How about all the commands with the AX0 statement ?

3 If you works a baycom under Jnos could you email me your
autoexec.nos ? The author of the driver seem to have done a
good job for the driver but the .doc is a little to thin
about a permanent set-up in the autoexec.nos

By the way the latest driver and doc that I have is
from january 1993 is there something newer out there ?

Alain
VE2MTV

Alain.Bourassa@inno.com

3530. OTTAWA PACKET INTERFACE CARD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 01:47:00 UTC
From: alain.bourassa@inno.com
Message-ID: <1144.4296.uupcb@inno.com>
Source record: 47127

Hi

Is there someone who could send me some infos about
the Ottawa Packet interface card (PI) ?

the name of the company that built it or anything at all

Alain
VE2MTV

Alain.Bourassa@inno.com

3531. Re: BAYCOM & MUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 03:34:30 UTC
From: csmall@uts.EDU.AU
Message-ID: <37aco6$hm@sequoia.itd.uts.EDU.AU>
Source record: 47124

zeus@myth.demon.co.uk (Mike Cowgill) writes:

>In article <Cws9D3.G5H@cs.vu.nl> mmzaanen@cs.vu.nl "Zaanen van MM" writes:

>> I want to start a MUD on packet radio. Now I'm looking for MUD source code,
>> but all the code I can find are for TCP/IP. Is there a easy way to get
>> a MUD at home. Now I'm using a BAYCOM modem, but TNC2 is ok too.

> If that fails, your best bet is to install Linux Unix and run a TCPIP/AX
> driver with a conventional MUD. I was in the middle of doing this when my
> hard disk packed up on me (no fault of the software)
I run a MUD (Multi User Dungeon, cross between a text adventure game and the
conference bridges) On a Linux system. It's still undergoing building and
testing, but is available to radio amateurs (only)

I guess you could say I run a MUD with Baycom modems, the Linux machine is
slip-linked to another machine running NOS and ax.25.com that has a baycom
modem. I don't suggest playing muds over 1200bd radio channels, 4800 is ok
but 9600 is much better!

If you want details about it, mail me.
- Craig vk2xlz

--
// /\ | | | | | ... Craig Small [44.136.8.58] ... ...
||==|--|====|====|===|==|=| ... INTERNET: csmall@acacia.itd.uts.edu.au
\\ \/ | | | | | ... AMPR : VK2XLZ@VK2XSB.NSW.AUS.OC

3532. Re: NOS versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 03:35:01 UTC
From: nmcewen@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CxFtyE.9vx@metronet.com>
Source record: 47125

In message <CxAx6q.Apz@pica.army.mil> - mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil (Mark Ellis
) writes:
>
>
> >let me add to the list, i can research source, etc. later
> >
> >JNOS by WA3DSP (very stable BTW)

*** i should have said JNOS 1.08dfx by WA3DSP
Doug took the base code at 1.07 or 1.08 and
freed it of lots of little bugs. highly
recommended for gateway operators and high
traffic nodes.

the developer of JNOS was WG7J. his last
release was 1.10d. the develper now is
James, N5KNX and his latest release is 1.10g
(1.10g is the most stable of all the 1.10x
release that i have tested)

> >WAMPES
> >JNOS for Linux
> >MAC variants
> >NOS for OS/2 PM, called PMNOS
>+------->WNOS (NOS for Windows)
>| >maybe i can think of others later
>| >
>| >Neal McEwen K5RW k5rw.ampr.org or
>| >nmcewen@metronet.com
>| >
>|
>+-------- WNOS is not NOS for Windows. I believe WNOS comes from WAMPES-NOS
>
> ....Mark
>---
>Mark E. Ellis N2WZB Systems Administrator
> PA&TD Software Quality Engineering Branch
><mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil> AMSTA-ARA-QAT-A, Bldg 62N, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
>---
> http://ramcad.pica.army.mil/people/mellis.html

Neal McEwen K5RW k5rw.ampr.org or
nmcewen@metronet.com

3533. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 12:27:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct10.122726.26701@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47130

In article <CxFMMA.K8n@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>In article <1994Oct8.131116.15772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>>In article <Cx9FrL.IxF@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>Most of the high speed packet usage I've seen has been for dedicated point-
>to-point links. At least that's the case up here in the northeast. When
>that IS the case, the issue of multiple signals goes away (or let's assume
>so for the sake of discussion).
>
>Assume two radios of known manufacture (and same brand and model just to
>ensure all is the same). Assume FULL DUPLEX on two frequencies, so that
>both ends are ALWAYS keyed and transmitting. This eliminates the call setup
>issues.
>
>Now, I still do not understand how a cell phone can get 14.4kBPS through
>a channel where we could not do the same on a dedicated, full duplex
>circuit.

We can, of course. In fact, with the system you propose, we can simply
use telephone modems and slip or PPP. The down side is that we have
basically two repeaters, with their expensive duplexers, tying up two
channels all the time for sporadic data transmissions between two stations.
That's very wasteful.

>So if we were to construct equipment for dedicated links as I described
>above, and used training, then we'd be able to get 14.4K or 28.8k data
>rates over a 3kHz wide voice passband? (again assuming the dedicated
>pair of frequencies, and RF gear of known design).

Probably. The telco line has less phase distortion than the typical
amateur grade voice radio's IF filter, so it might still be somewhat
less, but we can let the telco style modems negotiate and train to
work around that as best they can.

>I guess I'd always assumed that the GRAPES stuff was used to build backbone
>links of a network. From the issues you raise, it appears that this is
>a misconception, and that you have set up networks of multi-access
>stations over GRAPES modems at 56K. Is this correct?

It slices, it dices, *and* it makes mounds of coleslaw. :-)

Yes, The GRAPES modems are suitable for use in user MANs. In fact that
was the original purpose of the design. They also happen to be useful
for medium speed trunks, but that's just a bonus. The modem hasn't been
as widely adopted by users as we'd like, but it certainly is designed
to be an end user system. As I keep pointing out, it's cheaper than a

dedicated voice radio and low speed modem. Ok, it's a kit in an era of appliance operators, and until recently you've had to scrounge for transverters, but these things are simpler than most kits, certainly easier to build and get running properly than the Ramsey transceivers. The only real drawback is that they don't interoperate with low speed modems. You must have someone else in the area with one if you want to use it, but that's true of most 9600 baud modems too.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3534. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 13:10:28 UTC
From: rick@cs.sunysb.edu
Message-ID: <37beg4$pte@sbrick.cs.sunysb.edu>
Source record: 47128

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: In article <36uta3$50k@sbrick.cs.sunysb.edu> rick@cs.sunysb.edu (Rick Spanbauer) writes:
: > I wouldn't be too quick to dismiss QAM out of hand. The HDTV and
: > catv folks are looking hard at VSB, QAM for both wired and broadcast
: > systems. These system rely on adaptive equalizers to deal with
: > reflections, though we'll need a fairly long one in over the air apps..
: > Any of these systems promise >> 10 mbps. To the best of my knowledge,
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
: > both are still untested in broadcast applications, however.

: QAM is fine, but not over typical voice grade amateur radios. The

Of course! Certainly not ">> 10 mbps" (much greater than 10
megabit/sec) over a modified voice radio. The idea would be to
use some of this new silicon with a custom IF, and perhaps one of
the no tune xvtr (with modification) for the RF section.

: > 19200. I've read at least a couple of papers over the past year
: > describing 80-128 kbps modems implemented in fairly slow DSP. IMO,
: > any interesting, modern application, say talking head teleconferencing,
: > wants 100 kbit/sec or more BW delivered to the user. We should be
: > aiming for a few mbit/sec per channel, and at least 256 kbit/sec
: > delivered to the user.

: It's *not* doable at amateur volumes. The market is too small to allow
: hitting a $150 price point with a DSP modem. And even if you could retail
: it for $300, you still have all the limitations of varying models of voice
: radios I've outlined in other messages.

A custom DSP box for < $150 would be hard to do today given the
prices of dsp, a/d, d/a in small quantity. Our best hope for DSP
solutions is to use an off the shelf sound board as a modem (eg
some of the ADSP21xx boards can be had for $100), once the boards
have enough resources to handle the work.

: > Perhaps the most important aspect of developing new modems is to have
: > the stuff available off the shelf. In these days of surface mounted
: > components, it is simply impractical to have people stuff a board
: > with fine pitch 208 pin PQFP's using their Radio Shack 40 watt iron....

: That's right, they have to spend $50 for a static hot air torch like
: the Weller Pyropen. Works fine for SMD assembly. SMD is definitely the
: wave of the future for all homebrew construction. Amateurs are going
: to have to get used to it. (The existing GRAPES modem doesn't use SMD
: however, though future versions might.)

I have seen your postings before about the Pyropen and put it on the list to evaluate.. One of the other hats I wear is that of a hardware vendor - we design/manufacture peripherals for one of the other personal computer architectures. We run several hundred SMT boards at a time through contract assembly houses. I can tell you from firsthand experience that even a professional assembler has a certain fallout rate with 25 mil packages. Would like to believe the average ham can pick up a pyropen, lay down some solder paste, and hit a home run soldering something like a pqfp160 package, but this really stretches the imagination a bit ;-) It's not so much having the tools, it is the technique in using them...

: Gary Coffman KE4ZV

Rick Spanbauer
WB2CFV

3535. JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 14:39:04 UTC
From: jaydhall@everest.Iccy.COM
Message-ID: <9410101439.04313C@lincoln.iccy.com>
Source record: 47131

I am looking for the JNOS file that lists the problems and solutions that others have run into while setting it up on their IBM PC's. I would like the name and location of the file so I can download it. Thanks!

Jay D. Hall WA6MOK

3536. More on Using 49MHz for Data

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 14:52:06 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9409107818.AA781805081@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 47046

Stupid me, I posted this to the wrong group!

_____ Forward Header _____
Subject: More on Using 49MHz for Data
Author: Mack Ray at nfsoffice
Date: 10/10/94 8:49 AM

Gentlemen:

Now that we have the specs out in the group (thanks much) it is
easier to design a solution for the requestor.

It appears to me that Part 15 ONLY applies to the transmitter part
of the setup. Therefor, it is possible to greatly increase the range
by using a directional gain antenna.

My proposed solution is this:

1) build the transmitter to take advantage of the 100mW limit.
2) build a short loaded horizontally polarized dipole.
3) build (or buy) a 4 to 5 element Yagi. This should give about
10 db of gain and has the additional benefit of rejecting most
of the signals from other users of the band. It is possible to
buy a 6M beam and just tune it down to 49 MHz.

Remenber that Part 15 devices must ACCEPT all interference they may
encounter.

Ray
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

3537. Still More on low Speed data link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 15:05:04 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9409107818.AA781805979@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 47129

I have one more thought ont using 49MHz. Hustler makes a 2M 5/8 mobile antenna that is under 1 meter in length. It turns out that it tunes up very well at 50MHz because the loading coil makes it look like 3/4 wavelength at 144MHz and 1/4 wavelength at 50MHz. This would be an excellent solution for a vertically polarized antenna. The down side of this is that you are likely to receive more interference from other users of the band. You should get about 20db of isolation between vertically polarized users and horizontally polarized users of the band.

Ray
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

3538. NOAA WX Wire Data on Packet and/or RTTY in PIT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 15:16:32 UTC
From: rccons!rec@telerama.lm.com
Message-ID: <8d8_9410101031@rccons.lm.com>
Source record: 47132

Reply-To: rccons!aosc_pa@telerama.lm.com

Hello All!

Looking for amateur radio groups, like Skywarn etc. in the Pittsburgh PA area
which transmit the *COMPLETE* NOAA WX Wire via Packet or RTTY.

If your familar with a group in the PIT area which does this please contact me
via email.

Thanks in advance for all assistance.

Rick Christian, AAJP/BSEE
AOSC PA Editor
Internet: rccons!aosc_pa@telerama.lm.com
--- GoldED 2.41

3539. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 16:03:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct10.160301.28207@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47138

In article <37beg4$pte@sbrick.cs.sunysb.edu> rick@cs.sunysb.edu (Rick Spanbauer) writes:
>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
>: That's right, they have to spend $50 for a static hot air torch like
>: the Weller Pyropen. Works fine for SMD assembly. SMD is definitely the
>: wave of the future for all homebrew construction. Amateurs are going
>: to have to get used to it. (The existing GRAPES modem doesn't use SMD
>: however, though future versions might.)
>
> I have seen your postings before about the Pyropen and put it on
> the list to evaluate.. One of the other hats I wear is that of a
> hardware vendor - we design/manufacture peripherals for one of the
> other personal computer architectures. We run several hundred SMT
> boards at a time through contract assembly houses. I can tell you from
> firsthand experience that even a professional assembler has a certain
> fallout rate with 25 mil packages. Would like to believe the average
> ham can pick up a pyropen, lay down some solder paste, and hit a home
> run soldering something like a pqfp160 package, but this really
> stretches the imagination a bit ;-) It's not so much having the
> tools, it is the technique in using them...

No argument there, technique is everything. I *can* use a Bernz-O-Matic
torch for SMD, though I prefer not to. It's all in the technique. What
won't work is inadequate heat flow. That's why the pointy little irons
are worse than useless. The ideal system keeps the temperature below
398 C while maximizing heat flow. You can simulate that with the torches
by suitable variation of distance and time, but a real controlled hot
semi-inert gas source works best. The Pyropen will give you a oxygen
depleted hot air flow that does nice work if you control distance and
time well enough. All that takes is practice. (Sounds like a pitch for
Morse Code.) :-)

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3540. Re: Wireless MAN interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 16:51:48 UTC
From: coolidge@zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <37brf4$l05@jac.zko.dec.com>
Source record: 47133

In: dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
Subject: Re: Wireless MAN interface
Message-ID: <CxFMvC.LAn@world.std.com>
Organization: Daniel Senie Consulting, Bolton, MA

about:
In article <9OCT199419063309@venus.tamu.edu>,
IACOVIDES, ANDREAS MICHAEL <ami9667@venus.tamu.edu> wrote:
>Hi folks. We are working on a senior project involving wireless ethernet type
>transmissions and are experiencing difficulties. Our main concern is with
>CSMA/CD, and whether collision detection will work for wireless. We are under
>the impression that it will not, and need to know how this will affect ethernet
>operation. If anyone has any information on this subject, we would certainly
>appreciate the help.

..N1JEB sez:

Collision Detection as done on Ethernet depends on the known maximum propagation
time of the packets on the wire, and the known minimum packet size, which is
specified to ensure two stations which transmit at the same time will indeed
notice each other transmitting.

Collision Detection also assumes you can monitor the medium while transmitting.
Ethernet transceivers do this, looking for indication of collision, and
sending a collision signal back to the ethernet controller if necessary.

To which, I reply:

Not quite. It's true that CD requires that you be able to monitor the medium,
but in the case of the original Ethernet (as defined in the joint Digital-
Intel-Xerox "Blue Book" about 12 years ago), it was defined as a specific
negative voltage on the center conductor of the coax referred to the shield.
Every transceiver was supposed to be able sink a certain amount of current,
and if two of them tried to, it generated a higher (more negative voltage),
which in turn tripped a comparator in the transceiver which kicked on the
CD oscillator and told the controller to start backing off. When we designed
it this way, it was a lot easier to do at the time rather than trying to do
bit-by-bit data comparisons of one's own transmitted signal to see if there
was QRM on the wire. (Remember, the original implementations were in MSI
"jelly bean" logic, and only when things settled out, were we able to start
cranking out LSI/VLSI versions of the transceivers and the controllers!). I
was on the transceiver design team at the time, and we initially wrestled
with ac coupling versus dc coupling as well as other approaches. In fact,
the concept of sending a CD burst after the end of each packet was done to
ensure that controller knew that the transceiver was working properly and
that no real collision had occurred during transmission. (Imagine what it

would have been like if the transceiver were deaf to network activity!)

For radio purposes, it's a bit more difficult to pull off, as demonstrated by the Aloha Net set up in Hawaii back in the 70's on the VHF High Band. That was a Carrier Sense Multiple Access network, but with no explicit collision detect.

Bayard R. Coolidge N1HO DISCLAIMER: The opinions expressed are
Digital Equipment Corp. solely those of the author, and not
Nashua, New Hampshire, USA those of Digital Equipment Corporation
coolidge@zk3.dec.com nor any other entity.
"Brake for Moose - It can save your life" - N.H. Fish & Game Dept.

3541. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 17:49:36 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <DDRZTc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47139

jim.ridley@aznetig.stat.com (Jim Ridley) writes:

> I am having a problem with the memory deteriorating on a X1J2 firmware.
> The memory seems to deteriorate worse when large file transfers and etc
> are being passed. I am using a Tiny II with a DCD board installed.
> Meter switches have been toggled off. I understand this is somewhat of
> a common problem and I wonder if anyone has a solution.
> Thanks de Jim Ridley (K5LGW)

Having the same problem. The only other solution I've heard of is to use 10Mhz TNC's. Over the last weekend, I spoke to Bert, VE2BLY, who suggested that the R2 firmware is just buggy, and that the only solution is to switch back to R1 until they fix it. Apparently, all you lose is the 3 extra channels for D/A conversion, but if you're not using them, it's no big loss.

If you learn of any other solutions, PLEASE post it here or email. Thanks.

W1HJF

--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3542. Re: EME digital link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 20:37:57 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <CxH5B9.20C@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 47047

Todd Little (little@iamu.chi.dec.com) wrote:

: In article <Cx3zL2.692@cscsun.rmc.edu>, dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu (David Tiller) writes:
: |>
: |>Don't forget Faraday rotation, libration fading, etc...Why not wait for the
: |>phase 3d sats - geostationary beats the tar out of the moon, IMHO, and it's
: |>a lot closer (shorter delay time).
: |>--

: To the best of my knowledge, phase 3d is *not* geostationary. It's hard to
: get world wide funding for a bird in geosynchronous orbit since it would
: only cover a portion of one hemisphere.

Check out the article in either QST or QEX - I'm not sure if it's phase 3d,
but AMSAT is planning a geostationary bird over Brazil that'll cover the US,
central america, and a big chunk of europe, as I recall.
--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
Don't let your SKS get | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
"Tainted with Defilement!" | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

3543. Re: JNOS 1.10G & 4 asy ports??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 20:46:18 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CxH5p7.153@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 47044

Jan-Charles Aarden (jca@pe1dgz.TNO.NL) wrote:
: I compiled JNOS 1.10G for a friend. His object is to run JNOS with
: 4 PK-88's on different ports. The ports DO HAVE unique addresses and
: IRQ's but JNOS can only use COM1 and COM2.
: Is there a solution for this problem?
: (I do agree that he can better use a SCC card but that is not the issue,hi)

jnos1.10g contains the serial ports mods we created for the switch at
WB2PSI. That system has been running 4-6 async ports for a few years.
The COM1/2 limit conception may come from documentation problems but not
from the code itself!

the PSI mods also added the chained IRQ code from GRI along with matrix
capable NetROM flow control.

--
~~~~~~
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \
jpll@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD
~~~~~~

3544. JNOS 1.10G & 4 asy ports??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 22:03:19 UTC
From: jca@pe1dgz.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <2853@pe1dgz>
Source record: 47134

Hi,

I compiled JNOS 1.10G for a friend. His object is to run JNOS with
4 PK-88's on different ports. The ports DO HAVE unique addresses and
IRQ's but JNOS can only use COM1 and COM2.
Is there a solution for this problem?
(I do agree that he can better use a SCC card but that is not the issue,hi)

73 JC

+---+
| Jan-Charles Aarden, PE1DGZ |
| Packet ..... pe1dgz @ pi8wfl.#nh1.nld.eu |
| TCPIP..... pe1dgz @ pi8yrc (44.137.16.64 @ 44.137.16.28) |
+---+

3545. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 23:11:31 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CxHCF7.HB3@world.std.com>
Source record: 47135

In article <1994Oct10.122726.26701@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>In article <CxFMMA.K8n@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>>In article <1994Oct8.131116.15772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>>Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>>>In article <Cx9FrL.IxF@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>>Most of the high speed packet usage I've seen has been for dedicated point-
>>to-point links. At least that's the case up here in the northeast. When
>>that IS the case, the issue of multiple signals goes away (or let's assume
>>so for the sake of discussion).
>>
>>Assume two radios of known manufacture (and same brand and model just to
>>ensure all is the same). Assume FULL DUPLEX on two frequencies, so that
>>both ends are ALWAYS keyed and transmitting. This eliminates the call setup
>>issues.
>>
>>Now, I still do not understand how a cell phone can get 14.4kBPS through
>>a channel where we could not do the same on a dedicated, full duplex
>>circuit.
>
>We can, of course. In fact, with the system you propose, we can simply
>use telephone modems and slip or PPP. The down side is that we have
>basically two repeaters, with their expensive duplexers, tying up two
>channels all the time for sporadic data transmissions between two stations.
>That's very wasteful.
>
>>So if we were to construct equipment for dedicated links as I described
>>above, and used training, then we'd be able to get 14.4K or 28.8k data
>>rates over a 3kHz wide voice passband? (again assuming the dedicated
>>pair of frequencies, and RF gear of known design).
>
>Probably. The telco line has less phase distortion than the typical
>amateur grade voice radio's IF filter, so it might still be somewhat
>less, but we can let the telco style modems negotiate and train to
>work around that as best they can.
>
>>I guess I'd always assumed that the GRAPES stuff was used to build backbone
>>links of a network. From the issues you raise, it appears that this is
>>a misconception, and that you have set up networks of multi-access
>>stations over GRAPES modems at 56K. Is this correct?
>
>It slices, it dices, *and* it makes mounds of coleslaw. :-)
>
>Yes, The GRAPES modems are suitable for use in user MANs. In fact that

>was the original purpose of the design. They also happen to be useful
>for medium speed trunks, but that's just a bonus. The modem hasn't been
>as widely adopted by users as we'd like, but it certainly is designed
>to be an end user system. As I keep pointing out, it's cheaper than a
>dedicated voice radio and low speed modem. Ok, it's a kit in an era
>of appliance operators, and until recently you've had to scrounge
>for transverters, but these things are simpler than most kits, certainly
>easier to build and get running properly than the Ramsey transceivers.
>The only real drawback is that they don't interoperate with low speed
>modems. You must have someone else in the area with one if you want
>to use it, but that's true of most 9600 baud modems too.

Thanks for all the clarifications. It all makes more sense now.

As for the acceptance of the GRAPES system, I've a few suggestions and questions. The requirement for an outboard transverter from a different source is definitely a problem. If your group had a transverter setup as part of the kit (or available as part of it) you'd certainly get more people to go for it. It's a lot simpler to buy a kit of boards and perhaps components from a single source, rather than multiple ones.

What does the modem communicate with? Does it take in an HDLC data stream? I do software for routers that talk IP and the like, and have thought about writing a driver to do the IP over AX.25 stuff used on packet radio IP. (If someone'd point me toward documentation of the details of the packet formats, and if I can get the router to slow down enough, I might be able to write such a beast). I can connect off of my boxes at V.35, RS-232 or X.21 line levels. I suspect I'd have to adapt those for your modem, but perhaps not. Could be interesting to have a router on my house ethernet talking IP to the radio world...

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

3546. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-10 23:57:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct10.235713.29650@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 47137

In article <CxHCF7.HB3@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>Thanks for all the clarifications. It all makes more sense now.
>
>As for the acceptance of the GRAPES system, I've a few suggestions and
>questions. The requirement for an outboard transverter from a different
>source is definitely a problem. If your group had a transverter setup
>as part of the kit (or available as part of it) you'd certainly get more
>people to go for it. It's a lot simpler to buy a kit of boards and perhaps
>components from a single source, rather than multiple ones.

Having the modem work with transverters was a design decision to allow
as much flexibility in band choice as possible. I'm not on the GRAPES
board anymore, but when I was, we discussed the issue of offering a
transverter with the kits. The consensus was that GRAPES wasn't a
commercial concern, and couldn't afford to get into the business of
stocking third party equipment. That would be sort of like asking
TAPR to stock Kenwood radios to go with their TNC kits.

>What does the modem communicate with? Does it take in an HDLC data stream?
>I do software for routers that talk IP and the like, and have thought about
>writing a driver to do the IP over AX.25 stuff used on packet radio IP. (If
>someone'd point me toward documentation of the details of the packet formats,
>and if I can get the router to slow down enough, I might be able to write
>such a beast). I can connect off of my boxes at V.35, RS-232 or X.21 line
>levels. I suspect I'd have to adapt those for your modem, but perhaps not.
>Could be interesting to have a router on my house ethernet talking IP to
>the radio world...

The modem behaves as an ordinary synchronous modem. It accepts TTL data
as input and supplies Tx clock, Rx clock, and received data. It was
designed to be compatible with the TNC2 modem disconnect header, but
will work with other digital hardware such as the Ottawa PI card or the
Gracillis card (both designed with driving the GRAPES modem in mind),
or any other system that expects to interface with a synchronous modem
and is capable of doing the required data rates. The protocols used are
up to the digital hardware and it's drivers.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3547. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #336

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 01:45:23 UTC
From: mwestfal@iris.CSci.CSusb.EDU
Message-ID: <9410110145.AA03063@iris.csci.csusb.edu>
Source record: 47136

In a former treatise, Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup spake thusly:

-> Date: 10 Oct 94 22:03:19 GMT
-> From: jca@pe1dgz.TNO.NL (Jan-Charles Aarden)
-> Subject: JNOS 1.10G & 4 asy ports??
->
-> Hi,
->
-> I compiled JNOS 1.10G for a friend. His object is to run JNOS with
-> 4 PK-88's on different ports. The ports DO HAVE unique addresses and
-> IRQ's but JNOS can only use COM1 and COM2.
-> Is there a solution for this problem?
-> (I do agree that he can better use a SCC card but that is not the issue,hi)

Since when does JNOS support only COM1 & COM2? I'm using JNOS 1.10G and
I have 4 asy ports attached, and they all work fine...

You just gotta make sure each asy port has it's own IRQ. The "normal"
COM3 & COM4 won't work if your using COM1 & COM2 (the normal ones, that is..)
You have to rewire the IRQs for COM3 & COM4 to use IRQs other than IRQ3
and IRQ4....

---
73 de Mike, ax.25net: N6KUY@W6JBT.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM
amprnet: n6kuy@n6kuy.ampr.org [44.18.0.49]
internet : mwestfal@silicon.csci.csusb.edu
Linux: the Gates of Hell shall not prevail.
GCS/M { -d+ p+ c++ l u++ e+(*) m++(-) s/+ !n-(---) h-- !f g+ w+ t++ r-(--) y+ }

3548. Source Code for Z80 TNC w/ maildrop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 07:38:25 UTC
From: n6rky@netcom.com
Message-ID: <n6rkyCxHzw1.3wL@netcom.com>
Source record: 47040

Anyone know where to find source code for a TNC2 with maildrop capability?

73 de William, N6RKY.
N6RKY @ NETCOM.COM
N6RKY @ WF6O.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA

3549. PMS (GP-BOX) for Graphic Packet ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 10:01:47 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <37dnqb$vd@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47041

73 to all OM,

I've found an extension for Graphic Packet called GP-BOX that allow GP
users to have a PMS an more with Graphic Packet v1.61 terminal programm.

But this extension is in German language, language that I don't understand.
So if someone have a French or English version and can post it to me or
tell me where I can found it, this could be fun !!

TNX to all in advance.

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3550. Cherche TNC-2 ou PacComm TINY-2 ou equiv

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 10:19:07 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <37doqr$19a@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47042
Cross-posted to: cern.radio,fr.petites-annonces.divers,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

73,

Je cherche a acheter une TNC-2 ou un PacComm TINY-2 (ou un 100% compatible
TNC-2 TELEREADER) d'occasion.

Propositions avec prix par E-mail SVP.

PS : propositions pour autres TNC (uniquement packet) style KPC-3 sont
les bienvenues.

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3551. Lanlink Availability

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 10:33:17 UTC
From: seeler@UPEI.CA
Message-ID: <seeler.138.781871597@UPEI.CA>
Source record: 47043

I was wondering what version of lanlink is currently available and
where I might find it. I would appreciate it hearing from anyone who might
have the answer to this question . Thanks in advance.

73 Dave Seeler, VY2DCS
Internet: Seeler@upei.ca

3552. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 14:41:12 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CxIJGo.5o9@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47049

Larry Rappaport (rapp@lmr.mv.com) wrote:
: jim.ridley@aznetig.stat.com (Jim Ridley) writes:

: Having the same problem. The only other solution I've heard of is to use
: 10Mhz TNC's. Over the last weekend, I spoke to Bert, VE2BLY, who suggested
: that the R2 firmware is just buggy, and that the only solution is to switch
: back to R1 until they fix it. Apparently, all you lose is the 3 extra
: channels for D/A conversion, but if you're not using them, it's no big loss.

I don't know if switching back to X1J R1 will solve your buffer problem
because I saw the "node busy" / low buffer problem with X1JR1.

This problem seems to surface at sites that hear many partial packets. Is
that consistant with everyone's thoughts? Maybe we can list the associated
symptoms and help the developers locate the weakness. I'm sure they
would appreciate our help. I agree that DCD mods, closed squelch, and
faster clock rates may be band-aids but discussing these fixes may
help someone locate the problem.

Prior to installing X1J (I was using TN2.11), I had a 4.9 Mhz TNC with
no DCD mod and I ran open squelch. That all changed with X1J.

John, WB3ESS

3553. More on 49MHz for data transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 15:34:30 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9409117818.AA781894260@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 47045

I just read my last 2 posts in the digest. Could anyone understand what I said? It wasn't clear (to me when I read it again) that my primary suggestion is to use a 100mW transmitter with a center loaded dipole for transmit (total antenna length 1 meter). At the receive end use a 4 or 5 element 6 meter beam (modified for 49MHz) to get both gain and directivity. This kind of arrangement ought to be good for 4 to 5 miles.

Ray Mack
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

3554. Re: Wanted: Montreal CA Packet group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 21:24:31 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.65.00106919@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 47064

In article <Cx91GA.42@world.std.com> barnaby@world.std.com (Richard L Barnaby) writes:

>If you or your packet group in interested in this please contact me
>via telephone at 802-223-1234 immediately. Time is of the essence, as the
>peak will be snowed in any day now, and the research would have to
>wait until late spring.

One of the prime packet movers and shakers in the Montreal area is Burt VE2BMQ
@ VE2FKB .. Sorry do not now his phone number..

73
Keith
VE3OY @ VA3BBS

```
============================================================
| Keith Goobie | goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca |
| CFCSC, Toronto, ON CANADA | >>> If you come to a fork in |
| (416)-482-6807 FAX 482-6908| the road, take it <<< |
============================================================
```

3555. The Second UKIP Network Group Meeting - FINAL INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 22:03:24 UTC
From: eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <37f23c$pp9@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 47068
Cross-posted to: uk.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hi folks,

THE SECOND NATIONAL UKIP NETWORK GROUP MEETING - FINAL DETAILS

Sorry for the delay with getting this sorted out, but I have been rather busy recently with a lot of stuff, such as signing on, applying for jobs, sitting around mooching, and all the other activities generally associated with those who've just stopped being students.

Anyway, here are the final details:

The meeting will be held THIS SATURDAY (15th October), as agreed in June, and will once again be at the Department Of Computer Science of the University of Nottingham.
The meeting is due to start at 10:30AM, with arrival and refreshments (yes, I am actually sorting them out this time!) from 10:00. The estimated finish time will be around 1600, with the opportunity once again to adjourn to one of the SU bars for more informal discussions..

There will be a nominal meeting fee of ukp1.50 per person, to cover meeting expenses, plastic cups, coffee, etc. This will include tea & coffee, though, so it's not all that bad. Sorry I've had to take this step this time, but the price of flourescent cardboard and magic markers is rising all the time..

AGENDA ITEMS! The agenda still looks rather bare. If you've got anything you want to discuss (which judging by some of the mailing list traffic most people have ;-)) then _please_ get them to me. I don't want to have to make up the agenda again *grin*

ASSISTANCE - Any assistance anyone can offer with talk-in, note-taking, and such would be appreciated. Thanks very much to those who've already offered.

DIRECTIONS

By train: Take the train to Nottingham, and take the No. 12 bus from opposite the station (direction Beeston?) to the university. Ask the driver to drop you at the South Entrance. The Tower Block is the big tall tower block (ahem) that's clearly visible.

By road:
FROM THE M1: Leave the M1 at Junction 25 (A52) and follow signs to Nottingham. Continue along the A52 until you reach the large roundabout (with signs right to the East Midlands Conference Centre). Turn right

here, then left at the next roundabout into the West Entrance of the University. Take the first right then immediately left onto Cut-Through Lane. Continue on this road until you see signs for _either_ the Department of Computer Science or Electronic Engineering, then follow around the roads and park around Science City. The meeting is in the large tower block - the room will be signed.

FROM THE A1: This is actually simpler than the M1 (IMHO). Leave the A1 at Grantham and take the A52 in the direction of Nottingham. The A52 eventually (I think) becomes the Nottingham ring road - just stay on it until you reach the exit (after passing the multiplex cinema & retail park on your left) for Dunkirk, which should be also signed for the University. Come off the ringroad here, go straight across the roundabout at the bottom and drive up the side of the University. Take the first left turn into the University, before the Tower Block. (this is "Science Road"). This brings you straight into the right bit of campus. Find somewhere to park around Science City, there's plenty of space. Then make your way to the tower block.

If in doubt (and Nottingham can be a confusing place) call talk-in, either on 144.550 or 433.550 (S22/SU22).

Any queries should be directed to me, either electronically to eeyimkn@unicorn.nott.ac.uk, or give me a ring on (01926)424705. If you're not yet a member of the UKIP mailing list on the Internet, send mail to ukip-request@cs.nott.ac.uk to join.

That looks like being about it - look forward to seeing you there!

Cheers
Mike

--
+--- Mike Knell -- Squashed Lagomorphia on the Information Superhighway(tm) --+
| Vending machines should NEVER NEVER| SMTP thing: m.knell@unicorn.nott.ac.uk |
| EVER eat money. - RFC1288 (Finger) | AX25 thing: G7GPA@GB7COV.#29.GBR.EU |
+----------- These are my opinions, not anybody else's, so bog off. ----------+

3556. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 22:45:26 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <941011155541473@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 47071

```
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Path: stat!news.primenet.com!news.asu.edu!asuvax!cs.utexas.edu!howlan
-> From: jkbe@lena (John Bednar)
-> Subject: Re: THENET X1J2
-> Message-ID: <CxIJGo.5o9@nntpa.cb.att.com>
-> Sender: news@nntpa.cb.att.com (Netnews Administration)
-> Nntp-Posting-Host: lena.cnet.att.com
-> Organization: AT&T
-> X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.2 PL2]
-> References: <941006215046327@aznetig.stat.com> <DDRZTc3w165w@lmr.mv.c
-> Date: Tue, 11 Oct 1994 14:41:12 GMT
-> Lines: 26
->
-> Larry Rappaport (rapp@lmr.mv.com) wrote:
-> : jim.ridley@aznetig.stat.com (Jim Ridley) writes:
->
-> : Having the same problem. The only other solution I've heard of is
-> : 10Mhz TNC's. Over the last weekend, I spoke to Bert, VE2BLY, who s
-> : that the R2 firmware is just buggy, and that the only solution is t
-> : back to R1 until they fix it. Apparently, all you lose is the 3 ex
-> : channels for D/A conversion, but if you're not using them, it's no
->
->
-> I don't know if switching back to X1J R1 will solve your buffer probl
-> because I saw the "node busy" / low buffer problem with X1JR1.

This problem has been existant since X1G, so I highly doubt X1J R1 will
have any effect at all...

->
-> This problem seems to surface at sites that hear many partial packets
-> that consistant with everyone's thoughts? Maybe we can list the assoc
-> symptoms and help the developers locate the weakness. I'm sure they
-> would appreciate our help. I agree that DCD mods, closed squelch, and
-> faster clock rates may be band-aids but discussing these fixes may
-> help someone locate the problem.

This is exactly as we have determined...We have severe HTS on a couple
of 7,000 Ft Mtn top sites that serve 2 valleys, the valleys do not
hear each other, so the node is consistently hearing partial and
stepped on packets because of this...

->
-> Prior to installing X1J (I was using TN2.11), I had a 4.9 Mhz TNC wit
-> no DCD mod and I ran open squelch. That all changed with X1J.
```

->
->
-> John, WB3ESS
->

Dan

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-809-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator

3557. Yaesu FT2400 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 23:04:01 UTC
From: btenison@aol.com
Message-ID: <37f5l1$532@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47048

Does anyone know of any mods to the Yaesu FT2400 to allow it to do 96K packet? If so, could you post it or send me some e-mail?
Tnx,
Bruce
btenison@aol.com

3558. Re: Unix vs DOS vs OS/2 vs NT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-11 23:54:50 UTC
From: n6mmm@n6mmm-mac.ccmail.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct11.235450.12683@ccmail.com>
Source record: 47067

In article <tcjCwzp6B.Irv@netcom.com>
tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes:

> Microcomputing history buffs who want a real good laugh should try to dig up
> some of the Microsoft/IBM marketing propaganda that accompanied the first
> release of OS/2 and compare it to the current NT hype. The similarities are
> positively frightening!

And convincing a new generation of users that (brand X) is the
end-all-be-all solution (and literally betting their corporate future
on it, with no parachute when they jump).

Gary Lau
Internet: glau@ccmail.com
Amateur : N6MMM @ N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM

3559. FAQ? Internet-to-packet gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 00:24:26 UTC
From: ramos@engr.latech.edu
Message-ID: <37fabq$c62@aurora.engr.LaTech.edu>
Source record: 47052

(If this group has a FAQ, this question is probably there. But I have not seen one)

How can I send e-mail to a friend of mine who is on the packet-radio network? I have his call sign as well as the call sign for the station from which he retrieves his messages.

Also he'd like to send mail from the packet to the internet; is this easily done in the U.S.? (I know packet-internet gateways in other countries - my father uses one).

Thanks

73, KB5QEX

--
Alex Ramos (ramos@engr.latech.edu) * http://info.latech.edu/~ramos/
Louisiana Tech University, BSEE/Sr * These opinions are probably mine

3560. Re: Lanlink Availability

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 02:36:33 UTC
From: forbes@intac.com
Message-ID: <37fi3i$aft@uucp.intac.com>
Source record: 47050

In article <seeler.138.781871597@UPEI.CA>, seeler@UPEI.CA (David Seeler) says:
>
>I was wondering what version of lanlink is currently available and
>where I might find it.

---

ftp.funet.fi /pub/ham/packet/terminal ll232exe.zip

This version is from June '94

Hope this helps...

- 73 -
Thom / N2CBV

3561. Re: OTTAWA PACKET INTERFACE CARD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 03:51:13 UTC
From: bm@hydra.carleton.ca
Message-ID: <CxJK1D.KG4@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 47051

Alain Bourassa (alain.bourassa@inno.com) wrote:

: Hi

: Is there someone who could send me some infos about
: the Ottawa Packet interface card (PI) ?

: the name of the company that built it or anything at all

For info on the card (now in a revised version called the PI2), send mail
(any subject/text) to:

pi-info@hydra.carleton.ca

Or via WWW: http://hydra.carleton.ca/info/pi2.html

Barry

--
Barry McLarnon VE3JF/VA3TCP | Internet: bm@hydra.carleton.ca
Ottawa Amateur Radio Club | AMPRnet: barry@va3tcp.ampr.org
Packet Working Group | FreeNet: aa187@freenet.carleton.ca

3562. Packet <-> Internet gateway software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 09:27:08 UTC
From: john@intec.manawatu.gen.nz
Message-ID: <XFT3Tc2w165w@intec.manawatu.gen.nz>
Source record: 47082

Thanks for reading this
I am looking for Packet to Internet gateway software suitable for use
with FBB 5.15c. I beleive that there may be a server available for
this task but I haven't come across it yet. If anyone can help
please email me at the above address or via Packet radio.
Cheers
John ZL2TCA @ ZL2TCA.#56.NZL.OC

3563. Kenwood Tm-733 And 9K6 :-((

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 09:48:00 UTC
From: Giovanni Mazzola <MC3626@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <781951680.MC3626@mclink.it>
Source record: 47078

Yesterday I bought a brand-new TM-733E to use mainly for 9600 baud packet (JNOS) with a TNC-2H (from Symek - DK9SJ). I am greatly disappointed for the poor response of this radio, just because it has a "dedicated" port for a high-speed modem and this works bad. Watching the electric diagrams of the TM-733 I understand that this latter *can't* work well at 9600 baud...

Any experience by other users ? Any help ?

I am really upset. My FT-736R runs perfect at 9600 and most of the friends operating at 9600 baud using older rigs or simply modified radios have very good performances (at a fraction of cost, compared to the 733).

Don't buy this radio if you plan to use it for high-speed packet !!!

Giovanni Mazzola, IT9XXS.

3564. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 10:34:41 UTC
From: roberts@ses6a.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <37ge41$b0t@pheidippides.axion.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 47081

I must apologise for the problems suffered.

I have never been sure where to look as I have never been able to
regenerate the buffer loss problem in the local nodes over here, so
was reduced to reading the code and scratching my head.

I have just found (like last night) a possible cause for the problem.
When the node is very busy, and needs to reject a connection, and if
rs232 crosslink protocol mode 2 is not being used, the node fails to
release the memory used by the received packet.

A quick fix for this (untried) is to patch one byte of the code.
If this appears to fix it, I'll recompile and fix a couple of other
things and rerelease it.

To do the patch (in thenet X1J release 2) debug the file THENET1.X1J
and look at the byte offset 0x13d8 into that file (if you are using
DEBUG under DOS don't forget that DEBUG will add 0x100 so do a D 14d8
and the byte at that address should be 0x2a. Change this to 0x24. This
will cause the code to call the memory deallocation routine.

Please, this is a quick and dirty fix that I have *not* tested. If it
does not work at all, I've messed up the fix. If the problem persists
there's another bug yet to be found. If it works, I'll redo it properly.
Be aware that it is theoretically possible (if not likely) for very
heavy traffic alone to take a node out if used inadvisably.

Once again, my apologies and let me know how you get on.

73's

Dave G8KBB

P.S. Please circulate this message wherever you see fit.

In article <DDRZTc3w165w@lmr.mv.com>, rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) says:
>
>jim.ridley@aznetig.stat.com (Jim Ridley) writes:
>
>> I am having a problem with the memory deteriorating on a X1J2 firmware.
>> The memory seems to deteriorate worse when large file transfers and etc
>> are being passed. I am using a Tiny II with a DCD board installed.
>> Meter switches have been toggled off. I understand this is somewhat of
>> a common problem and I wonder if anyone has a solution.
>> Thanks de Jim Ridley (K5LGW)
>
>Having the same problem. The only other solution I've heard of is to use

>10Mhz TNC's. Over the last weekend, I spoke to Bert, VE2BLY, who suggested
>that the R2 firmware is just buggy, and that the only solution is to switch
>back to R1 until they fix it. Apparently, all you lose is the 3 extra
>channels for D/A conversion, but if you're not using them, it's no big loss.
>
>If you learn of any other solutions, PLEASE post it here or email. Thanks.
>
>W1HJF
>
>--
>
>Larry
>---
>L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
>Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430
>

3565. RADIO AMATEUR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 12:34:00 UTC
From: cesar.santos%hlbbs@ax.apc.org
Message-ID: <4a.59731.40.0CE9F758@ibase.org.br>
Source record: 47058

```
X 1. Rec.Radio.Amateur.Digital.Misc/

Split=27K bytes/message <- For text, bin, HQX messages (0 = No split)
Menu=50 items/message <- For menus and query responses (0 - No split)

#
Name=Rec.Radio.Amateur.Digital.Misc
Numb=1
Type=1
Port=4320
Path=news group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Host=saturn.wwc.edu
```

3566. Re: Lanlink Availability

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 12:35:02 UTC
From: thmott@aol.com
Message-ID: <37gl5m$fgq@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47056

In article <seeler.138.781871597@UPEI.CA>, seeler@UPEI.CA (David Seeler) writes:

asking information about lanlink.

Lanlink is available from Joe Kasser, G3ZCZ on his bulletin board at 301-593-9067. I think the latest version is 2.32. The opening message will tell you the latest version.

Thurman Mott N3ORB

3567. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 12:39:38 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <Rc33Tc7w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47073

jkbe@lena (John Bednar) writes:

... stuff deleted

> This problem seems to surface at sites that hear many partial packets. Is
> that consistant with everyone's thoughts? Maybe we can list the associated
> symptoms and help the developers locate the weakness. I'm sure they
> would appreciate our help. I agree that DCD mods, closed squelch, and
> faster clock rates may be band-aids but discussing these fixes may
> help someone locate the problem.

Do you mean hear partial packets from anywhere (HTS packets) or packets
directed at the node?

--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3568. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 12:43:13 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <qi33Tc8w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47074

roberts@ses6a.bt.co.uk (Dave Roberts) writes:

> I must apologise for the problems suffered.
>
> I have never been sure where to look as I have never been able to
> regenerate the buffer loss problem in the local nodes over here, so
> was reduced to reading the code and scratching my head.
>
> I have just found (like last night) a possible cause for the problem.
> When the node is very busy, and needs to reject a connection, and if
> rs232 crosslink protocol mode 2 is not being used, the node fails to
> release the memory used by the received packet.
>
> A quick fix for this (untried) is to patch one byte of the code.
> If this appears to fix it, I'll recompile and fix a couple of other
> things and rerelease it.
>
> To do the patch (in thenet X1J release 2) debug the file THENET1.X1J
> and look at the byte offset 0x13d8 into that file (if you are using
> DEBUG under DOS don't forget that DEBUG will add 0x100 so do a D 14d8
> and the byte at that address should be 0x2a. Change this to 0x24. This
> will cause the code to call the memory deallocation routine.
>
> Please, this is a quick and dirty fix that I have *not* tested. If it
> does not work at all, I've messed up the fix. If the problem persists
> there's another bug yet to be found. If it works, I'll redo it properly.
> Be aware that it is theoretically possible (if not likely) for very
> heavy traffic alone to take a node out if used inadvisably.
>
> Once again, my apologies and let me know how you get on.
>
> 73's
>
> Dave G8KBB
>
> P.S. Please circulate this message wherever you see fit.

Dave, no need to apologize! Thanks - I'll try the patch on the node that's
giving us the problem and report back here.

73, Larry W1HJF
--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3569. HELP, KAM+ & RELink Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 13:03:27 UTC
From: waltk@cor5.pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <CxK9Lu.E1M@pica.army.mil>
Source record: 47059

Howdy and thanx for taking the time from your busy day
to help me.

I am new to the KAM+ TNC, formerly a TINY-2 user. Anyway, here's
the problem. Someone told me that the KAM RELink command is similar
to the CONPerm command in the TINY-2. I turn this parameter ON and
if I disconnect due to too many RETries the KAM+ fails to reconnect.
I believe I'm doing something wrong or the KAM+ doesn't work the
way I want it to. Thanx for your help. 73 de Walt - K2WK

--
.....
Walter Kornienko - K2WK waltk@pica.army.mil Bldg. 351, Picatinny Arsenal,
Senior Software Engineer Dover, New Jersey
Decision Systems Technology Inc. 201-724-3158/4879

3570. Re: FAQ? Internet-to-packet gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 13:33:33 UTC
From: ns@laban.uu.se
Message-ID: <37gojd$9fq@columba.udac.uu.se>
Source record: 47053

In article <37fabq$c62@aurora.engr.LaTech.edu>, ramos@engr.latech.edu (Alex Ramos) writes:
>(If this group has a FAQ, this question is probably there. But I
>have not seen one)
>
>How can I send e-mail to a friend of mine who is on the packet-radio
>network? I have his call sign as well as the call sign for the station
>from which he retrieves his messages.
>
>Also he'd like to send mail from the packet to the internet; is this
>easily done in the U.S.? (I know packet-internet gateways in other
>countries - my father uses one).
>
>Thanks
>
>73, KB5QEX
>

Is this possible in Europe/Scandinavia?

73 de SM5RIH
Nils

3571. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 13:45:21 UTC
From: zmhf02@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <CxKBJM.MBF@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 47054

In article b0t@pheidippides.axion.bt.co.uk, roberts@ses6a.bt.co.uk (Dave Roberts) writes:
>I must apologise for the problems suffered.
>
No need for apologies Dave...your work is very much appreciated. We have been managing this minor problem and everyone has been quite patient.

We will be patching as soon as possible. Our key problem site is remote and will probably not get changed until late this weekend.

Thanks for responding to this problem, I'm sure several folks will be following with a watchful eye.

- Mike wa5txx 44.78.8.2

3572. TheNet X-1J memory loss fix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 13:53:56 UTC
From: roberts@ses6a.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <37gppk$dfl@pheidippides.axion.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 47055

A number of messages have been posted referring to problems with buffer losses in heavy traffic.

I have never been sure where to look as I have never been able to regenerate the buffer loss problem in the local nodes over here, so was reduced to reading the code and scratching my head.

I have just found (like last night) a possible cause for the problem. When the node is very busy, and needs to reject a connection, and if rs232 crosslink protocol mode 2 is not being used, the node fails to release the memory used by the received packet.

A quick fix for this (untried) is to patch one byte of the code. If this appears to fix it, I'll recompile and fix a couple of other things and rerelease it.

To do the patch (in thenet X1J release 2) debug the file THENET1.X1J and look at the byte offset 0x13d8 into that file (if you are using DEBUG under DOS don't forget that DEBUG will add 0x100 so do a D 14d8 and the byte at that address should be 0x2a. Change this to 0x24. This will cause the code to call the memory deallocation routine.

Please, this is a quick and dirty fix that I have *not* tested. If it does not work at all, I've messed up the fix. If the problem persists there's another bug yet to be found. If it works, I'll redo it properly. Be aware that it is theoretically possible (if not likely) for very heavy traffic alone to take a node out if used inadvisably.

Once again, my apologies and let me know how you get on.

73's

Dave G8KBB

P.S. Please circulate this message wherever you see fit.

3573. WTD a ftp site for TINY-2 v3.1 EPROM HEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 15:23:43 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <37gv1v$4np@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47057

Has I said in subject I'm in quest for a anonymous ftp site
where I can find Hex/bin file for an EPROM with software TINY-2 V3.1
for a TAPR TNC-2

If someone have that .....

73

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3574. Re: Still More on low Speed data link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 16:52:24 UTC
From: "Rick Miller"
Message-ID: <37h488$j46@mozz.unh.edu>
Source record: 47076

In article <9409107818.AA781805979@mails.imed.com> mack@mails.imed.COM writes:
> I have one more thought ont using 49MHz. Hustler makes a 2M 5/8
> mobile antenna that is under 1 meter in length. It turns out that it
> tunes up very well at 50MHz because the loading coil makes it look
> like 3/4 wavelength at 144MHz and 1/4 wavelength at 50MHz.

<< stuff deleted >>

> Ray
> WD5IFS
> mack@mails.imed.com

I might also add that the Hustler fold-over HF mobile mast for use with coils for various HF bands also is 1/4 wavelength on 6 meters as well as 3/4 wavelength on 2 meters. I have been able to use the antenna on both bands with some success.

DE Rick KA3BZX

miller@unhesp.unh.edu

3575. Internet <-> Packet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 16:54:30 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <J6D4Tc6w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47060

How to Use the WB7TPY
Packet <-> Internet Gateway

First, some brief operational notes:

(1) Messages must not contain any foul language, or commercial purpose.
(2) Messages can only be sent to countries that the United States has
a third-party agreement. All others will be destroyed.
(3) Messages from the internet should be less then 5K in length.
No files should be sent.
(4) If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me either on
packet radio: WB7TPY@WB7TPY.AZ.USA.NA -or-
Internet : david@stat.com

(5) Have fun. Use the gateway as much as you like. That is what it is
there for.

From Internet to Packet

Send mail to the internet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.ampr.org

The first line of text must contain a full packet address, preceded with the
word "Packet:"

For example, mail to my packet address, would have the first line of text;

Packet: wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

** NOTE: this line MUST be left justified.

From Packet to Internet

Send as private mail (never a bulletin) to the packet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

The first line of text must contain a full domained internet address,
proceeded with the word "Internet:"

For example, mail to my internet address, would have the first line of text;

Internet: david@primenet.com

*** Remember, this has to be left justified

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3576. What am I hearing ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 17:53:15 UTC
From: pasek001@maroon.tc.umn.edu
Message-ID: <55636.pasek001@maroon.tc.umn.edu>
Source record: 47077

I was playing around with Hamcom 3.0 last night to see what it does, and after copying the usual CW & RTTY on 20 meters I decided to poke around the SWL/Military Freq's with my TS440s.

On numerous frequencies between 8 - 14 mhz I found strong signals running 850 hz shift. I tried to decode them as: RTTY,ASCII7,ASCII8,AMATOR in speeds ranging from 45 baud to 150 baud with Normal & Reverse Shifts.

I got nothing.. naddda.. zip.. just a screen full of garbage. Using the pulse timing mode it appears that the Mark pulse width is 10ms.

What am I hearing ?? I looked thru the various FAQ's and found nothing, but if I misssed it please refer to it and I'll look there.

Thanks for the help..

de George

-------- --------
George T. Pasek Jr. pasek001@maroon.tc.umn.edu
Facilities Management
Elevator Department What Goes UP
University of Minnesota Must Come DOWN
Minneapolis Minnesota 55455 Unless It STICKS
-------- ________

3577. Hamcom version # and FTP site?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 18:12:15 UTC
From: klotts@primenet.com
Message-ID: <klotts.1.00F8D2A0@primenet.com>
Source record: 47065

What is the latest version # of hamcom and where can I ftp it from?

Ken Lotts (aa7jc)

3578. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 18:28:35 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CxKono.LFy@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47063

Michael H. Foster (zmhf02@trc.amoco.com) wrote:
: In article b0t@pheidippides.axion.bt.co.uk, roberts@ses6a.bt.co.uk (Dave Roberts)
writes:
: >I must apologise for the problems suffered.
: >
: No need for apologies Dave...your work is very much appreciated.
: - Mike wa5txx 44.78.8.2

I agree with Mike. Thanks Dave!

Just drop a note on the net if you want a new version tested.

John WB3ESS
aljkbe@attme.att.com

3579. AMTOR with ICOM 740?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 18:47:21 UTC
From: gerheim@sonalysts.com
Message-ID: <37havp$eld@hatch.sonalysts.com>
Source record: 47062

I've been unsuccessful in working ARQ with an MFJ-1278 and an
ICOM 740 transceiver. My suspicion is that the T/R switch
is too slow, and I've heard some confirmations. I tried to
set the delay to the maximum of 90 msec in the TNC, but the
results were inconclusive.

Any suggestions?

TNX and 73 - AL

--
****
Al Gerheim, N4QN |Opinions expressed here| Sonalysts, Inc.
gerheim@sonalysts.com |are my own. | 215 Parkway North
Work: (203)442-4355 | | Waterford CT 06385
****

3580. Re: Kenwood Tm-733 And 9K6 :-((

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 18:56:00 UTC
From: tech14c@elroy.uh.edu
Message-ID: <12OCT199413560974@elroy.uh.edu>
Source record: 47061

In article <781951680.MC3626@mclink.it>, Giovanni Mazzola <MC3626@mclink.it> writes...
>
>Yesterday I bought a brand-new TM-733E to use mainly for 9600 baud packet
>(JNOS) with a TNC-2H (from Symek - DK9SJ). I am greatly disappointed for
>the poor response of this radio, just because it has a "dedicated" port
>for a high-speed modem and this works bad. Watching the electric
>diagrams of the TM-733 I understand that this latter *can't* work well
>at 9600 baud...
>
>Any experience by other users ? Any help ?
>
>I am really upset. My FT-736R runs perfect at 9600 and most of the friends
>operating at 9600 baud using older rigs or simply modified radios have
>very good performances (at a fraction of cost, compared to the 733).
>
>*Don't* buy this radio if you plan to use it for high-speed packet !!!
>
>Giovanni Mazzola, IT9XXS.

This may sound stupid, but did you enable the "9600 Baud" feature?
It's a key combination on the front panel. Without it, it won't work.

I'll e-mail you the documentation that's been posted on this newsgroup.

-Brad Killebrew N5LJV
-N5LJV@UH.EDU

3581. tcp/ip on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 21:40:52 UTC
From: Joe Showalter <jlshowalter@mmm.com>
Message-ID: <37hl54$na6@dawn.mmm.com>
Source record: 46991

Hey, what's the story on using tcp/ip on packet? (how's that for a loaded question?)
I have a chance to set up a gateway onto the internet here, but I need to gather as much info as posible
to get things rolling in the right direction.
Help help help

Joe Showalter EMAIL: jlshowalter@mmm.com
3M Company
3M Center Bldg. 216-3S-04 My opinions are my own and not
St. Paul, MN 55144-1000 those of 3M Company.

3582. Re: HELP, KAM+ & RELink Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 22:32:47 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <37ho6g$5ga@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 47066

Walter Kornienko (GC-DSTI) <waltk> (waltk@cor5.pica.army.mil) wrote:
: Howdy and thanx for taking the time from your busy day
: to help me.

: I am new to the KAM+ TNC, formerly a TINY-2 user. Anyway, here's
: the problem. Someone told me that the KAM RELink command is similar
: to the CONPerm command in the TINY-2. I turn this parameter ON and
: if I disconnect due to too many RETries the KAM+ fails to reconnect.
: I believe I'm doing something wrong or the KAM+ doesn't work the
: way I want it to. Thanx for your help. 73 de Walt - K2WK

I don't think the RELink will do the same thing as the CONPerm of the
AEA products. I've used both and AEA PK-88 and Kantronics KPC-3s
and the PK-88 would reach out and re-connect when our packet cluster
disconnected me and the KPC-3s will not. I don't know any more
about it than that. Too bad the PK-88 doesn't have a node function
and use less power. I like the CONPerm feature.

Mike, K0TER

3583. PLEASE HELP WITH KPC-3 AND WEATHER FAX..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-12 23:41:46 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct12.194146.1039@muvms6>
Source record: 47069
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

HELLO ALL:

I HAVE KENTRONICS KPC-3 TNC AND HF RIG. I WOULD LIKE TO RECIEVE
WEATHER FAX USING KPC-3. CAN ANYONE TELL ME WHICH SHAREWARE IS
AVAILABLE TO RECEIVE WEATHER FAX USING KPC-3 TNC AND HF RIG.

THANKS A LOT FOR YOUR HELP AND TIME TO RESPOND.

73 DINAKAR KB8PHZ
DESAID@MUVMS6.MU.WVNET.EDU

3584. Re: Packet <-> Internet gateway software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 02:18:12 UTC
From: barnaby@world.std.com
Message-ID: <CxLAED.23z@world.std.com>
Source record: 47072

john@intec.manawatu.gen.nz (John Poulsen) writes:

>Thanks for reading this
>I am looking for Packet to Internet gateway software suitable for use
>with FBB 5.15c. I beleive that there may be a server available for
>this task but I haven't come across it yet. If anyone can help
>please email me at the above address or via Packet radio.
>Cheers
>John ZL2TCA @ ZL2TCA.#56.NZL.OC

Please followon post to this group
barnaby@world.std.com

3585. Funny uP History

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 02:56:20 UTC
From: chris@kd3bj.uucp
Message-ID: <CxLC5x.7xF@kd3bj.uucp>
Source record: 47075

>In article <tcjCwzp6B.Irv@netcom.com>
>tcj@netcom.com (Todd Jonz) writes:

>> Microcomputing history buffs who want a real good laugh...

One of my all time favorites is the pie charts in early Motorola VME
literature that showed the growth of the VME bus and predicted a 60%
market share by 1990.

--
73 de KD3BJ (Chris Nadovich, chris@kd3bj.ampr.org)

3586. What is packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 06:30:17 UTC
From: Ted Morange <tmorange@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <Zi+Xh3p.tmorange@delphi.com>
Source record: 47070

I'm a new ham and I have had the curiosity on how packet
works and what do hams do on packet. Tnx, 73

Ted Morange

3587. Re: Baycom 1.6 English vs ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 10:41:14 UTC
From: ljv92@ecs.soton.ac.uk
Message-ID: <37j2sa$1ut@vermeer.ecs.soton.ac.uk>
Source record: 47086

In <370d9r$5e@push.stack.serpukhov.su> victor@stack.serpukhov.su (Victor Voronkov) writes:

>Hello ALL

>I have heard about new 1.6 vs of Baycom program. Where I can find English
>vs with English manual ? TNX, 73! RX3DIN Victor

I've been reading a few bulletins in the UK and apparently the Baycom
team have gone commercial and are not letting the program circulate
and then asking for donations from the people who like it and use it.

So getting hold of the manual and program could prove expensive (?)
and users of previous versions won't be getting a discount

The only place to get hold of it will probably be from the team direct
in Germany (sorry - I forget the address) as it's not likely to
surface on any of the popular FTP sites.

Please correct me if I am wrong!

Lee G0MTN

3588. Kenwood Tm-733

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 11:33:16 UTC
From: Giovanni Mazzola <MC3626@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <782044396.MC3626@mclink.it>
Source record: 47079

Thanks for the many replies about the TM-733.

Somebody asked if I turned on the "9600 baud" feature. Yes, I did of course.

The two main problems with the '733 are related to the TX:

o) a very long switching time between TX/RX (so you must use TXDelay 30 or longer, both with AX-25 and JNOS)

o) it is impossible to find a dip-switch setting on the TNC to have a good shape of the 9600 baud pulses transmitted by the TM-733. The transmitted eye-pattern is really poor.

If you take a look at the diagrams of the '733 you can see that the signal to be trasmitted (entering the DATA socket) passes so many stages, the same path as the mic-signal does. Until now all the equipment I modified for 9600 baud, must have the TX-data signal connected directly to the PLL varicap or it won't work at all. Instead, on the 733 there's a specialised IC where the modulation/data enters the same pin. This will surely work for 1200, but *not* for 9600 !

I have no problems at all on the RX side, although I didn't check with the satellites but only on terrestrial TCP/IP (JNOS) and AX-25.

The rest of the radio works well.

I'll try to return the equipment back to the dealer...

Thanks for the attention.

73's, Giovanni IT9XXS.

3589. Re: WANT: Computer Aided Dispatch system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 12:17:22 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-131094081723@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 46968

In article <3792jm$sdt@www.interramp.com>, pp000814@interramp.com wrote:

>
> I would like to know what info turns up here. Several people who work for me
>
> will be attending a meeting at the Dulles Marriott this week to discuss 911
>
> service for PCS and Celluar users.
>
>
>
> In article <CxBn4C.7yB@peacock.tcinc.com>, <sjames@tcinc.com> writes:
> > Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> > Path:
>
> interramp.com!psinntp!rutgers!netnews.upenn.edu!msuinfo!caen!spool.mu.edu!sol.c
>
> tr.columbia.edu!news.msfc.nasa.gov!news.larc.nasa.gov!lerc.nasa.gov!purdue!yuma
>
> !csn!nowhere!aitsun20!sjames
> > From: sjames@tcinc.com (Scott James)
> > Subject: WANT: Computer Aided Dispatch system
> > Message-ID: <CxBn4C.7yB@peacock.tcinc.com>
> > Sender: news@peacock.tcinc.com (Internet News Administration)
> > Nntp-Posting-Host: aitsun20
> > Organization: TeleCommunications, Inc.
> > X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.2 PL2]
> > Date: Fri, 7 Oct 1994 21:16:59 GMT
> > Lines: 14
> >
> >
> > I'm looking for a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system
> > that links radio modem technology with a GIS display.
> > These systems are used by Federal Express (I think)
> > and 911 agencies.
> >
> > If you know of any products or companies that can help
> > me find such a system, please email me with the info.
> >
> > thanks in advance!
> >
> > scott james
> > N0LHX
> >

To the unnamed pp000814 -
As a subscriber and nationwide roamer using cellular mobile service, I have found that every cellular or PCS provider has a different method of interfering when I dial 9-1-1 to report a serious problem on the highways. There is no reason that direct emergency calls to 9-1-1 should be hindered in this way. I found that the wireline cellular carriers in Michigan/Indiana publicize their *-1-1 service, but it just goes into a continuous ring cycle, and of course nobody answers their "O" lines either when you try to report the problem.

I believe so strongly in universal 911 access that I am planning to author a formal request for FCC rulemaking in the near future. So, to get directly to your inquiry, what is needed?
An FCC requirement that every radio-based voice communications service provider shall directly route any call to 9-1-1 to the local PSAP appropriate for the general area where the call was originated (The same algorithms used to provide automatic transmitter site selection based on signal strength can be used to provide the call routing data). Further, each carrier must provide caller ID information to each PSAP, which is already provided for landline callers. Third, a direct callback input shall be provided so that every PSAP nationwide has the ability to re-dial and re-establish communications to the radio unit without dialing multiple carriers, their various switch access codes, and finally the radio subscriber's assigned number. In short, radio-based comm carriers must have service identical to that provided today by landline telephone providers, and at no charge, so that radio-based subscriber units shall have equal access to 9-1-1 services.

Scott - Motorola has provided quite a large number of computer-aided dispatch systems, partnering with various software houses and mainframe suppliers to build very complex interfaces to the "head-end" dispatch center. You should understand that the data protocols used over the air for the roaming data terminals are not the same ones you use fearlessly for direct hardwire connections. I am aware of some the issues at FedEx, but I think you need to talk to professional folks in the radio and computer industries, not radio amateurs.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < If our English language is so >
Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on the >
(Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on the driveway? >
Opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

3590. Re: THENET X1J2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 12:59:08 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CxM42L.9w6@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47088

: Do you mean hear partial packets from anywhere (HTS packets) or packets
: directed at the node?

: Larry

My feeling is anything that would make the DCD LED flicker, thereby
interrupting the processor. It seems that the CPU is interrupted,
buffers are used, but code doesn't know how to clear the "junk"
out of the buffers so they get used up and not cleared. Just my
"gut" feeling.

John WB3ESS

3591. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 13:00:03 UTC
From: CSLE87@email.mot.com
Message-ID: <CSLE87-131094090004@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 46969

In article <CxFMMA.K8n@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
wrote:

> In article <1994Oct8.131116.15772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
> Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
> >In article <Cx9FrL.IxF@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
> >>In article <36u4fd$56h@push.stack.serpukhov.su>,
> >>Victor Voronkov <victor@stack.serpukhov.su> wrote:
> >>>Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:
> >>>> Don't be too fast to dismiss this idea. One of the things packet networking
> >>>> desperately needs is a cheap high speed data link. This is necessary for
> >>>> operating a cellular packet concept. It would only have to work with the
> >>>> radio on the other end, so adapting would not be out of the question. If
> >>>> the price of a link could come down to about $600, I would be very interested.
> >>>IMHO any attempt to get speed more than 9600 on HandHeld or other 'voice'
> >>>Radio is problem. Even if we find new modulation. With half-duplex
> >>
> >>Can I ask a question here? How is it possible to get the necessary S/N ratio
> >>and other such to get a V.32bis modem to operate correctly over a Cell Phone?
> >>It seems to me that it IS possible for cell phones to provide a clean enough
> >>signal to do data over them, so why do hams have so much trouble getting
> >>the needed S/N ratio to run at 9600? I must really be dense and missing
> >>something. I understand that the example of V.32bis (14.4kbps) over cellphone
> >>is point-to-point. So are most amateur 56K links. Why can't we do a high
> >>speed link over inexpensive gear and limited bandwidth? It seems to work
> >>for cell...
> >
> >You *are* missing something Dan. It's not SNR that's the problem. While
> >it's true that most ham HTs are sorely lacking in adequate SNR over many
> >paths for *any* type of modulation, including voice, hence the term handi-
> >scratchie, that's *not* the main problem. Cellular phones are like the
> >rest of the telephone system in that the phone network handles the addressing
> >and routing *out of band*. This means that when the phone rings, the modem
> >*knows* the signal is for it, and can initiate a *training* sequence with
> >the modem on the other end to equalize and utilize the one transmission
> >path then in use. It is an *exclusive* circuit with no other modem signals
> >present.
>
> Most of the high speed packet usage I've seen has been for dedicated point-
> to-point links. At least that's the case up here in the northeast. When
> that IS the case, the issue of multiple signals goes away (or let's assume
> so for the sake of discussion).
>
> Assume two radios of known manufacture (and same brand and model just to

> ensure all is the same). Assume FULL DUPLEX on two frequencies, so that
> both ends are ALWAYS keyed and transmitting. This eliminates the call setup
> issues.
>
> Now, I still do not understand how a cell phone can get 14.4kBPS through
> a channel where we could not do the same on a dedicated, full duplex
> circuit.
>
> I understand fully the switching mechanisms, dedicated point-to-point nature
> of telephones, and the like. What I really want to hear more about is the
> actual data over a voice grade telephone circuit part of things.
>
> >
> >The only difference that a cellular modem faces versus wireline modems
> >is occasional signal dropouts due to handoffs, and the usual multipath
> >concerns. Therefore special modem parameters have to be used such as slow
> >disconnect so that the modem won't drop the connection during a brief handoff
> >outage, and robust error detection to handle the multipath induced symbol
> >errors. We already have all that in packet.
> >
> >What we *don't* have on packet is out of band routing and addressing,
> >and what we *don't* have on packet is *exclusive* use of a frequency
> >for a pair of stations. A packet modem has to successfully decode the
>
> We do have many dedicated frequency links up here.
>
> >header of *every* packet on the channel to assure that the packet either
> >is or is not addressed to it. It *cannot* initiate a training sequence
> >every time it hears a packet it can't decode. *That's* why packet modems
> >can't use training, and training is the key to high speed data over a
> >voice grade circuit. Every telco modem over 2400 baud uses some form
> >of training at call setup. In packet, setup must be on a packet by
> >packet basis, and that won't work because not all packets on the
> >channel are addressed to the same modem.
>
> So if we were to construct equipment for dedicated links as I described
> above, and used training, then we'd be able to get 14.4K or 28.8k data
> rates over a 3kHz wide voice passband? (again assuming the dedicated
> pair of frequencies, and RF gear of known design).
>
> >
> >With the typical Kenmore, Yahoo, Icky, and Motrash radios used by
> >amateurs, no two of them will have the same bandpass characteristics.
> >Training is *essential* to compensate for that, and for off channel
> >stations. Amateur equipment doesn't have the frequency stability of
> >commercial equipment, so it isn't unusual to have one or more radios
> >a kilohertz or more off channel. Nor is it unusual to see wide differences
> >in deviation from one radio to the next, even among those of the same
> >make and model. Any modulation used has to be tolerant of all those
> >errors *without* compensation on a packet by packet basis. That's why

> >systems as slow as 9600 baud are difficult to setup with more than
> >two stations. 2400 baud is about as fast as an uncompensated system
> >can work with multiple players.
> >
> >The limitation is *not* with the modems, it's with the *radios*.
> >To successfully use high speed packet, we *must* have radios with
> >identical response characteristics, and that means dedicated data
> >radios, all optimized for the *same* response. Now it may be possible
> >to compensate *all* radios the same way in a system by use of DSP,
> >but it's not likely. There are two many variables outside the control
> >of the DSP, such as whether the radio is on channel center or not,
> >and the differing multipath from one radio path to the next. We
> >need identical radios, *and* a modulation that is tolerant of certain
> >types of errors. Such systems exist, I keep pointing to the GRAPES
> >56kb RF modem as an example, but insistance on using voice grade
> >amateur equipment for high speed packet is futile. Amateur packet
> >networks are *not* like the telco network, and telco techniques
> >won't work.
>
> I guess I'd always assumed that the GRAPES stuff was used to build backbone
> links of a network. From the issues you raise, it appears that this is
> a misconception, and that you have set up networks of multi-access
> stations over GRAPES modems at 56K. Is this correct?
>
> --
> --
> Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
> Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
> 508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

Gary, please pardon me if I put words in your mouth. I've been tracking the thread for a while and I agree with both your goals and implementation plan.

Dan, I think you missed some of the most basic principles that Gary has been trying to make to the amateur community for several years now;

1) You MUST build high-speed networks out of units that perform consistently, predictably, and in a nearly identical fashion. If you don't, you spend more time in establishing and maintaining the circuit than in moving the data.

2) GRAPES is not a just modem, not just a radio, not just a digital (ONLY) modulation method. It IS an integration of all three items into a package with documented, useable (and rather impressive), and repeatable performance parameters.

3) Amateur radio packet networks are BY DEFINITION multipoint networks that must operate reliably while having non-exclusive use of the radio channels. Data links made through telephone networks, conversely, are not shared and are not multi-point.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. < If our English language is so >
Motorola LMPS.RNSG.Analog Data < precise, why do you drive on the >
(Square waves & round corners) < parkway and park on the driveway? >
Opinions expressed here do not belong to or represent Motorola Inc.
Amateur radio WA8NVW NavyMARS NNN0VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

3592. Interflex Plocy Change

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 14:55:39 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <37jhpb$s73@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 46992

For all you PkGold users, I just learned this week that
Interflex has discontinued their bbs upgrade policy. This
was very handy for me to get the latest point fixes,
especially with all the Pk900 issues that were resolved.

Now they want $15 for a floppy upgrade for the point
bug fix releases (plus tax if you are lucky enough to
live in CA). Call them and register your dislike of
the new policy. Maybe they'll change back.

The product is great, the people there are very receptive
to suggestions, and the service is exceptional. Unfortunately
they have taken a step backwards with the new policy.

Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599

3593. THENET X1J for AEA PK-80??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 15:48:02 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct13.094802.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 46994

A friend asked me to modify his old AEA PK-80 for the latest X1-J EPROM. Can anyone tell me that this can be done and if so, can you point me to documentation (magazines or FTP ASCII files)? He has the older TheNet EPROM in the PK-80 now.

73
Carl

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

3594. BAYCOM V.1.6

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 16:02:06 UTC
From: etjfonte@ci.ua.pt
Message-ID: <CxMCJL.Mru@news.ci.ua.pt>
Source record: 46995

Can anyone tell me where can I get the new BAYCOM version
1.6 ?
TNX in advance ..
73's to all

--
|---|
Jose' Miguel M.B.Fonte	Aveiro University - PORTUGAL - EUROPE
Box 108 - 4801 Guimaraes - PT.	Electronics and Telecomunications Dept.
E-mail : etjfonte@ci.ua.pt |---|-----------------------------------
PACKET : CT1ENQ@CT1EDY.CTAV.PRT.EU	Ham:CT1ENQ - Univer.Club: CT6ARU

3595. Packet Computer (Terminal)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 20:44:41 UTC
From: donh@cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <CxMpMI.69y@cup.hp.com>
Source record: 47080

Well, this is going to age me but here goes.............

I have TWO Heathkit H-89 (factory built by Heathkit). The H-89 is
a Z80 based computer integrated into a 25 line (addressable) terminal.
These computers would make ideal dedicated Packet hosts. I have
all kinds of software for this system as well as the Disk Operating
System. The H-89 comes with a 'built-in' floppy, no hard disk. This
system is about 1980 vintage. I WILL purge these from my home inventory!
It will happen soon! I don't want to dump these, but.............

If any interest, lets see if we can swing a deal.

Don WB6LPJ
donh@cup.hp.com 408-447-5017
Cupertino, Calif.

3596. Re: More operating system hitory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 21:05:31 UTC
From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <WAF.94Oct13170531@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>
Source record: 47083

> I remember TECO - it was sort of like AWK only even more cryptic, wasn't it?

What? You prefer typing more than one or two characters for
each of your editor commands? Try writing down the keystrokes that
you use in whatever (god-forsaken) editor you use and see if it's more
or less cryptic than TECO.

Ah, all these youngsters, thinking that TECO goes all the way
back to the PDP-11 (Hint: The TX-0 was a one of a kind machine which
contributed lots of inspiration to the PDP-1 (no, I didn't forget the
second "1"), and it had TECO (in an early form)), and who think that
multics was an early (or even good for its time) operating system.
These whipper-snappers have no sense of history.

Actually, I must confess that I mostly use GNU-EMACS these
days. (In fact, it's my mail utility, my news reader, my man page
reader, etc.) But when ever I have to do a non-trivial editing macro,
I type control-Z at it, a "*" prompt appears in the mini-buffer, and I
type TECO. (I don't think that FSF is distributing it, but the TECO
package for GNU-EMACS is available.)

Bill
--
Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

3597. 3rd Party agreements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-13 22:34:12 UTC
From: freemanr@dstos3.dsto.GOV.AU
Message-ID: <199410132234.PAA08077@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46996

Is there a List of the "third party agreements with the US" for use of the
Internet/Packet gateway.
Countries of particular interest are:

UK
Australia
Germany

yours aye Roy

3598. Re: What am I hearing ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 01:45:47 UTC
From: muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <ex8dkCysSsiB072yn@cris.com>
Source record: 47084

In article <55636.pasek001@maroon.tc.umn.edu>,
<pasek001@maroon.tc.umn.edu> wrote:

>On numerous frequencies between 8 - 14 mhz I found strong signals running
>850 hz shift. I tried to decode them as: RTTY,ASCII7,ASCII8,AMATOR in
>speeds ranging from 45 baud to 150 baud with Normal & Reverse Shifts.
>
>I got nothing.. naddda.. zip.. just a screen full of garbage.

>What am I hearing ??

You are hearing encoded RTTY, ASCII, etc... I am no expert, but all those
things, including wire services, are now encoded... It used to be simple
coding, like flipping a bit here and there... But obviously that could be
easily figured out... So now, I am sure they are more highly encoded...
The good old days of printing the wire services is gone forever...

And pretty soon, all of the HF FAX stuff will be gone, too... The NAVY has
already announced the end of their FAX stuff... Satelite technology has
replaced all this HF stuff... Pretty soon just christian broadcasting...
The requirement for a general coverage receiver is getting less and less...

Marv...

-- Marv Uphaus -- muphaus@cris.com -- CompuServe: 72122,1253 --
-- PGP Public Key available in plan -- finger muphaus@cris.com --
-- U.S. Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 USA --
-- Packet Radio: K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA Ph: 205 343-9256 --

3599. Re: 3rd Party agreements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 02:23:36 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <26y6Tc10w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46999

freemanr@dstos3.dsto.GOV.AU (Roy Freeman) writes:

> Is there a List of the "third party agreements with the US" for use of the
> Internet/Packet gateway.
> Countries of particular interest are:
>
> UK

No

> Australia

Yes

> Germany

No

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3600. Re: 3rd Party agreements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 06:23:52 UTC
From: ns@laban.uu.se
Message-ID: <37l85o$a6p@columba.udac.uu.se>
Source record: 47085

```
>> Is there a List of the "third party agreements with the US" for use of the
>> Internet/Packet gateway.
>> Countries of particular interest are:
>>
>> UK
>
>No
>
>> Australia
>
>Yes
>
>> Germany
>
>No
>
Scandinavia ??
```

3601. Short comms links for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 09:12:41 UTC
From: det@compd.com
Message-ID: <781714680snx@compd.com>
Source record: 47006

Can anyone help! I am running a packet BBS and I only have two ports which are used to connect to the two local nodes and they are both also used for users. The local novice users are only allowed to use 70cms which is the forwarding link and as the traffic is high they don't get much of a look in. I need to get the forwarding off the 70 cms to allow more user access. One of the nodes is in direct line of sight of my QTH and only 200 to 250 yards away.
Has anyone got any ideas of how I can link to this node (other than using one of the two radio ports) seems a shame to use a locally used freq just to link such a short distance. I can't link by direct land line as I am two blocks away from the node. So far I have thought of using IR and Lasar but these are affected by weather and as I am on a hill which get a lot of fog so I discounted them. Then I considered making 400MHz plus units but don't know how good they would be.
Has any one overcome this problem before any help would be much appreciated.

Dave G6DKB@GB7HAS.#38.GBR.EU

--
Std. disclaimer..... My own opinions are not those of my employer
+---+
| David Twist Post Design Services Hardware Support |
| Computing Devices Company Ltd, Castleham Road |
| St. Leonards On Sea, East Sussex, UK TN38 9NJ |
| Tel: 44-(0)1424-853481 Fax: 44-(0)1424-851520 |
+---+

3602. Re: What is packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 12:16:47 UTC
From: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct14.121647.21227@rsd.dl.nec.com>
Source record: 46953

In article <Zi+Xh3p.tmorange@delphi.com>, Ted Morange <tmorange@delphi.com> writes:
|> I'm a new ham and I have had the curiosity on how packet
|> works and what do hams do on packet. Tnx, 73

It's an expensive way to use a small amount of spectrum to convey very
little information over a very long time. What do hams do on packet?
Why the same thing they do with other forms of communications; they kick
lies and tell tires.

Actually it is a lot of fun and a natural extension of the radio hobby
for those of us also interested in computers. Packet is used much the
same way as wired computer-to-computer comms are used, i.e. BBSs,
E-mail, file transfer etc.

==
Dave Rogers Internet: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
M & R Software, Inc. or : mandr@ix.netcom.com
Plano, TX CIS: 76672,2455

In the absence of leadership, we have decided to follow ourselves.

3603. Re: tcp/ip on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 12:40:21 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <yPR7Tc2w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 46990

Joe Showalter <jlshowalter@mmm.com> writes:

> Hey, what's the story on using tcp/ip on packet? (how's that for a loaded
> question?)
> I have a chance to set up a gateway onto the internet here, but I need to
> gather as much info as posible
> to get things rolling in the right direction.
> Help help help
>
> Joe Showalter EMAIL: jlshowalter@mmm.com
> 3M Company
> 3M Center Bldg. 216-3S-04 My opinions are my own and not
> St. Paul, MN 55144-1000 those of 3M Company.

Joe,

I don't know as much as a tame crow, but I'm doing the same thing. So far, I've learned to get the jnos package (jnos110g.exe & optionally jnos110g.zip if you want the source code; it compiles under Borland C 3 I think) from ftp.ucsd.edu, and while you're there, be sure to get nosview304.zip which includes docs on the commands and some sample setup files. You should also get "NOSINTRO" from the ARRL or a local ham radio bookstore.

73,

W1HJF

--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3604. Re: 3rd Party agreements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 13:20:18 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <JkT7Tc8w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 47087

ns@laban.uu.se writes:

> Scandinavia ??

None of the Scandinavian countries have third-party agreements with the
United States.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3605. Standard C5718DA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 13:24:56 UTC
From: ken@mitre.org
Message-ID: <37m0r8$s7q@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 47089

Any users on the group who would care to share their experiences with Standard's new dual-bander? I have just about decided to buy one---$675 postage paid! Has anyone set it up with the dual microphone option? HRO stated that they had sold several thousand units, but only one dual mic cable set. Anyone successfully used one in digital modes? How is the cross-band repeater mode?

I would be happy to consolidate comments found here or sent to me via email and repost in a week.

-de N5Exx, op Ken

My opinions are mine own.

3606. Re: What is packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 13:38:18 UTC
From: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <37m1ka$mvo@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46993

Ted Morange (tmorange@delphi.com) wrote:
: I'm a new ham and I have had the curiosity on how packet
: works and what do hams do on packet. Tnx, 73
:
: Ted Morange

Hey ted here's what i've sort of grep'ed from my little time with ham.

packet comes in many different flavors the more popular is AX.25
(based on the X.25 networking standard that much of the internet was
based on) thats about all that i know about that....then there's
tcp/ip which is known as a packet switched network.

ok this is probably not what you are lookin for but this may be

packet is a way of communicating digitally using the airwaves as your
mode of transit instead of a T1/56k leased/Ethernet-Lan/etc etc etc

it's kinda like using the internet over the airwaves.....

--Dave Graff

This is the .sig:
Dave Graff a.k.a The Phlatline

address: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Call Sign: KB2RUM
Packet address: under construction
=-=-=-=
Without C we'd have to program in PASAL, BASI, and OBOL

3607. Need source for "LAWN box".

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 14:07:02 UTC
From: southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu
Message-ID: <southagr.9.0033B411@caedm.et.byu.edu>
Source record: 47021

In this group I recently saw a couple references to "LAWN Boxes"; a 900Mhz SS
RS-232 transiever. A source of these was not mentioned.
Does anyone know where these can be purchased or mail-ordered??
Please E-mail me if you know where I can get several of these.
Thanks in advance,
Gordon. southagr@caedm.et.byu.edu

3608. Radio Laws

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 16:33:29 UTC
From: A.D.Morton@bradford.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1994Oct14.163329.7378@bradford.ac.uk>
Source record: 47014

Are there leagle bands where I can test digital transmission projects for close reception.. if so where can I find this information out.. I seem to be getting no response from Libraries and the DTI.

David.

PS. I am not too hot at using newsgroups so be gentle. =|:-}

--

|---------==========>> David <<==========---------|
||||||||| email a.d.morton@bradford.ac.uk |||||||||
|---------==========>> ----- <<==========---------|

3609. Re: BAYCOM V.1.6

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 17:07:01 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <37mdrl$2s6m@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 47019

> Can anyone tell me where can I get the new BAYCOM version
> 1.6 ?

Jose,

Try to AX25 the authors:

DG3RBU (Johannes Kneip)
DK5RQ (?)
DL5RL (?)

All @DB0RGB.#BAY.DEU.EU

or Florian Radherr, DL8MBT @ DB0ABB.#BAY.DEU.EU

73, Moritz DL5UH

3610. Lecteur de disquettes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 19:10:42 UTC
From: cerdini@zen.dedal.fr.net
Message-ID: <37ml3i$a9q@zen.dedal.fr.net>
Source record: 47022

Vous n'auriez pas des problemes avec le patch 53 pour acceder a vos lecteurs de disquettes ? Je traine ca depuis un certain temps, et je commence a me poser la question si je n'aurais pas oublie un patch quelconque a un moment donne...

--
Michel CERDINI BP5574 69247 Lyon Cedex 05 | E-Mail cerdini@zen.dedal.fr.net
RTC Zenith / BBS Zenux Acces Mail+News | AX25 F1ITS@F8KLY.FRHA.FRA.EU
Minitel: 7836.1996 - VFast 24k: 7836.1001 | AmprNet f1its.ampr.org 44.151.69.10

3611. Heathkit H-89's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 19:50:11 UTC
From: donh@cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <CxoHrn.DMI@cup.hp.com>
Source record: 47020

I have TWO Heathkit H-89 (factory built) computers. These are Z80 based machines built into a 'smart' 25 line addressable terminal. These are 1980 vintage, are compatible only with themselves! Both have built-in floppy drives, no hard-drives, run on a DOS system. If nothing else, the termials can be used to logon to other machines!

If you are into HAM radio, these would make an excellent choice for a dedicated PACKET host! XYL says these MUST GO! Make an offer!

Don H.
408-447-5017
donh@cup.hp.com
Cupertino/San Jose, California.

3612. Re: Short comms links for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-14 21:46:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct14.214652.17293@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46997

In article <781714680snx@compd.com> det@compd.com (David Twist) writes:
>Can anyone help! I am running a packet BBS and I only have two ports
>which are used to connect to the two local nodes and they are both
>also used for users. The local novice users are only allowed to use
>70cms which is the forwarding link and as the traffic is high they
>don't get much of a look in. I need to get the forwarding off the
>70 cms to allow more user access. One of the nodes is in direct line
>of sight of my QTH and only 200 to 250 yards away.
>Has anyone got any ideas of how I can link to this node (other than
>using one of the two radio ports) seems a shame to use a locally used
>freq just to link such a short distance. I can't link by direct land
>line as I am two blocks away from the node. So far I have thought of
>using IR and Lasar but these are affected by weather and as I am on a
>hill which get a lot of fog so I discounted them. Then I considered
>making 400MHz plus units but don't know how good they would be.
> Has any one overcome this problem before any help would be much
>appreciated.

This looks like a job for a wireless LAN product, or a good old
gunnplexer link. NCR Wavelan cards could easily span this distance
while giving high throughput. Since these work on 900 MHz using
spread spectrum, they're out of the way of your users. It does
require a PC at both ends of the link, but PCs make the best
packet switches, and are cheaper than most specialized hardware.
Or you can just set up a duplex gunnplexer link and run an ordinary
modem over them. Direct FSK of gunnplexers isn't a good idea because
of frequency drift. It's better to use tone modulation and AFC on
the carriers. Just treat it as permanent a wireline connection.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3613. Re: What is packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-15 03:30:33 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <37nicp$4u3@crcnis1.unl.edu>
Source record: 46998

bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu (Phlatline) writes:

>Hey ted here's what i've sort of grep'ed from my little time with ham.
^^^
Welcome to ham radio. By the way, ham is meat, ham radio is this
hobby.

73, Gary

3614. access to packet w/o equip?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-15 11:57:55 UTC
From: n7slx@primenet.com
Message-ID: <n7slx.1.0031DFB3@primenet.com>
Source record: 47004

Hello all,

I'm without packet equipment, but would like to gain access to packet via any worm holes, or "live" gateways. Also, I'd like to get involved in the NTS here in Arizona. Can anyone tell me where I access a bbs/pbbs here on the net that handles messages??

Thank you,

J.Mitchell
Please send replies to n7slx@primenet.com as I don't freq. this news channel much.

3615. New version of TPK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-15 14:20:57 UTC
From: phil@perth.DIALix.oz.au
Message-ID: <37oog9gpn1@perth.dialix.oz.au>
Source record: 47000

A friend of mine mention that he had heard from the UK that there will be or soon to be released version of the TPK comms program. Has anyone out there heard anything similar. It's quite popular in this neck of the woods.

Please reply via email as I don't get this newsgroup.

Tnx & 73

Rgds Phil


```
+-----------------------------------+
| phil@perth.dialix.oz.au |
| FidoNet: 3:690/640.12 |
| ax.25: vk6ks@vk6anc.#per.#wa.aus.oc |
+-----------------------------------+
```

3616. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-15 15:53:28 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCxq1H5.IFr@netcom.com>
Source record: 47005

Tim Hayes (thayes@hardees.rutgers.edu) wrote:
: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

: >Well then you need a GRAPES 56kb RF modem. It's $250, and with the
: >necessary transverter and digital interface, it's still under $600.
: >Most of the voice radios being used for 1200 baud packet cost nearly
: >that much. 46 times the throughput for about the same money is an
: >unbeatable deal.

: From what I've heard there isn't a ealisy available transverter that works
: reliably with the GRAPES hardware.

: How much work is it to put one of these systems together? I'd be intersted in
: running something like this, but its hardly what you could call
: "plug and play"...

Try Bob Morton of Maple Leaf Communications for transverters at
705-435-0689 or RR1, Everett, ON, Canada L0M 1J0. GRAPES has bought a
couple from him and ALANET has bought several. I believe he gets about
$279 each for his 8 watt units. I also understand he's working on a 35
watt model. The 8 watt units ought to get you 30-40 miles easily on
220MHz, maybe even 50 or 60 miles on a clear point to point link.

73/Bob ka4byp

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

3617. Receiving FAX on KPC-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-15 16:13:45 UTC
From: fgilmore@ozarks.SGcl.lib.mo.US
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9410151119.A13975-0100000@ozarks>
Source record: 47001

> Date: 12 Oct 94 19:41:46 EDT
> From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
> Subject: PLEASE HELP WITH KPC-3 AND WEATHER FAX..
>
> HELLO ALL:
>
> I HAVE KENTRONICS KPC-3 TNC AND HF RIG. I WOULD LIKE TO RECIEVE
> WEATHER FAX USING KPC-3. CAN ANYONE TELL ME WHICH SHAREWARE IS
> AVAILABLE TO RECEIVE WEATHER FAX USING KPC-3 TNC AND HF RIG.
>
> THANKS A LOT FOR YOUR HELP AND TIME TO RESPOND.
>
> 73 DINAKAR KB8PHZ
> DESAID@MUVMS6.MU.WVNET.EDU

The only actual FAX I have seen on the KPC-3 was using Kantronics own program.

There are two other programs that >might< work, and since are both share-ware it won't cost you anything to try them first. WEFAXxx (have no idea of latest version) has been around and is popular...and JVFAX70 is extremely popular among the SWLs for receiving FAX. Most large BBSs that specialize in ham software have them (W3INK for example). I use paKet61 and Lan-Link 232 but neither support FAX yet although they do everything else but put out the cat.

The demo I saw with Kantronics software was most impressive.

73, de Frank K0JPJ ex-W5PVX ...-.-
fgilmore@ozarks.sgcl.lib.mo.us

3618. Receiving FAX on KPC-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-15 16:49:15 UTC
From: fgilmore@ozarks.SGcl.lib.mo.US
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9410151116.A19821-0100000@ozarks>
Source record: 47002

In a previous message concerning this subject I neglected to another popular shareware program for the Kantronics series called "AUTOFAX.ZIP" which is on many of the FTP sites via Internet. Have not seenit in operation but have heard it works fairly well.

73, de K0JPJ ex-W5PVX ...-.-
fgilmore@ozarks.sgcl.lib.mo.us

3619. Re: Hamcom version # and FTP site?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-15 18:03:32 UTC
From: David Spoelstra <davids@truevision.com>
Message-ID: <37p5hk$ii2@epic.truevision.com>
Source record: 47003

In article <klotts.1.00F8D2A0@primenet.com> Kenneth C Lotts,
klotts@primenet.com writes:
>What is the latest version # of hamcom and where can I ftp it from?

It's version 3.0 at oak.oakland.edu in
pub/hamradio/pc/digital/utils/hamcom30.exe.

-David N9PGH

3620. InterFlex Policy Changes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-15 20:05:03 UTC
From: wb6uut@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <37pclf$bb2@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 47026

In response to a recent posting by Bob Levine (levine@mc.com)

Bob:

We don't subscribe to the newsgroup, perhaps we should, but we
do support on our own BBS, and users can send messages to us
via Internet easily.

I was very surprised to have a user of KaGOLD send us a copy of
the public message you posted on Internet regarding our policy,
which you misquoted, and misrepresented. We do provide a high
level of customer service, a quality product, and take user
suggestions and put as many as we can into the software.

Version 9 updates:

Version 9 was introduced over 6 months ago, and since that time,
we have added a number of new features, not just bug fixes. We
send free disks to people who report bugs that we can duplicate,
and that are indeed bugs and not simply features that a user thinks
should work differently than we think they should.

We decided not to post minor changes to the program on our BBS
for a variety of reasons, and we apologize for the removal of
what several users viewed as an "entitlement" when in fact it
was simply a service we provided for free.

The $15 dollar update charge is for new features, not bug fixes,
and we decided to do it this way to keep the cost down. If we
are to continue adding features to the program, we have a few
choices as to how to handle them, and we elected the "minor update"
approach this time. Perhaps we were wrong, and should have waited
until a major and more pricey upgrade to include some of the new
features. It may turn out that users are unwilling to pay a small
amount for minor updates. I know I would gladly pay $15 to any of the
software companies I have purchased products from to get added features
and bug fixes, even if I hadn't run into any problems with their
software. And I have.

Our policy, and reason for it:

We would like to work for free, asking people for money is not
easy, not fun. Many hard working people like us enjoy what
we do, and wish we didn't have to charge for services. And perhaps
when we all get our universal medical coverage, free lunches, government
paid utility, food, and housing, we will then find working for free a
bit more realistic.

What we provided to you and others who purchase our software is a service that you use. Some of our users run our software everyday, for hours and hours. Compare it to the competitive products on a price value relationship, and I think our software is a bargain by comparison. But as we add features to the service, we think it is fair to ask for payment for added features. Some do not believe it is fair, and that we should update the software for free, and post these updates on our BBS.

One of your notes to us suggested that we switch our 14.4-K modems to 28.8-K modems. It would be nice if the modem suppliers would simply send us new modems, and we'd do it immediately. We don't expect them to do this, nor would we consider it fair. But back to our free updates: we posted free updates for several years, and it has been a very costly proposition. So we decided that if we were to add features to the software, on a more incremental basis, that we'd charge for those updates, also on a more incremental basis. We still post files to users on the BBS, as we posted to you on October 10, the day you requested it.

We will post files to users who are having problems, so that we can hear about the problems before we post the file, and find out if the problem is resolved after we post the file. Users who report bugs several months after running the program, after we have added new features, might believe they are entitled to both the bug fix and new features, but we do not believe that is fair. If a user reports a bug in a reasonable period of time (at present, 60 days is our nominal "reasonable period" of time) we send a free update, as we have for years. After that time, we will work on any problem being reported, and we make a judgment call as to whether that user should get a free disk, or buy an update that handles the reported problem (and get other features as well).

Using Internet to post complaints:

Your message is an example of the MIS-information highway, and the negative consequences that can result from users posting messages that are only 1/2 true, or misleading. Unfortunately, users are not held to a very high standard of accuracy in their postings. Also, it is human nature to believe negative stories about companies or people, rather than the positive ones. And unfortunately, misinformation propogates more quickly than information.

It would be interesting to know how many other companies are being unjustly critized on Internet, and on broadcasts in the packet networks, and elsewhere, and do not know it, and have no way of responding. When a radio company is critized on packet radio messages, do users understand that the company is barred from responding, either by FCC rules against regular business, or by the "packet police" that run the BBS systems around the country. We are an example in this case -- had we not had a friend who read your posting, we would not have known about it, nor had an opportunity to respond to it.

This is a very sad commentary on the "benefits" of this so-called "electronic highway" which may indeed be far less of a benefit than some

would have us believe.

Final comment:

So for those who read your first message, and made up their minds about our company, or whether to purchase our products based on that message, I can only say that the we are both losing something. We lose a sale and a customer, and you lose the chance to run a well-designed and feature packed program, with lots of customer support.

Jeff, WA4EGT
InterFlex Systems
BBS: (714) 497-5860
E-Mail: jeff@interflex.com
Info: info@interflex.com
Tel: (714) 496-6639

Please post replies to the above addresses, or to wb6uut@interflex.com

3621. GRAPES 56k RF modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-16 03:20:37 UTC
From: garrett@thunder.indstate.edu
Message-ID: <CxqxAE.8zB@onyx.indstate.edu>
Source record: 47023

In following the thread on 56k+ packet networking, I became very interested in this product, a GRAPES RF modem. If anyone knows where this product is listed or sold, I would very much like to find out where these gizmoes can be had. I am desinging a packet network to link area high schools to the Physics Department at Indiana State University and the higher the throughput the better, so if there's a faster possibility than a GRAPES RF modem, I'd certainly like to know about it.

P.S. I'm assuming GRAPES is an acronym. What does that thing stand for?

--
Matt Garrett, N9THG
Cybernaut

3622. Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-16 06:52:17 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCxr735.8s8@netcom.com>
Source record: 47010

I have seen on my "home" packet BBS postings from many countries in Europe, some from South America, of course North America, but never seen any from Japan. A ham friend thinks that may be because of a 3rd party traffic rule or something forbidding automatic passing of posts from other hams or something.

What is the real story in Japan? They don't have packet BBS's like those in USA there? Or have the Japanese hams not linked their networks to the rest of the world?

3623. Re: Standard C5718DA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-16 14:02:51 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <gVkauc7w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47007

ken@mitre.org (Ken Brooke) writes:

> Any users on the group who would care to share their experiences with
> Standard's new dual-bander? I have just about decided to buy
> one---$675 postage paid! Has anyone set it up with the dual microphone
> option? HRO stated that they had sold several thousand units, but only
> one dual mic cable set. Anyone successfully used one in digital modes?
> How is the cross-band repeater mode?

Just using your post to publish an interesting trick I just learned. The problem with using a mobile radio as a cross-band repeater is that when used with a regular repeater, you have to wait for the tail to drop - a nuisance to say the least. If, however, the repeater sends a PL tone keyed NOT to the PTT line as is usually done, but instead to the COR line, your radio will switch immediately.

Probably most of you guys knew this, but I didn't, thought it was slick, and wanted to spread it around! 73, W1HJF
--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3624. Patch testing X1JR2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-16 14:11:35 UTC
From: mfoster@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <CxrrFC.CKJ@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 46909

KD5QD has installed the patch in an MFJ1270-B. It has been bench tested for 24 hours without any
apparent problems. The real test is to put it at the problem site and turn it loose. Weather
conditions and the remote access to the site may delay installation. We plan to modify another
problem site in a few days.

- Mike wa5txx
mfoster@amoco.com

3625. PK-232-->MAC-->TCP/IP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-16 16:10:07 UTC
From: tejas@metronet.com
Message-ID: <Cxrwwv.JEw@metronet.com>
Source record: 47009

Has anyone had experience in running a PK-232 with MAC/NET on a MAC?
I have a hardware handshaking problem and can't seem to make the thing work.
I would like to know your setup, etc.

thanks,

Herb WA5YKO

3626. Newsletters/Magazines on Packet Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-16 16:47:27 UTC
From: wan@bga.com
Message-ID: <37rlev$pht@giga.bga.com>
Source record: 47008

I was browsing the FAQs, and came across the following list from 1991:

> New England TCPer - This journal comes out 6 times a month and $12/year
> NE TCPer 252 Stow Rd. Harvard, MA 01451
>
> Digital Digest - TCP, AMTOR, RTTY, CW everything 6 times a year and
> is 30 to 40 pages long including commercial advertising. $16/year
> Digital Digest 4063 N. Goldenrod Rd Winter Park Florida 32792

Can someone please validate and update this list?

Larry Wan

3627. jnos40

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-16 22:05:06 UTC
From: pedr@gw6yms.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <782345106snz@gw6yms.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 47011

Hi,
I wonder if any kind soul can help me. I recently "blew" some proms to enable my D/E to run jnos40 and I'm having lots of problems. Basically when connected in "consul mode" the D/E repeatedly goes into reboot and any params "added" are lost. Removing the D connectors on the radio ports and the problem is solved - not very helpful though. It would seem that I've configured the attach commands incorrectly for my unsquelched radios. (D4-10 and IC251E - rx audio in the latter case being obtained from the receiver detector stage) My attach commands are:
attach 1 slip home 1024 512 9600
attach 2 2m 256 1200 1
attach 3 430 256 9600 2
other combinations for the CD circuitry have also been tried to no avail.
Using the "slip" connection from my PC with a copy of jnos110g I thought would have given me a link to the outside world via the D/E - but although I can sometimes connect to the D/E and log on etc any attempt to connect further results in a link reset; it would seem that the D/E is rebooting.
Another problem - in the UK a CWID is required - is there a jnos40 version with this facility.
Sorry if the request is long winded.
--
P. Humphreys (Pedr)

AMPRnet gw6yms@gw6yms.ampr.org [44.131.11.22]
NTSnet GW6YMS @ GB7OSP.#55.GBR.EU
INTERnet pedr@gw6yms.demon.co.uk

3628. Re: Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-16 22:09:51 UTC
From: rboggs@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rboggsCxsDKF.3Hz@netcom.com>
Source record: 47012

[No readable article body recovered]

3629. GP English Docs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 01:39:06 UTC
From: peyton@aol.com
Message-ID: <37skjq$pgi@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 47035

I put the English docs for GP 1.60 into the AOL Ham files, and until they
get it together for the ftp, that is the best i can do. Sorry
73
de N4UZJ

3630. Pakratt for Windows vs PkGold

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 03:02:34 UTC
From: veith@cherokee.nsuok.edu
Message-ID: <Cxsr4B.r6@cherokee.nsuok.edu>
Source record: 47013

I'm interested in hearing comparisons of Pakratt for Windows
relative to PkGold.

Specifically I would like to know if Pakratt for Windows allows
the easy seperation of streams into seperate windows. This is
the feature I most value about PkGold; I can maintain a qso(s)
while keeping an eye on the rest of the network at the same
time. Does Pakratt for windows have this capability?

I'm a long time use of PkGold but interflex upgrade prices are
becoming too steep for me to justify.

Thanks es 73.


```
///////\
_/_/_/_/_/_/ |||||||::| _/_/_/_/_/_/ Charles (KG5TV)
_/_/_/_/_/_/~~~||||||| ~~~_/_/_/_/_/_/ Tahlequah, Oklahoma
\\\\\\\/ veith@cherokee.nsuok.edu
```

3631. Need NEDA information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 03:44:47 UTC
From: w6go@netcom.com
Message-ID: <w6goCxst2n.5tJ@netcom.com>
Source record: 46940

Can someone please provide the proper contact information for the Northeast Digital Association? I sent them a check for $15.00 which was supposed to pay for an associate membership and a copy of the 1994 annual NEDA publication which includes a great writeup on X1J.

Unfortunately I didn't make a note of where I sent the check, which they deposited on July 26, 1994. I have the canceled check here, so I know they have been paid. Now, I need to contact them to see what went wrong.

Thanks!

Jay O'Brien
w6go@netcom.com

--
w6go@netcom.com

3632. Re: Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 03:45:33 UTC
From: rboggs@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rboggsCxst3y.BAt@netcom.com>
Source record: 46942

[No readable article body recovered]

3633. BAYCOM FOR MAC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 03:57:48 UTC
From: gsmith@alpha.wright.edu
Message-ID: <CxstoC.JyK@mercury.wright.edu>
Source record: 47016

I'm posting for a friend who has a Mac, and is looking fo software for
the BAYCOM modem. ANY HELP? contackt
N8WLY@K8SCH packet for info

-73- De Greg, N8PPZ

3634. Re: Newbie Part II: The bad sequal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 04:10:21 UTC
From: wan@bga.com
Message-ID: <37stfd$h89@giga.bga.com>
Source record: 47015

Kem Warren (djbc@athena.mit.edu) wrote:
: Also, could people post the names of some good books on packet radio?
: They seem like an item you must special-order at almost all bookstores.
:
: Anyone having any Boston, MA specific info would be especially helpful.

I too am looking, but the info is very old, like digital-faq, August 1993.
I found the following in an April 1991 message from Tadd Torborg, KA2DEW:

There are clubs that may be of benefit to people who want to learn
more about packet radio. Here's some info.

North East Digital Association (I'm editor for this one)
Box 563 Manchester NH 03105 - NEDA runs a LARGE TheNET network of
35 multiport nodes over a 400mile range including
Boston, Concord, Manchester, Springfield, Pittsfield
Albany, Utica, Rochester, Binghamton, Buffalo. No
phone lines, no tricks, just 150 radios/TNCs with
dedicated point to point UHF, 220, 6m, 900, 1200mhz
links and 2m and 220 user access ports. The club publishes about 180
pages /year of newsletters, new user help stuff, tech stuff etc.
The Quarterly is about 35 pages/quarter.
Membership is $15/year for US. Send a SASE to the POBox.

Northern California Packet Association
This is an education and coordination club that puts out a quarterly
journal called the Downlink. The one I have here is 20 pages long and
is chock full of packet stuff. THey are
NCPA 6680 Alhambra Ave, Suite 111 Martinez CA 94553

Then there's a few magazines:

New England TCPer - This journal comes out 6 times a month and $12/year
NE TCPer 252 Stow Rd. Harvard, MA 01451

Digital Digest - TCP, AMTOR, RTTY, CW everything 6 times a year and
is 30 to 40 pages long including commercial advertising. $16/year
Digital Digest 4063 N. Goldenrod Rd Winter Park Florida 32792

Since this list is likely out of date, I've posted a separate message
asking for corrections and additions.

Would you share with me the documentation you managed to scrounge up?

Larry Wan

3635. Re: Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 04:16:00 UTC
From: rboggs@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rboggsCxsuIp.Dq4@netcom.com>
Source record: 47017

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Subject: Re: Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?
Summary:
Expires:
References: <wa2iseCxr735.8s8@netcom.com>
Sender:
Followup-To:
Distribution:
Organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 261-4700 guest)
Keywords:
Cc:

Sadly, your friend is right about the third party thing.

I am an engineer on merchant ships and do a lot of /MM in the Far East. I used to send mail home via packet and APlink through JA5TX but this spring the japanese feds must have cracked down on third party traffic because he had to stop accepting our traffic.

The japanese have a jillion (or more) PBBS stations, you can darn near see the ether near the coast (probably just smog though.) Few of them operate in English though and most of what you print out is gibberish (to them it becomes Kanjii characters.)

The Korean stations love to work packet and will jump in and ask for keyboard to keyboard QSO's when they see a foreign station. They are super to work. There is a packet backbone between Pusan, Korea and Fukuoka, Japan that handles a lot of traffic. That may be one way to route. doon't have the addresses handy but if you want I can look them up for you.

73
Rick KB7QLY/MM on MV Cape Orlando
(temporarily at @N6EEG in SFO)

3636. Re: Heathkit H-89's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 04:33:00 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct17.043300.10899@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 47039

donh@cup.hp.com (Don Hay) writes:

>I have TWO Heathkit H-89 (factory built) computers. These are Z80 based
>machines built into a 'smart' 25 line addressable terminal. These are
>1980 vintage, are compatible only with themselves! Both have built-in
>floppy drives, no hard-drives, run on a DOS system. If nothing else, the
>termials can be used to logon to other machines!

>If you are into HAM radio, these would make an excellent choice for a
>dedicated PACKET host! XYL says these MUST GO! Make an offer!

>Don H.
>408-447-5017
>donh@cup.hp.com
>Cupertino/San Jose, California.

Actually - it's not "DOS" as in MS-DOS. It's either CP/M or HDOS,
which was Heathkit's own DOS.
This is posted only to save the original poster some grief and followup
mail. I'd take one but my wife would cause problems - there are already
7 computers in the house now...

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
PO Box 1130 | me enough to be their mouthpiece...
Arcadia, CA. 91077 |
ICBM: 34.12N, 118.02W | Reply to: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us

3637. Re: Send .COM files over e-mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 06:07:00 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <37t4a4$6l6@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 47018

Or better yet, instead of using UUENCODE, which uses characters that aren't going to survive some e-mail gateways, use the MIME standard that does. Why gosh-golly, if you use one of the standards, you might even find that you don't have to write code to use it, because your mailer might already understand it.

But then, being compatable and following standards would take all the fun out of it, eh? That's why we're AMATEURS, right?
- Brian

3638. Re: Need NEDA information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 12:38:08 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <0LBcuc4w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 47036

w6go@netcom.com (Jay O'Brien - W6GO) writes:

> Can someone please provide the proper contact information for the
> Northeast Digital Association? I sent them a check for $15.00 which was
> supposed to pay for an associate membership and a copy of the 1994 annual
> NEDA publication which includes a great writeup on X1J.
>
> Unfortunately I didn't make a note of where I sent the check, which they
> deposited on July 26, 1994. I have the canceled check here, so I know
> they have been paid. Now, I need to contact them to see what went wrong.
>
> Thanks!
>
> Jay O'Brien
> w6go@netcom.com
>
>
> --

NEDA
Box 563
Manchester, NH 03105

--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3639. TCP/IP Packet on an HP100LX?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 14:23:28 UTC
From: kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com
Message-ID: <kevin.jessup.41.0004F57F@mail.mei.com>
Source record: 46943

Just curious if anyone has implemented/ported/tried an amateur packet
radio TCP/IP OS for the HP100LX. If so, please point me to an FTP
site that has the code. Thanks.

/`-_ kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com |
{ }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc | SS RF: "License? We don't
\ / Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA | need no stinkin' license!"
|__*| N9SQB@n9pby.en63ff.wi.usa.na |

3640. Re: Interflex Plocy Change

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 15:00:13 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <37u3ht$o89@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 47024

```
---
------------------------------------------------------------
Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599
------------------------------------------------------------
```

3641. Re: Interflex Plocy Change

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 15:10:38 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <37u45e$o89@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 47025

Recently I posted this message to the net:

In article s73@jericho.mc.com, levine@mc.com (Bob Levine) writes:
-->For all you PkGold users, I just learned this week that
-->Interflex has discontinued their bbs upgrade policy. This
-->was very handy for me to get the latest point fixes,
-->especially with all the Pk900 issues that were resolved.
-->
-->Now they want $15 for a floppy upgrade for the point
-->bug fix releases (plus tax if you are lucky enough to
-->live in CA). Call them and register your dislike of
-->the new policy. Maybe they'll change back.
-->
-->The product is great, the people there are very receptive
-->to suggestions, and the service is exceptional. Unfortunately
-->they have taken a step backwards with the new policy.
-->
-->

I received an email from them correcting one point. Bug fixes
will be handled by a separate policy. I dont know what that
other policy will be yet.

From Interflex:

>We have stated repeatedly (to you, and to others) that BUG FIXES will be
>handled by a separate policy.
>
>What has changed is how we deliver MINOR UPGRADES -- and this was
>influenced greatly by those who felt that our minor upgrade policy
>discriminated against those without modems, those who felt it didn't
>work (because they couldn't figure out how to use the downloaded file)
>and those who felt that it was a REPLACEMENT for the TECHNICAL SUPPORT
>PROCESS.

Please excuse my incorrect posting about bug fixes. I tend to lump
bug fixes and enhancements to existing code in the same bucket.

Although I have some sympathy for those without modems, I stand
by my assertion that removing the BBS service for minor enhancements
is very dissapointing to me. I call several times per year from
Boston to California to keep my versions current.

I should also point out that most users including myself regard
Interflex's product as the Cadillac of the digital mode programs.

I personally own 3 registered versions (each registered to 2 different callsigns so my wife KA1WRW and I can each use them legally). I currently use regularly 2 different registered versions, one on a PK88 and 1 on a PK900. The PK88 is a dedicated Packetcluster station and the PK900 is for packet BBS and RTTY mainly.

Again, I love the product and highly reccomend it. It is well worth the money. My ONLY point in the posting was my dissapointment in the removal of the BBS upgrade service which was replaced by a $15 floppy mail method.

Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599

3642. Amiga & BayCom = Amicom (new version out)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 15:17:07 UTC
From: pfund@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Oct17.171707.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 47038

Hi dear Amiga OMs and YLs,

I will be uploading this week the latest version of Amicom (2.1a). It's
only new features are new drivers for DAMA use with the BayCom.drv and
KISS.drv.

For those who don't know what Amicom is, please read the docs.

I will upload it as usual to the Aminet (main site:
wuarchive.wustl.edu in USA or in Europe: ftp.luth.se in the aminet/misc/sci
directory.

Best 73s, Daniel
--
__
/// Daniel Pfund Internet:hb9vbc@pccr01.cern.ch
__/// University of Geneva, Economics AX25: hb9vbc@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
\\\/ meet the AMIGA's little brother: the Psion 3a! \ham radio amateur

3643. Re: Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 16:25:20 UTC
From: greg@radar.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Oct17.102520.30157@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47037

>Message-ID: <wa2iseCxr735.8s8@netcom.com>
>From: wa2ise@netcom.com (Robert Casey)
>
>I have seen on my "home" packet BBS postings from many countries in Europe,
>some from South America, of course North America, but never seen any from
>Japan. A ham friend thinks that may be because of a 3rd party traffic
>rule or something forbidding automatic passing of posts from other hams
>or something.
>
>What is the real story in Japan? They don't have packet BBS's like
>those in USA there? Or have the Japanese hams not linked their networks
>to the rest of the world?

Hi,
I thought that I'd answer this question, at least in part. I've been
corresponding with a ham in Japan for almost a year now, exclusively by
packet. He recently moved, so I haven't received an updated home PBBS
address for him, but if you're interested, I can post the address for the PBBS
that he was on. As far as I can tell, packet is very active in japan. I haven't
seen any bulletins or anything like that originating in Japan, but regular
private type traffic is going and coming. By the way, I sent my messages
via the services of a satellite gateway station, using the REQSAT system.
I've had messages experience a turn-around time of less than four hours,
including satellite time! Contact your local PBBS sysop for more info on
the REQSAT system.

73 and good luck de Greg
N9PBD

AX.25: N9PBD @ N9OMD.#SIL.IL.USA.NA
tcp/ip: n9pbd@n9pbd-2.ampr.org [44.46.66.29]
internet: 15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil

3644. X1J problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 17:13:02 UTC
From: bob@jriver.com
Message-ID: <bob.18.0018C38B@jriver.com>
Source record: 47027

In recent postings about memory allocation problems in X1j, it was stated that the memory allocation problems only occured when NOT IN CROSSLINK 2 MODE.

Is this for sure the case??

I'm curious because our club has half a dozen heavily loaded x1j's rev 1 running in crosslink 2 mode.

Thanks, Bob

Robert E. Brose II bob@jriver.com (N0QBJ)	James River Group Inc
WWW http://www.jriver.com/~bob/	125 North First Street
Compuserve:72067,3021	Minneapolis, MN 55401
HOME: bob@os9.jriver.com	612-339-2521

3645. JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-17 20:01:14 UTC
From: jaydhall@everest.Iccy.COM
Message-ID: <9410172001.0E4350@lincoln.iccy.com>
Source record: 46947

I am looking for the JNOS file that lists the problems and solutions that others have run into while setting it up on their IBM PC's. Perhaps it is a FAQ file. I saw something like this posted here before but did not have the sense to write it down. Any help would be apprecitated. I would like the name and location of the file so I can ftp it. Thanks!

Jay D. Hall WA6MOK

jaydhall@iccy.com

3646. Re: What is packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 00:56:17 UTC
From: gareth@lightfox.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <19941018.005617.97@lightfox.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46941

In article <37m1ka$mvo@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu (KB2RUM) wrote:

> packet comes in many different flavors the more popular is AX.25
> (based on the X.25 networking standard that much of the internet was
> based on) thats about all that i know about that....then there's
> tcp/ip which is known as a packet switched network.

Other way round, Dear Boy.

AX25 is based on X.25, which is used by some packet switched networks.

TCP/IP are protocols of the internet, and in amateur radio, often ride
on the back of AX25 frames.

Cheers !
Gareth.

3647. Digital Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 03:30:35 UTC
From: patricio@glhpx15.cen.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <37vfgr$cpb@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 46954
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Howdy,
How does one go about getting a ham license? Also does anybody know of a good source of information on digital radio? Both digital control of analog mod/demod & tuning as well as completely digital radio (ie a DSP being used for the mod/demod). Thanks.

--
Andrew Patricio "Son, you got a panty on yur head."
University of Illinois "Just drive, fast."
patricio@coewl.cen.uiuc.edu
http://www.cen.uiuc.edu/~patricio/home.html

--
Andrew Patricio "Son, you got a panty on yur head."
University of Illinois "Just drive, fast."
patricio@coewl.cen.uiuc.edu
http://www.cen.uiuc.edu/~patricio/home.html

3648. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 06:00:00 UTC
From: roland.johansson@star.ct.se
Message-ID: <ftn_2.203.420.20_051229b8_Roland.Johansson@ct.se>
Source record: 46916

Hello Bob and everyone else!

15-Oct-94, Bob Merritt to All
Subj: Re: 56k+ Packet System

: >>Well then you need a GRAPES 56kb RF modem. It's $250, and with the
: >>necessary transverter and digital interface, it's still under $600.
: >>Most of the voice radios being used for 1200 baud packet cost nearly
: >>that much. 46 times the throughput for about the same money is an
: >>unbeatable deal.
We have heard roumers abt this 56kb modem in Sweden, does anyone have more information? I have only been reading this newsgroup for two days and been on Internet for a week, so maybee i missed something!

BM> watt model. The 8 watt units ought to get you 30-40 miles easily on
BM> 220MHz, maybe even 50 or 60 miles on a clear point to point link.
432Mhz would be more interesting for me!

BM> 73/Bob ka4byp

---
* Origin: Wherever you go, there you are. (2:203/420.20)

3649. URGENT : copy of Manual for PacComm TNC220 needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 08:45:37 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <3801vh$7ed@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 47030

73 to all,

I've recently purchase a PACCOMM TNC220 Terminal Node controler
but with no documentation and no manual.

I've the command reference for it (a help file in PaKet and TPK)
but nothing else (especially for calibrate the 2 ports and some misc.
details)

If some one have a these documentations and manuals and can send me
a copy of it (photocopies) or have an idea to find that ...

mail me : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr

HELP ME PLEASE, IT'S URGENT !

Thanks in advance for all your replys.

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3650. Re: Send .COM files over e-mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 09:01:37 UTC
From: greg.george@corp.wrgrace.com
Message-ID: <greg.george.58.00090729@corp.wrgrace.com>
Source record: 46962

Not to flame anyone, but what gateways won't take uuencoded files?
Uuencode outputs only printable 7bit characters that all uucp and
sendmail hosts (as well as Vax) will take. I have not sent anything
on packet as I'm not a HAM yet, but it would appear that the software
used in packet (AX25) is similar to the standards that the computer industry
uses. If that is the case, uuencode/uudecode should work in sending
binary data to anyone. Is this not true??

greg

In article <37t4a4$6l6@network.ucsd.edu> brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
writes:>Path:
wrginet.corp.wrgrace.com!psinntp!psinntp!news.columbia.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu
!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!network.ucsd.edu!nothing.ucsd.edu!brian
>From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)>Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc>Subject: Re: Send .COM files over e-mail>Date:
17 Oct 1994 06:07:00 GMT>Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
>Lines: 9
>Message-ID: <37t4a4$6l6@network.ucsd.edu>
>References: <199410140016.RAA02039@netcomsv.netcom.com> <37ptm6$r2a@giga.bga.com>
>NNTP-Posting-Host: nothing.ucsd.edu

>Or better yet, instead of using UUENCODE, which uses characters that
>aren't going to survive some e-mail gateways, use the MIME standard
>that does. Why gosh-golly, if you use one of the standards, you might
>even find that you don't have to write code to use it, because your
>mailer might already understand it.

>But then, being compatable and following standards would take all the
>fun out of it, eh? That's why we're AMATEURS, right?
> - Brian

3651. Re: jnos40

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 09:48:55 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCxv4LJ.K5q@netcom.com>
Source record: 47031

P. Humphreys (pedr@gw6yms.demon.co.uk) wrote:
: Hi,
: I wonder if any kind soul can help me. I recently "blew" some proms to
: enable my D/E to run jnos40 and I'm having lots of problems. Basically
: when connected in "consul mode" the D/E repeatedly goes into reboot and
: any params "added" are lost. Removing the D connectors on the radio
: ports and the problem is solved - not very helpful though. It would seem
: that I've configured the attach commands incorrectly for my unsquelched
: radios. (D4-10 and IC251E - rx audio in the latter case being obtained from
: the receiver detector stage) My attach commands are:

JNOS40 in the DE has problems with noise on the RXD line causing more
interrupts than the CPU can deal with. If you want to attempt to use the
code, you will need to add a hardware mod to your modems to gate the RXD
with the DCD line. Basically, the CD in the attach line does not
function.

Also, if you're trying to use ver1.10 rel. you will find that it has
memory leaks and will end up locking up and requiring a manual push of the
ON/OFF to clear it. You might prefer totry to use the alpha version,
v0.99.1 from December 1993. It will work, but with "poor" performance.
I haven't noticed any version that has a CW ID.

73/Bob ka4byp

Bob Merritt ka4byp ka4byp@netcom.com

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

3652. 4SALE or TRADE : NEW BAYCOM PACKET RADIO MODEM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 10:02:58 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <3806gi$8tn@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46957
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.swap,misc.forsale,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

FOR SALE

POWERFULL BAYCOM TYPE PACKET RADIO MODEM :

Based on chip AMD AM7911
Can work at 300 and 1200 bauds HF, VHF, UHF, SHF

Absolutly new, CI pro.

With software and documentation

Little price

PS : It's possible to trade it for TNC220 PacComm original
documentation.

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3653. NET_Mac2.3.45.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 11:13:15 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9410181113.AA07939@iag.tno.nl>
Source record: 47028

The Netherlands, October 18, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.45.sea.hqx...

For those who don't know NET/Mac... NET/Mac is the application that
supports TCP/IP over packet-radio, which means, that hamradio operators
can use NET/Mac for their wireless TCP/IP network...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- Enhance the test for bad AX.25 headers
- mac-tools.c was cleaned up by Ivo ON1XK
- Enhance the reboot_on_bad_date decision method
- Speed-up hostname lookups from the hosts.net file
- Let the watchcursor spin while copying mail-files
- In case of problems send a more explaining message to the screen
- Don't accept 'tcp reset' commands for sockets in 'Listen' state

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-net-mac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to:
ftp.ucsd.edu, to the directory hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
If it's not there then look at hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

Scott WY1Z may have also uploaded the new version to:
oak.oakland.edu, to the directory pub/hamradio/mac/digital

Kind regards,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@iag.tno.nl)
(or: pa2aga@iag.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)

3654. Re: Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 11:31:43 UTC
From: wvanho@infinet.com
Message-ID: <380bmv$1r0@rigel.infinet.com>
Source record: 47029

Greg Horine (greg@radar.safb.af.mil) wrote:
: >I have seen on my "home" packet BBS postings from many countries in Europe,
: >some from South America, of course North America, but never seen any from
: >Japan. A ham friend thinks that may be because of a 3rd party traffic
: >rule or something forbidding automatic passing of posts from other hams
: >or something.
: >
: >What is the real story in Japan? They don't have packet BBS's like
: >those in USA there? Or have the Japanese hams not linked their networks
: >to the rest of the world?

I thought that all telegraphy in Japan used the Katakana syllabary, not
Roman letters, and certainly is in the Japanese language, not English.
Please correct me if I am wrong. But if it is so, then the characters
would appear as gibberish on our screens.

73, Van - W8UOF

* *
* It ain't wot ya don't know 't gets ya into trouble. *
* It's wot ya know 't ain't true. - "Mr. Dooley" *
* *

wvanho@infinet.com

3655. Re: HP48 Packet conection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 11:42:33 UTC
From: moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu
Message-ID: <380cb9$9os@bronze.lcs.mit.edu>
Source record: 46958
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.hp48,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct17.100805.30156@cc.usu.edu>, <sld9q@cc.usu.edu> wrote:
>> I know that a HP48 can be conected trough radio packet to the
>> radio amateurs packet net.

The best and, really, only way to do this is to connect a TNC to the HP's port and run one of the numerous terminal programs available from the goodies disks and wuarchive.wustl.edu.

I have a packet program for the HP, which is just a terminal program written in User RPL. Sometime before the end of the year, if I ever get to it, I'll put together all the ham-radio related stuff into an FTP site somewhere.

I have thought long and hard about porting a SLIP implementation for portable amateur TCP/IP work, but I'm not sure if I'm insane enough to try it. :)

Dave, N1KGH

--
| David Moisan, N1KGH /^_/^\ moisan@bronze.lcs.mit.edu |
| 86 Essex St. Apt #204 (o ^ o) n1kgh@amsat.org |
| Salem. MA 01970-5225 | | ce393@cleveland.freenet.edu |
| |

3656. Re: X1J problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 13:26:17 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CxvEnv.68x@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 47034

Robert E. Brose II (bob@jriver.com) wrote:
: I'm curious because our club has half a dozen heavily loaded x1j's rev 1
: running in crosslink 2 mode.

Have you had the buffer problem with these nodes that are running
crosslink 2 mode?

A friend that I shared Dave's note with pointed out that his
node has nothing connected to the RS232 port and he has observed
the buffer / node busy problem twice. (he has the jumper in the
TNC on the RS 232)

John, WB3ESS

3657. Re: PBBS in Japan

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 14:18:45 UTC
From: jwt@twics.COM
Message-ID: <00986267.1030B200.62@tanuki.twics.com>
Source record: 46948

>What is the real story in Japan? They don't have packet BBS's like
>those in USA there? Or have the Japanese hams not linked their networks
>to the rest of the world?
There are MANY PBBSes here, in several different categories. In
addition to the standard forwarding network, there are a fair number
of systems devoted to making public domain software available for
downloading. There are also well-connected TCP/IP networks and the
occasional DX packet cluster.

Within the forwarding network, the majority of the bulletins
posted are in Japanese and are not forwarded outside Japan. Given
current HF propagation international bulletin forwarding is pretty
tough here. We are relying on the satellites to handle most of the
international personal messages.
73, Jim 7J1AJH (AI8A) SYSOP @ 7J1YAA.10.JNET1.JPN.ASIA
www: http://www.twics.com/~jwt/hamradio.html

3658. Re: Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-18 20:16:09 UTC
From: greg@radar.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <1994Oct18.141610.30332@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 47032

>Message-ID: <380bmv$1r0@rigel.infinet.com>
>From: wvanho@infinet.com (W. E. Van Horne)
>
>Greg Horine (greg@radar.safb.af.mil) wrote:
>: >I have seen on my "home" packet BBS postings from many countries in Europe,
>: >some from South America, of course North America, but never seen any from
>: >Japan. A ham friend thinks that may be because of a 3rd party traffic
>: >rule or something forbidding automatic passing of posts from other hams
>: >or something.
>: >
>: >What is the real story in Japan? They don't have packet BBS's like
>: >those in USA there? Or have the Japanese hams not linked their networks
>: >to the rest of the world?
>
>I thought that all telegraphy in Japan used the Katakana syllabary, not
>Roman letters, and certainly is in the Japanese language, not English.
>Please correct me if I am wrong. But if it is so, then the characters
>would appear as gibberish on our screens.
>
>73, Van - W8UOF

First Van, the stuff you quoted and attributed to me was actually from the original poster (WA2ISE, Robert Casey). Other than that, I've had no problem with corresponding with my buddy in Japan. He is Japanese, not a transplanted westerner. I originally responded to a CQ message from him, so that's how I got his original packet address.

73, Greg - N9PBD

3659. Steinbrecher radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 00:32:30 UTC
From: patricio@eehpx19.cen.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <381peu$k72@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 47033

Howdy,
I was just browsing through Quallcom's homepage and noticed an article extolling the virtues of Steinbrecher radios. What exactly are these? From what I gathered from the article, they are purely digital radios that use DSPs to digitize the incoming signal and then mess with it (modem/mux-demux etc). Is this correct? And what exactly is CDMA? Here is what I think: You take your data and split it up into different packets. You append a code to these packets that indicate what message they are from and what position they occupy in the message so that you can multiplex different data streams and then reconstruct them at the other end. Then you send these packets at the same time (relatively speaking) on different frequencies (spread spectrum?) so that instead of using the bandwidth of one frequency, you use the bandwidth of a whole bunch of frequencies so that your effective bandwidth is the aggregrate bandwidth of all these frequency channels combined. whew!!
Does this sound vaugely familiar or am I just missing the point entirely?
Thanks.

--
Andrew Patricio "Son, you got a panty on yur head."
University of Illinois "Just drive, fast."
patricio@coewl.cen.uiuc.edu
http://www.cen.uiuc.edu/~patricio/home.html

3660. Questions from new digital HAM.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 04:43:00 UTC
From: mece1us@rosie.uh.edu
Message-ID: <18OCT199423435718@rosie.uh.edu>
Source record: 46964

I am new to packet radio and want to use packet radio to access internet. I read some HAM magazines about packet radio and was confused by the type of radio that can transmit packet. I have a Macintosh computer and want to use it for packet radio. Here are some of the questions:

1) What kind of radio I should purchase for packet radio? What is HF radio? What is VHF/UHF radio? What is multimode UHF? Which type should I buy?

2) What kind of interface should it buy? I saw some TNC have very low baud rate about 1200 bp and some have 9600bp. Does the baud rate depends on the radio?

3) Can I use handheld radio for packet radio? If yes, what kind? If I use HF or VHF/UHF radio, do it need to have a tall tower (30' to 90' tower anntenna) ?

Thanks for any advice.
Tony

3661. Re: PK-232-->MAC-->TCP/IP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 05:59:05 UTC
From: rboggs@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rboggsCxwoMH.HEC@netcom.com>
Source record: 46963

In article <Cxrwwv.JEw@metronet.com>, Herb Blair <tejas@metronet.com> wrote:
>Has anyone had experience in running a PK-232 with MAC/NET on a MAC?
>I have a hardware handshaking problem and can't seem to make the thing work.
>I would like to know your setup, etc.
>
>thanks,
>
>Herb WA5YKO
>

Let me know if you have any luck, I have been trying to get the system running on my PB-170/PK-232....

I would like to get a copy of autoexec.net from someone who actually has NET/MAC running. I just downloaded 2.3.45 and hope it may be a bit more clear about how to "customize" the file.

Rick KB7QLY/MM on the MV Cape Orlando (in San Francisco)

3662. Re: Steinbrecher radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 09:15:47 UTC
From: kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com
Message-ID: <kevin.jessup.47.001E2A8A@mail.mei.com>
Source record: 46965

In article <381peu$k72@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> patricio@eehpx19.cen.uiuc.edu (Andrew A Patricio) writes:

>Howdy,
> I was just browsing through Quallcom's homepage

PLEASE! Email me the address of Qualcomm's homepage.

>and noticed an article
>extolling the virtues of Steinbrecher radios. What exactly are these? From
>what I gathered from the article, they are purely digital radios that use DSPs
>to digitize the incoming signal and then mess with it (modem/mux-demux etc).
>Is this correct?

Steinbrecher has plans to make his "mini Cell" available in 1995. It basically is a $1,000,000 dollar cell site reduced in size to a large trunk which costs 1/10th as much. The implications should be pretty obvious: tighter cell density, higher data rates (multimedia potential), greater redundancy, longer battery back-up life, reduced installation costs, etc.

Steinbrecher digitizes a full swath (maybe 20 MHz) of spectrum and farms the whole bit-stream out to a bank of DSP processors, one for each "channel" you want to receive. All demodulation is done in software. It can deal with narrow band analog, TDMA digital or CDMA direct sequence spread spectrum. The "demodulation" algorithm is all that is changed. You don't need different hadware.

Analog Devices has recently released a vary fast ADC that allows you to digitize right at the IF stage. You can then demodulate using a DSP. Steinbrecher is using his own designs (I think) perhaps with help/funding from both Analog Devices and Qualcomm.

Is Steinbrecher a public company?? If so, where can I find them on the stock market page?

>And what exactly is CDMA?

The use of a form of direct sequence spread spectum modulation as applied to the North American cellular phone system.

Magazines that have already covered such issues are EE TIMES, ELECTRONIC DESIGN, HEWLETT-PACKARD JOURNAL, RF DESIGN, MICROWAVE JOURNAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, WIRELESS, CELLULAR BUSINESS, etc.

There are also many books comming out on the subject.
ATRECH HOUSE publishing has numerous text books (in the 80 to 120 dollar price range) covering cellular system design and

modulation techniques, digital RF, mobile communications and network design.

Other no-license required spread spectrum products on the market TODAY include wireless LANs (anywhere from a simple 9600 baud with a range of 200 feet on up to 1.5 Mega baud with a range of 30 miles), barcode scanners, cordless phones, etc.

Obviously, DSPs and ADCs will CONTINUE to get smaller, faster and cheaper. The pressure for efficient use of spectrum grows with the number of users. Frequency coordination using narrow-band techniques is a pain in the butt! The solution: spread spectrum RF.

"The future's so bright, I gotta wear shades!"

/`-_ kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com |
{ }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc | SS RF: "License? We don't
\ / Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA | need no stinkin' license!"
|__*| N9SQB@n9pby.en63ff.wi.usa.na |

3663. BPR2000 and Golay code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 11:55:13 UTC
From: todd@wrtfac.day.cdc.COM
Message-ID: <395.9410191155@wrtfac.day.cdc.com>
Source record: 46980

I am working on building a transmitter controller for a Motorola "BPR 2000" Series display pager. I have some documentation from Motorola, but the paging format information lacks the detail I need to program the controller.

The first question is about the logic encoding. Is the carrier frequency just shifted to encode the ones and zeros? How much is the carrier shifted, and in what direction for a one or zero?

The next question is about the 18 preamble words. It is said that all 18 words are the same, and each word is 23 bits. Also that the preamble word is selected from a code set of ten. What are the ten preamble codes, and what part of the code plug number determines which of the ten is correct for a pager? Does the preamble word use the (23,12) Golay code, with 12 information bits and 11 parity bits?

The start code is made of two 23 bit words. What part of the code plug number determines the start code, and how is it encoded? Is the start code also 12 information bits, and 11 parity bits?

The address is also made of two 23 bit words. It would seem that part of the first 6 digits of the code plug number include the address. So how do you figure the address from the code plug number? Does the address use the (23,12) Golay, with 12 information bits, and 11 parity bits? If the address only has two words with 12 information bits each, then that is a total of 24 bits for the address, allowing a total of 16,777,215 addresses. The Motorola theory manual claims that only 400,000 address codes are possible, and this conflicts with what can be encoded into 24 bits. Even if they were using BCD in the 24 bits, that would allow 999999 possible addresses, so how did they come up with the 400,000 number?

Each pager has a 4-call capacity, with each call represented by one address. So each pager has 4 addresses. How are these determined? Which address is for "call 1" (tone-only source 1), "call 2" (tone-only source 2), "call 3" (tone & data source 1), and "call 4" (tone & data source 2)?

And then we have the data blocks of 8 words, 15 bits each. The data blocks use a (15.7) Bose, Chaudhuri, and Hocquenghem (BCH) code. What are the details of this BCH code? How many bits of information can be packed into 15 bits using BCH? How are the characters encoded? What characters are supported? (0-9,Abcd,space,dash)? Is the 1/2 bit space between data blocks always the opposite polarity of the next bit?

With the fields that use the (23,12) Golay format, how are the parity bits calculated?

The timing seems to be clear, 300 bits/sec for preamble, start, and address. With data and comma bits at 600 bits/sec. The one question I have is about

the 1/2 bit space before the data block, is that 1/2 of a 600 bits/sec, or 1/2 of a 300 bits/sec?

Todd Markley
email: todd.markley@cdc.com

3664. FBB or MSYS mailing lists???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 12:44:45 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Oct19.124445.14498@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 46945

Thank you for reading this posting. I am wondering if there are any FBB or MSYS related mailing lists I can subscribe to, similar to the NOS-BBS list?

If you know of such a list, please pass along the details (ie. how to subscribe) to me.

Thank you in advance and 73.

de John, VA3BUS

--
/------\ Ontario JOHN RUMBALL
| ()() | Ministry of District Systems Officer rumbalj@gov.on.ca
| () | Natural Sudbury, ON Canada va3bus@va3bus.#ne.on.can.noam
\------/ Resources (705)722-7823 ext.278

3665. ampr.org conventions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 14:04:35 UTC
From: smckinty@sunicnc.France.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <38391j$pt3@uk-usenet.uk.sun.com>
Source record: 46944

I have several systems tied together on a home ethernet. I want to assign a domainname covering all of them, within the ampr.org domain.

Assuming I get the appropriate IP addresses, what is the convention for this? Would a domain of <mycallsign>.ampr.org be normal, with the systems configured as <system1>.<mycallsign>.ampr.org etc.?

Secondly can anyone tell me who is presently involved in assigning IP addresses in France? I was given a name a long time ago but he never replies to mail.

Thanks

Steve

--
Steve McKinty
Sun Microsystems ICNC
38240 Meylan, France
email: smckinty@france.sun.com

3666. NOS: problem with ALIAS file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 17:24:00 UTC
From: boulaisg@ingenierie.telecom.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <CxxKC1.7yx@ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 46978

Hi, in my ALIAS file of NOS I made an entry like this:
joe fred@abc123.edu

When I try to send a mail to "joe", the smtp module tries to send the
mail to abc123.edu, but to user "joe" instead of "fred". So the
receiver returns me a message telling that user "joe" is unknown.

I am using NOS11C-A.EXE

Is there any parameter to adjust that?

THANKS!!!

==========
Guy Boulais, VE2GYB
e-mail: boulaisg@ingenierie.telecom.hydro.qc.ca
e-mail: ve2gyb@ve2ums.ampr.org

3667. Send .COM files over e-mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 19:44:54 UTC
From: byon@quicksilver.COM
Message-ID: <199410192045.NAA14908@netcomsv.netcom.com>
Source record: 46979

Send .COM files over e-mail and packet

brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Or better yet, instead of using UUENCODE, which uses characters that
>aren't going to survive some e-mail gateways, use the MIME standard
>that does. Why gosh-golly, if you use one of the standards, you might
>even find that you don't have to write code to use it, because your
>mailer might already understand it.
>
>But then, being compatable and following standards would take all the
>fun out of it, eh? That's why we're AMATEURS, right?
>- Brian

I believe that unless the recipient of the file/message has a MIME
decoder, they will be completly unable to use a MIME file sent to them.
There may be many Internet e-mail reader which automatically de-MIME
thnigs for you, be I'd bet very few hams on packet have even HEARD of
the MIME standard. CODET's purpose is to facilitate the sending a
binary file when the recipient has no more software than a terminal
program and a text editor. It's a little different than MIME's
purpose. I suppose I could have written the program to decode a MIMEed
.COM file, but I have seen UUENCODE used more than MIME, I don't know of
any packet TNC's that won't pass the characters I used, and what
difference does it make to the end user?

73, Byon

Byon Garrabrant KD6BCH byon@quicksilver.com

3668. Where is "ethrax25.zip"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 22:24:28 UTC
From: tcj@infoseek.com
Message-ID: <3846as$n5c@corp.infoseek.com>
Source record: 46891

About a month or so ago there was a thread running in this group about the upcoming availability of device drivers for DOS and/or Windows that would support KISS on Winsock. One helpful gentleman (whose name and call I have unfortunately misplaced) suggested I have a look at:

ftp://ftp.ucsd.edu:/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming/ethrax25.zip

I only just got around to following up on this pointer last evening, and was disappointed to discover that this file has been corrupted. Does anyone know of another site from which this archive can be obtained? Or if the author(s) happen to see this note, perhaps you could repost a clean copy to UCSD? Tnx,

KB6JXT, Todd

3669. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 23:01:02 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <3848fe$6da@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 46946
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write your contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

3670. RTTY ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-19 23:09:04 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct19.230904.3007@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 46896

FOR SALE, TRADE, OR ????

One Model 28 ASR Teletype, complete.
Includes spare Model 28 RO less cabinet
i.e. a spare printer mechanism with base.

The 28 ASR has a regular friction feed platen.
The 28 RO is equipped with a pin feed platen,
vertical and horizontal tab kits (was used to print
airline tickets). If you really want it I have the
Teleticketer (tm) control box - essentially a 300 baud
autoanswer modem with answerback and a loop current generator.

This unit has been in storage in the back of my garage for the last
5-6 years when the current owner moved from a house into an
apartment and asked if he could store it in my garage. I believe it
was working at that time. He has since lost interest in it, and told
me to get rid of it. Manuals _might_ be available - if any interest
is shown, I will put the prospective buyer in touch with the current
owner.
--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
PO Box 1130 | me enough to be their mouthpiece...
Arcadia, CA. 91077 |
ICBM: 34.12N, 118.02W | Reply to: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us

3671. Re: ampr.org conventions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 02:45:43 UTC
From: kf5mg@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CxyAC9.GyK@metronet.com>
Source record: 46907

In <38391j$pt3@uk-usenet.uk.sun.com>, smckinty@sunicnc.France.Sun.COM (Steve McKinty - SunSoft ICNC Grenoble) writes:
>I have several systems tied together on a home ethernet. I want to
>assign a domainname covering all of them, within the ampr.org domain.
>
>Assuming I get the appropriate IP addresses, what is the convention
>for this? Would a domain of <mycallsign>.ampr.org be normal, with
>the systems configured as <system1>.<mycallsign>.ampr.org etc.?

Brian Kantor (brian@nothing.ucsd.edu I think) will have the right answer since he runs the ampr.org dns. I've been doing slip.callsign.ampr.org or linux.callsign.ampr.org, etc for local users. No one's complained yet. Check with Brian if your worried.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

3672. GPS prices?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 02:50:23 UTC
From: kf5mg@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CxyAK2.HEy@metronet.com>
Source record: 46908

I'd like to play with mobile packet and GPS maping. Anyone know where
I can find a REALLY cheap GPS device with a built in serial port? Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

3673. Re: Send .COM files over e-mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 05:37:00 UTC
From: roland.johansson@star.ct.se
Message-ID: <ftn_2.203.420.20_87fa6684_Roland.Johansson@ct.se>
Source record: 46938

Hi All!

18-Oct-94 10:01, Greg George wrote to All
Subject: Re: Send .COM files over e-mail

GG> From: greg.george@corp.wrgrace.com (Greg George)

GG> Not to flame anyone, but what gateways won't take uuencoded files?
GG> Uuencode outputs only printable 7bit characters that all uucp and
GG> sendmail hosts (as well as Vax) will take. I have not sent anything
GG> on packet as I'm not a HAM yet, but it would appear that the software
GG> used in packet (AX25) is similar to the standards that the computer
GG> industry
GG> uses. If that is the case, uuencode/uudecode should work in sending
GG> binary data to anyone. Is this not true??

Yes thats true, but in ax25-packet we use 7PLUS instead of uuencode. Written
by a german Ham and contains a very smart error_handling_routin. If something
goes wrong in the forward 7PLUS makes an err-file that you can send back and
then you get a cor-file in return.
---
* Origin: Wherever you go, there you are. (2:203/420.20)

3674. Does a TM 732 E/A can work at 9600 bauds ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 08:07:24 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <3858fs$oae@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46960

First, thanks to read this news,

Subject say all but I'm added these details :

- does someone have make some homebrew about that ?
- if the TM 732 can work at 9600 is it directly (original featured) or with a particular mod.

- notice I have a 732 E on witch I av perform the E5 mod (see file TM732.mod in /pub/hamradio/mods/kenwood on oak.oakland.edu)

Thanks and 73 to all

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

3675. uuencode ax25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 08:11:09 UTC
From: tfenster@analytics.abb.COM
Message-ID: <9410201711.AA02539@phi.abb.com>
Source record: 46901

<From: greg.george@corp.wrgrace.com (Greg George)

<Not to flame anyone, but what gateways won't take uuencoded files?
<Uuencode outputs only printable 7bit characters that all uucp and
<sendmail hosts (as well as Vax) will take. I have not sent anything
<on packet as I'm not a HAM yet, but it would appear that the software
<used in packet (AX25) is similar to the standards that the computer industry
<uses. If that is the case, uuencode/uudecode should work in sending
<binary data to anyone. Is this not true??

yes uuencode works on packet...it is perfect for transfering software files
it can be sent and recieved via the mailbox system that most packet software
supports...start working on that license!...lots of fun in ham radio

Todd Fenstermacher
KB8OUU

INTERNET:<tfenster_uucp@analytics.abb.com>
PACKET: KB8OUU@KQ4OK.VA.USA.NA

3676. Help on use of AD7008 modulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 12:31:41 UTC
From: jpohedra@harris.com
Message-ID: <Cxz1Gt.4oq@news.ess.harris.com>
Source record: 46949

I would like information on the use of the AD7008 CMOS DDS Modulator.
I am using this device on a board with a TMS320C31 and I am having
trouble configuring the AD7008 through its control port. Any information
or insight would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Joe Pohedra
jpohedra@su102s.ess.harris.com

3677. Re: GPS prices?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 12:42:41 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <uTVHuc9w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 46951

kf5mg@metronet.com writes:

> I'd like to play with mobile packet and GPS maping. Anyone know where
> I can find a REALLY cheap GPS device with a built in serial port? Thanks.
>
> 73's de Jack - kf5mg

Jack, if you find a source, PLEASE email me or post it here. Thanks!

Larry W1HJF

--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3678. Re: GPS prices?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 13:44:31 UTC
From: rlong@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <rlong-201094094226@slip1-23.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 46950

In article <CxyAK2.HEy@metronet.com>, kf5mg@metronet.com wrote:

> I'd like to play with mobile packet and GPS maping. Anyone know where
> I can find a REALLY cheap GPS device with a built in serial port? Thanks.
>
Try the Garmin GPS-40 at $369.95 from West Marine 800-538-0775.
I am sure there are other dealers as well.

73, Ron w8gus.

3679. Good AR FAX Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 15:00:01 UTC
From: jcarcia@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Oct20.150001.8636@arrl.org>
Source record: 46952

Hi everyone.

I just picked up a multimode controller (MFJ-1278B) and would like to experiment with HF FAX. (Just receiving for now.)

Has anyone had any success at using FAX? Does anyone know of any good frequencies to use? Where hams generally hang out? (Like 14.230 for SSTV.)

Thanks.

Joe, NJ1Q

--
Joseph Carcia, NJ1Q | "The surest sign that Intelligent
ARRL Outgoing QSL Service Mgr. | life exists elsewhere in the Universe
American Radio Relay League | is that NONE of it has ever visited
225 Main St. | the EARTH!" - Calvin & Hobbs

3680. Re: Send .COM files over e-mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 17:19:55 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <3868rr$5km@hpbab.wv>
Source record: 46900

In article <37t4a4$6l6@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> Or better yet, instead of using UUENCODE, which uses characters that
|> aren't going to survive some e-mail gateways, use the MIME standard
|> that does. Why gosh-golly, if you use one of the standards, you might
|> even find that you don't have to write code to use it, because your
|> mailer might already understand it.
|>
|> But then, being compatable and following standards would take all the
|> fun out of it, eh? That's why we're AMATEURS, right?
|> - Brian

So point us to this standard.

I've seen several references to it, but no reference to where
one might actually GET the standard, nor any reference to
WHICH standard body publishes it.

--- FLAME ON!

Or is that just you "professionals" trying to keep us "amateurs"
in the dark about what is happening in the "professional" world?

--- FLAME OFF!

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3681. FBB5.15 problems...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 21:29:00 UTC
From: SKORIC%UNSIM@ubbg.etf.bg.ac.YU
Message-ID: <FADB2616A0015491@yubgef51.bitnet>
Source record: 46849

A friend of mine uses FBB5.15 via Baycom modem + TFPCX driver. We wonder if it is possible to run BPQ software in addition of actual status. Is there a way to run that combination with BPQ software? The next trouble is recognized in FBB5.15 when a user tries LIST-command within FBBDOS. Then FBB exits and re-boots itself immediately (?!). This problem didn't happen for a couple of years and started at once. Of course, all connected channels become disconnected as well as forward activities. What to do?

Misko, YT7MPB @YU7B.SRB.YUG.EU or skoric@unsim.ns.ac.yu -or- skoric%unsim%etfbg%fon.uucp@moumee.calstatela.edu

3682. Source for KA9Q Nos

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 22:22:25 UTC
From: billv@olympus.net
Message-ID: <billv.68.00166052@olympus.net>
Source record: 46956

I need a source for ka9q nos . hereford org only has it in tar.z. I would like to get it in a zip file or some such. Any help would be appreciated.

3683. Re: PK-232-->MAC-->TCP/IP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-20 23:34:57 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <386ur1$3ms@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46955

I have Mac/NET working on both a PK-232 and a PK-88... I did have to make a cable thast essentially enabled the hardward handshaking. I'll be glad to send anyone my autoexec... it has a slip link to a PC... but other than that is OK.

Let me know via e-mail if you need it.

Terry Stader - KA8SCP

3684. UPDATE: The Amateur Radio BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 06:39:42 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <Cy0Fu6.14v@wb3ffv.wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 46915

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there are plenty of other wares on-line). Through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
The BBS also offers access to nearly all of the Internet (USENET) NetNews
groups, plus access to Internet E-Mail. Below is the information that is
needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone, Telnet, or FTP. Please
pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs

410-661-2475 - 12/24/48/96/14.4/16.8/19.2/21.6/28.8
(V.32bis,V.32terbo,V.34,V.FC,HST,V.42bis)

410-661-2598 - 12/24/48/96/14.4/16.8/19.2/21.6/28.8
(V.32bis,V.32terbo,V.34,V.FC,HST,V.42bis)

410-661-2648 - 1200/2400/4800/9600/14400/23000
(MNP2-5, V.32bis, V.42bis, Turbo-PEP)

TELNET/FTP - wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com (20.2.1.80)

Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: UniBoard UNIX BBS Software (Version 1.30b)
Misc. Info: Machine is an Pentium-90/MP running UNIX System V Release 4.2
and features more than 3 Gigabytes of on-line file storage.
Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
KA9Q TCP/IP (Version by G1EMM, PE1CHL, PA0GRI, Etc.)
N2GTE Packet Message Switch [GTEPMS]
WA7MBL BBS for the PC
W0RLI BBS for the PC
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's
AA4RE BBS for the PC (plus BETA versions)
F6FBB BBS for the PC
```

G8BPQ PC-Node (Version 4.06)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /var/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic (ASCII Text)
-or-
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES.Z /usr/spool/uucppublic (16-Bit Compressed)
-or-
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES.gz /usr/spool/uucppublic (GNU Gzipped)

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory.

If you want to access the BBS via Telnet all you have to do is TELNET to wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com, and login is 'bbs' with no password required. To use anonymous FTP just ftp to wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com and login as 'anonymous'. This system is currently attached to the Internet via a dialup SLIP link, and should generally be available 24hrs, but at times the modem will drop the line. Also since this isn't the fastest link, I will be limiting the maximum number of anonymous sessions for the moment.

If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
PHONE : (410)-661-0447 | 4107 Martin Avenue
FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA |

3685. TAPR Internet Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 06:40:34 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <387np2$lnp@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 46959

Periodic Posting ----------

Greetings from TAPR!

TAPR can be reached via the Internet. The Automated Information Server that TAPR provides allows anyone to request information on TAPR, products, newsletters, and lots of other files. To find out more about this service, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the subject line "Request" and the following text in the body of the message:

help (for a brief set of instructions)
index -all (for a list of all file by topic area)
get tapr taprinfo.txt (or info on TAPR)

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of instructions for info, "index -all" retrieves a list of available files by topic and "taprinfo.txt" retrieves a text file containing information on TAPR and what TAPR is all about. If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a separate line for each "get filename" request.

General Information:

* Ever heard of a TNC ?

* Interested in general packet radio information?

* Interested in high-speed packet operations?

* Interested in other types of digital communications?

* Interested in experimenting or building kits?

* Interested in keeping up-to-date on national digital and packet issues?

Then you might be interested in TAPR!

Goals:

% Support Research and Development efforts in the area of amateur digital communications

% Disseminate information on packet and digital communications

% Provide affordable and useful kits for experimenters and hobbyists

% Pursue and help advance the amateur art of communications through publications, meetings, and standards

History:

If you have used a packet radio TNC, then you are already a part of TAPR history.

The TNC (Terminal Node Controller) project grew from a discussion in October of 1981 at a meeting of the Tucson Chapter of the IEEE Computer Society. A week later, six of the attendees gathered and discussed the feasibility of developing a Terminal Node Controller that would be complete and available to amateurs at a modest cost. This was the genesis of TAPR.

On June 26th 1982, Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, and Den Connors, KD2S, initiated a packet contact with the first TAPR unit. The project progressed from these first prototype units to the TNC-1 and then finally to the TNC-2 which is now the basis for most amateur packet operations worldwide.

TAPR was founded in 1982 as a national organization with interests in the areas of packet and digital communications. Today, TAPR continues as a membership supported non-profit amateur research and development organization. TAPR currently has more than 1000 members, worldwide. TAPR continues to develop kits for the amateur community and is working actively on publications and communications standards.

Membership:

Membership in TAPR includes a subscription to the quarterly published Packet Status Register newsletter. PSR has been published since 1982 and is recognized as an authoritative source for up-to-date user and technical information on packet radio. Much of the material in PSR is timeless. Back issues may be obtained from the TAPR office. Membership in TAPR is $15 for one year. In Canada and Mexico membership is $18 and outside North America they are $25.

Join the amateur digital-revolution -- Join TAPR!

Special Interest Groups

TAPR maintains several SIGs in various areas. To get the latest list of SIG groups, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the subject line "Request" and the following text in the body of the message:

lists (for list of mail groups on TAPR.ORG)

To request the information on any mail group, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org and in the message text include:

information listname (where listname is the name of the mail group)

When you are ready to subscribe, send e-mail to listserv@tapr.org with the following command in the message text:

subscribe <list> <your name>

List should be the name of the mail list you want to join and Your Name
should be both your First and Last Name.

Current SIGs include:
NETSIG Regional Networking SIG
BBSSIG BBS SIG
HFSIG SIG on HF Digital Topics
DSP DSP Software Development Forum
DSP-93 SIG for those that are building TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 kits

---

FTP users

The TAPR Software Library is now available via anonymous FTP. You can
access the library by ftp access to 'ftp.hereford.ampr.org' in the directory
pub/hamradio/tapr. Login in as 'anonymous', with a password of
'your_account@internet_address'.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Road #337
Tucson, AZ 85749-9399
817-383-0000 (Tuesday - Friday 9:00-11:00am, 3:00-5:00pm CT)
(15:00-17:00, 21:00-23:00 UTC)
817-566-2544 FAX

Internet: TAPR@TAPR.ORG

3686. Re: 56k+ Packet System

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 12:51:45 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cy0x29.EM6@world.std.com>
Source record: 46961

In article <CSLE87-131094090004@145.39.1.10>,
Karl Beckman <CSLE87@email.mot.com> wrote:
>In article <CxFMMA.K8n@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie)
>wrote:
>
>> In article <1994Oct8.131116.15772@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>> Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>> >In article <Cx9FrL.IxF@world.std.com> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>> >>In article <36u4fd$56h@push.stack.serpukhov.su>,
>> >>Victor Voronkov <victor@stack.serpukhov.su> wrote:
>> >>>Erich Muschinske (erich@enterprise.CHinalake.navy.MIL) wrote:

[Most of thread omitted since it's been seen a lot of times already]

>> --
>> Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
>> Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
>> 508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347
>
>
>Gary, please pardon me if I put words in your mouth. I've been tracking
>the thread for a while and I agree with both your goals and implementation
>plan.
>
>
>Dan, I think you missed some of the most basic principles that Gary has
>been trying to make to the amateur community for several years now;

Actually, I do understand most of this. I purposely asked questions in
a particular way to get Gary to explain it more clearly.

>
>1) You MUST build high-speed networks out of units that perform
>consistently, predictably, and in a nearly identical fashion. If you
>don't, you spend more time in establishing and maintaining the circuit than
>in moving the data.

Right. What concerns me is that the cellphone industry has been able to
produce a cheap, simple mechanism of radios (telephones) that perform
consistently, predictably and in a reliable fashion. I don't see this
as rocket science, but as purpose built equipment. Gary talks up GRAPES,
which is a purpose-built, single-source piece of equipment. It seems to
me that it is not beyond possibility to commercially produce a system which
can handle 56k at a reasonable cost.

>
>2) GRAPES is not a just modem, not just a radio, not just a digital (ONLY)
>modulation method. It IS an integration of all three items into a package
>with documented, useable (and rather impressive), and repeatable
>performance parameters.

When those pieces are available off-the-shelf, we might actually see a lot more networking at higher speeds. Not everyone is a builder. I certainly am, but if I am the only one building gear, that means there's nobody to talk to... 1200 buad packet is popular because enough people can buy it off the shelf.

>
>3) Amateur radio packet networks are BY DEFINITION multipoint networks
>that must operate reliably while having non-exclusive use of the radio
>channels. Data links made through telephone networks, conversely, are not
>shared and are not multi-point.
>

I totally disagree with this. Amateur Packet networks, as promoted by many regional networks around the country are similar in structure to the model used on the Internet: A series of WAN (point-to-point) links form a hub-and-spokes, interconnecting LANs (multi-access media such as Ethernet, etc.).

The structure everyone seems to want to build is high speed DEDICATED interconnect circuits (WAN point-to-point links) and open, user-access points of entry for the users. This means that there ARE non-multipoint "circuits" in the amateur radio networks. If we acknowledge these exist, why NOT build gear that handles that case well, at the expense of not having that gear handle multi-access operations?

When we build routers for the internet, there are ports for ethernet, token ring, and FDDI, which handle multiple stations per port, and there are interfaces which support dedicated point-to-point links using HDLC over phone lines, or whatever is available (Frame relay, X.25 PSTNs, etc.). Even the networks like Frame Relay which allow multiple connects on the HDLC lines typically have a small list of "known" "circuits" that are configured.

Amateur Radio networking actually appears to suffer from the belief that one technology must be used throughout. In my part of the country, the AX.25 TNCs at 1200 (and occasionally 9600) bps are used to form both backbone links and local access. It sounds like this model is used in most places, regardless of the bit rate. I contend this is less than optimal.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

3687. WTB: MFJ-1270 Packet TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 13:53:43 UTC
From: asirene@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Oct21.215343.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 46892
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Want to buy second hand MFJ-1270-B or 1270-C (preferable) Packet TNC/Modem.
E-mail me. Thanks.

73,
Daniel

3688. Sync vs Async HDLC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 14:09:18 UTC
From: munts@asgp.uafsoe.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <munts.112.0038E459@asgp.uafsoe.alaska.edu>
Source record: 46936

I have been giving a lot of thought to Internet/packet bridge systems lately. As part of this process I have studied the data sheets for a lot of HDLC chips. None of them are particularly nice to use compared to simple UARTS.

That leads me to the question: What advantage is there to synchronous HDLC in amateur packet TCP/IP? Why not just use asynchronous HDLC instead?

The only advantages I see are the polarity insensitivity of NRZI coding and the lower framing overhead of HDLC. To me, these don't justify the aggravation of dealing with synchronous HDLC hardware.

3689. Conversion of Commercial Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 16:03:57 UTC
From: JOHNZ@UTXVMS.CC.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <JOHNZ-2110941106280001@edb252e.edb.utexas.edu>
Source record: 46935

Digipros,

I see lots of commercial uhf/vhf radios at hamfests. I know that these (some of these?) can be converted for use on the ham bands. Is there a book or are there articles on commercial radio conversion?

Thanks...kb5viw

3690. Re: uuencode ax25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 17:16:13 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCy19B3.EF9@netcom.com>
Source record: 46972

In article <9410201711.AA02539@phi.abb.com> tfenster@analytics.abb.COM (Todd Fenstermacher) writes:
><From: greg.george@corp.wrgrace.com (Greg George)
>
><Not to flame anyone, but what gateways won't take uuencoded files?
><Uuencode outputs only printable 7bit characters that all uucp and
><sendmail hosts (as well as Vax) will take. I have not sent anything
><on packet as I'm not a HAM yet, but it would appear that the software
><used in packet (AX25) is similar to the standards that the computer industry
><uses. If that is the case, uuencode/uudecode should work in sending
><binary data to anyone. Is this not true??
>
>yes uuencode works on packet...it is perfect for transfering software files
>it can be sent and recieved via the mailbox system that most packet software
>supports...start working on that license!...lots of fun in ham radio
>
You'll find that packet hams use a somewhat similar program called "7plus".
It has a somewhat wider set of characters than uuencode, and also has
CRC error detection and some correction. If it can't correct an error, it
sends an error file back to the orginator with a request for him to run
7plus to create a correction file and send it out to you. You then run 7plus
again and now it knows how to fix the errors (assuming no errors in the
correction file!).

I ftp'ed it from (I forgot where), garbo.uwasa.fi or maybe oak.oakland.edu
I have a copy here if it isn't there, I could e-mail it.

3691. Re: your LISTSERV request "help on use of ad7008 modulator"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 18:59:39 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199410211859.LAA29448@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46966

```
The mailing list "on" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

3692. book wanted: Digital LOS radio links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 19:54:07 UTC
From: eschuppe@enterprise.america.com
Message-ID: <38968v$r0u@enterprise.america.com>
Source record: 46967

does anyone have a copy of Townsends book Digital Line of Sight Radio Links they would care to sell?

Feel free to respond via email.

thanks in advance
ernst

3693. Gateway?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-21 20:23:49 UTC
From: sheets@po.EECS.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <38980l$6a4@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 46841

My father-in-law is on packet radio down in the Barstow CA
area, is there anyway he can send me messages here at school
via some gateway? ...and vice-versa?

73's

Anne WB7TKE

3694. NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 00:41:13 UTC
From: rwilkins@ccnet.com
Message-ID: <389n39$5at@ccnet.ccnet.com>
Source record: 46970
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

This was found floating on the Amateur Packet BBS system. What do you think?

From : K7WWA@K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
To : INFO@ALLUS

*** FLAME ON
*** I think this needs to be shared.
*** AB6GQ was licensed on 2 Jul 1991. He is now an Amateur Extra (?). He
*** sure must think his is something if he really started this one.
*** FLAME OFF

Original from AB6GQ to SYSOP@NCPA
Path: !KC6PJW!WX3K!WB0TAX!KA6EYH!KA6EYH!W6PW!KA6FUB!WA6RDH!KM6PX!

From : AB6GQ@KM6PX.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
To : SYSOP@NCPA

Hello dedicated SYSOPs. My name is Fred Sober, and I am the Official
Observer Coordinator for the Sacramento Valley Section of the ARRL. I
am sending this bulletin at the suggestion of some of the local BBS
SYSOPs, who thought you should be aware of the following info:

Approximately one year ago, I initiated a series of correspondance
with John B. Johnson, Chief of the Private Radio Bureau of the FCC.
Due to the confusion of Amateur Radio Packet BBS users regarding
the permissible message content of bulletins, and the growing
tendency to abuse the system, we requested FCC clarification regarding
the definition of "One-Way Bulletins" and "Bulletin Message Content"
as it specifically applied to Amateur Packet Radio. The position of
the FCC is as follows:

1. Any packet message or bulletin sent to ANYTHING other than another
specific Amateur Callsign (EXCLUDING the callsign of the BBS) is
considered to be a "One-Way Bulletin," and as such must comply
with Part 97 in terms of permissible message content for such
bulletins. Also stated was the definition of "anything" (above),
which is such addressing as to ALL, ALLUS, ALLCA, Food, Drugs,
Guns, or anything else, other than another specific amateur
callsign.

2. The information sent MUST NOT BE INTENDED for anyone but other
licensed Amateur. "Intent" is determined by "Message Content," not
by the mental intent of the message originator.

3. The Information sent MUST BE RELATED TO, AND OF INTEREST TO
AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS ONLY!

4. Any Packet Bulletin which contains material which relates to anything not directly related to amateur radio, or of interest to amateur radio operators only, is considered to be "Broadcasting." This includes material on Cars, Guns, Politics, Food, Jokes, Current Events, etc. etc. etc.

In the above listing the emphasis was supplied by the FCC in the letter I have on file.

For further clarification you may refer to the "FCC Rule Book" published by the ARRL, (1993 Edition). On Pages 6-6 and 6-7 the topic of information bulletins on packet radio is discussed. The highlighted section in the box is a paraphrase of the letters I have on file from the FCC.

Upon notifying the ARRL Rules Department of this Clarification, they made the determination that the abuses in this regard were] so widely spread and prevalent, that the League and the Official Observers needed to undertake an educational effort regarding this ruling, prior to beginning a notification effort on the individual offenders. This would prevent an overwhelming overload of the OO Program.

Some BBS SYSOPS, such as KM6PX, upon learning of this clarification voluntarily and unilaterally decided to set the clarified standards as the operating standard for their BBS's. They began editing and deleting any bulletin traffic which did not comply with the above.

Technically, with the latest rulings by the FCC, the BBS SYSOP is jointly responsible for violations of Part 97, by operators which originate a bulletin through their BBS into the system.

Technically, the FCC can at any time begin issuing NAL's to the Operators and SYSOPS for any bulletins in violation of the above.

Practically, I do not know when the OO Notices and NAL's may start being issued, but it behooves you as a BBS SYSOP to be aware of the current rulings and facts, and hopefully to be in compliance prior to any notification or enforcement actions being taken.

73, keep up the good work! Fred Sober, AB6GQ

*** Yes, Fred, keep up the good work. I'm glad that you are doing all

*** that you can to make Amateur radio packet boring.

*** 73 George K7WWA @ K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM

Bob

--
Bob Wilkins work bwilkins@cave.org
Berkeley, California home rwilkins@ccnet.com

94701-0710 play n6fri@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.noam

3695. Re: PCMCIA TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 00:54:24 UTC
From: buzzbell@aol.com
Message-ID: <389ns0$r26@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46971

In article <327s90$qqe@hopper.acm.org>, smithson@ACM.ORG writes:

Brian i am responding to an old posting of yours but i am also looking for
specific PCMCIA cabability and i am not familar with TNC what is that if
you don't mind.

thanks

--Art
buzzbell@aol.com

3696. New Kagold 9.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 03:32:20 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <LoVkuc5w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46987

I just installed my new Kagold 9.04 upgrade, but I must be missing something, where is the command to select the new TOR mode ... it doesn't come up in the TNC commands, do you need to write your own TNC file?

Any one have any luck, I've sent email to the support @ interflex, but it probably won't be till Monday that I hear from them.

73, david wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3697. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 09:44:18 UTC
From: kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com
Message-ID: <kevin.jessup.51.002D3402@mail.mei.com>
Source record: 46974
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <389n39$5at@ccnet.ccnet.com> rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:

K7WWA (NOT Bob Wilkins, above) writes...

>From : K7WWA@K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
>To : INFO@ALLUS

...stuff deleted...

> we requested FCC clarification regarding
>the definition of "One-Way Bulletins" and "Bulletin Message Content"
>as it specifically applied to Amateur Packet Radio. The position of
>the FCC is as follows:

>3. The Information sent MUST BE RELATED TO, AND OF INTEREST TO
>AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS ONLY!
>
>4. Any Packet Bulletin which contains material which relates to
>anything not directly related to amateur radio, or of interest to
>amateur radio operators only, is considered to be "Broadcasting."
>This includes material on Cars, Guns, Politics, Food, Jokes,
>Current Events, etc. etc. etc.
>
>In the above listing the emphasis was supplied by the FCC in the
>letter I have on file.

>73, keep up the good work! Fred Sober, AB6GQ

Now I THINK it was Bob (N6FRI), who replied with this...

>>*** Yes, Fred, keep up the good work. I'm glad that you are doing all
>>*** that you can to make Amateur radio packet boring.

A BIG QSL on the "boring" aspect, OM!

My OPINION is that the message "content" is just as important (if not
more so) as the method by which the data is transferred. I LOVE the
freedom of the Internet.

I have enough of a problem trying to keep my interest in advancing the
amateur radio sota (via cooperative investment in packet infrastructure,
TCPIP/NOS, SS, etc) alive here in Wisconsin what with the total lack of
interest by the vast majority of the AX.25 1200 baud beacon fanatics
around here. Most just don't care about cooperative INVESTMENT (yes,
this takes $$$) in a high-speed backbone.

Now lets make that investment even LESS attractive by LIMITING the type
of traffic to that typical, BORING amateur blather about the weather
and your current health problems. I sware the FCC WANTS us
to die! They'll then have even more spectrum to auction off.

There is a difference between BROADCASTING and POSTING AN ARTICLE
so as to encourage intelligent discussion. While SOME packet
posts are in poor taste (and approach broadcasting), many result
in interesting discussion threads (and yes, a few flame wars).

BIG NEWS: people have different opinions on almost every topic.
One of the advantages of living in a "free" country is the exchange
of those ideas in an open manor.

Commercial telecomm looks better and better every day. Then again,
I'm sure we'll see Internet regulated and censored soon enough.

Maybe those in rec.radio,pirate are right! ;-))

/`-_ kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com |
{ }/ Marquette Electronics, Inc | SS RF: "License? We don't
\ / Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA | need no stinkin' license!"
|__*| N9SQB@n9pby.en63ff.wi.usa.na |

3698. Re: Source for KA9Q Nos

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 11:35:17 UTC
From: jwl@walter
Message-ID: <1994Oct22.063517.23026@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 46973

Bill Vaughn (billv@olympus.net) wrote:
: I need a source for ka9q nos . hereford org only has it in tar.z. I would like
: to get it in a zip file or some such. Any help would be appreciated.

The tar.z format is a gzip'ed tar file. Get gzip from SimTel. If you
don't have a MSDOS tar, then get that from SimTel too. That is, if
you can't find your zip'ed version.

Jim.
--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

3699. SCC CARD ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 17:52:00 UTC
From: alain.bourassa@inno.com
Message-ID: <1241.4296.uupcb@inno.com>
Source record: 46982

Hello

I want to know what does an SCC card do ?

And It could improve a packet station based on a Baycom modem ?

Alain
VE2MTV

3700. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 20:06:26 UTC
From: jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <Cy3Buq.9s8@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 46975
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:

>This was found floating on the Amateur Packet BBS system. What do you think?

I think it's always in the benefit of the ARS when a clarification
of the rules are made in advance to violation notices being handed
out. All it probably took was for a few to stretch what was considered
appropriate use of packet for this clarification to be made.

On the back of our license it says, in part, `Operation of the station
shall be in accordance with Part 97 of the Commission's Rules.' Our
signature on the front binds us to this statement.

If someone has a problem with this OO and this clarification, I hear
that packet might now be in use on the CB frequencies....

>*** Yes, Fred, keep up the good work. I'm glad that you are doing all
>*** that you can to make Amateur radio packet boring.
>*** 73 George K7WWA @ K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM

Boring maybe, but legal!

Jeff NH6IL

3701. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 20:47:19 UTC
From: jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <Cy3Dqv.ApK@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 46976
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com (Kevin Jessup) writes:

> Then again,
>I'm sure we'll see Internet regulated and censored soon enough.

Our worst nightmare: The US Postal Service to run internet; 29 cents per article per recipient! This one message might ``...cost hundreds if not thousands of dollars to post to every machine ...'' [that'll sound familiar to UNIX users].

73 from Hawaii,
Jeff NH6IL

3702. Any HAM packeters in Western Mass.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-22 23:21:08 UTC
From: GRIDE@UCSVAX.UCS.UMASS.EDU
Message-ID: <38c6p4$2c4@nic.umass.edu>
Source record: 46977

Subject says it all.

I am going to get my Tech license soon. I am going to try to get a nice HT around Christmas. Should I also get a TNC for my Mac or Commodore 128? What TNC's can/can't be used with each system?

Is there anyone out there in (413) Western Mass. on packet? I hope so...

Sincerely,

Andrew
Call letters pending passing Tech exam :)

3703. Re: Digital Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 05:29:42 UTC
From: hbr@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <38csc6$f8e@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 46981
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <37vfgr$cpb@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu> patricio@glhpx15.cen.uiuc.edu (Andrew A Patricio) writes:

>
>Howdy,
> How does one go about getting a ham license? Also does anybody know of a
>good source of information on digital radio? Both digital control of analog
>mod/demod & tuning as well as completely digital radio (ie a DSP being used
>for the mod/demod). Thanks.
>
>--
>Andrew Patricio "Son, you got a panty on yur head."
>University of Illinois "Just drive, fast."
>patricio@coewl.cen.uiuc.edu
>http://www.cen.uiuc.edu/~patricio/home.html
>
>
>
>
>
>
>--
>Andrew Patricio "Son, you got a panty on yur head."
>University of Illinois "Just drive, fast."
>patricio@coewl.cen.uiuc.edu
>http://www.cen.uiuc.edu/~patricio/home.html
>
>
>

I can give you additional info on obtaining a Ham ticket, if you like, but the best method is to check out youyr local Ham club. They most likely have classes at least some of the time, and can give you more info Radio Shack sells packages to study for the test. In case you are not aware, there is a class now that does nto require code.

3704. Re: FBB or MSYS mailing lists???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 07:03:44 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.28.00021008@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 46821

In article <1994Oct19.124445.14498@govonca.gov.on.ca> rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca (John Rumball) writes:

>Thank you for reading this posting. I am wondering if there are any FBB or
>MSYS related mailing lists I can subscribe to, similar to the NOS-BBS list?

For FBBS try f6fbb-list@stat.com.. It is a typical listserve system..

73
Keith
VE3OY@VA3BBS

3705. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 13:19:02 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <FiHNuc4w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 46983
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com (Kevin Jessup) writes:

> In article <389n39$5at@ccnet.ccnet.com> rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fr
>
> K7WWA (NOT Bob Wilkins, above) writes...
>
> >From : K7WWA@K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
> >To : INFO@ALLUS
>
> ...stuff deleted...
>
> > we requested FCC clarification regarding
> >the definition of "One-Way Bulletins" and "Bulletin Message Content"
> >as it specifically applied to Amateur Packet Radio. The position of
> >the FCC is as follows:
>
> >3. The Information sent MUST BE RELATED TO, AND OF INTEREST TO
> >AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS ONLY!
> >
> >4. Any Packet Bulletin which contains material which relates to
> >anything not directly related to amateur radio, or of interest to
> >amateur radio operators only, is considered to be "Broadcasting."
> >This includes material on Cars, Guns, Politics, Food, Jokes,
> >Current Events, etc. etc. etc.
> >
> >In the above listing the emphasis was supplied by the FCC in the
> >letter I have on file.
>
> >73, keep up the good work! Fred Sober, AB6GQ
>
>
> Now I THINK it was Bob (N6FRI), who replied with this...
>
> >>*** Yes, Fred, keep up the good work. I'm glad that you are doing all
> >>*** that you can to make Amateur radio packet boring.
>
>
> A BIG QSL on the "boring" aspect, OM!
>
> My OPINION is that the message "content" is just as important (if not
> more so) as the method by which the data is transferred. I LOVE the
> freedom of the Internet.
>

> I have enough of a problem trying to keep my interest in advancing the
> amateur radio sota (via cooperative investment in packet infrastructure,
> TCPIP/NOS, SS, etc) alive here in Wisconsin what with the total lack of
> interest by the vast majority of the AX.25 1200 baud beacon fanatics
> around here. Most just don't care about cooperative INVESTMENT (yes,
> this takes $$$) in a high-speed backbone.
>
> Now lets make that investment even LESS attractive by LIMITING the type
> of traffic to that typical, BORING amateur blather about the weather
> and your current health problems. I sware the FCC WANTS us
> to die! They'll then have even more spectrum to auction off.
>
> There is a difference between BROADCASTING and POSTING AN ARTICLE
> so as to encourage intelligent discussion. While SOME packet
> posts are in poor taste (and approach broadcasting), many result
> in interesting discussion threads (and yes, a few flame wars).
>
> BIG NEWS: people have different opinions on almost every topic.
> One of the advantages of living in a "free" country is the exchange
> of those ideas in an open manor.
>
> Commercial telecomm looks better and better every day. Then again,
> I'm sure we'll see Internet regulated and censored soon enough.
>
> Maybe those in rec.radio,pirate are right! ;-))

Bear in mind that what is being discussed are one-way bulletins. In
legitimate discussion, the FCC has very little power to regulate anything. I
think if their power were ever challenged in that regard, that under the
first amendment, it might becomes very difficult to censor anything... :)

That said, IANAL, so maybe I'm full of crap. :)

Larry W1HJF
--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3706. Re: Sync vs Async HDLC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 18:57:11 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <782963831snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46893

In article <munts.112.0038E459@asgp.uafsoe.alaska.edu>
munts@asgp.uafsoe.alaska.edu (Philip Munts) writes:
>I have been giving a lot of thought to Internet/packet bridge systems lately.
>As part of this process I have studied the data sheets for a lot of HDLC
>chips. None of them are particularly nice to use compared to simple UARTS.
>
>That leads me to the question: What advantage is there to synchronous HDLC in
>amateur packet TCP/IP? Why not just use asynchronous HDLC instead?
>
>The only advantages I see are the polarity insensitivity of NRZI coding and
>the lower framing overhead of HDLC. To me, these don't justify the
>aggravation of dealing with synchronous HDLC hardware.
>
Speed comes into it as well. You can handle a synchronous link far
easier with DMA than an async link since detection of end-of-packet is
built-in.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

3707. putting the word 'RADIO' back into packet radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 20:17:57 UTC
From: dino@cam.org
Message-ID: <dino-2310941617570001@dino.hip.cam.org>
Source record: 46986
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham.radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

A friend of mine is looking for hams that are interested in discussing the radio aspect of packet radio. i.e., tx delays, sythesized radio on packet, group delays, etc. He's interested in putting the radio back into packet radio.

If you are interested in the radio side of the hobby and not just BBS forwarding, and running packet dx clusters, bbs, nodes, etc just send him an e-mail or send it to too so I can relay the info.

His packet radio address is VE2BMQ@VE2FKB, his name is Burt. He'S built a digital regen repeater and installed many nodes on 2m and UHF. You can also try ve2bmq%ve2fkb@bbs.ve2ums.ampr.org on the internet.
IF you could also send me a copy in case the other 2 methods don't work.

thanks Dino

--
[Dino Moriello : dino@cam.org or moriello@rouyn-ogc.hydro.qc.ca]
[VE2DM@VE2FKB : WWW Home Page:http://www.cam.org/~dino/index.html]
["Too boldly go where no one has gone before" - Star Trek]

3708. Re: UNIX terminal program for KPC-3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 20:20:48 UTC
From: scotte@ccs.neu.edu
Message-ID: <38egj0$kat@narnia.ccs.neu.edu>
Source record: 46984

In article <1994Oct23.135237.21556@bnr.ca>, Sami Boulos <sami@bnr.ca> wrote:
>I am getting into packet and was wondering if there are any UNIX-based
>terminal programs for the KPC-3. Has anyone hooked up a KPC-3 to a
>SUN workstation? If so, I'd appreciate any pointers... Thanks.
>
>--
>Sami Boulos | Bell-Northern Research | TEL: (613) 765-2108
> | P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C | FAX: (613) 765-2186
>sami@bnr.ca | Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1Y 4H7 | #include <disclaimer.h>

Check out term.

There may be other comm programs, too.

--
Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z wy1z@wg1i.ma [AX.25 Packet]
E-mail addresses: wy1z@neu.edu [Internet], wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

3709. We're AMATEURS - can't tell us nuttin 'bout radidios!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 20:50:02 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199410232101.OAA09719@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46985
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

>Oh but wait, we are Amateurs... we have to wait until The Almighty League
>(tm) publishes it before it's legal to use. Where are the donuts?
>** Ronald C. Barnes - KA1KJZ Broadcast Engineer, WTXX-TV

good point. it's probably too late for the 1995 handbook, but certainly discussions of message formats and such should probably be in the 1996 handbook (or at least an updated version of a packet radio book...)

of course, if it means bumping the crystal set and DC receiver projects, it won't be done

anyone else think it's time for a CD Handbook?

>This message has been brought to you by...
> Ouchies, the prickly toy you bathe with

i wish there was such a thing...and that the power rangers promoted it..8) from news accounts, there were almost fights over MMPR outfits at a new walmart the other day (there's a new supercenter only 25 miles from here oh boy. hold me back.)...especially for the white ranger outfits (i'm losing track..there was red, pink, blue, yellow, and black. then a green one that turned into a good guy...and now white? must be the return of mothra or something..or that guy from Battlestar Galactica (Dr. Z??))

bill wb9ivr

3710. NNTP with NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 22:30:26 UTC
From: brianb@pa.olympus.net
Message-ID: <brianb.5.00168287@pa.olympus.net>
Source record: 46894

Anyone have any success with NNTP under JNOS (1.10 or otherwise)? We, on our LAN are trying to adapt NNTP for use over the 44.24.112. LAN. We have an Internet provider where we can subscribe to the news but getting it to go out is what we're working on now.

Any help would be GREATLY appreciated from anyone seasoned in NNTP.

Thanks in advance,

BB

n7qdy@brianb.n7qdy.ampr.org
44.24.112.23
brianb@olympus.net

3711. JNOS for Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 23:17:07 UTC
From: brianb@pa.olympus.net
Message-ID: <brianb.8.001749B7@pa.olympus.net>
Source record: 46895

Oops, the last one got sent out prematurely!

Has anyone heard of the development that Johan has had with Now for Windows? I KNOW quite a few folks are looking forward to this release. Imagine using a mouse within NOS to do the FTP, Telnet, Pings etc. Don't get me wrong, I don't mind command lines and I certainly don't mind time at the keyboard but,,,

Hmmm, whats the method to subscribe to NOS_BBS at UCSD? I keep looking at the FTP site in "incoming" but no news or beta files there yet :-)

Thanks again and 73,

BB

3712. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-23 23:38:25 UTC
From: wes@quasar.eng.wayne.edu
Message-ID: <38es5h$ods@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 46988
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Bob Wilkins n6fri (rwilkins@ccnet.com) wrote:
: This was found floating on the Amateur Packet BBS system. What do you think?

I think this guy is a weenie with nothing better to do with his life. He should tear up his license and get the hell off the air if he doesn't like it. You have to remember, this is HIS interpretation of the rules. In the bbssig mailing list they posted the copies of the letters from the FCC and you'll see clearly that most of what this guy says is bent out of shape into something that he wants. Funny that anyone that reads the letters from the FCC and also Part 97 will see it differently.

I'm an experimenter and have been licensed for over 15 1/2 years now. I've seen all kinds of people come in and think they own this hobby and they have nothing better to do with their lives but to look for something illegal. If you are looking all the time you'll find something whether it's legal or not. Your mind becomes distorted when you spend all day looking for errors and trying to distort the rules to make it what you are trying to see. The FCC is not some evil government group trying to get rid of ham radio. I've talked to the same person that he has talked to before on the phone and the FCC is very flexible with the rules and ☐{willing to cooperate with us to make them work. If we feel that a rule needs to exist or a clarification of a rule, submit it or talk to them about it. I dont' go around looking for what he does because I grew out of that phase years ago, instead I'm more interested in doing the new and more advanced technology (the stuff that scares the hell out of people like this guy) and if it's not legal or there is a doubt, then I'll try to change it or get a waiver (STA).

On 'amateur radio related' give me a break. If everything in this hobby had to be ham radio related then who would want to be in this hobby. I'd set up shop in the CB band instead along with most other hams. This is communications plain and simple, whether it's CW, SSB, digital modes, ATV, etc... We experiment. I run TCP/IP and if you look at what it does adn it's legal for ham radio, I say it ham radio related. Anything I send through is ham radio related and I can easily bend or distort any rule to prove that too if challenged just like this person is trying to do to prove it is illegal.

Most people like this end up just getting treated badly for trying to wreck the hobby and put more restrictions on it and it ends up just hurting them. I've seen this same thing over and over again and it never seems to stop. Maybe a year or two from now he'll probably end up just changing his callsign and try to start over like other people I know personally that were just like him.

Ron N8FOW ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu

(don't do an autoreply to me, this is my friends account due to
system maintenance on my normal machine. I just kill flame messages
anyways to me, so don't waste your time with those, they won't get read)

3713. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 00:04:57 UTC
From: gareth@lightfox.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <19941024.000457.33@lightfox.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46989

In article <389n39$5at@ccnet.ccnet.com>,
rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) wrote:

> This was found floating on the Amateur Packet BBS system.
> What do you think?

> From : AB6GQ@KM6PX.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
> To : SYSOP@NCPA
>
> Hello dedicated SYSOPs. My name is Fred Sober, and I am the Official
> Observer Coordinator for the Sacramento Valley Section of the ARRL...
>
> Approximately one year ago, I initiated a series of correspondance
> with John B. Johnson, Chief of the Private Radio Bureau of the FCC....
>
> ... we requested FCC clarification regarding the definition of ...
> "Bulletin Message Content" as it specifically applied to Amateur Packet
> Radio. The position of the FCC is as follows ....
>
> 3. The Information sent MUST BE RELATED TO, AND OF INTEREST TO
> AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS ONLY!
>
> 73, keep up the good work! Fred Sober, AB6GQ

Dear Mr. Sober, AB6GQ.

A message purporting to be from you has been sent to SYSOP@NCPA, and
has been relayed to the amateur radio community in the United Kingdom.

In it you state that you have `initiated' correspondence with the FCC
which has resulted in a proclamation that Radio Amateurs in the U.S.
may only use the packet radio network to send information `Related to,
AND of interest to Amateur Radio operators only'

Could you please confirm whether this restriction applies to ALL
communications by U.S. Radio Amateurs, whether by Data, Phone, or CW ??

The consequences to your official observer corps could be rather
severe, as for example, Radio Amateurs are `struck off' for mentioning
their names, or details of their families, home and work life,
local weather conditions (inappropriate on HF) or indeed for expressing
`best wishes' which are clearly not of technical benefit to the hobby
of amateur radio. The Radio Amateur community in the U.S could
be wiped out to extinction within a week if your `official observers'
are right on the ball.

If you are indeed responsible for the above, please refrain from signing `73' as you have chosen to do at the end of your message.

Popular Amateur folklore in the UK has it that during the time the nazi party were in power in Germany, and for the short time that amateur radio was permitted, German amateurs would use `HH' instead of 73. After the war, an extra `dit' was added to both characters to make `55'

I would suggest that the above being true, you sign 55, oh ....
and the meaning of `HH' ?? Heil Hitler !

73, (my UK licence allows me to make `remarks of a personal character' - even on Packet Radio)

Gareth Rowlands, G4HIP. G4HIP@G8LWS.GB7HSN.#32.GBR.EU
(Internet:gareth@lightfox.demon.co.uk)

3714. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 01:10:30 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCy5KLK.5F@netcom.com>
Source record: 46890
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

On the SSB phone bands, or 2M FM repeaters, you can hear a lot of stuff
not related to ham radio (weather, health problems, cars, name it).
No "business" or "commercial" traffic of course. So, if someone posts
a food article, image files, or a debate on something, is that significantly
different than the voice stuff? One has phone nets,where each ham in it
is talking to multiple reciever hams. On packet, I've recieved many
thank you's from hams after posting several "comet hits Jupiter" image
files. That's a kind of 2 way. I don't think the FCC is that worried
about it. We're not charging money for packet posts, it's just a big
exchange of various kinds of non-commercial information.

3715. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 07:08:38 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <783007718snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46899
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <389n39$5at@ccnet.ccnet.com>
rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:
>This was found floating on the Amateur Packet BBS system. What do you think?
>
[snip]
>
>Approximately one year ago, I initiated a series of correspondance
>with John B. Johnson, Chief of the Private Radio Bureau of the FCC.
>Due to the confusion of Amateur Radio Packet BBS users regarding
>the permissible message content of bulletins, and the growing
>tendency to abuse the system, we requested FCC clarification regarding
>the definition of "One-Way Bulletins" and "Bulletin Message Content"
>as it specifically applied to Amateur Packet Radio. The position of
>the FCC is as follows:
>
First mistake. *Never* ask authority for clarification because you will
get what is easiest for them to administer.

[snip]
>
>2. The information sent MUST NOT BE INTENDED for anyone but other
>licensed Amateur. "Intent" is determined by "Message Content," not
>by the mental intent of the message originator.
>
Call out the thought police. Obviously US amateurs are going to have to
be careful how they think in future.

>3. The Information sent MUST BE RELATED TO, AND OF INTEREST TO
>AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS ONLY!
>
Well, if you cut out everything that wasn't of interest to *this*
amateur radio operator then there would be about ten bulls per day. If
you then removed those which weren't radio-related it would be down to
one. Looking at the above from another point of view, does the wording
imply that if the information is also of interest to non-amateurs, it is
breaking the rules?

In summary, it looks like this chap may well go down in history as the
person who killed packet radio as a useful mode in the US. Just wait
until he listens to 80M and hears all the non-radio-related ragchewing
on there.

Dave
--

```
*******************************************************************************
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
*******************************************************************************
```

3716. What is 'ampr.org'?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 08:30:01 UTC
From: feicodb@aar.baan.nl
Message-ID: <Cy64y6.4Gs@baan.nl>
Source record: 46898

Hello guys and gals,

A few questions:

1) Being a newby I've heard some thing about 'ampr.org'. I think I know what
it is but can somebody tell me more about it.

2) I would like to go into packet radio but HAM tranceivers are quite
expensive. Therefore I would like to modify an old 27Mc tranceiver for
use with packet radio simply by putting a 27Mc <> 144Mc transverter after
it.

This can be done ofcourse, but since the CB set has a fairly small IF
I was wondering wich speeds can be achieved with such a setup.

Greetings,

Feico de PE1OHM

--

+-------------------------------------+----------------------------------+
Feico de Boer	Baan Development B.V.
System Engineer	Porting and Benchmarking Centre
	Baron van Nagellstraat 89
Email: feicodb@baan.nl	P.O. Box 143
Phone: +31-3420-28888	3770 AC BARNEVELD
Fax : +31-3420-28606	The Netherlands
+-------------------------------------+----------------------------------+

3717. OZ1AT SSTV system...any info ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 09:50:32 UTC
From: paulb@iconz.co.nz
Message-ID: <38g019$aln@status>
Source record: 46897

Hello folks,

Anybody got info about the OZ1AT SSTV / FAX software and hardware
/ firmware interface ?

Just a bit of news here via VK on 14230, not a lot to go on.

Wondering if OZ1AT (Anders) has an e-mail address ?

Cheers

Paul b.
ZL1AJY

3718. Looking for Pac Comm Tiny2 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 11:25:56 UTC
From: bob@snuffy.penfield.ny.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct24.112556.248@snuffy.penfield.ny.us>
Source record: 46903

Acquired a used Pac Comm Tiny2 TNC this weekend -- but didn't get a
user manual... I'm looking for the pinout of the 'mic' connector
and/or a summary of the commands it recognizes...

Any help appreciated!

Thanks!

--
\ Bob Smith (N2YRJ) \
\ bob@snuffy.penfield.ny.us \
\ office|voice mail: +1 716 724-6186 \

3719. Re: X1J problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 12:06:59 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <cu9ouc2w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 46902

roberts@ses6a.bt.co.uk (Dave Roberts) writes:

... Stuff deleted

> Mode 2 referred to 'KISS, selective copy packets to other port' mode.
> If you operate it in Crosslink protocol mode or in either of the other
> two kiss modes, then try the bug fix if you have memory loss problems.
>
> Having looked a bit deeper, I find that it should also improve the
> situation in that mode as well, so give it a try.
>
> 73's
>
> Dave G8KBB
>

Dave,

We've tried the patch and so far so good (one weekend). No more "node busy" messages. Too soon to know for sure, but it sure looks promising! THANKS and 73,

Larry W1HJF

--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3720. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 14:51:52 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <Cy6MMI.B56@wang.com>
Source record: 46904
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:

>Bear in mind that what is being discussed are one-way bulletins. In
>legitimate discussion, the FCC has very little power to regulate anything. I
>think if their power were ever challenged in that regard, that under the
>first amendment, it might becomes very difficult to censor anything... :)

>That said, IANAL, so maybe I'm full of crap. :)

>Larry W1HJF

Larry is right. We are talking about the guy who posts his mother's
cookie recipe to ALL@USBBS, not outlawing the 40-meter Cookie Net.

As many have said, this newsgroup is more relaxed as far as what we
can and can't post. What would happen, though, if that guy posted a
cookie recipe on rec.radio.amateur.misc? He'd get flamed off the net.
He would be told that this is not the place to post cookie recipes.

Ditto for the Packet BBS system.

Dave, KZ1O

Disclaimer: I like cookies.
--
Dave Bushong
OPEN/image Recognition Products

3721. Re: New Kagold 9.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 15:16:42 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <Cy6nru.68C@indirect.com>
Source record: 46905

In article <LoVkuc5w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) says:
>
>I just installed my new Kagold 9.04 upgrade, but I must be missing
>something, where is the command to select the new TOR mode ... it
>doesn't come up in the TNC commands, do you need to write your own TNC
>file?
>
>Any one have any luck, I've sent email to the support @ interflex, but
>it probably won't be till Monday that I hear from them.
>

Try just typing TOR and hit the F10 Key, think that is the way it is done
in gold.

TOR mode is probably only useful for CQ's based on the literature
I received with the firmware.

****
Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook
gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205
CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice
XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400
****

3722. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 15:41:07 UTC
From: bassett@merlot.syntex.com
Message-ID: <38gkij$l1p@yoda.Syntex.Com>
Source record: 46906
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

--

As I recall, NTS message traffic over the PBBS system is not directed to
any specific callsign and generally does not include items of interest
to amateur operators.

In fact, I seem to recall that most emergency health and welfare traffic
over the PBBS system didn't either.

Hmmmm, I guess its time I broke out pen and paper.

Regards,
Greg

Greg Bassett bassett@merlot.syntex.com
Syntex Corporation
(415) 855-5825 KJ6EP@N6QMY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

3723. Baycom vs. The World

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 18:35:48 UTC
From: kelly@tomcat1.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9410241835.AA06853@tomcat1.tbe.com>
Source record: 46911

> Has anyone used both the MFJ-1270 and the BayCom TNCs? I'd like to
> know the difference in features. What one has that the other does
> not. General info to help me decide which to buy. BayCom is much
> cheaper but I don't know much else. Thanks.
>
> 73,
> Daniel

In general the Baycom "TNC" is little more than a modem for your radio. All of the smarts are provided in your computer. As a result you are bound to the computer and operating systems supported by the Baycom software. A viable alternative for some, I guess.

On the other hand, a real TNC has a CPU and serial port so it functions independantly of your computer. Any computer with a serial port can use a real TNC the same as it might use a telephone line modem. Most TNC's come with built-in personal mailbox software so your friends can leave or pick up messages on your TNC with your computer turned off.

The DRSI DPK-2 and Kantronics KPC-3 sell for the same as the MFJ-1270 and most will agree their build quality is better than the MFJ. The DRSI and MFJ are TAPR TNC-2 clones so they are more useful if you get tired of packet and donate them to your local packet network backbone.

73, David N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

3724. Re: Source for KA9Q Nos

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 19:37:23 UTC
From: jeff@storm.ee.ryerson.ca
Message-ID: <38h2dj$urn@hermes.acs.ryerson.ca>
Source record: 46919

look on ftp.ucsd.edu:/hamradio/packet/tcpip.... or some such path.
73! de Jeff/ VE3DJF

Bill Vaughn (billv@olympus.net) wrote:
: I need a source for ka9q nos . hereford org only has it in tar.z. I would like
: to get it in a zip file or some such. Any help would be appreciated.

3725. New MSYS Mail List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 20:29:11 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct24.202911.10751@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46910

MSYS Internet Mail List

A new mail list has been created to help with communications
between MSYS sysops. It has been created by the same people
who brought you the Cleveland Hamnet BBS which is the primary
host for MSYS. A number of active MSYS sysops will insure that
questions get reviewed and suggestions are made.

ADMINISTRATIVE MESSAGES

You must send a message to a different address than the
message which is used to post items to the group. Please,
if you subscribe, save these addresses so you can modify
your subscription later. PLEASE don't send subscribe and
unsubscribe messages to the posting address.

To subscribe:

msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org
<subject> subscribe
no body text

You will get a ack when your subscription is registered.

To unsubscribe:

msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org
<subject> unsubscribe
no body text

To get help:

msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org
<subject> help
no body text

POSTING ADDRESS:

msys@hamnet.wariat.org

PROBLEMS:

no8m@hamnet.wariat.org

Thanks to Dave, WB8APD, for setting this up!

73,
Steve

Internet: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Packet : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na

3726. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 20:58:35 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct24.205835.11821@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46912
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

The point is being missed. Are packet bulletins addressed to either "all" or a like form of "all" (MUSIC, SEWING, CRAFTS, NAFTA, etc.) indeed informational bulletins?

Is there a difference between:

1. My tuning in a W1AW transmission and listening to an ARRL bulletin.
2. My tuning in a packet BBS station and reading an ARRL bulletin.

I submit that both forms of the bulletin are the same. I end up with identical information. In both cases, the bulletin is an "informational bulletin". In both cases, the transmission is one-way. There is not an exchange between two stations. The form that the data takes is irrelevant. The mode upon which the data is transferred is again irrelevant.

Then, what is the difference between:

1. My tuning in a packet BBS and reading an ARRL bulletin.
2. My tuning in a packet BBS and reading a bulletin about cooking.

I again submit that both forms of bulletin are identical. Even a request (buried in the recipe) from a cook for more cooks to respond is nothing but a "CQ" and, again, a one-way flow of information.

If there is no difference, could W1AW begin harassing Clinton about his viewpoints on foreign trade (in their bulletins)? Could they discuss cooking or sewing? We must agree that the rules would prohibit such bulletins.

Because we use error correction causing a "connect" to be required does not change the fact that a packet radio bulletin is a one way transmission. It is not addressed to a ham. It is addressed to the ham community, to the general public, just like the W1AW bulletins. The changing of the definition of a "bulletin" due to the medium upon which it is transferred is not proper.

The OO is then correct. Packet bulletins are informational bulletins and subject to the restrictions of that definition. Information outside of that which is of direct interest to the amateur service is not allowed.

I would be pleased to see the FCC interact with the amateur service by way of NALs. Our ability to self police our service would be greatly facilitated by occasional guidance.

Please, if you are going to reply, don't do a line-by-line rebuttal.
Write something original. You also might note that the thread deals
with BULLETINS, not QSOs.

73,
Steve
Internet: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Packet: no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na

3727. TS-630S + PK-232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 21:03:18 UTC
From: bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu
Message-ID: <38h7emINNek@s850.mwc.edu>
Source record: 46913

I'm having trouble trying to get these two to work properly on PACTOR. The 232 will connect but then seems to pulse on and off and lock up the system. I'm new at this mode and probably need to adjust some parameters. the 232 seems to work fine on 2m.

Thanks in advance for any help.

Bob - N4MRV
bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu

3728. We're AMATEURS - can't te

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 21:06:00 UTC
From: john.hiatt@alley.com
Message-ID: <d3.1273.130@alley.com>
Source record: 46842

>anyone else think it's time for a CD Handbook?

Yes! They should start putting everything on CD's.
---
* OLX 2.1 TD * Argue if you must, just remember I'm right

{==================}-{====================}
| /_/_/ Origin : Norton's Alley BBS __\ |
| \/_/\ Location: Hayden Lake, ID. /_\/ |
| /_/_/ BBS : (208) 772-6218 __\ |
{==================}-{====================}

3729. NPFPMS update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 21:22:47 UTC
From: John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <783033767snz@g8dzh.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46914
Cross-posted to: uk.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

24-October-1994

Version 2.31b of the G8NPF Personal Message System (NPFPMS) is now available as a self-exploding file 'NPF230B.EXE'. NPFPMS is designed to be used with G8BPQ node software (version 4.05 or greater) on PC-AT class (286 and higher) machines. Improvements since the last Internet release (version 2.21e) include:-

+ A new version of compiler to reduce code size.

+ Many enhancements to configurable options.

The PMS code is available from the following ftp sites :-

ftp.demon.co.uk (158.152.1.69) as /pub/ham/npf213b.exe
ftp.funet.fi (128.214.248.6) as /pub/ham/packet/misc/npf213b.exe

Uploaded with permission, and on behalf of, the author Ted Harrison G8NPF (tedharrison@cix.compulink.co.uk).

--
John Ray | Internet: John@g8dzh.demon.co.uk
Loughton | CI$ 100041,305
Essex | AMPRnet: g8dzh@gb7ine.ampr.org [44.131.182.1]
England | AX25: G8DZH@GB7HSN.#32.GBR.EU

3730. 9.6 Kbd in 15 Khz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-24 22:42:12 UTC
From: Rick Whiting <rick_whiting@atk.com>
Message-ID: <1994Oct24.224212.20357@omega.atk.com>
Source record: 46937

This is a follow-up question regarding coordinating full duplex digital facilities on traditional voice repeater pairs.

Is it feasible, particularly with respect to adjacent channel interference, to operate a 9.6 KBd digital facility in a 15 Khz channel, i.e., with a G3RUH style modem?

I ask because it appears that the reported successful mingling of 9.6 Kbd digital facilities with voice repeaters on 2M were in geographical areas (or sub-bands) with 20 KHz channels. In this part of the country the 2M repeater coordination plan uses 15 Khz channels above 145 MHz.

I believe the designers of the current 9.6 Kbd modems worked pretty hard to get the signal into a 20 Khz channel (including guard bands). Thus, I wonder what the operational penalty is for squeezing the channel down by 25%, e.g., on S/N requirements, ability to adapt radios, etc.

Comments and suggestions based on practical experience, measurement, and/or theoretical prognostication will be greatly appreciated.

73/Rick W0TN <rick_whiting@atk.com>

Rick Whiting	Phone: 612-931-5344
5780 Rosewood Ln. N.	Fax: 612-931-5735
Plymouth, MN 55442	E-mail: rick_whiting@atk.com
U.S.A.	Packet: W0TN @ WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM

3731. Basic Question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 00:03:33 UTC
From: handers@newsserver.trl.oz.au
Message-ID: <38hi0l$k6u@newsserver.trl.OZ.AU>
Source record: 46918

I have never tried any digital modes B4 & would like to try "good ole RTTY"
i.e. just plain, ordinary, vanilla, RTTY.
Would appreciate suggestions as to a relatively inexpensive way of
getting it going & trying it, without buying a $3000 computer.
(Electronically that is, I don't really want to use an old teletype
machine.)
This is assuming that there are people using "plain ole RTTY" on the
bands to talk to??!! Where is the bulk of activity? Tks.
Howard Anders VK3AYV

3732. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 00:08:30 UTC
From: frfa@fis.unb.BR
Message-ID: <9410250008.AA02824@helium.fis.unb.br>
Source record: 46917

I would like to carry a simple packet station during vacation.
A friend of mine said me about the possibility to use the caculator
HP48 to emulate a terminal. What I need to have the hp48 and the
KAM working as a packet station? It seems the hp48 has only 8 lines
and 22 rows.'s possible to scroll the display? What software is
the best and where to find it?
Thanks in advance.
Rogerio, PT2TD
University of Brasilia
frfa@fis.unb.br

3733. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 00:45:12 UTC
From: n7fzy@netcom.com
Message-ID: <n7fzyCy7E3D.HG4@netcom.com>
Source record: 46921
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <389n39$5at@ccnet.ccnet.com>, rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:
> This was found floating on the Amateur Packet BBS system. What do you think?
>
>
> From : K7WWA@K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
> To : INFO@ALLUS
>
> *** FLAME ON
> *** I think this needs to be shared.
> *** AB6GQ was licensed on 2 Jul 1991. He is now an Amateur Extra (?). He
> *** sure must think his is something if he really started this one.
> *** FLAME OFF
>
> Original from AB6GQ to SYSOP@NCPA
> Path: !KC6PJW!WX3K!WB0TAX!KA6EYH!KA6EYH!W6PW!KA6FUB!WA6RDH!KM6PX!
>
> From : AB6GQ@KM6PX.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
> To : SYSOP@NCPA
>
> Hello dedicated SYSOPs. My name is Fred Sober, and I am the Official
> Observer Coordinator for the Sacramento Valley Section of the ARRL. I
> am sending this bulletin at the suggestion of some of the local BBS
> SYSOPs, who thought you should be aware of the following info:
.
.
.
>
> *** Yes, Fred, keep up the good work. I'm glad that you are doing all
>
> *** that you can to make Amateur radio packet boring.
>
> *** 73 George K7WWA @ K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
>

As is often the case, people have a tendency to flame before they get all
the facts.

This weekend I attended the Northern California BBS Sysops meeting at
Pacificon. This issue and the people involved live in this area and
are known to some of the Sysops, so let me try to give everyone a little
more direct info.

Fred Sober, as OO, was asked a question by a local ham:

If broadcast bulletins of non-amateur subjects are illegal on voice,
why is it OK on packet?

Fred did not know the answer (nether would I), so he started up the ARRL
chain of commands asking the Section Manager etc. Each level in turn
said that they did not know the answer and referred him up to the next
level. Finally he was talking to ARRL HQ.

They also said they did not know and referred him to the FCC and asked him
to "let them know what the FCC says." (I don't know who I was at HQ that
said this, but it sure does not sound like a good idea to me). So,
Fred started corresponding with the FCC. The results he got were right
out of Part 97.

Even then, Fred attempted to keep this quite until it could be discussed
and perhaps a solution found. He posted a "Private" Sysop only bulletin
for Northern California only to make Sysops aware of the situation. A
certain Sysop in the area re-addressed the message to a regular bulletin
with world wide distribution. Now the hate mail is coming in to Fred.

Now I don't like the results from the FCC. But I do not blame the messenger.
Fred was responding in a proper manor to a legitimate question directly
involved with his OO duties. All of this is documented with copies of the
correspondence. Several of the local Sysops have seen it and were aware
of this as it happened over the last year.

So next time it would be nice if some people would try to find out the facts
before they start slinging mud.

--
Dave Whitlock
N7FZY@N7FZY.#NOCAL.CA.USA
n7fzy@netcom.com

3734. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 00:51:07 UTC
From: phillips@colum.edu
Message-ID: <38hkpr$rl8@spruce.cic.net>
Source record: 46920
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I think you are nitpicking about the wrong thing. The reason that part 97 restricts "broadcasting" has little to do with the actual content (even though content is used as one of the restrictors) and much to do with bandwidth and interference. The part 97 rules limiting broadcasting were written with HF in mind and are concerned with preventing stations from just parking on one frequency and blathering away for hours on end even if no one is listening. A packet BBS does not do this. It only sends a bulletin on demand and when there is known to be a receiving station. Also, packet BBSes operate at VHF and above, where band space is not at so great a premium and they do share the frequency with other stations if all parameters are set properly.

I note also that in spite of part 97, we seem to have plenty of "broadcasters" running off on 20 m. so why doesn't this OO do something about THAT! It would be a much greater service to the amateur radio service to clean up that garbage than it is to hassle VHF packet stations.

--
Gary Lee Phillips <phillips@colum.edu>
Computer Services Librarian (312) 663-1600 x397
Columbia College, Chicago #include <std_disclaimers.here>

3735. Interest in KaGold mailing List?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 02:51:02 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <RRDquc1w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46932
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am interested in starting a Kagold mailing list to exchange hints,
files etc.

I can maintain the mailing list on my site, but before I do so, I would
like to see if there is an interest.

David WB7TPY

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3736. Re: Questions from new ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 03:28:25 UTC
From: tfenster@analytics.abb.COM
Message-ID: <9410251228.AA03411@phi.abb.com>
Source record: 46923

>From: mece1us@rosie.uh.edu
>Subject: Questions from new digital HAM.
>Date: 18 Oct 1994 23:43 CDT

>I am new to packet radio and want to use packet radio to access internet. I
>read some HAM magazines about packet radio and was confused by the type of
>radio that can transmit packet. I have a Macintosh computer and want to use
>it for packet radio. Here are some of the questions:

>1) What kind of radio I should purchase for packet radio? What is HF radio?
> What is VHF/UHF radio? What is multimode UHF? Which type should I buy?

What is HF radio?
What is VHF/UHF radio?

NOT TO FLAME THIS ANYONE BUT

**********HOW DO PEOPLE GET AN AMATEUR LICENSE AND NOT
**********KNOW THE ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS?

****
Todd Fenstermacher
KB8OUU

INTERNET: tfenster_uucp@analytics.abb.com
PACKET: KB8OUU@KQ4OK.VA.USA.NA
****

3737. Re: What is 'ampr.org'?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 11:41:18 UTC
From: kf5mg@metronet.com
Message-ID: <Cy88Gv.E3A@metronet.com>
Source record: 46922

In <Cy64y6.4Gs@baan.nl>, feicodb@aar.baan.nl (Feico de Boer) writes:
>Hello guys and gals,
>
>A few questions:
>
>1) Being a newby I've heard some thing about 'ampr.org'. I think I know what
>it is but can somebody tell me more about it.

The ampr.org is made up of all the 44.x.x.x IP Addresses and has been
set up for Amateur Radio operators. Some part of the ampr.org are directly
accisible from the Internet (dfwgate.ampr.org for example), some are
e-mail accisible from the Internet (user@kf5mg.ampr.org for example)
and some parts are cut off completly.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

3738. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 12:40:38 UTC
From: dep@scr.siemens.com
Message-ID: <Cy8B7q.1o8@scr.siemens.com>
Source record: 46924

In <38he1p$iba@gboro.rowan.edu> CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu (Kyle Cassidy) writes:

>i'm considering setting up a packet/internet gateway at my site, but i'm
>concerned by the apparant lack of security. (i.e. if a user wants to read his
>mail over the airwaves where anybody is listening, i don't have a problem with
>that, but i don't want anybody who is listening to then be able to log on as
>that user....) what i would like to know is:

> 1) is there a way to use non-echoed passwords over packet?

Please Think about this and you will see that it wont work. As you
know everybody sees what is sent over the radio. This means that
you are sending your password in clear text for everyone to see.
Not a good idea.

There are some options but as usual it cost money. What you want is
a password that can be used only once or some type of changle responce
system where your users have some type of one time password generator.
Both of there ideas will cost you more money than you might want to
spend. Like $100's or $1000's.

>and

> 2) is it legal?

>does using a non-reflected password violate the FCC rule against sending coded
>messages? my feeling is that it is, but closed repeaters are allowed to use
>"secret codes" which are similar in many ways to passwords.

Sorry I cant help you here maybe someone else on the net has the info.

Good Luck

73's
Dave POst
WA2QIK
Princeton, NJ
dep@scr.siemens.com

3739. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 13:12:17 UTC
From: adsb@bnr.co.uk
Message-ID: <38j07hINN5ba@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk>
Source record: 46925

In article <38he1p$iba@gboro.rowan.edu>,
Kyle Cassidy <CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu> wrote:

> 1) is there a way to use non-echoed passwords over packet?

Have you looked at the DES-encrypted login code in the WA3DSP versions
of JNOS ?
I'm using it at home for FTP logins, and also for my remote sysop daemon.

I've no idea about its legality in America, but since it came from a WA3...

Andrew Benham

A.D.S.Benham@bnr.co.uk BNR Europe Ltd, London Road, Harlow,
Essex CM17 9NA
+44 1279 402372 Fax: +44 1279 402885
Home: g8fsl@g8fsl.ampr.org [44.131.181.17]

3740. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 14:08:43 UTC
From: mack@ncifcrf.gov
Message-ID: <Cy8FAJ.Er7@ncifcrf.gov>
Source record: 46926

In article <Cy8B7q.1o8@scr.siemens.com> dep@scr.siemens.com (David Post) writes:
>In <38he1p$iba@gboro.rowan.edu> CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu (Kyle Cassidy) writes:
>
>>i'm considering setting up a packet/internet gateway at my site, but i'm
>>concerned by the apparant lack of security. (i.e. if a user wants to read his
>>mail over the airwaves where anybody is listening, i don't have a problem with
>>that, but i don't want anybody who is listening to then be able to log on as
>>that user....) what i would like to know is:
>
>> 1) is there a way to use non-echoed passwords over packet?
>
A similar problem exist with people logging on over nets. Passwords
etc are shipped 1000's of miles and anyone monitoring the packets and addresses
of these packets can pick up the response to the "password:" prompt. This
has all been handled, although I don't know how. MIT has a process called
something like CEREBOS (it's that name of the dog that guards hell in
greek mythology) which handles the password bit. Go ask your unix guru.

Joe Mack NA3T

3741. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 14:16:42 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct25.141642.10373@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46927
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu wrote:
:
: Extending this line of thought, and twisting it ever so slightly:
: If a packet bulletin addressed to CHESS is not amateur related since it gives me
: (an amateur radio operator) information from the author (another amateur - his
: call is in the header info) about a mutual interest is considered a bulletin
: since it is effectively addressed to all amateurs interested in CHESS and hence
: a one way communication, all that has to happen if for the originating station
: to receive one reply to the message to make it a two way (read non-broadcast)
: exchange! If this is not correct, the next thing to be "attacked" in this
: manner will be the net control operators starting the net. I have addressed
: messages to groups like HARDWARE and received a number of replies - as far as
: I'm concerned this is just another way to initiate the exchange of
: information between two (or more) stations and therefore allowed under Part 97.
:

A "CQ" is indeed defined as a one-way transmission in 97.111. It is allowed.
Appending a "CQ" to a signature file would be an obvious attempt to get
around the content being a bulletin.

73,
Steve
Internet: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Packet : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na

3742. Re: What is 'ampr.org'?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 14:33:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct25.143326.1658@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46929

In article <Cy64y6.4Gs@baan.nl> feicodb@aar.baan.nl (Feico de Boer) writes:
>A few questions:
>
>1) Being a newby I've heard some thing about 'ampr.org'. I think I know what
>it is but can somebody tell me more about it.

ampr.org is the internet domain for amateur radio TCP/IP. It's 44.xx.xx.xx.

>2) I would like to go into packet radio but HAM tranceivers are quite
>expensive. Therefore I would like to modify an old 27Mc tranceiver for
>use with packet radio simply by putting a 27Mc <> 144Mc transverter after
>it.
>
>This can be done ofcourse, but since the CB set has a fairly small IF
>I was wondering wich speeds can be achieved with such a setup.

Assuming this is a European FM CB, 1200 baud is sure, 2400 baud is
likely, and 9600 baud will require modifications to the set. If it's
an AM CB like we are blessed with in the States, then it won't interoperate
with other amateur signals without first modifying it to FM. There are
kits available to do that for the more popular board sets such as those
used in Midland radios.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3743. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 14:56:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct25.145652.1856@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46930
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct24.205835.11821@news.csuohio.edu> sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
>
>The point is being missed. Are packet bulletins addressed to either
>"all" or a like form of "all" (MUSIC, SEWING, CRAFTS, NAFTA, etc.)
>indeed informational bulletins?
>
>Is there a difference between:
>
>1. My tuning in a W1AW transmission and listening to an ARRL bulletin.
>2. My tuning in a packet BBS station and reading an ARRL bulletin.
>
>I submit that both forms of the bulletin are the same. I end up with
>identical information. In both cases, the bulletin is an
>"informational bulletin". In both cases, the transmission is
>one-way. There is not an exchange between two stations. The form
>that the data takes is irrelevant. The mode upon which the data is
>transferred is again irrelevant.

I disagree. You have to do more than "tune in" to a packet BBS. You
have to establish a two way connection and *request* the information.
It's third party traffic pure and simple. Two amateur stations are
participating in information exchange.

>Then, what is the difference between:
>
>1. My tuning in a packet BBS and reading an ARRL bulletin.
>2. My tuning in a packet BBS and reading a bulletin about cooking.
>
>I again submit that both forms of bulletin are identical. Even a
>request (buried in the recipe) from a cook for more cooks to respond
>is nothing but a "CQ" and, again, a one-way flow of information.

Again, you do more than "tune in", you must *request* the
information. Unlike broadcast, you are an active participant
in the process. A CQ is not a true one way transmission. It
is an intergal part of establishing a two way exchange of
information. It's a solicitation for a response.

>If there is no difference, could W1AW begin harassing Clinton about
>his viewpoints on foreign trade (in their bulletins)? Could they
>discuss cooking or sewing? We must agree that the rules would
>prohibit such bulletins.

Yes, because they are true broadcasts. Anyone passively listening
gets them. Packet bulletins are fundamentally different in that

active participation is required.

>Because we use error correction causing a "connect" to be required does
>not change the fact that a packet radio bulletin is a one way transmission.
>It is not addressed to a ham. It is addressed to the ham community,
>to the general public, just like the W1AW bulletins. The changing of
>the definition of a "bulletin" due to the medium upon which it is
>transferred is not proper.

If you take this line, then you must squelch all roundtable and net
operations. Just like the packet bulletin, each station makes statements
to the participants and awaits responses from whomever is interested
in the topic. Packet bulletins are no different except that they are
not conducted in realtime. They are simply the packet version of the
roundtable or net. If the topic of disscussion is allowable on a net
or roundtable, it's also appropriate for packet bulletins.

Bulletin is misleading terminology in this respect. The destination
address header should instead be considered as a special interest
group address, or as we call it here in netnews, a newsgroup. In
other amateur use, we'd call it a net or roundtable. The key is that
people have to "check in" to participate, on packet or on a voice
net. It's not primarily a passive activity like listening to W1AW.
With W1AW all you *can* do is listen, because they don't monitor
the frequencies on which they broadcast.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3744. Re: Basic Question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 15:03:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct25.150313.1974@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46931

In article <38hi0l$k6u@newsserver.trl.OZ.AU> handers@newsserver.trl.oz.au (Howard Anders) writes:
>I have never tried any digital modes B4 & would like to try "good ole RTTY"
>i.e. just plain, ordinary, vanilla, RTTY.
>Would appreciate suggestions as to a relatively inexpensive way of
>getting it going & trying it, without buying a $3000 computer.
>(Electronically that is, I don't really want to use an old teletype
>machine.)
>This is assuming that there are people using "plain ole RTTY" on the
>bands to talk to??!! Where is the bulk of activity? Tks.
>Howard Anders VK3AYV

All you need is a TU (Terminal Unit, the RTTY name for a plain dumb modem), and some machine that speaks Baudot. Today that usually is a computer of some sort, though a mechanical teletype also works of course. The computer need not cost $3000, but it does need a keyboard and a screen, and software to decode/encode Baudot to video characters and from keystrokes. Something as simple and obsolete as a Commodore C64 will suffice.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3745. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 15:29:53 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <Cy8J1v.3wA@wang.com>
Source record: 46928
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:

>So you wouldn't be upset if I were to dedicate a packet BBS just to
>posting cookie recipes? How about developing packet news groups?
>Then the only poeple who would see the latest and by far tastiest
>cookie recipe would be amateurs who wanted it. Oh, I forgot - you
>can do that now, just ignore the posts to cookie, recipe, ect. Maybe
>we should get the ARRL to propose to the FCC what topics are to be
>talked about on each frequency for each band.

I don't think that would be a good idea. I think you should be able
to talk about whatever you feel like talking about. The same is true
for packet, or any other mode. It's just that indiscriminately
posting bulletins to every PBBS in the country about things that are
not of interest to the general ham population is a waste of resources
and annoying. Depending on the interpretation of 97.113(b), it might
also be illegal.

Dave, KZ1O

--
Dave Bushong
OPEN/image Recognition Products

3746. Re: Baycom vs. The World

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 15:46:09 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.4.000EB7B9@primenet.com>
Source record: 46939

In article <38irli$11bf@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () writes:
>From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de ()
>Subject: Re: Baycom vs. The World
>Date: 25 Oct 1994 11:54:26 GMT

>Of couse things like TCP-IP can to my knowledge only be done with a TNC.
>(Correct e if I am wrong here)

There is a packet driver (AX25.COM or .EXE, I forget which) for Baycom which
allows use of TCP/IP

Bob, w6swe

3747. HAM*INFO*LINK*SOURCE BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 19:18:51 UTC
From: kb6axk@netcom.com
Message-ID: <kb6axkCy8tnF.KIK@netcom.com>
Source record: 46933

```
new amateur radio "ham" bbs at 818-584-1952
73 & 88 de kb6axk,joe

--
US AMATEUR RADIO |sysop of the HAM*INFO*LINK*SOURCE BBS|
KB6AXK | at 1-818-584-1952,joe cira |
PASADENA,CAL,91107| kb6axk@netcom.com |
```

3748. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-25 23:24:57 UTC
From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <WAF.94Oct25192458@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>
Source record: 46934
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Gary Phillips (no callsign mentioned) writes:
> ... The reason that part 97 restricts "broadcasting" has little to
> do with the actual content (even though content is used as one of
> the restrictors) and much to do with bandwidth and interference. ...

Do you have a reference for this assertion? I rather suspect
that you're guessing, and I believe that you are wrong.

Be that as it may, the rules being applied are not new. I
doubt whether the FCC's interpretation as expressed differes
(significantly) from that which they have held for years. That many
of us, apparently, want packet radio to be a free usenet feed matters
not. The FCC rules mean what the FCC says they mean, not what we
think that we can imply by spin-doctoring their wording and applying
multiple rules out of context.

Some people have been likening packet BBS postings to "ROUND
TABLES" (an FCC defined term) rather than to "BULLETINS". The FCC
isn't even being inconsistant in putting them in the latter category:
in a round table, transmissions other than call-ups (CQs are an
explicit exception to the 1 way rules) are not intentionally made
unless the sender knows that there is at least one specific individual
out there, by way of his check-in, copying the transmission. A BBS
posting is totally in the blind.

The HAM radio service was not created to allow us to save a
few bucks by avoiding providers of commercial communications services.
If you want to post and read about cooking, etc., pay for a Compu$erve
account, or equivelent, or, like me, spunge off of your employer's
internet connection if he allows it. You won't convince me that the
FCC is obligated to let you do it under the auspices of your US
amateur radio license.

73 (whatever the non-sequitor(SP?) people think)
Bill - KE1G
--
Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

3749. Re: NoCal OO , packet BBS that lists posts by "topic"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 06:50:51 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCy9pos.D5u@netcom.com>
Source record: 46843
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <Cy6MMI.B56@wang.com> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
>rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
>
>Larry is right. We are talking about the guy who posts his mother's
>cookie recipe to ALL@USBBS, not outlawing the 40-meter Cookie Net.
>
>As many have said, this newsgroup is more relaxed as far as what we
>can and can't post. What would happen, though, if that guy posted a
>cookie recipe on rec.radio.amateur.misc? He'd get flamed off the net.
>He would be told that this is not the place to post cookie recipes.
>
>Ditto for the Packet BBS system.
>
There is a difference between packet and the Internet newsgroups.
Packet is not split up into many multiple news catagories like the
Internet is. For many people out there, packet is the ONLY
BBS "network" they have access to. And some would be interested in
cookie recipes. There isn't a packet "food.recipes.cookies group,
all posts on all topics show up on a packet BBS at random, no "groups".
Imagine the Internet if there was only ONE newsgroup! Packet is set
up like a small scale Internet with only one newsgroup.

Maybe, if someone writes new packet BBS software, they could establish
"newsgroups". Like maybe: dx, mods, for_sale, wanted, help, recipes,
images, IBMPC (small 7plus-ed programs, small meaning <20K max), Mac,
debate (for those gun and such arguements), etc.

I suppose someone could "simulate" the above now by grouping posts
by the keyword in the to:<keyword>@<area>, like "images@ww, forsale@usa,
wanted@nocal, and such. You connect to this new packet BBS, it lists
all the <keywords> in all the posts that have arrived since last time
you logged in. Then you tell the BBS which <keyword> "group you
want to list. Looks a little like a newsgroup.

Anyone done this?

3750. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 ?353 - HF Packet QRG's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 08:21:05 UTC
From: heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.tu-berlin.d400.DE
Message-ID: <199410260821.AA24435@mailszrz.zrz.TU-Berlin.DE>
Source record: 46844

>From: Steven Skorka <74250.1461@CompuServe.COM>
>Subject: Where Are HF Packet BBS's?

>I have a friend in North Carolina who is an Advanced ham. He
>would like to try packet via HF rather than VHF. Are there any
>HF packet BBS's out there on HF reachable from the southeast?

Hi,
I would be interested in getting such an info too. If there is someone who
will answer to Stevens question please drop the msg to my personal adress as
well.

Tnx es vy 73 de Wolfgang (dl7vwh)

Wolfgang Heise - VOICE: ##49-30-31425672 - FAX: ..-31426797
Technische Universitaet Berlin :-%
Institut fuer Bergbauwissenschaften, Sekr. BH 3 :/i
Str. des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany ||*(
possible on hamradio/packetradio too by DL7VWH@db0gr.bln.deu.eu

3751. X1JR2 Patch Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 12:22:59 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CyA52D.At3@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 46845

I received a phone call last night from someone that
is having trouble patching X1JR2 with the
information that was posted here. The problem is that
at location 0x13d8 the byte is not 2a hex. I duplicated
what he has done and I get the same results.

These are the steps....

In DOS "debug THENET1.X1J" (X1JR2 release)
At the "-" prompt type "d 14d8"
The file is displayed starting with 13d8.
The bytes starting with 13d8 are: 18 2a 2a 8e 82 11 02 00

I have even converted the file to hex with Unix
od and at location 0x13d8 I find the same pattern.

What are we doing wrong?

John, WB3ESS

3752. Re: Interest in KaGold mailing List?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 12:27:28 UTC
From: bsplaine@dogxray.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <CyA59s.4w1@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 46846
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

David Dodell (david@stat.com) wrote:
: I am interested in starting a Kagold mailing list to exchange hints,
: files etc.

Hi David, I'm sure interested.... I don't use KAGold, but I would like to
try it. Can you, or anyone reading this, tell me if KG has a windows version?

At Pacificon, I asked Kamtronics, and they couldnot tell me of a software
supplier that uses a windows version for the KAM......

73 de Bill
--
/\
\ Bill Splaine E-MAIL > bsplaine@sr.hp.com /
/ Hewlett Packard VOICE > (707) 577-2913 \
\ Santa Rosa, CA 95403 FAX > (707) 577-2095 /
/ ALL STANDARD DISCLAIMERS APPLY PACKET > N6GHG@KC6PJW \
\/

3753. Re: Baycom vs. The World

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 13:33:08 UTC
From: lapp@waterloo.hp.com
Message-ID: <38llqk$5lb@hppadbk.waterloo.hp.com>
Source record: 46848

moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de wrote:

: Of couse things like TCP-IP can to my knowledge only be done with a TNC.
: (Correct e if I am wrong here)

Actually there is a packet driver for "Baycom" type modems
which will work with NOS. It was written by a Polish ham (Pawel
Jalocha, SR9VRC).

I have used it successfully but not extensively so I can say
for sure that it does work but I don't claim to know all about
it. I had little (no :-) success on an "turbo" XT machine but
a 386/33 seemed able to keep up.

You can find this software on ftp.ucsd.edu in
/hamradio/packet/tcpip/ax25drv.zip.4-jan-93

73

Dave Lapp

3754. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 13:38:13 UTC
From: rdewan@uhura.cc.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct26.133813.7352@galileo.cc.rochester.edu>
Source record: 46857
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <38k0lg$5jt@kelly.teleport.com> genew@teleport.com (Gene Wolford) writes:
>Jeffrey Herman (jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu) wrote:
>: rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:
>
>: >This was found floating on the Amateur Packet BBS system. What do you think?
>
>: I think it's always in the benefit of the ARS when a clarification
>: of the rules are made in advance to violation notices being handed
>: out. All it probably took was for a few to stretch what was considered
>: appropriate use of packet for this clarification to be made.
>
>: On the back of our license it says, in part, `Operation of the station
>: shall be in accordance with Part 97 of the Commission's Rules.' Our
>: signature on the front binds us to this statement.
>
>: If someone has a problem with this OO and this clarification, I hear
>: that packet might now be in use on the CB frequencies....
>
>: >*** Yes, Fred, keep up the good work. I'm glad that you are doing all
>: >*** that you can to make Amateur radio packet boring.
>: >*** 73 George K7WWA @ K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM
>
>: Boring maybe, but legal!
>: Jeff NH6IL
>
>Oh, goody. We can all snooze away in compliance.
>All bow to the mighty ARRL, (Anally Retentive Regulation Lovers).
>Beware the dreaded "OO"s, (Kilocycle Kops).
>Heil!

You have clearly missed the whole point of amateur radio in US being
a self policing hobby. Would you like ham radio turn into the chaos
of CB?

Rajiv
double a neuf ch

3755. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 13:49:58 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <ZX3suc2w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 46866

CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu (Kyle Cassidy) writes:

> i'm considering setting up a packet/internet gateway at my site, but i'm
> concerned by the apparant lack of security. (i.e. if a user wants to read his
> mail over the airwaves where anybody is listening, i don't have a problem wit
> that, but i don't want anybody who is listening to then be able to log on as
> that user....) what i would like to know is:
>
> 1) is there a way to use non-echoed passwords over packet?

You could use the same system that is used in X1J and other nodes which have
a sysop command. Basically there is a LONG string entered as a password in
the software, which is also known by the user. When the user logs on, the bbs
would send a random series of numbers - say five. The user sends back the
characters pointed to by those numbers. If you change the password
regularly, it should provide sufficient security.

> and
>
> 2) is it legal?
>
> does using a non-reflected password violate the FCC rule against sending code
> messages? my feeling is that it is, but closed repeaters are allowed to use
> "secret codes" which are similar in many ways to passwords.

IANAL (thank God!); I don't know. However, this is what is being used on
TheNet, X1J and other systems right now, so it probably is legal.

73, Larry W1HJF
--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3756. Re: X1JR2 Patch Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 13:52:56 UTC
From: roberts@ses6a.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <38lmvo$4lr@pheidippides.axion.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 46858

In article <CyA52D.At3@nntpa.cb.att.com>, jkbe@lena (John Bednar) says:
>
>
>I received a phone call last night from someone that
>is having trouble patching X1JR2 with the

<< text deleted >>

>What are we doing wrong?
>
>John, WB3ESS
>

What's wrong is that it is 14d9 not 14d8 (Not sure where the 8
came from, don't *think* it was a typo but apologies if so)

The code from 14d8 is :

```
14d8 jr xx
ld hl, (xxxx)
ld de,2
call xxxx
```

So at 14d8 is the opcode (jump relative) and 14d9 is the offset
for the jump. The patch is to change the jump address, so the byte
to patch is at the next location, 14d9.

Regards

Dave

3757. More on Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 14:24:21 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9409267831.AA783185999@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 46847

Ahem.

Time for me to weigh in with my opinion.

I agree with several whose posts were in digest #352 that a bulletin is not really broadcasting in the sense that W1AW bulletins are broadcasting. If you stop to think a moment you will realize that ONLY direct keyboard to keyboard chats are QSO's in the same sense that a voice (or CW or RTTY) QSO is. Typically the communications are far removed from real time. If you use the requirement for the receiving operator to "consume" the information in real time then almost ALL packet communications are broadcasts!

The voice net (short for network!) analog is an appropriate way to view all packet operation. You "join the net" simply by putting a packet station on a particular frequency and turning on the power!

The trouble is that this is a new mode that is similar to old ways of operating, but not exactly. The concept of "broadcasting" is an OLD concept that makes sense for voice and other OLD modes. However, if there is an analogous type of operation that the government wants to prohibit they should strictly define a new term that is appropriate for this new mode of operation. Don't try to fit size 10 feet into size 5 shoes.

Ray Mack
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

3758. Baycom vs. The World

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 14:29:57 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199410261438.HAA00736@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46851

>I think you see it a little pessimistic. First the idea of the baycom
>modem is, that it is not the best thing to use your 386 (486)
>as a dumb terminal and letting the Z80 in the TNC do all the work.

if i'm running a multitasking/multiuser system like a unix or os/2 or even dos/windows...trying to run a software tnc when trying to do something else isn't the best thing either. in the case at home, i can run the tnc comm program while running a bunch of other stuff -- that way i can monitor the traffic w/o having to dedicate the superpowerful computer (386/33, yeah right) to do a DSP job.

If I use a smart TNC, i can use the computer, the dumb terminal, one of those handheld computers, another modem tied to the phone line, etc. to provide input to the TNC since it follows a standard for hooking equipment together.

baycom won't do that.

baycom has it's place -- it does let you get on packet but at a loss of flexibility and cost of support hardware.

bill wb9ivr

3759. We're AMATEURS - can't tell us nuttin 'bout radidios!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 14:40:49 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199410261454.HAA02945@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46852

>What we need to do is find a way to con the producers of Power Rangers to have
>one of the rangers get into Amateur Radio...then we'd have 45,000 kids that

actually, it might already be "in the can" so to speak.

Billy (great choice of names, eh?) is the "Donatello" of the MMPM group. Of course using a radio to outwit rita might create a story situation where the zords aren't called up (and meaning they might have to shoot 3 minutes of new film...something they avoid at all costs). but given that Billy works with technical stuff, it might just be needed to have the right words in the voice overs - everyone knows that ham shacks are raggedy, old, rack-mounted, haywire junk piles anyway...the blue ranger would never have that...8)

of course, there's the "easy kill" of giving the CW/AM walkie talkie toy makers information about amateur radio to blow into the toy packages...but we can't afford to make the millions of inserts required for those...or buy off GE to have the (800)-32-new-ham number stuck on the back of the box.

of course, if there's a MMPM communicator (seen the dragon zord controller/ flute), does it even do morse code at all? some of the new 49 MHz toys don't do that any more...as in the AT&T cellphone lookalikes.

bill wb9ivr

3760. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 18:05:02 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <38m5oe$58f@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46859

[No readable article body recovered]

3761. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 18:13:11 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <38m67n$5iv@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46860

[No readable article body recovered]

3762. Exploring the Internet (QST)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 18:28:12 UTC
From: scotte@ccs.neu.edu
Message-ID: <38m73s$jut@narnia.ccs.neu.edu>
Source record: 46855
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Greetings!

I have written a published article in the ham radio magazine QST
(published by the American Radio Relay League) on ham radio and the
Internet. The whole series is called "Exploring The Internet-Part x"
where 'x' is one of the parts shown below:

Part 1 (written by Steve Ford, my editor) specifically discusses what the
Internet is. This was in the September 1994 issue.

Part 2 (also written by Steve ford) describes what the ARRL has to offer.
This was in the October 1994 issue.

Parts 3 and 4 (both written by me, Scott Ehrlich) discuss some of the
TCP/IP commands which can be used, with an emphasis on accessing ham radio
information.
Part 3 is in the November 1994 issue (just coming out now), and part 4
will be in the upcoming December 1994 issue.

If you miss the series, don't have access to QST, or simply want
reprints, here is the information (provided by Steve Ford):

Article copies are $3 per article. The contact person is:

Bridget DiCosimo
Technical Department Secretary
ARRL
225 Main St
Newington, CT 06111

--
Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z E-mail: wy1z@neu.edu
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html
Ham Radio and More: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc/ham-more/ham-more.html

3763. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 18:32:37 UTC
From: dtiller@cscsun.rmc.edu
Message-ID: <CyAM6E.6zG@cscsun.rmc.edu>
Source record: 46854
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Larry Rappaport (rapp@lmr.mv.com) wrote:
: >

: Bear in mind that what is being discussed are one-way bulletins. In
: legitimate discussion, the FCC has very little power to regulate anything. I
: think if their power were ever challenged in that regard, that under the
: first amendment, it might becomes very difficult to censor anything... :)

: That said, IANAL, so maybe I'm full of crap. :)

What 'One Way' bulletins??? What this idiot OO forgets is the each and every
'transmission' is a two way, point to point, ham to ham communication.
I sent the message to my local BBS (point to point) - it sends it to a ham
that requests it (point to point again). Where's the broadcasting? Where's
the "one way" transmission? That what the FCC regulates, anyhow. Are they
saying I can't put an open letter or editorial on packet since the subject
matter doesn't involve RF or electrons? I don't think so. Since only hams
can access the messages via a pt-pt connection, there's no broadcasting.
If they want to limit content, go after the "last operation/what I had for
breakfast" OF's.

--
David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
Don't let your SKS get | P.O. Box 5005 | ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N |
"Tainted with Defilement!" | Ashland, Va 23005 | 77d 31' 32.19" W |

3764. Packet stations in/near Durham, NC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 20:31:19 UTC
From: knauer@intel.com
Message-ID: <knauer.783203479@ibeam>
Source record: 46850

Greetings all.

I'll be in North Carolina this weekend, and am wondering if anyone might have a list of packet BBSs that are potentially reachable from Durham and points east. Is there any packet backbone or anything else interesting to try out while I'm there?

Thanks,
Rob
--
Rob Knauerhase [knauer@ibeam.intel.com] Intel Mobile & Home Architecture Lab
"It would be quite possible to control a distant computer by means of a telephone line." -- Alan Turing, 1947

3765. JNOS and KPC Data Engine?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 21:57:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2831.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46864

I just inherited a KPC "Data Engine" TNC, complete with 1200 and 9600 modems. This unit will be placed into service as part of the East Atlanta LAN. Seems I've heard that there is an PROM build of JNOS that can be loaded into this TNC.

Anyone got any experience with this approach?

Thanks,
Steve Diggs
East Atlanta LAN
<<<>>>

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3766. Re: Exploring the Internet (QST)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 22:15:05 UTC
From: mc@shore.net
Message-ID: <38mkd9$c6i@shore.shore.net>
Source record: 46853
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <38m73s$jut@narnia.ccs.neu.edu>,
Scott Ehrlich <scotte@ccs.neu.edu> wrote:
>
>Greetings!
>
>I have written a published article in the ham radio magazine QST
>(published by the American Radio Relay League) on ham radio and the
>Internet. The whole series is called "Exploring The Internet-Part x"
>where 'x' is one of the parts shown below:
>
>
>If you miss the series, don't have access to QST, or simply want
>reprints, here is the information (provided by Steve Ford):
>
>Article copies are $3 per article. The contact person is:
>
>Bridget DiCosimo
>Technical Department Secretary
>ARRL
>225 Main St
>Newington, CT 06111
>
Why don't you just post the articles in this newsgroup?

73,

Michael KH6KD/W1
mc@shore.net

3767. Re: X1JR2 Patch Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 22:25:13 UTC
From: mfoster@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <CyAwy1.I5o@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 46856

We had the same question. Dave's instructions were to "look at the byte offset 0x13d8 into that file".
We assumed he meant the byte location after the offset. You found a 2a after 18 same as we did.
Anyway, that is where we patched from 2a to 24 and things worked ok. If you find out otherwise, let
us know.

- Mike wa5txx

3768. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-26 23:15:51 UTC
From: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Message-ID: <CyAzAH.Er5@hamnet.wariat.org>
Source record: 46861
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

>What 'One Way' bulletins??? What this idiot OO forgets is the each and every

...snip

>David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
>dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |

Your reference to "idiot OO" negated the need to reply.

73,
Steve
internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
packet : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ("info" for subject)

3769. Re: Exploring the Internet (QST)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 00:46:57 UTC
From: scotte@ccs.neu.edu
Message-ID: <38mta1$lvd@narnia.ccs.neu.edu>
Source record: 46862
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <38mkd9$c6i@shore.shore.net>, Michael Crestohl <mc@shore.net> wrote:
>In article <38m73s$jut@narnia.ccs.neu.edu>,
>Scott Ehrlich <scotte@ccs.neu.edu> wrote:
>>
>>Greetings!
>>
>>I have written a published article in the ham radio magazine QST
>>(published by the American Radio Relay League) on ham radio and the
>>Internet. The whole series is called "Exploring The Internet-Part x"
>>where 'x' is one of the parts shown below:
>>
>>
>>If you miss the series, don't have access to QST, or simply want
>>reprints, here is the information (provided by Steve Ford):
>>
>>Article copies are $3 per article. The contact person is:
>>
>>Bridget DiCosimo
>>Technical Department Secretary
>>ARRL
>>225 Main St
>>Newington, CT 06111
>>
>Why don't you just post the articles in this newsgroup?
>
>73,
>
>Michael KH6KD/W1
>mc@shore.net
>

First, that would by copyright infringment. Second, I want people to
actually read the article in the magazine or as a reprint. There are
some nice examples and sidebars you would be missing if it were posted here.

Neither I nor anyone else can stop someone from doing this, but I
certainly won't.

Believe me. The series is worth reading in the magazine or in reprint form.
The responses I've already received have proven that point.

73,
Scott

--
Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z E-mail: wy1z@neu.edu
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html
Ham Radio and More: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc/ham-more/ham-more.html

3770. Re: Multi mode VHF/UHF recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 01:35:06 UTC
From: "F. Kevin Feeney" <fkf1@cornell.edu>
Message-ID: <38n04a$i4m@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 46863

In article <38lqunINNsmo@s850.mwc.edu> Bob Grattan, bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu writes:
In article <38lqunINNsmo@s850.mwc.edu> Bob Grattan, bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu writes:
>I'm interested in recommendations for a multi mode transceiver which
>will work at least 2m/70cm and maybe 1.2ghz. Are there any comparisons
>around for the units sold by Icom, Kenwood and Yaesu?
>
>It would be nice to have something that would work satellites,
>terrestrial packet, etc... (9600 baud and above) and be upgradable as
>things evolve. Don't want much, do I?
>
>Many thanks in advance for advice.
>
>Bob - N4MRV
>bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu

The current most popular unit, at least by listening to the satellites, it the Yaesu FT736. Almost everyone seems to use it. The Kenwood has some human engineering and heat dissipation problems from what I hear, and the ICOM is too expensive. I have a 736 and like it a lot. Everything could be better, but it meets my needs well enough. Comes with 2/70 stock, modules for 6, 220, and 1.2 ghz are available. Mods for satellite data stuff are well published.

Probably your best bet.

YMMV
73 de Kevin, WB2EMS

3771. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 02:32:34 UTC
From: tcj@infoseek.com
Message-ID: <38n3g2$hfr@corp.infoseek.com>
Source record: 46865

Kyle Cassidy (CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu) wrote:

> i'm considering setting up a packet/internet gateway at my site, but
> i'm concerned by the apparant lack of security....is there a way to
> use non-echoed passwords over packet?

I'm not sure what you mean by "non-echoing", since the host system wouldn't normally retransmit a password sent to it the first place by a user attempting to login. I think what you're after is an alternative to the conventional "send me your secret password" approach to user authentication.

Have a look at the "skey" utility, the source code for which you can find on "ftp://thumper.bellcore.com:/pub/nmh/skey". This utility implements the "one-time pad" approach to authentication and works something like this:

o Upon registration as a user of the host system, each user selects or is issued a "secret password string".

o Upon connection the host issues a "challenge string" consisting of a word and a number; the number decrements with each login until it reaches zero, at which time it's necesary to reinitialize that user's password info (thus requiring that passwords be changed from time to time, a fairly common practice in secure environments.)

o The user enters this challenge string along with his secret password string into a program running on his local computer; this program prints a string of five words as output, and these are then re-keyed (or cut and pasted if appropriate) to the remote host. If this response matches the one generated privately by the remote host, the user is assumed to be who he claims to be and is granted access.

Note that the "secret" component in this scenario is never transmitted over the air, but rather used as the seed to perform a transformation operation on *another* string. Since the challenge string is different each time a user logs in, recording previous logins is not useful. Finally, since DES encryption algorithms are used in the transformation, it would take an awful lot more computing power to crack this mechanism than your average AX.25 BBS traffic is worth. But then I editorialize.... ;-)

> is it legal?

Anyone who attempts to answer this question inevitably gets flamed by 50% of the readership, but since autumn is upon us and it's been getting a little bit chilly here lately....

IMHO this is absolutely legal. Part 97 forbids *encryption*, which it defines (this is from memory, so don't take me too literally) as encoding intended to "obscure the content" of a communication. In this application, the encryption (er, sorry -- encoding!) is not meant to *obscure* anything, since the content of the encoded string has no "meaning" to begin with. Rather, the purpose of authentication is to control access, which Part 97 (not to mention some recent legal precedents) allows.

KB6JXT, Todd

3772. Re: Interest in KaGold mailing List?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 04:01:55 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <wD7Tuc9w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46877
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

mmunster@qualcomm.com (Marvin J. Munster) writes:

> I would definately be interested in your list. You might want to include
> PkGold as well. I use both.

I will be starting up a list this weekend, there seems to be enough
interest ... I was referring to Kagold generically to include all gold
products.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3773. TNC-2 streamswitch vs. type-in flow control bug confirmed & work around

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 04:21:55 UTC
From: imotion@iu.NET
Message-ID: <199410260426.AAA26161@bb.iu.net>
Source record: 46840

>The problem is this: sending the STREAMSW
>character followed by a stream letter and nothing else temporarily
>locks up the serial flow from the TNC to the computer. I was able
[stuff omitted]
>If so you have the lock-up as well.
>Does anyone have the source for TNC2 firmware that can find this
>"feature"?

Congratulations Byon, you're the first to report this one! Unfortunately
1.1.9 is in beta test as we speak; I'd not put too much hope in seeing the
fix make it in the official 1.1.9.

****
WORK-AROUND:

An anamolous lockup condition will occur when the TNC is issued consecutive
streamswitches lacking one or more intervening SENDPAC (or other type-in
flow control-resetting) characters. This lockup can be worked-around by
setting FLOW to OFF.
****

Please let us know whether PaKet requires type-in flow control.

On your question, I'd very much like to hear from others who have source.

73, N2WX
Author, TAPR TNC-2 firmware
-- --
Howard Goldstein imotion@iu.net
InfoMotion, Inc. CIS:75006,702

3774. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 04:52:35 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <38nbmj$eb4@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46867

Opinion is that encryption for the sole purpose of authentication is
legal, since it is NOT a code or cipher intended to obscure the meaning
of the transmission, which is prohibited.

Kerberos authentication, S-Key, one-time pads, challenge/response, and
other secure mechanisms exist that could be used. No system which uses
a reusable authenticator (e.g., a password) is secure.

Personally, I like S-key for ham use.
- Brian

3775. Re: Baycom vs. The World

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 07:19:00 UTC
From: roland.johansson@p20.f420.n203.z2.ct.se
Message-ID: <ftn_2.203.420.20_adcd1da6_Roland.Johansson@ct.se>
Source record: 46758

Hi all!

25-Oct-94 12:54, -Unpublished- wrote to All
Subject: Re: Baycom vs. The World

-> From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de ()

-> Of couse things like TCP-IP can to my knowledge only be done with a TNC.
-> (Correct e if I am wrong here)
Yes you are, there is a driver called AX25.COM wich could be used. Look for
the file AX1811.ARJ

There are also a driver wich could be used with BPQ. It's called BPQAX25.EXE
Look for BPQAX25.ARJ

So there's a lot of terminalprogs that could be used with baycommodem.

-> 73, Moritz DL5UH

---
* Origin: Wherever you go, there you are. (2:203/420.20)

3776. Re: Exploring the Internet (QST)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 12:16:39 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <38o5n7$29fc@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46868
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

>Why don't you just post the articles in this newsgroup?

Or make it available on the SIMTEL + Mirrors FTP sites.
(Only beacuse handling the payment + airfreight becomes
awkward from outide the US)

73, Moritz DL5UH

3777. Re: Baycom vs. The World

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 12:54:02 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <38o7ta$1mvk@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46869

```
< All of the smarts are provided in your computer. As a result you are
< bound to the computer and operating systems supported by the Baycom
< software.

Please read the postings, before answering. I only said
that you can use more than Baycom's software with the modem.

If packet only is of use to you running in the background of a
multi-user multi-media environment, of cause you need TNC's
Dont be surprized if less is enough for some amateurs.

73, Moritz DL5UH
```

3778. Re: X1JR2 Patch Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 13:20:12 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D9Vuuc5w165w@lmr.mv.com>
Source record: 46884

jkbe@lena (John Bednar) writes:

> I received a phone call last night from someone that
> is having trouble patching X1JR2 with the
> information that was posted here. The problem is that
> at location 0x13d8 the byte is not 2a hex. I duplicated
> what he has done and I get the same results.
>
> These are the steps....
>
> In DOS "debug THENET1.X1J" (X1JR2 release)
> At the "-" prompt type "d 14d8"
> The file is displayed starting with 13d8.
> The bytes starting with 13d8 are: 18 2a 2a 8e 82 11 02 00
>
> I have even converted the file to hex with Unix
> od and at location 0x13d8 I find the same pattern.
>
> What are we doing wrong?
>
> John, WB3ESS
>

Nothing, it's just that Dave meant the SEQUENCE beginning at 13d8. Just change the 2a at 13d9 from 2a to 24. That's it! Works great! After heavy traffic, you'll see buffers going up again just like they're supposed to.

Note to others: the actual location is 14d8, but DEBUG in DOS adds 0100h so the location becomes 13d8 in DOS.

Larry W1HJF

--

Larry

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc. rapp@lmr.mv.com voice +1 603 237 8400
Colebrook, NH 03576-0158 CIS 72427,2567 fax +1 603 237 8430

3779. searching config.gp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 14:14:59 UTC
From: sschmitt@ge-serveur.insa-lyon.fr
Message-ID: <sschmitt.2.2EAFB5E2@ge-serveur.insa-lyon.fr>
Source record: 46870

Hello, I do a lot of packet like the most of you.
I got a few weeks ago, Graphic Packet, wich is better than Baycom, I think.

But I Have a problem with the config file. I don't know how to set the differents parameters.If someboby could give me an advice, or sent a config file without problems, that would be great.

Thanks for reading this message. Seb.F1TMI

3780. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 14:41:25 UTC
From: phillips@colum.edu
Message-ID: <38oe6l$j8i@spruce.cic.net>
Source record: 46871
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

rdewan@uhura.cc.rochester.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:

>You have clearly missed the whole point of amateur radio in US being
>a self policing hobby. Would you like ham radio turn into the chaos
>of CB?

Actually, many people (myself included) think it already has done so.
Have a listen on 14.313 some time.

{Lest someone complain again that I am "no call sign", I hold a general
class license, KA9NZI.}

--
Gary Lee Phillips <phillips@colum.edu>
Computer Services Librarian (312) 663-1600 x397
Columbia College, Chicago #include <std_disclaimers.here>

3781. FTP source for 'RLI ver 18.x?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 14:57:02 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1994Oct27.085702.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 46872

Does anyone know if there is a FTP site ... and the address ... that has
the latest W0RLI software (ver. 18.x I think).
73
Carl

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 954-7630 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 954-7495 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#MSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

3782. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 15:47:14 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <38oi22$59u@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46873
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

no8m@hamnet.wariat.org (Steve Wolf NO8M) writes:
>Your reference to "idiot OO" negated the need to reply.

You're right, it WAS redundant.
- Brian

3783. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 17:43:22 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <CyCEKB.7Hq@wang.com>
Source record: 46875
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>I don't think it's illegal, certainly not under 97.113(b). There's
>no hint of material compensation involved. Nor do I think 97.113(c)
>applies since these messages are not broadcasts in the sense meant

My reference was to the updated rules that were published last year.
In these newer rules, compensation is dealt with in 97.113(a)(2).
Part (b) says this:

97.113 Prohibited transmissions.

(b) An amateur station shall not engage in any form of
broadcasting, nor may an amateur station transmit one-way
communications except as specifically provided in these rules; nor
shall an amateur station engage in any activity related to program
production or newsgathering for broadcasting purposes, except that
communications directly related to the immediate safety of human life
or the protection of property may be provided by amateur stations to
broadcasters for dissemination to the public where no other means of
communication is reasonably available before or at the time of the
event.

>As to wasting resources, 99% of what we do as amateurs could be
>considered wasting resources by that standard. We're certainly
>not going to be able to save up spectrum for later use, once the
>moment is gone, it's gone whether we send anything or not.

True, perhaps, but my time is limited, and if I can't log onto the
local BBS because cookie recipes are being uploaded/downloaded, then I
see it as a waste of resources. I do favor stressing the system, so
that heavy-traffic incidents such as disaster relief can be prepared
for. I'd probably prefer a 10-line cookie recipe over a 200 line
Kep listing, but Keps are of direct interest to the general amateur
community, and as such are not illegal under part 97.

>The subject
>of content of speech is an area where the government should
>tread very carefully, if at all.

Again, this discussion is not about speech content, but one-way
communications.

73,
Dave

--
Dave Bushong
OPEN/image Recognition Products

3784. Re: Packet BBS posting from/to Japan?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 17:58:21 UTC
From: slay@netcom.com
Message-ID: <slayCyCF9A.10E@netcom.com>
Source record: 46878

W. E. Van Horne (wvanho@infinet.com) wrote:
: Greg Horine (greg@radar.safb.af.mil) wrote:
: : >I have seen on my "home" packet BBS postings from many countries in Europe,
: : >some from South America, of course North America, but never seen any from
: : >Japan. A ham friend thinks that may be because of a 3rd party traffic
: : >rule or something forbidding automatic passing of posts from other hams
: : >or something.

There ARE severe restrictions on 3rd party in Japan. In fact, two hams
that share the same radio cannot use each other's callsigns. On packet,
the ubiquitous FORSALE bulletins no longer exist there .... I believe
they were terminated in early 1992 due to an "advisory" from the MPT.

It would seem that the Japanese hams are a bit more conservative about
sending out bulletins addressed to WW - worldwide ...
: : >
: : >What is the real story in Japan? They don't have packet BBS's like
: : >those in USA there? Or have the Japanese hams not linked their networks
: : >to the rest of the world?

Well, 7J1YAA.10.JNET1.JPN.AS is operated by the Tokyo Int'l Ama. Radio Assn
made up of lots of Japanese and foreign (7J) hams.... they send receive
personal traffic worldwide. However, when I was living in Japan, we
would rarely see bulletins coming in from the USA ... supposedly it had
something to do with the vast amount of data and what it would take to
move all this traffic via HF links being way too burdensome.

: I thought that all telegraphy in Japan used the Katakana syllabary, not
: Roman letters, and certainly is in the Japanese language, not English.
: Please correct me if I am wrong. But if it is so, then the characters
: would appear as gibberish on our screens.

No .. "all" cw is not done in the Japanese katakana syllabary. JA CW
license/holders operators are required to learn int'l Morse first and
secondarily the Japanese Morse. You can tell when they switch in mid
QSO and/or when they call CQ that they want to use Japanese morse bcuz
you'll hear: -..---

Cheers
Sandy
WA6BXH/7J1ABV
slay@netcom.com

3785. Ham-Digital Digest #355?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 18:08:35 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9410271808.AA16153@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 46876

Did I miss Ham-Digital Digest #355 or did it get eaten by a mail gremlin? Checked ucsd.edu:/mailarchives/ham-digital and didn't find it there either.

73, David N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

3786. Re: NoCal OO , packet BBS that lists posts by "topic"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 18:34:18 UTC
From: rtaylor@dra.hmg.gb
Message-ID: <38orra$3vi@trog.dra.hmg.gb>
Source record: 46874
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct26.145239.25801@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|>: I suppose someone could "simulate" the above now by grouping posts
|>: by the keyword in the to:<keyword>@<area>, like "images@ww, forsale@usa,
|>: wanted@nocal, and such. You connect to this new packet BBS, it lists
|>: all the <keywords> in all the posts that have arrived since last time
|>: you logged in. Then you tell the BBS which <keyword> "group you
|>: want to list. Looks a little like a newsgroup.
|>:
|>: Anyone done this?
|>
|>The next release of MSYS will have this facility. The user will be met
|>with a list of "TO" field strings and can then read those they want with
|>a command such as "R> DX".
|>
|>73,
|>Steve
|> packet : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
|> internet: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
|>
|>
Great. Thst is a facility long overdue, but how do we discourage
people posting everything to all?

Roger. G4HZA.

3787. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 22:06:25 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1994Oct27.220625.12814@ve6mgs.ampr.org>
Source record: 46879
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:

> (b) An amateur station shall not engage in any form of
>broadcasting, nor may an amateur station transmit one-way
>communications except as specifically provided in these rules;

AX.25 is specifically allowed for in the rules ...

Ciao -- Mark

3788. using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 22:47:00 UTC
From: bill.shymanski@mwcsinc.muug.mb.ca
Message-ID: <89C942B.0252000928.uuout@mwcsinc.muug.mb.ca>
Source record: 46881

-> From: CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu (Kyle Cassidy)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: using passwords over packet
-> Message-ID: <38he1p$iba@gboro.rowan.edu>
-> Date: 24 Oct 1994 22:55:53 GMT
->
-> i'm considering setting up a packet/internet gateway at my site, but
-> i'm concerned by the apparant lack of security. (i.e. if a user wants
-> to read his mail over the airwaves where anybody is listening, i
-> don't have a problem with that, but i don't want anybody who is
-> listening to then be able to log on as that user....) what i would
-> like to know is:
->
-> 1) is there a way to use non-echoed passwords over packet?
->
I've seen local FBB packet BBSes using a scheme whereby the BBS
gives you a list of 8 or so randomly chosen numbers from a list of
pairs of numbers; if you in turn supply the numbers that match these,
the BBS concludes that you are who your callsign says you are. Most
systems I've seen rely on the user's callsign.

-> and
->
-> 2) is it legal?
You'll have to ask a lawyer; in the US, there's a 5 foot shelf of
regulations for the Amateur Service. In Canada, yes, it would be legal
since our regulation only states "No amateur station shall use a secret
code." - authenticating a user ID isn't a code. Since the FCC has
discovered it can help reduce the budget problems by handing out massive
fines to amateurs without much hope of being effectively opposed, I can
see why you're concerned.

I'm beginning to think that only collecting QSL cards is legal on
amateur radio; as soon as you think of any application for ham radio,
someone will object its not legal.

73,
Bill
VE4STW@VE4KV.WPG.MB.CA (Packet radio address, not Internet.)

3789. Re: OZ1AT SSTV system...a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 22:50:00 UTC
From: lars.rasmussen@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.3555.7582.0NFB503E@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 46742

Hej Paulb@iconz.co.nz!

Mandag 24. Oktober 1994 skriver Paulb@iconz.co.nz til All:

P> Anybody got info about the OZ1AT SSTV / FAX software and hardware
P> / firmware interface ?

PC program, an a minor demodulator. No uP's in the demodulator. Have seen a
diagram once, but i can't remember what was put in the construction.

P> Wondering if OZ1AT (Anders) has an e-mail address ?

No.

His QTH is about 20 km's north of mine, but i seldom talk to him.
You can contact him via packet OZ1AT@OZ9BOX.

Greetings Lars !
OZ1HMN @OZ9BOX - Fido: 2:238/921.0 - HamNet: 12:210/105

--- GED 2.50.B0822+ / FE 1.41+
* Origin: "(MO 22-09) DEL Binkley, SET MAIL=Portal, ED=GoldED (12:210/105)

3790. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-27 23:26:51 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <38pcvr$e3h@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 46880
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <CyCEKB.7Hq@wang.com>, dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:

|>Again, this discussion is not about speech content, but one-way
|>communications.

Good, I'm glad you see our point then. The communication is two-way. I send a packet to the PBBS and it sends me an acknowledgement. What is one-way about that? The content may be construed as one-way, but the communication is definitely two-way. That is unless you set up your beacon text to be a 10 line cookie recipe. ;-)

And to whomever it was (was it you Dave?) that made the comments about folks being too cheap to purchase Internet access or whatever, that is really a stretch. That is like saying we should eliminate the phone bands because people are too cheap to make long distance calls.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

3791. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 03:59:50 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct28.035950.1419@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46883
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Todd Little (little@iamu.chi.dec.com) wrote:
:
: In article <CyCEKB.7Hq@wang.com>, dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
:
: |>Again, this discussion is not about speech content, but one-way
: |>communications.
:
: Good, I'm glad you see our point then. The communication is two-way. I
: send a packet to the PBBS and it sends me an acknowledgement. What is
: one-way about that? The content may be construed as one-way, but the
: communication is definitely two-way. That is unless you set up your
: beacon text to be a 10 line cookie recipe. ;-)
:

The acks for the ax.25 protocol are little more than the op at W1AW looking at the power meter and seeing that watts are going into the antenna. The acks mean the data is reaching the other BBS. We don't know where the bits go from there. All we have in the ax.25 is a remote wattmeter.

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org (info for the subject)

3792. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 04:45:24 UTC
From: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Message-ID: <CyD97q.2su@hamnet.wariat.org>
Source record: 46885
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

>|>Again, this discussion is not about speech content, but one-way
>|>communications.
>
>Good, I'm glad you see our point then. The communication is two-way. I
>send a packet to the PBBS and it sends me an acknowledgement. What is
>one-way about that? The content may be construed as one-way, but the
>communication is definitely two-way. That is unless you set up your
>beacon text to be a 10 line cookie recipe. ;-)
>

The acks for ax.25 protocol are little more than the op at W1AW looking at the power meter and seeing that watts are going into the antenna. The acks mean that data is reaching the other BBS. We have no idea where the bits go from there. All we have in ax.25 is a remote wattmeter.

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org (info for the subject)

--

73,
Steve

3793. FTP source for 'RLI ver 18.x?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 05:47:22 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <783323242snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 46740

In article <1994Oct27.085702.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com> estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com writes:

>
> Does anyone know if there is a FTP site ... and the address ... that has
> the latest W0RLI software (ver. 18.x I think).

oak.oakland.edu

--
"1935 will go down in history. For the first time, a civilized nation has
full gun registration. Our streets will be safer, our police more efficient,
and the world will follow our lead into the future." - Adolf Hitler

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080

3794. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #351

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 06:36:05 UTC
From: sphillip@nyx10.CS.du.EDU
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.90.941028003540.29862F-100000@nyx10>
Source record: 46886

```
unsubscribe ham-digital
```

3795. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 07:33:06 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.49.0084438B@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 46887
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <Cy3Buq.9s8@news.Hawaii.Edu> jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman) writes:

>I think it's always in the benefit of the ARS when a clarification
>of the rules are made in advance to violation notices being handed
>out. All it probably took was for a few to stretch what was considered
>appropriate use of packet for this clarification to be made.

Agreed, and I too appreciate the clarification of the rules prior to the
issuance of NALs. I'm probably risking flamage, but many of the messages
floating around packet BBSs don't have any relevance to amateur radio
whatever and are sent as bulletins (aka broadcasting). What I view as a
problem is the widespread abuse of the system. I see bulletins advertising
amateur equipment for sale. This, in itself, is not a problem. Yet a
large quantity of those messages are sent to ALLUS or, worse, WW. It's gotten
so bad that I don't even bother to read the messages.

>On the back of our license it says, in part, `Operation of the station
>shall be in accordance with Part 97 of the Commission's Rules.' Our
>signature on the front binds us to this statement.

Good words of wisdom, Jeff.

>If someone has a problem with this OO and this clarification, I hear
>that packet might now be in use on the CB frequencies....

>>*** Yes, Fred, keep up the good work. I'm glad that you are doing all
>>*** that you can to make Amateur radio packet boring.
>>*** 73 George K7WWA @ K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM

>Boring maybe, but legal!

It's already boring. What little bandwidth we have on 1200 baud
packet is wasted passing bulletins around the country that precious few
actually read.

```
==========================================================================
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==========================================================================
```

3796. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 07:53:37 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.50.00970379@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 46888
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct24.205835.11821@news.csuohio.edu> sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:

>The point is being missed. Are packet bulletins addressed to either
>"all" or a like form of "all" (MUSIC, SEWING, CRAFTS, NAFTA, etc.)
>indeed informational bulletins?

>Is there a difference between:

>1. My tuning in a W1AW transmission and listening to an ARRL bulletin.
>2. My tuning in a packet BBS station and reading an ARRL bulletin.

>I submit that both forms of the bulletin are the same. I end up with
>identical information. In both cases, the bulletin is an
>"informational bulletin". In both cases, the transmission is
>one-way. There is not an exchange between two stations. The form
>that the data takes is irrelevant. The mode upon which the data is
>transferred is again irrelevant.

Playing Devil's advocate here, what's the difference between:

1. Getting on the repeater to announce I-65 is closed at the Brooks exit
because of an accident.
2. Talking to "Joe" on the repeater and telling him I-65 is closed at the
Brooks exit.

It can be argued that the first form is broadcasting and is therefore illegal
per Part 97 of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

For what it's worth, I think most of the packet bulletins are within the rules
and regulations. But there are a lot of messages that are questionable at
best. Quite frankly, I think many people should use common sense before
addressing a message (why send a message to 4SALE@ALLUS or 4SALE@WW when you
know darn well it'll be sold before it makes it across the country, for
example).

==
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==

3797. Re: NoCal OO , packet BBS that lists posts by "topic"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 08:15:53 UTC
From: ke4dpx@gregl.slip.iglou.com
Message-ID: <ke4dpx.51.00AB677F@gregl.slip.iglou.com>
Source record: 46889
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <wa2iseCy9pos.D5u@netcom.com> wa2ise@netcom.com (Robert Casey) writes:

>Maybe, if someone writes new packet BBS software, they could establish
>"newsgroups". Like maybe: dx, mods, for_sale, wanted, help, recipes,
>images, IBMPC (small 7plus-ed programs, small meaning <20K max), Mac,
>debate (for those gun and such arguements), etc.

>I suppose someone could "simulate" the above now by grouping posts
>by the keyword in the to:<keyword>@<area>, like "images@ww, forsale@usa,
>wanted@nocal, and such. You connect to this new packet BBS, it lists
>all the <keywords> in all the posts that have arrived since last time
>you logged in. Then you tell the BBS which <keyword> "group you
>want to list. Looks a little like a newsgroup.

>Anyone done this?

The KA9Q NOS varients already have this ability except that it truly does
segregate messages into different folders. Private messages to me are put in
my private mailbox while bulletins to FORSALE@anything are in the public
FORSALE mailbox. It really is a better way to handle messages, especially
since most people seem to want to view a small niche of messages. Hopefully
MSYS and F6FBB will add such capabilities in the near future. Frankly,
stuffing all messages in one pen is the pits.

```
==========================================================================
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==========================================================================
```

3798. Re: searching config.gp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 09:12:39 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <38qfa7$u92@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46741

Sebastien,

GP is *great*! There is a well commented version of the config file around,
I could send you a copy, unfortunatly in German...

Else: Are you sure the problem is not with the TFPCX driver, that is
if you are still using the Baycom modem?

It might be usefull to look in an AX25 BBS under /packet/gp,
When I had problems in the beginning I found the solutions there.

73, Moritz DL5UH

3799. Re: X1JR2 Patch Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 11:59:17 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <CyDtAu.4Ju@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 46743

Thanks for the timely responses. I patched the code last night and hope to change one site this weekend.

Thanks again Dave for all your dedication to this project.

John, WB3ESS

3800. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 12:34:09 UTC
From: bill@triangle.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <38qr41$m52@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 46744
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <CyCEKB.7Hq@wang.com>, dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
|>
|> >As to wasting resources, 99% of what we do as amateurs could be
|> >considered wasting resources by that standard. We're certainly
|> >not going to be able to save up spectrum for later use, once the
|> >moment is gone, it's gone whether we send anything or not.
|>
|> True, perhaps, but my time is limited, and if I can't log onto the
|> local BBS because cookie recipes are being uploaded/downloaded, then I
|> see it as a waste of resources.

Yes, and if I can't log onto the local BBS because ARRL Bulletins or DX BS
is being uploaded/downloaded, then I see it as a waste of time.

So what's your point??

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | de-moc-ra-cy (di mok' ra see) n. Three wolves
bill@cs.uofs.edu | and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.
University of Scranton |
Scranton, Pennsylvania | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

3801. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 13:16:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct28.131640.4299@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46747
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct26.133813.7352@galileo.cc.rochester.edu> rdewan@uhura.cc.rochester.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:
>In article <38k0lg$5jt@kelly.teleport.com> genew@teleport.com (Gene Wolford) writes:
>>Oh, goody. We can all snooze away in compliance.
>>All bow to the mighty ARRL, (Anally Retentive Regulation Lovers).
>>Beware the dreaded "OO"s, (Kilocycle Kops).
>>Heil!
>
>You have clearly missed the whole point of amateur radio in US being
>a self policing hobby. Would you like ham radio turn into the chaos
>of CB?

No one wants that, however you've misinterpred what self policing means. It does not mean vigilantes or self-important kilocycle cops. It means that each amateur is supposed to police *himself*, IE voluntary compliance with good operating practices. Admiral Grace Hopper said it best when she said, "it's better to beg forgiveness than to ask permission" in reference to dealing with government bureaucracies. Even the ARRL itself has often maintained that amateurs should not ask the Commission for rulings. They almost always prefer to say no since it exposes them to the least risk. It's better to wait and let them tell you that something you're doing doesn't suit them. They rarely do, and it gives us much more flexibility.

I'm not overly concerned about what an FCC staffer said about "bulletins" being one way transmissions. They obviously are not, and the FCC staffer likely isn't familiar with the corrupt terminology used by amateurs, so he didn't understand that the "bulletins" in question are actually third party traffic passed between amateur stations. This will eventually be straighened out when the right ear is reached. The FCC has already declared packet messaging systems to be handling *third party traffic*, so there can be no question that this traffic is broadcasting. What irritates me about this whole episode is that a Kilocycle Cop went to the FCC with his ill-conceived question and thus got an unfavorable ruling that will now have to be undone.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3802. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 13:29:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct28.132922.4396@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46748
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <CyCEKB.7Hq@wang.com> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
>
>Again, this discussion is not about speech content, but one-way
>communications.

Well then lets look at what the FCC says about broadcasting. In
97.3 broadcasting is defined as, "Transmissions intended for reception
by the general public, either direct or relayed." Now it should be
clear that amateur packet messages are not intended for reception
by the general public. Only those who can log into the BBSs and
request the message be downloaded to them can read these messages,
and the general public can't do that. As 97.109(e) makes clear,
amateur BBSs are engaged in *third party* communications between
amateur stations. They are *not* engaged in one-way transmission
unless they are beaconing.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3803. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 13:38:26 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct28.133826.4484@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46749
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <CyD97q.2su@hamnet.wariat.org> no8m@hamnet.wariat.org (Steve Wolf NO8M) writes:
>>|>Again, this discussion is not about speech content, but one-way
>>|>communications.
>>
>>Good, I'm glad you see our point then. The communication is two-way. I
>>send a packet to the PBBS and it sends me an acknowledgement. What is
>>one-way about that? The content may be construed as one-way, but the
>>communication is definitely two-way. That is unless you set up your
>>beacon text to be a 10 line cookie recipe. ;-)
>>
>
>The acks for ax.25 protocol are little more than the op at W1AW looking
>at the power meter and seeing that watts are going into the antenna. The
>acks mean that data is reaching the other BBS. We have no idea where the
>bits go from there. All we have in ax.25 is a remote wattmeter.

No, the acks say more than that. They are the packet equivalent of
QSL. They acknowledge that a transmission has been received *correctly*.
But BBS message passing consists of more than just AX25 acks. There
is a rigid BBS protocol for forwarding *third party traffic* between
these amateur stations. That has to be followed just as good traffic
handling protocols have to be followed on a CW traffic net in order
for the third party messages to be successfully handled. There are
no one-way transmissions involved, nor is there any broadcasting,
as defined in 97.3, involved.

The only thing that differentiates a cookie recipe from a Keplerian
element message or a "Best wishes from the World's Fair" message is
the *content* of the third party message. On that topic, the FCC
says only that the message content must not be commercial, and that
it must not contain the "seven deadly words".

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3804. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 13:57:38 UTC
From: Mitch@lexmark.com
Message-ID: <CyDys2.84D@lexmark.com>
Source record: 46746
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

>>In article <389n39$5at@ccnet.ccnet.com>, rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) says:
>>
>> [snip]
>>
>>3. The Information sent MUST BE RELATED TO, AND OF INTEREST TO
>>AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS ONLY!

Lets say I have a friend who is a programmer (not a ham) and really interested in the AX25 protocol (from a technical perspective). Wouldn't the above statement rule out amateurs discussing it on the air. The word "ONLY" bugs me.

Thanks Gary, WB9TPG (Mitch@Lexmark.Com)

3805. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 14:07:50 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <CyDz93.5Iy@wang.com>
Source record: 46745
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org (Mark G. Salyzyn) writes:

>dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:

>> (b) An amateur station shall not engage in any form of
>>broadcasting, nor may an amateur station transmit one-way
>>communications except as specifically provided in these rules;

>AX.25 is specifically allowed for in the rules ...

Where?

There is a mention of AX.25 in the section about station control (97.109(d)), talking about re-transmitting signals unattended above 50 MHz, but I didn't see anything about "one-way communications." Did I miss that?

73,
Dave

--
Dave Bushong
OPEN/image Recognition Products

3806. Re: Baycom vs. The World

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 15:16:41 UTC
From: D.A.Arnet@massey.ac.nz
Message-ID: <D.A.Arnet.4.2EB05F07@massey.ac.nz>
Source record: 46882

In article <38irli$11bf@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () writes:
>From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de ()
>Subject: Re: Baycom vs. The World
>Date: 25 Oct 1994 11:54:26 GMT

>>All of the smarts are provided in your computer. As a result you are
>>bound to the computer and operating systems supported by the Baycom
>>software. A viable alternative for some, I guess.
>>
>>73, David N4HHE

>David,

>I think you see it a little pessimistic. First the idea of the baycom
>modem is, that it is not the best thing to use your 386 (486)
>as a dumb terminal and letting the Z80 in the TNC do all the work.

>So, I built my Baycom modem for about 15$. Furthermore you are not
>restricted to the Baycom software, there is a resident driver (TFPCX)
>which allows to operate a number of terminal programs with the modem.

>Of couse things like TCP-IP can to my knowledge only be done with a TNC.
>(Correct e if I am wrong here)
Wrong,

You can run programs such as JNOS using a packet driver such as AX25.COM, in a
similar way as you would with ethernet packet drivers,

I was using one until I purchased a Baycom ussc card.

>BTW there is now a 9K6 modem, G3RUH compatible, wich is at 150$ (200
DM)>quite cheap. With powerful PC's becoming more popular this might be
the>thing for the future.

>73, Moritz DL5UH
73 David ZL1UFO

3807. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 17:00:42 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <38ranq$n1a@hpbab.wv>
Source record: 46750
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct24.205835.11821@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|>
|> The point is being missed. Are packet bulletins addressed to either
|> "all" or a like form of "all" (MUSIC, SEWING, CRAFTS, NAFTA, etc.)
|> indeed informational bulletins?
|>
|> Is there a difference between:
|>
|> 1. My tuning in a W1AW transmission and listening to an ARRL bulletin.
|> 2. My tuning in a packet BBS station and reading an ARRL bulletin.

1. You listen, you are NOT in QSO with anyone.
2. You CONNECT, and are in QSO with the BBS.

1. W1AW has NO CLUE that you are listening.
2. You BBS KNOWS you are connected, and that the two calls are in QSO.

This really cannot be so difficult to understand?

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3808. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 17:04:46 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <38rave$n1a@hpbab.wv>
Source record: 46751

In article <38he1p$iba@gboro.rowan.edu>, CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu (Kyle Cassidy) writes:
|> i'm considering setting up a packet/internet gateway at my site, but i'm
|> concerned by the apparant lack of security. (i.e. if a user wants to read his
|> mail over the airwaves where anybody is listening, i don't have a problem with
|> that, but i don't want anybody who is listening to then be able to log on as
|> that user....) what i would like to know is:
|>
|> 1) is there a way to use non-echoed passwords over packet?

The user must somehow send the password over the air.
When he does, it can be heard.

If there were some way to send the password to the gateway without
anyone seeing it, any station which can provide a larger signal to
the gateway receiver could capture the connection, after the password
has been sent.

i.e. there is no way to be CERTAIN that any password system could work.

However, it is possible to provide "reasonable" security.
Check out the way that NET/ROM does it.

That said, I would ask two questions:

What is it you are trying to prevent?
Does that happen often?

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3809. Re: Multi mode VHF/UHF recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 18:43:19 UTC
From: rush@sparkyfs.erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <9410281843.AA06758@cacfs.ks.erg.sri.com>
Source record: 46752

Bob:

I can't speak for the other rigs, but I've been happy with my Yahoo FT-736R.
It of course does FM, SSB, and CW on 2m and 70cm, with options to add
up to any two of: 6m, 1.25m (220MHz), 23cm (1.2GHz).

I have added a 6m module to mine.

I've used it for 2m and 70cm 1200/2400 bps packet, too.

The rigs ability to separately tune, then lock together two bands
makes it great for satellite. It even works with inverting transverters
(one band tunes down, the other tunes up). Add a 70cm 100W amp and
a couple of antennas on an az/el mount, and you've got a great
satellite setup.

It's also handy that it has it's own built-in power supply, but you
can run it off 12VDC, too.

Only complaints about it: 1) you can't see both xmit and recv freqs at
the same time, and 2) the meter and freq display aren't very bright,
although works well enough under most conditions (I expect it's hard if
not impossible to read in bright sunlight).
Oh yeah, and it was a pain to modify for MARS, and could only open up
the 2m (140-149.995 now).

David

David Rush Internet: rush@erg.sri.com
SRI International AmPRNet: david@n0oxh.ampr.org
Leavenworth, Kansas AX25Net: n0oxh@w0xk.#nwmo.mo.usa.na
(sister city to Wagga Wagga, Australia) Phone: 913 682 9101 Fax: 913 682 9119

3810. KPC-9612 / Kenwood 733A Help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 22:16:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2874.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46757

-> I just picked up a Kantronics KPC-9612 TNC and I own a
-> Kenwood 733A. The 733 has a 'DATA connector' with pinouts
-> that are stumping me. Here's what the book says,

-> 1. Should I believe that PR9 carries the data out of the 733 to the
-> TNC (packet data output) or is it just used as a signal indicating
-> that 9600 is present?

Yes. PR9 is the 9600 audio OUTPUT, which goes FROM the 733a TO the 9612.

-> 2. The KPC also has PINs marked for TXD and RXD,
-> transmit/receive(digital) Should I use these on the 733 instead of
-> the pins marked RXA and TXA?

Don't really know what TXD means on that TNC, but you can count on the
fact that what the 733a outputs is very broadband *audio*, so put it
into the 9600 audio input on the 9612.

-> The Kenwood directions are extremely limited in the area of packet
-> use and for someone who is relatively new in packet and HAM radio for
-> that matter I am somewhat dissappointed.

Roger that. The good news is that about the only bad way you can hook
the darn thing is to hook up the PTT line to ground. <g> That would keep
the XCVR transmitting carrier all the time. You're on the right track.
The first thing to test is...can you receive someone elses' beacon? If
so, proceed to connecting to someone else. Another pecularity about the
733a: an audio output of 500mv will swamp most implementations of the
G3RUH modem. That needs to be turned down by a factor of 10 to about
50mv. use a 10K cermet trimpot, with one end connected to PR9, the other
end to ground, and the middle to the 9612. Tune till you start getting
the beacon text. Or if you have it, use a 'scope to do the same thing.
At the same time, you can have the chance to see what a 9600 eye pattern
looks like.

We have several TM733a's operating with excellent results here in
Atlanta. We still can't get the MFJ1270+G3RUH to work with anything,
including the 733a.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, President
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3811. Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 23:19:05 UTC
From: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Message-ID: <CyEoru.8py@hamnet.wariat.org>
Source record: 46754

A bulletin received at NO8M with lots of bad language has been
appended. I have two questions.

1. Who is responsible?

The originator and first forwarder are located outside the county and not
subject to FCC rules. F6FNB, located portable in Texas, is the first United
States station to receive the bulletin. He is neither the originator or first
forwarder. Trying to then interpret a rule to assign responsibility to him
when the meaning of "AUTHOR" and "FIRST FORWARDER" is plain is silly.
Hmmmm. No one has any responsibility?

2. Why wasn't it held?

This was held based on the bad words matching the MSYS hold file here. Is
there not a way with the software used by the other 22 DX and 13 US
stations who were involved to hold this at any of them? Do we have 35
BBS stations that can't set up a simple file to hold bad words or is this
impossible with them all? Lazy?

73,
Steve

Sorry about the language.

Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org (info for the subject)

S DXNEWS @ WW < DL5UH $ 18A4DB0RBS82
DX-cluster?
R:941021/1313z 54991@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941021/0722z 3106@N8KJT.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941021/0539Z @:KD4AHQ.#AGS.GA.USA.NOAM [TEL-LINK] #:51077 $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/1534Z @:N4QWL.#COL.SC.USA.NOAM [TEL-LINK] $:18A4DB0RBS82 FBB5.15
R:941020/2316Z @:WA7NTF.#TAC.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM #:27219 [STEILACOOM]
R:941020/2254Z @:KB7CNN.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM #:43506 [N.W.GATEWAY] $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/2205 10805@WA7SJN.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM B:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/2039 57769@N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM B:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/2025Z @:W6PW.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM #:46357 $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/2019Z @:KA6EYH.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM #:1726 [Daly City] $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/1956Z @:KA6EYH.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM #:60272 [Pacifica] $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/1956Z @:WB0TAX.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM #:1779 $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/1948Z @:N5UXT.LA.USA.NA #:28461 [New Orleans] $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/1936Z @:F6CNB.#SETX.TX.USA.NOAM #:23345 [SugarLand] $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/1904Z @:OH6RBV.#VAA.FIN.EU #:52103 [Vaasa] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/1848Z @:OH6RBG.FIN.EU #:5297 [Jakobstad] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82

R:941020/1820Z @:SK2AT.AC.SWE.EU #:27831 [Umea] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941020/1810Z @:SM2IRZ.AC.SWE.EU #:56991 [UMEA] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941019/0249Z @:I6BNW.#MC.IMAR.ITA.EU #:6074 [RECANATI] FBB5.15c
R:941019/0224Z @:IK6RUY.IMAR.ITA.EU #:39934 [Pergola] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941019/0118Z @:IW3GS.IVEN.ITA.EU #:41444 [Padova] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941019/0117Z @:IW3QQV.IFVG.ITA.EU #:16476 [Palazzolo (Ud) JN65MT] FBB5.15c
R:941019/0107Z @:IV3CJT.IFVG.ITA.EU #:14545 [Trieste] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941019/0054Z @:S50BBS.KP.SVN.EU #:10679 [Koper] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
R:941019/0021z @S50BOX S50BOX.SVN.EU Ljubljana Slovenija
R:941019/0107l @OE6XYG.AUT.EU [Austria-Net,JN77RA,TheBox 1.9b SYSOP:OE6UBG]
R:941019/0001z @:OE3XBS.AUT.EU
R:941018/2243z @:DB0LNA.#BAY.DEU.EU
R:941018/2254z @:DB0RGB.#BAY.DEU.EU
R:941018/2243z @:DB0ABH.#BAY.DEU.EU
R:941018/2244z @DB0BOX.#BAY.DEU.EU [DieBox in Nuernberg, JN59NJ, SYSOP: DC3YC]
R:941018/2145z @:DB0MRW.#BAY.DEU.EU
R:941018/2244z @:DB0SON.#THR.DEU.EU
R:941018/2238z @:DB0SIF.#HES.DEU.EU
R:941018/2236z @DK0MTV.#RPL.DEU.EU [PKT-Mbox/AMT-Gway, JN49CX, OP: DJ8CY]
R:941018/2230z @:DB0RBS.#BW.DEU.EU [SCHWIEBERDINGEN OP:DL1SEM] BCM1.34

From: DL5UH @ DB0RBS.#BW.DEU.EU
To : DX @ WW

IS THIS REALLY NECCESCARY?

DB0SDX 17-Oct-1994 2215Z H oder ? fuer Hilfe eingeben >
DX de PE1OSJ: 7069.0 PA0KLS KLAAS FUCKS YOU FOR FREE!! 2222Z
DX de PA3FYW: 14100.0 PA0KLS please kill my father. 2223Z
DX de PE1OSJ: 50069.0 PA0KLS KLAAS FUCKS YOU FOR FREE!! 2224Z
DX de PA3FYW: 50106.0 PA0KLS help me,my father is a devil. 2226Z
DX de PE1OSJ: 14169.0 PA0KLS MY FATHER RAPES ME ! 2228Z

DX de PE1OSJ: 144269.0 PA3FYW PA0KLS MOTHERFUCKER !!!!! 2231Z
DX de PE1OSJ: 432269.0 PA3FYW PA0KLS MOTHERFUCKER !!!!! 2236Z

DX de PE1OSJ: 14056.0 PA0KLS FUCK YOURSELF KLAAS !!! 2244Z
DX de PE1OSJ: 28450.0 PA0KLS I WILL GET YOU KLAAS !!! 2245Z
DX de PI5EHV: 50110.0 PA3FYW PA0KLS CHILDFUCKER 2246Z
DX de PA0KLS: 28450.0 PE1OSJ verdammte arschloch ! 2246Z
DX de PA0KLS: 14130.0 PA3FYW is my ugly bad son ! 2248Z
DX de PE1OSJ: 14250.0 PA0KLS WIE LACHT HET LAATST,klaasje? 2248Z
DX de PI5EHV: 144310.0 PE1OSJ PA0KLS,i want YOU 2249Z

Eingestellte Parameter PA3FYW: (siehe HELP ALTER)
Heimat-MYBBS...(A F).?PI8ZAA.#NBO.NLD.EU
Name.....(A N).
Letzter Login.....Noch nie eingeloggt.
Logins 0, Mails erhalten 0, gelesen 0, gesendet 1

Eingestellte Parameter PI5EHV: (siehe HELP ALTER)
Heimat-MYBBS...(A F).@PI8ZAA (13.12.93 14:55)

Name...........(A N).
Letzter Login........Noch nie eingeloggt.
Logins 0, Mails erhalten 0, gelesen 0, gesendet 3

/EX

--

73,
Steve

3812. KPC-9612 / Kenwood 733A Help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-28 23:37:56 UTC
From: csetzer@rmii.com
Message-ID: <38s20k$sqk@potogold.rmii.com>
Source record: 46753

I just picked up a Kantronics KPC-9612 TNC and I own a
Kenwood 733A. The 733 has a 'DATA connector' with pinouts
that are stumping me. Here's what the book says,

733A
PIN NAME Function
1 PKD Packet data input: Transmit data from TNC to Transceiver
2 DE Ground for PKD
3 PKS Packet standby: TNC can use this pin to inhibit the
transceiver microphone input while
transmitting packet signals.
4 PR9 Detects 9600 bps data (500 mVp-p/10k-ohms)
5 PR1 Detects 1200 bps data (300 mVp-p/10k-ohms)
6 SQC Squelch control output

Here is what I'm thinking.

PIN 1 should go to the KPC PIN marked TXA - Transmit signal
PIN 2 should go to the KPC PIN marked GND - Ground
PIN 3 should go to the KPC PIN marked PTT - Push to talk
PIN 4 should go to the KPC PIN marked RXA - Receive signal

Others I leave alone. My questions are as follows:

1. Should I believe that PR9 carries the data out of the 733 to the
TNC (packet data output) or is it just used as a signal indicating that
9600 is present?

2. The KPC also has PINs marked for TXD and RXD,
transmit/receive(digital) Should I use these on the 733 instead of
the pins marked RXA and TXA?

The Kenwood directions are extremely limited in the area of packet use
and for someone who is relatively new in packet and HAM radio for that
matter I am somewhat dissappointed.

Thanks for the help in advance,

Craig

--
****
Craig Setzer

Internet: csetzer@rmii.com
HAM Radio: KB0MXQ

--You'll find me in the bear's cage...
****

3813. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-29 00:02:08 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct29.000208.29686@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46755
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

```
: |> "all" or a like form of "all" (MUSIC, SEWING, CRAFTS, NAFTA, etc.)
: |> indeed informational bulletins?
: |>
: |> Is there a difference between:
: |>
: |> 1. My tuning in a W1AW transmission and listening to an ARRL bulletin.
: |> 2. My tuning in a packet BBS station and reading an ARRL bulletin.
:
: 1. You listen, you are NOT in QSO with anyone.
: 2. You CONNECT, and are in QSO with the BBS.
:
: 1. W1AW has NO CLUE that you are listening.
: 2. You BBS KNOWS you are connected, and that the two calls are in QSO.
:
: This really cannot be so difficult to understand?

Again, the acks for the ax.25 protocol are little more than the op at W1AW
looking at the power meter and seeing that watts are going into the antenna.
The acks mean the data is reaching the other BBS but we don't know where the
bits might go from there. All we have in ax.25 is a remote wattmeter.

What's to understand? It seems like people keep trying to assign intent
to the receiving station ... but intent for what? Why take a bulletin that
walks like a _bulletin_ and talks like a _bulletin_ and call it a "message"?

All bulletins are broadcasting. They are sent in many directions. When being
forwarded, the receiving station did not ask for them. The sending station
has no expectation that the receiving BBS will read or reply to them.

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org
```

3814. Re: GPS prices?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-29 02:41:05 UTC
From: studebaker@aol.com
Message-ID: <38sco1$85d@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46756

In article <CxyAK2.HEy@metronet.com>, kf5mg@metronet.com writes:

>d like to play with mobile packet and GPS maping. Anyone know where
I> can find a REALLY cheap GPS device with a built in serial port? Thanks

Call Lowrance Electronics @ 918-437-6881. They offer a really cool unit
that has basic maps already wired in.

JS

3815. JVFAX ver &

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-29 14:09:36 UTC
From: asken@primenet.com
Message-ID: <asken.6.00615C26@primenet.com>
Source record: 46765

I have JVFAX7 and cant get it to key my transmitter using AEA PK-900. I have tried most everything. Any help would be appreciated. I even tried to send EMAIL to the program writer. Thanks. WB7NEX
...KEN

3816. Re: Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-29 16:00:55 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <38trjn$2vau@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46759

Steve,

I am afraid, some apologizing is called for here from my side.
When I received this junk on the cluster, it was a truely
silly thing in my fit of blind anger to repost it.

I have since than received lots of complaints for spreading
it.

It is particularly sad for the guys, whose calls have been pirated,
and hopefully they got the police/prosecuter to do something about it.

Yes, *now* I know, I was getting me in trouble.

73, anyway, Moritz DL5UH

3817. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-29 21:29:18 UTC
From: Sigi Kluger <100346.2236@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <38uere$ob2$1@mhade.production.compuserve.com>
Source record: 46760

> echoing of passwords over radio

The established procedure is that the password granting station
(i.e. the BBS) transmits an interrogation, with the user responding.
This could be a prompt like "1-2-3-4-5" meaning "out of a string of
XXX characters length that we both know, tell me character positions
1,2,3,4, and 5.

This is not really secure, since after a few weeks of monitoring, one could
reconstruct the (secret) string, but then:

*** packet radio is amateur radio.
*** amateur radio is open and avaailable to anyone.

Thus, anyone can read anyone else's mail if (s)he is just patient enough to
wait for the recipient to read it over the air. So, why password protect
users? The only place where it makes sense it to make it hard on people to
sabotage nodes and BBS.

73s,
Sigi DK4NB
100346.2236@compuserve.com

3818. Looking for Internet source of TPK 1.82

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 00:38:19 UTC
From: serge@systech.mhs.oz.au
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.003819.202@systech.mhs.oz.au>
Source record: 46766

The title says it all.
Can anyone point me to a ftp site with TPK 1.82.

Thanks in advance.

Serge
VK4BSB

3819. Re: KPC-9612 / Kenwood 733A Help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 00:39:07 UTC
From: Karl Medcalf <kmedcalf@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <RoyWzOT.kmedcalf@delphi.com>
Source record: 46761

Craig Setzer <csetzer@rmii.com> writes:

>1. Should I believe that PR9 carries the data out of the 733 to the
>TNC (packet data output) or is it just used as a signal indicating that
>9600 is present?

The PR9 pin actually carries 9600 baud receive data - it's not just a signal to say data is present. In fact, it also carries 1200 baud data, voice, etc... whatever is being received!

The TXD and RXD pins on the KPC-9612 are DIGITAL outputs - intended for use at 19,200 baud with the Kantronics D4-10 high-speed radio. You should not use those with your Kenwood, Icom, Yaesu or other radios that do not take a direct TTL level input/output.

--
73 - Karl KMEDCALF@DELPHI.COM
Packet: WK5M @ WK5M.#NEKS.KS.USA.NA

3820. TM-733A <--> KPC3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 01:17:27 UTC
From: dmercado@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <dmercado.783479432@kaiwan009>
Source record: 46762

Hello,

I just purchased a Kenwood TM-733A and I was trying to figure out what is the pin-out to a KPC3? I looked at both manuals, and it doesn't have the same nomenclature, but I could guess what it should be. Has anyone made this link?

Thanks
Dominic Mercado
dmercado@kaiwan.com

3821. APRS newsgroup?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 01:36:00 UTC
From: mike.scheel@slc.davenport.ia.us
Message-ID: <29a.426.2028@slc.davenport.ia.us>
Source record: 46791

is there a newsgroup just for users of APRS?

Michael W. Scheel RCMA IA-011
N0NGL [EN41RN] N0NGL@W0BXR.IA.US.NA
INTERNET:mike.scheel@slc.davenport.ia.us

* 1st 2.00b #408 * well, my second favorite thing
--- Silver Xpress Mail System 5.03H1

Internet: mike.scheel@slc.davenport.ia.us (Mike Scheel)
This message was processed by RAuucp from Merlin Systems Inc.

3822. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 02:32:33 UTC
From: pcr@ic.net
Message-ID: <38v0k1$l1r@condor.ic.net>
Source record: 46763
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <CyAzAH.Er5@hamnet.wariat.org>, no8m@hamnet.wariat.org (Steve Wolf NO8M) says:
>
>>What 'One Way' bulletins??? What this idiot OO forgets is the each and every
>
>...snip
>
>>David Tiller | Network Administrator | Voice: (804) 752-3710 |
>>dtiller@rmc.edu | n2kau/4 | Randolph-Macon College| Fax: (804) 752-7231 |
>
>
>
>Your reference to "idiot OO" negated the need to reply.
>
>73,
>Steve
> internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org

What an amazingly intelligent way to duck out of responding to a cogent
argument.

...phil / kb8uoy

3823. RF into KAMPlus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 03:00:35 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <oJNZuc3w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46767

I seem to be experiencing RF getting into my KAMPlus ... anyone else notice a problem with this?

David wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3824. Need software for Pasokon

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 03:25:57 UTC
From: gregg@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <CyGuv9.L8M@ns1.nodak.edu>
Source record: 46764

I just got home from a hamfest in Minneapolis where I bought a new Pasokon SSTV board. When I got here I found that I didn't get the disk with the software. Does anyone know of an FTP site that might have it, or could anyone send it to me? You could FTP to ftp.plains.nodak.edu and I can get it there. I will, of course, send in my registration on Monday which will get me the latest version, but I hate to wait a week or more to get on the air.

Thanks for any help from anyone.

Joe, KN0A near Fargo, ND

3825. Re: 9.6 Kbd in 15 Khz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 04:15:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.041552.12647@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46768

In article <1994Oct24.224212.20357@omega.atk.com> Rick Whiting <rick_whiting@atk.com>
writes:
>This is a follow-up question regarding coordinating full duplex digital
>facilities on traditional voice repeater pairs.
>
>Is it feasible, particularly with respect to adjacent channel interference, to
>operate a 9.6 KBd digital facility in a 15 Khz channel, i.e., with a G3RUH
>style modem?
>
>I ask because it appears that the reported successful mingling of 9.6 Kbd
>digital facilities with voice repeaters on 2M were in geographical areas (or
>sub-bands) with 20 KHz channels. In this part of the country the 2M repeater
>coordination plan uses 15 Khz channels above 145 MHz.
>
>I believe the designers of the current 9.6 Kbd modems worked pretty hard to get
>the signal into a 20 Khz channel (including guard bands). Thus, I wonder what
>the operational penalty is for squeezing the channel down by 25%, e.g., on S/N
>requirements, ability to adapt radios, etc.
>
>Comments and suggestions based on practical experience, measurement, and/or
>theoretical prognostication will be greatly appreciated.

Well Rick, you can't operate two voice systems on a 15 kHz split either
if the sites are adjacent and signal strengths are similar. First adjacent
channel systems aren't co-located for this reason. The coordinating bodies
use geographical separation to make 15 kHz channels work, just like the
FCC does with broadcasters. The FM capture effect normally protects from
adjacent channel interference if the systems are geographically separated
far enough. 9.6kb packet systems are no different.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3826. Re: Multi mode VHF/UHF recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 04:27:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.042742.12734@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46770

In article <38lqunINNsmo@s850.mwc.edu> bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu (Bob Grattan) writes:
>I'm interested in recommendations for a multi mode transceiver which
>will work at least 2m/70cm and maybe 1.2ghz. Are there any comparisons
>around for the units sold by Icom, Kenwood and Yaesu?
>
>It would be nice to have something that would work satellites,
>terrestrial packet, etc... (9600 baud and above) and be upgradable as
>things evolve. Don't want much, do I?

I've had all three, and wound up with the FT736R. The Icom 970 has
a nice user interface, but suffers a bit from excessive phase noise
in the receiver. That's a real pain if you are co-located with other
high power stations. The cost is also outrageous. The Kenwood 790A
is an abomination with regard to user interface and thermal design.
Mine got very hot after even modest transmissions, and failed from
thermal overload of the output module. The fact that you also have
to hold down the SAT button to do track tuning is also ridiculous.
And the narrow filter options *won't* work in the subband, that's
what you listen to while transmitting to the satellite on the
main band. Stupid! The 736R won't do simultaneous dual band receive,
but in all other respects it's the best value for satellite work. It
offers excellent thermal design, good control layout and functions,
and sufficient features. I haven't tried the new Icom dual band multi-
mode, it looks nice though.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3827. Re: KPC-9612 / Kenwood 733A Help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 04:46:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.044600.12928@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46769

In article <38s20k$sqk@potogold.rmii.com> csetzer@rmii.com (Craig Setzer) writes:
>I just picked up a Kantronics KPC-9612 TNC and I own a
>Kenwood 733A. The 733 has a 'DATA connector' with pinouts
>that are stumping me. Here's what the book says,
>
>733A
>PIN NAME Function
> 1 PKD Packet data input: Transmit data from TNC to Transceiver

Connect this to the TNC TXA, pin 1 of the DB9.

> 2 DE Ground for PKD

Connect to TNC ground, pin 9 of the DB9.

> 3 PKS Packet standby: TNC can use this pin to inhibit the
> transceiver microphone input while
> transmitting packet signals.

Parallel this with the TNC PTT, pin 3 of DB9 wire ORed with pin 1 of
the DB15. That'll let you leave the mic on the radio without transmitting
room noise with your packets.

> 4 PR9 Detects 9600 bps data (500 mVp-p/10k-ohms)

Connect to TNC pin 2 of the DB15.

> 5 PR1 Detects 1200 bps data (300 mVp-p/10k-ohms)

Connect to TNC pin 5 of the DB9.

> 6 SQC Squelch control output

Connect this to pin 2 of the DB9 and pin 13 of the DB15.

And you need to connect pin 3 of the DB15 direct to the varactor
modulator inside the Kenwood for 9600 baud transmission. And of
course connect TNC PTTs, pin 3 of DB9 for 1200 baud and pin 1
of the DB15 for 9600 baud, to the radio PTT input.

>1. Should I believe that PR9 carries the data out of the 733 to the
>TNC (packet data output) or is it just used as a signal indicating that
>9600 is present?

It's the audio direct from the demodulator (no de-emphasis).

>2. The KPC also has PINs marked for TXD and RXD,
>transmit/receive(digital) Should I use these on the 733 instead of
>the pins marked RXA and TXA?

No. The Kenwood has no data slicers on board. These pins can be used with the Kantronics D410 radio which *does* have the capability to do direct FSK modulation and demodulation (up to 19.2kb) with TTL level digital signals.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3828. Discount store for Magellan

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 16:00:12 UTC
From: wcasselm@fraser.sfu.ca
Message-ID: <wcasselm.783532812@sfu.ca>
Source record: 46771

Is there another good discount store other than West Marine for Magellan that someone could send me the address for. Please RSVP via e-mail. Thank you.

3829. Re: Multi mode VHF/UHF recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 16:38:17 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <390i5p$15l6@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46772

>I'm interested in recommendations for a multi mode transceiver which
>will work at least 2m/70cm and maybe 1.2ghz. Are there any comparisons
>around for the units sold by Icom, Kenwood and Yaesu?

Bob,

Just as an alternative that wants to be considered for *serious* DX
work at VHF/UHF/SHF, what about a decent HF rig + transverters.

I think contesters, EMEers and likes prefer the comfort and strong
signal capability of this setup. (Just compare the amount of development
put into HF rigs lately to what is doing on the VHF/UHF/SHF multimode
market).

73, Moritz DL5UH

3830. Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 18:36:29 UTC
From: jachim@myhost.subdomain.domain
Message-ID: <390p3d$c9u@homer.alpha.net>
Source record: 46773
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I'm looking for a software package to allow me to use packet radio to
log into my computer running Linux. From what I understand, it seems it
should be something like getty (or agetty or uugetty), right?
The problem is, the data is first intercepted by the TNC. I've heard
a little about KA9Q and its derivatives. Would this be what I need?

Thanks in advance,
Matthew

--
jachim@execpc.com jachim@jakesys.sol.net jachim@cnj.digex.net

3831. How do repeaters work, or is csma/cd possible on packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 19:13:35 UTC
From: matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <390r8v$mej@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 46774

I'm currently trying to think through the design of an integrated modem+radio, and I've finally decided that I have to defer to the experts for advice. :)

Anyways, how is it possible for a repeater to receive on one particular channel and transmit on a nearby channel w/o blowing out the front end of the receiver? A brick wall filter seems ridiculous... but all of the design tips I've seen for radios says to save the filters for later, like after the first pre-amp or the IF stage. Won't the first pre-amp go up in a puff of smoke?

Likewise, does any body know how it would be possible to implement some sort of collision detection (or avoidance) on a single shared packet channel? On a cable that's easy, but over the radio the amplitude drops ensure that if you and somebody else transmit simultaneously, you'll only be able to hear your own signal (by and large). Of course, this assumes that the dilemma of the first paragraph is solved...

-mgk

--
73 de kb8uox "Wisdom is ignorance...
Matt Kangas, mgk3@cornell.edu stupidity, I call freedom!"
aka matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu -p.westerberg

3832. unsubscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 19:26:58 UTC
From: Doughengst@aol.COM
Message-ID: <9410301421105810732@aol.com>
Source record: 46777

```
unsub doughengst@aol.com ham-digital
```

3833. Re: Looking for Internet source of TPK 1.82

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 20:43:10 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3910gu$sck@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46776

Serge Burjak (serge@systech.mhs.oz.au) wrote:
: The title says it all.
: Can anyone point me to a ftp site with TPK 1.82.

: Thanks in advance.

: Serge
: VK4BSB

--
I read a packet message today with the following address for TPK 1.82.

anonymous ftp to:

ve4umr.ampr.org
44.135.124.1

I tried it but my ftp server timed out so not sure if it's accurate.

73.
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

3834. Re: RF into KAMPlus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 20:44:26 UTC
From: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Message-ID: <Cyl6y3.2F6@hamnet.wariat.org>
Source record: 46779

In article <oJNZuc3w165w@stat.com>, David Dodell <david@stat.com> wrote:
>I seem to be experiencing RF getting into my KAMPlus ... anyone else
>notice a problem with this?
>
>David wb7tpy

Hi David ... Had a TERRIBLE problem with RF into my KAM+ _until_ I found that the supply voltage was low. Upped the V+ to where it was supposed to be and the RF went away. It _was_ definitely RF, but the cause was low voltage.

73,
Steve
internet: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
amateur radio: no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
--

73,
Steve

3835. Re: Looking for Internet source of TPK 1.82

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 21:10:40 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39124g$sp8@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46778

Serge Burjak (serge@systech.mhs.oz.au) wrote:
: The title says it all.
: Can anyone point me to a ftp site with TPK 1.82.

: Thanks in advance.

: Serge
: VK4BSB

--

Hi again, just a note to let you know I tried that address again and made
it through. The file is there so the address is good. ITMT, I haven't
unzipped it yet so can't be sure of the contents HI.

Cheers,
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

3836. Re: Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 21:22:39 UTC
From: bsa@kf8nh.wariat.org
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.212239.12541@kf8nh.wariat.org>
Source record: 46780
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <390p3d$c9u@homer.alpha.net>, jachim@myhost.subdomain.domain (Matthew T. Jachimstal) says:
---^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

PLEASE read the README.linux file in /usr/lib/news or /usr/local/lib/news (depending on distribution) and configure your broken news software properly. This question being of somewhat general interest, I posted the response; if I had mailed it instead as usual you would not have gotten it and I would nort have bothered to resend it to the correct address.

+---------------
| I'm looking for a software package to allow me to use packet radio to
| log into my computer running Linux. From what I understand, it seems it
| should be something like getty (or agetty or uugetty), right?
| The problem is, the data is first intercepted by the TNC. I've heard
| a little about KA9Q and its derivatives. Would this be what I need?
+-------------->8

If you use amateur TCP/IP, the kernel AX.25 package allows a serial port to be attached with KISS the same way one might connect it for SLIP or PPP.

There are also various ports of NOS: WAMPES, JNOS, and I understand a port of TNOS is due sometime next month. These allow both TCP/IP and AX.25 L2 connects, although to BBSes instead of the shell. (I think you can configure WAMPES to allow shell connects; it runs an outside program for the BBS.)

AX.25 L2 really isn't suitable for your average character-mode *ix program. Line mode should work okay, but when even the shell expects character mode (bash and tcsh line editing) you're asking for trouble. And this ignores the problem of transmitting possibly illegal content over amateur radio.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH [44.70.4.88] bsa@kf8nh.wariat.org
Linux development: iBCS2, JNOS, MH ~\U
Hatred is NOT a family value. Earth to Rothenberg, come in....

3837. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 22:21:48 UTC
From: wa2ise@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wa2iseCyIBGD.8pI@netcom.com>
Source record: 46782
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct29.000208.29686@news.csuohio.edu> sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
>What's to understand? It seems like people keep trying to assign intent
>to the receiving station ... but intent for what? Why take a bulletin that
>walks like a _bulletin_ and talks like a _bulletin_ and call it a "message"?
>
>All bulletins are broadcasting. They are sent in many directions. When being
>forwarded, the receiving station did not ask for them. The sending station
>has no expectation that the receiving BBS will read or reply to them.
>
When I post something (be it a mod file, or an image file, or short
program, or recipe, etc) to @WW or @USA or whatever, I anticipate that
someone out there would be interested in reading it. I do get replies
thanking me for image files (a teacher in France told me he's going to
use the "comet hitting Jupiter" images I posted in his class, which
might get some of his kids interested in ham radio maybe, another
set of replies when I posted an image of myself, all positive, no flames).

As Gary K____ (sorry, forgot your call) (the guy at a destructive test lab)
pointed out, the FCC considers all the packet posts as 3rd party traffic.
As long as you don't do something of "percunary(sp) interest" or use
dirty words, it's okay. Somewhat similar to hams on HF or 2meters
talking about the weather or health problems, in that the content is
not directly related to radios.

3838. Mild disappointment in latest Kam+ 7.1 firmware

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 22:26:13 UTC
From: hamilton@BIX.com
Message-ID: <hamilton.783555973@BIX.com>
Source record: 46781

Just got the latest 7.1 upgrade for the firmware in my Kam+. Seems okay, but a little disappointing. First off, I bought my Kam+ only about 3 months ago, so a $40 upgrade (same as if I'd bought a year ago) seemed a little steep. Not really expensive, mind you, but just a little unappreciative of my business, I thought.

The manual that came is the same 7.0 manual that came originally with my Kam+. Another couple sheets gave the errata for version 7.1 which I ended up cutting up and Scotch taping into place, best I could. Again, given the manual's only 65 pages, I kind of felt like they could have planned this well enough to give me a current manual without the need for the errata sheet.

The big reason to buy the upgrade was the new TOR mode which is touted as able to recognize AMTOR, PACTOR and GTOR modes automatically. This sounded great. I really hate tuning across the band, finding a signal, but then having to experiment to see what mode they're using. Seems like an excellent problem for software.

The big disappointment is that the TOR mode ONLY works when someone tries to LINK to you, e.g., following your CQ. What a half-!#@ implementation! Okay, yes, I'm glad to have at least that, but why in the world did they stop there? It makes no sense.

On the whole, I continue to feel generally satisfied with my Kam+ and with Kantronics -- if I had it to do over again, I'd buy the same unit -- but, as I said, I thought this upgrade was a bit disappointing.

Regards,
Doug Hamilton KD1UJ hamilton@bix.com Ph 508-358-5715 FAX 508-358-1113
Hamilton Laboratories, 13 Old Farm Road, Wayland, MA 01778-3117, USA

3839. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 23:04:09 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.230409.12576@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46783
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Robert Casey (wa2ise@netcom.com) wrote:
:
: As Gary K____ (sorry, forgot your call) (the guy at a destructive test lab)
: pointed out, the FCC considers all the packet posts as 3rd party traffic.

Please do advise when and where the FCC made such a determination. Please
post the text!

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na

3840. Re: Multi mode VHF/UHF recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 23:06:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.230618.19254@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46787

In article <390i5p$15l6@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () writes:
>>I'm interested in recommendations for a multi mode transceiver which
>>will work at least 2m/70cm and maybe 1.2ghz. Are there any comparisons
>>around for the units sold by Icom, Kenwood and Yaesu?
>
>Just as an alternative that wants to be considered for *serious* DX
>work at VHF/UHF/SHF, what about a decent HF rig + transverters.
>
>I think contesters, EMEers and likes prefer the comfort and strong
>signal capability of this setup. (Just compare the amount of development
>put into HF rigs lately to what is doing on the VHF/UHF/SHF multimode
>market).

Alas, aside from the SSB Electronics units imported from Germany,
which cost more than a good HF rig here, there aren't any suitable
transverters on the US market. The available transverters *crunch*
long before the signal gets to the HF rig, so their use is counter-
productive. Of course you could build your own, but consider that
a Tech licensee would have no other reason to buy a HF rig, so
you're spending twice the money for the same capability that's
offered by the multi-mode VHF/UHF rig. Any extra money is better
spent modifying the multi-mode to be more *crunch* proof. Example:
the old Mutek front end kits for the IC2xx series were dynamite
at solving sensitivity and overload problems with those rigs,
and it was a relatively cheap fix.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3841. Re: Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 23:20:12 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.232012.19369@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46788
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <390p3d$c9u@homer.alpha.net> jachim@myhost.subdomain.domain (Matthew T. Jachimstal) writes:
>I'm looking for a software package to allow me to use packet radio to
>log into my computer running Linux. From what I understand, it seems it
>should be something like getty (or agetty or uugetty), right?
>The problem is, the data is first intercepted by the TNC. I've heard
>a little about KA9Q and its derivatives. Would this be what I need?

It could be *exactly* like getty, in fact you can use getty. Just
treat the TNC as a modem and wire up the DCD line. The TNC asserts
that when a connection occurs, and will signal getty to spawn a
login process, just as a telco modem would. So after you connect
to the TNC, you'll see a login: prompt sent back to you. Then
proceed as normal for a telco login.

Of course since you're on an open radio channel, don't login
to any account you want to keep secure since everyone monitoring
will see the password. Setup a radio login that you wouldn't
mind *anyone* using, and set permissions accordingly. Visual
applications won't run worth spit over the slow half duplex
link, so you'll need to run vi in ex mode, and forget about
doing anything with X.

If you need client/server functionality, then you'll want
to use the kernel AX25 driver and TCP/IP with a KISS TNC.
That's a much higher level of complexity to set up, but gives
you more flexibility.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3842. TPK-182

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 23:20:38 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <941030162811816@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 46786

SB TPK @ WW $TPK-182
TPK Version 1.82 NEW RELEASE!

Hello All,
The LONG Awaited release of TPK-182 has occured...It was released this
October and is Now Available...

TPK-182.ZIP Is Available from the F6FBB-SUPPORT BBS in The United States

+1-602-912-0225 300-28.8KB V.34 Protocol All Common Protocols...MNP

TPK-182 is Also Available from The Internet By UUEncoded E-Mail Request:

Send E-MAIL To:

TPK@AZNETIG.STAT.COM

No Subject or Message Necessaary, You will automatically receive an E-M
that contains TPK-182.ZIP UUEncoded

PLEASE NOTE: The File Is NOT Split, So Be Certain Your Mail Server Can
Handle LARGE Pieces of Mail.

TPK-182 Is Also Availabe by SASE Disk Mailer, Enclose (1) One 1.2 or
1.44 Formatted Floppy Disk and a Postage Paid Return Envelope and
Send To:

Daniel J. Meredith N7MRP
P.O. Box 44563
Phoenix, Az 85064-4563

Enjoy TPK-182!!!

73 de Dan N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA
White Page-World Server Station...
/EX

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-809-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator

3843. TPK-182

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 23:20:38 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <941030231628816@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 46831

SB TPK @ WW $TPK-182
TPK Version 1.82 NEW RELEASE!

Hello All,
The LONG Awaited release of TPK-182 has occured...It was released this
October and is Now Available...

TPK-182.ZIP Is Available from the F6FBB-SUPPORT BBS in The United States

+1-602-912-0225 300-28.8KB V.34 Protocol All Common Protocols...MNP

TPK-182 is Also Available from The Internet By UUEncoded E-Mail Request:

Send E-MAIL To:

TPK@AZNETIG.STAT.COM

No Subject or Message Necessaary, You will automatically receive an E-M
that contains TPK-182.ZIP UUEncoded

PLEASE NOTE: The File Is NOT Split, So Be Certain Your Mail Server Can
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TPK-182 Is Also Availabe by SASE Disk Mailer, Enclose (1) One 1.2 or
1.44 Formatted Floppy Disk and a Postage Paid Return Envelope and
Send To:

Daniel J. Meredith N7MRP
P.O. Box 44563
Phoenix, Az 85064-4563

Enjoy TPK-182!!!

73 de Dan N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA
White Page-World Server Station...
/EX

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-809-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator

3844. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 23:33:05 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <391afh$t7g@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46784

In article <38nbmj$eb4@network.ucsd.edu>, brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> Opinion is that encryption for the sole purpose of authentication is
|> legal, since it is NOT a code or cipher intended to obscure the meaning
|> of the transmission, which is prohibited.
|>
|> Kerberos authentication, S-Key, one-time pads, challenge/response, and
|> other secure mechanisms exist that could be used. No system which uses
|> a reusable authenticator (e.g., a password) is secure.
|>
|> Personally, I like S-key for ham use.
|> - Brian

As the original author of S/KEY (back when I was at Bellcore), I can say that my whole original motive for creating it was to allow me to log into my UNIX box at home over 2m packet without revealing my password. So yes, as far as I'm concerned it's perfectly legal over ham radio.

Phil

3845. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 23:44:15 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <391b4f$t7g@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46785

In article <38rave$n1a@hpbab.wv>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
|> The user must somehow send the password over the air.
|> When he does, it can be heard.

yes.

|> If there were some way to send the password to the gateway without
|> anyone seeing it, any station which can provide a larger signal to
|> the gateway receiver could capture the connection, after the password
|> has been sent.

yes. This is called an "active attack" in the networking world. As opposed to a "passive" attack involving simple monitoring of another's transmissions and possible later use of stolen passwords.

|> i.e. there is no way to be CERTAIN that any password system could work.

Not true. Yes, S/KEY (which I wrote at Bellcore) is secure only against passive monitoring attacks. But there are other schemes that would provide very high degrees of security while still being legal under the amateur rules.

Consider a protocol that authenticates each and every packet with a secret key known only to sender and receiver. You can form the authenticator with an MD5 hash over the packet and secret key. The recipient generates his own hash locally and compares it to the one that was received. If they match, he knows that the packet was actually sent by the other party and that it has not been spoofed or modified in transit.

Of course, it could be a "replay" of a recording made of an old legitimate packet. Various methods can be used to decrease this vulnerability, such as time stamping and the use of transport protocols already resistant to packet duplication, such as TCP.

The shared secret key used to "sign" each packet could either be agreed on in advance using a secure channel (such as a face-to-face meeting) or it could be generated using various public key techniques. One good algorithm is Diffie-Hellman key exchange, followed by an RSA signature to guard against the "man in the middle" attack on Diffie Hellman. True, you could just use RSA to sign every packet directly, but RSA is too slow to be practical for this purpose. Except maybe at 1200 baud. :-)

A protocol to do all this is currently under development in the IETF IP Security Working Group (IPSEC). Although this protocol is capable of encrypting the contents of every packet, I am being careful to ensure that

it provides an authentication-only mode that would make it legal to use over amateur packet radio.

Phil

3846. Re: How do repeaters work, or is csma/cd possible on packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-30 23:44:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Oct30.234444.19570@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46789

In article <390r8v$mej@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu> matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu (System Bartender) writes:
>I'm currently trying to think through the design of an integrated
>modem+radio, and I've finally decided that I have to defer to the
>experts for advice. :)
>
>Anyways, how is it possible for a repeater to receive on one
>particular channel and transmit on a nearby channel w/o blowing out
>the front end of the receiver? A brick wall filter seems
>ridiculous... but all of the design tips I've seen for radios says to
>save the filters for later, like after the first pre-amp or the IF
>stage. Won't the first pre-amp go up in a puff of smoke?

Sure would. That's why repeaters use cavity filters called *duplexers*
in *front* of the receiver and transmitter. The duplexer consists of
pass and reject cavities tuned and combined so that only signals coming
from the antenna on the receive frequency get to the receiver, and so
signals on the transmit frequency only get passed to the antenna. The
transmit signals are blocked by the cavities from reaching the receiver.
A good duplexer can give 100db of isolation between the transmitter and
the receiver, assuming proper channel splits. Typical splits are 600 kHz
on 2 meters, and 5 MHz on 70cm. Those 2 meter cavities are *big*. They
have to be to keep the Q high and the insertion loss low.

Here's a drawing of a simple 4 cavity pass/reject duplexer:

RCVR----R pass---T rej----ANT----R rej---T pass---XMTR

Other combinations of pass/reject cavities, and more than 4 cavities,
are common. A plain notch duplexer with three reject cavities in
each path, and no pass cavities, is common, but the pass cavities add
rejection of other RF crud on the site and are useful. The cabling
is part of the system and the cavities must be tuned with the cabling
in place and the ports terminated in their expected impedances.

>Likewise, does any body know how it would be possible to implement
>some sort of collision detection (or avoidance) on a single shared
>packet channel? On a cable that's easy, but over the radio the
>amplitude drops ensure that if you and somebody else transmit
>simultaneously, you'll only be able to hear your own signal (by and
>large). Of course, this assumes that the dilemma of the first
>paragraph is solved...

On a simplex channel, collision detection is impossible. On a
repeated duplex channel, CD is possible. The secret is that
everyone listens to the repeater output all the time. If you

don't hear your own packet coming through unmolested, you know
that a collision is taking place. Collision avoidance can be
implemented statistically, and is, in TNCs by use of p-persistance
backoff algorithms. It doesn't work right unless *everyone* on
the channel sets their parameters properly, and hidden terminals
still plague the system on non-repeated channels.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3847. Ham-digital-digest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 01:24:06 UTC
From: marfer@knoware.nl
Message-ID: <marfer.2.00146777@knoware.nl>
Source record: 46775

Hello,

I am a new comer to the world of ham radio and have read something in this
newsgroup about "Ham digital digest".
Could someone tell how I can subscribe to the Ham digital digest?

Hope to get an answer

Thanks in advance

Jose

E-mail :marfer@knoware.nl

3848. TPK Version 1.82 NEW RELEASE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 04:23:26 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <941030231628823@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 46832

Hello All,
The LONG Awaited release of TPK-182 has occured...It was released
this October and is Now Available...

TPK-182.ZIP Is Available from the F6FBB-SUPPORT BBS in The United States
at:

+1-602-912-0225 300-28.8KB V.34 Protocol All Common Protocols....

TPK-182 is Also Available from The Internet By UUEncoded E-Mail Request:

Send E-MAIL To:

TPK@AZNETIG.STAT.COM PART 1
TPK2@AZNETIG.STAT.COM PART 2

No Subject or Message Necessaary, You will automatically receive an
E-Mail that contains TPK-182.ZIP UUEncoded

PLEASE NOTE: Be Certain Your Mailer Can Handle Large E-Mails...

TPK-182 Is Also Availabe by SASE Disk Mailer, Enclose (1) One 1.2 or
1.44 Formatted Floppy Disk and a Postage Paid Return Envelope and
Send To:

Daniel J. Meredith N7MRP
P.O. Box 44563
Phoenix, Az 85064-4563

Enjoy TPK-182!!!

73 de Dan N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA
White Page-World Server Station...

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Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator

3849. Re: 9600bps modem design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 09:02:00 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.6.000A958F@primenet.com>
Source record: 46813

In article <MERLIN.94Oct31153901@beta.hut.fi> merlin@beta.hut.fi (Jouni Meril{inen) writes:
>From: merlin@beta.hut.fi (Jouni Meril{inen)
>Subject: 9600bps modem design
>Date: 31 Oct 1994 13:39:00 GMT

>I am considering designing and building a 9600bps modem. It should be
>compatible with the 9600bps modems currently used in ham packet.

>Can someone please tell me...
> - Where can I find the specs? All I know at the moment is it's FSK
> done in some interesting way.
> - Are there some schematics available somewhere so I could compare
> my design others'?

>ad[thanks]vance
>--
>mail Jouni.Merilainen@hut.fi phone work +358 0 70019923
>finger merlin@beta.hut.fi
>www http://www.hut.fi/~merlin/

The K9NG and G3RUH articles in ARRL Computer Networking Conference Proceedings several years ago described these two designs in detail. I believe some of these are no longer available from ARRL, but TAPR is reprinting them. Contact tapr@tapr.org for information.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

3850. Re: TPK-182

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 10:53:02 UTC
From: umvieir3@cc.umanitoba.ca
Message-ID: <392iae$kph@canopus.cc.umanitoba.ca>
Source record: 46790

In <9410301628118l6@aznetig.stat.com> daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com (Daniel Meredith) writes:

>Hello All,
>The LONG Awaited release of TPK-182 has occured...It was released this
>October and is Now Available...

>TPK-182.ZIP Is Available from the F6FBB-SUPPORT BBS in The United States
>+1-602-912-0225 300-28.8KB V.34 Protocol All Common Protocols...MNP

>TPK-182 is Also Available from The Internet By UUEncoded E-Mail Request:
>Send E-MAIL To:
>TPK@AZNETIG.STAT.COM
>No Subject or Message Necessaary, You will automatically receive an E-M
>that contains TPK-182.ZIP UUEncoded
>PLEASE NOTE: The File Is NOT Split, So Be Certain Your Mail Server Can
> Handle LARGE Pieces of Mail.

>TPK-182 Is Also Availabe by SASE Disk Mailer, Enclose (1) One 1.2 or
>1.44 Formatted Floppy Disk and a Postage Paid Return Envelope and
>Send To:
>Daniel J. Meredith N7MRP
>P.O. Box 44563
>Phoenix, Az 85064-4563

For those individuals with access to ftp, tpk-182.zip is also
available at ftp.funet.fi in the /pub/ham/packet/terminal directory.

73 de Jose
VE4JQ

--
umvieir3@cc.umanitoba.ca
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada

3851. 9600bps modem design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 13:39:00 UTC
From: merlin@beta.hut.fi
Message-ID: <MERLIN.94Oct31153901@beta.hut.fi>
Source record: 46792

I am considering designing and building a 9600bps modem. It should be
compatible with the 9600bps modems currently used in ham packet.

Can someone please tell me...
- Where can I find the specs? All I know at the moment is it's FSK
done in some interesting way.
- Are there some schematics available somewhere so I could compare
my design others'?

ad[thanks]vance
--
mail Jouni.Merilainen@hut.fi phone work +358 0 70019923
finger merlin@beta.hut.fi
www http://www.hut.fi/~merlin/

3852. Amtor/Pactor BBS Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 14:05:20 UTC
From: jcumming@dgim.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Oct31.140520.20405@clark.dgim.doc.ca>
Source record: 46797

Hello:

Would someone be kind enough to list the Amtor/Pactor BBS frequencies and locations?

Thank you

Jim, VE3XJ@VA3TCP

3853. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 15:08:42 UTC
From: ptaber@xis.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <9410311108.A09254@xis.xerox.com>
Source record: 46802

Text item: Text_1

Sorry I can't do a proper quoted reply with this mailer yet but:

dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
>Again, this discussion is note about speech content, but one-way
>communications.

As Gary Coffman already pointed out, bulletins are not one-way. The confusion comes from confounding the "To:" line of the message with the actual communication. To upload (or download) a bulletin, the ham first has to connect to the BBS in question. From then on, anything passing between nodes is two-way communication. It doesn't matter that the intent of the writer is to send what's written to an undefined group of people -- the communication is two-way from the writer's node to the BBS. In a like manner, the people who read it are reading it after establishing two-way communication with their BBS. No problem.

On the question of OO's as general band cops, that's not in their charter. They have no enforcement powers. An OO card is "a friendly advisory" because we all make mistakes. OO's are specifically instructed to avoid gray areas and to avoid over-intellectualizing the rules. Obviously the one in question messed up, but we all make mistakes.

>>>==>PStJTT

Patrick Taber, KC1TD

3854. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 15:26:24 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <3932b0$ktm@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46794

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in Uzbekistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

3855. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 15:30:42 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <3932j2$ktm@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46793

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in Uzbekistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

3856. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 15:32:20 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <3932m4$ktm@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46795

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in Uzbekistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

3857. Re: RF into KAMPlus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 15:55:47 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <393423$o67@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 46796

David Dodell (david@stat.com) wrote:
: I seem to be experiencing RF getting into my KAMPlus ... anyone else
: notice a problem with this?

I had some RFI problems. I put the Radio Shack 'snap together'
ferrite cores on the 12V input and on the plug going to the radio.
Plus I grounded the KAM by putting a ground wire (coax braid) on
one of the RS-232 connector screws. That seemed to solve it. Of
course, I don't know if it will show up again on another band.

Mike, K0TER

3858. PK232 19200 Mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 16:11:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2923.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46805

I own a PK232 that is doing a fine job for me...I added a TAPR 9600 modem to it, and all is fine down South...

With the data coming in at 9600 bps, and 9600 is also the DTE rate from the TNC to my PC...data flow to the screen leaves something to be desired.

Has anyone done the 19200 DTE mod to the PK232? I called AEA, and they say that they don't do it, but they have heard of it being done. Something about changing a crystal out...

I would appreciate any feedback; if I get a mod, I will post it on my BBS and make it available for all.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3859. Re: Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 17:29:16 UTC
From: ve6hf@ve6hf.ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <HFm3uc2w165w@ve6hf.ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 46820
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

> In article <390p3d$c9u@homer.alpha.net> jachim@myhost.subdomain.domain (Matth
> >I'm looking for a software package to allow me to use packet radio to
> >log into my computer running Linux. From what I understand, it seems it
> >should be something like getty (or agetty or uugetty), right?
> >The problem is, the data is first intercepted by the TNC. I've heard
> >a little about KA9Q and its derivatives. Would this be what I need?
>
> It could be *exactly* like getty, in fact you can use getty. Just
> treat the TNC as a modem and wire up the DCD line. The TNC asserts
> that when a connection occurs, and will signal getty to spawn a
> login process, just as a telco modem would. So after you connect
> to the TNC, you'll see a login: prompt sent back to you. Then
> proceed as normal for a telco login.
>
> Of course since you're on an open radio channel, don't login
> to any account you want to keep secure since everyone monitoring
> will see the password. Setup a radio login that you wouldn't
> mind *anyone* using, and set permissions accordingly. Visual
> applications won't run worth spit over the slow half duplex
> link, so you'll need to run vi in ex mode, and forget about
> doing anything with X.
>
> If you need client/server functionality, then you'll want
> to use the kernel AX25 driver and TCP/IP with a KISS TNC.
> That's a much higher level of complexity to set up, but gives
> you more flexibility.
>
> Gary
>
>
> --
> Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
> Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
> 534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
> Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

I tryed that but I have the system lock up. Reason for that was that I
was that I run a program PACICO that get headers off of the bbs and puts
them in the newsgroup rec.radio.amateur.edmonton.alledm (USENET).
Be careful that you are just using the tnc or the tty for 1 operation
would be my suggestion :)

You may reply to: ve6hf@ve6hf.ampr.ab.ca

3860. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 17:56:52 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <393b54$a48@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46798
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct26.061122.8120@beacons.cts.com>, kevin@beacons.cts.com (Kevin Sanders) writes:
|> In article <Cy6MMI.B56@wang.com> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
|> >
|> >As many have said, this newsgroup is more relaxed as far as what we
|> >can and can't post. What would happen, though, if that guy posted a
|> >cookie recipe on rec.radio.amateur.misc? He'd get flamed off the net.
|> >He would be told that this is not the place to post cookie recipes.
|> >
|> >Ditto for the Packet BBS system.
|> >
|>
|> [Note I removed .misc from Newsgroups: line]
|>
|> This is not a valid analogy. Cookie recipes belong in a newsgroup other
|> than the rec.radio.amateur.* groups, but how does one choose an appropriate
|> "newsgroup" within the context of packet bulletins?

Perhaps the same way we always have. e.g. information about
cookies might be sent as COOKIE@USA ...

Gee, we've been doing this for years (zt least 10).

Should not be so difficult.

If your local BBS system does not support operations that allow
you to view the category of your choice, perhaps it should run
different software.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3861. Re: Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 18:09:51 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <393btf$a48@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46799

In article <CyEoru.8py@hamnet.wariat.org>, no8m@hamnet.wariat.org (Steve Wolf NO8M)
writes:
|>
|> A bulletin received at NO8M with lots of bad language has been
|> appended. I have two questions.
|>
|>
|> 1. Who is responsible?
|>
|> The originator and first forwarder are located outside the county and not
|> subject to FCC rules. F6FNB, located portable in Texas, is the first United
|> States station to receive the bulletin. He is neither the originator or first
|> forwarder. Trying to then interpret a rule to assign responsibility to him
|> when the meaning of "AUTHOR" and "FIRST FORWARDER" is plain is silly.
|> Hmmmm. No one has any responsibility?

Seems to me that "author" is clear - it's the person who wrote it.
However, "first forwarder" probably means "first US licensee forwarding."

Note also that the prohibition against "bad language" still exists
for EVERY station that transmitted this stuff ... including NET/ROM
nodes, full duplex repeaters, whatever. The FCC is probably not real
interested though.

|>
|>
|> 2. Why wasn't it held?
|>
|> This was held based on the bad words matching the MSYS hold file here. Is
|> there not a way with the software used by the other 22 DX and 13 US
|> stations who were involved to hold this at any of them? Do we have 35
|> BBS stations that can't set up a simple file to hold bad words or is this
|> impossible with them all? Lazy?

There is no requirement to "hold and read" so many sysops choose not to.

Note that this is perhaps the third or fourth "bad message" to make
it into the network THIS YEAR. I've handled approx. 125,000 messages
so far this year. The system works, there are VERY FEW bad msgs.

<all that bad language deleted>

Well Steve, guess YOU are responsible for polluting the network
here on the internet with that bad language.

There have been several bulletins with "unacceptable language"
recently. All appear to have originated in Europe.

Since the general origin of these are known, perhaps the gateway
station importing them into this country might just stop doing it.
i.e. shut down the ilnk with the system that is forwarding this junk.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3862. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 18:11:40 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <393c0s$a48@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46800
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct29.000208.29686@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> Again, the acks for the ax.25 protocol are little more than the op at W1AW
|> looking at the power meter and seeing that watts are going into the antenna.
|> The acks mean the data is reaching the other BBS but we don't know where the
|> bits might go from there. All we have in ax.25 is a remote wattmeter.
|>
|> What's to understand? It seems like people keep trying to assign intent
|> to the receiving station ... but intent for what? Why take a bulletin that
|> walks like a _bulletin_ and talks like a _bulletin_ and call it a "message"?
|>
|> All bulletins are broadcasting. They are sent in many directions. When being
|> forwarded, the receiving station did not ask for them. The sending station
|> has no expectation that the receiving BBS will read or reply to them.

Steve,

sorry, but you are just plain wrong here.

Please think about how things work, read part 97, and then
come back and join in the discussion with some useful ideas.

This horse is dead, you can stop beating it.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3863. Re: Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 18:24:37 UTC
From: k8unp@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us
Message-ID: <393cp5$62t@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us>
Source record: 46801

Give us all a break and quit hunting witches... Halloween is over and so
is the delivery of this "message"

Steve Wolf NO8M (no8m@hamnet.wariat.org) wrote:

: A bulletin received at NO8M with lots of bad language has been
: appended. I have two questions.

: 1. Who is responsible?

: The originator and first forwarder are located outside the county and not
: subject to FCC rules. F6FNB, located portable in Texas, is the first United
: States station to receive the bulletin. He is neither the originator or first
: forwarder. Trying to then interpret a rule to assign responsibility to him
: when the meaning of "AUTHOR" and "FIRST FORWARDER" is plain is silly.
: Hmmmm. No one has any responsibility?

: 2. Why wasn't it held?

: This was held based on the bad words matching the MSYS hold file here. Is
: there not a way with the software used by the other 22 DX and 13 US
: stations who were involved to hold this at any of them? Do we have 35
: BBS stations that can't set up a simple file to hold bad words or is this
: impossible with them all? Lazy?

: 73,
: Steve

: Sorry about the language.

: Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
: Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
: MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org (info for the subject)

: S DXNEWS @ WW < DL5UH $ 18A4DB0RBS82
: DX-cluster?
: R:941021/1313z 54991@NO8M.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941021/0722z 3106@N8KJT.#NEOH.OH.USA.NA $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941021/0539Z @:KD4AHQ.#AGS.GA.USA.NOAM [TEL-LINK] #:51077 $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/1534Z @:N4QWL.#COL.SC.USA.NOAM [TEL-LINK] $:18A4DB0RBS82 FBB5.15
: R:941020/2316Z @:WA7NTF.#TAC.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM #:27219 [STEILACOOM]
: R:941020/2254Z @:KB7CNN.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM #:43506 [N.W.GATEWAY] $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/2205 10805@WA7SJN.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM B:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/2039 57769@N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM B:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/2025Z @:W6PW.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM #:46357 $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/2019Z @:KA6EYH.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM #:1726 [Daly City] $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/1956Z @:KA6EYH.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM #:60272 [Pacifica] $:18A4DB0RBS82

: R:941020/1956Z @:WB0TAX.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM #:1779 $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/1948Z @:N5UXT.LA.USA.NA #:28461 [New Orleans] $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/1936Z @:F6CNB.#SETX.TX.USA.NOAM #:23345 [SugarLand] $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/1904Z @:OH6RBV.#VAA.FIN.EU #:52103 [Vaasa] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/1848Z @:OH6RBG.FIN.EU #:5297 [Jakobstad] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/1820Z @:SK2AT.AC.SWE.EU #:27831 [Umea] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941020/1810Z @:SM2IRZ.AC.SWE.EU #:56991 [UMEA] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941019/0249Z @:I6BNW.#MC.IMAR.ITA.EU #:6074 [RECANATI] FBB5.15c
: R:941019/0224Z @:IK6RUY.IMAR.ITA.EU #:39934 [Pergola] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941019/0118Z @:IW3GS.IVEN.ITA.EU #:41444 [Padova] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941019/0117Z @:IW3QQV.IFVG.ITA.EU #:16476 [Palazzolo (Ud) JN65MT] FBB5.15c
: R:941019/0107Z @:IV3CJT.IFVG.ITA.EU #:14545 [Trieste] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941019/0054Z @:S50BBS.KP.SVN.EU #:10679 [Koper] FBB5.15c $:18A4DB0RBS82
: R:941019/0021z @S50BOX S50BOX.SVN.EU Ljubljana Slovenija
: R:941019/0107l @OE6XYG.AUT.EU [Austria-Net,JN77RA,TheBox 1.9b SYSOP:OE6UBG]
: R:941019/0001z @:OE3XBS.AUT.EU
: R:941018/2243z @:DB0LNA.#BAY.DEU.EU
: R:941018/2254z @:DB0RGB.#BAY.DEU.EU
: R:941018/2243z @:DB0ABH.#BAY.DEU.EU
: R:941018/2244z @DB0BOX.#BAY.DEU.EU [DieBox in Nuernberg, JN59NJ, SYSOP: DC3YC]
: R:941018/2145z @:DB0MRW.#BAY.DEU.EU
: R:941018/2244z @:DB0SON.#THR.DEU.EU
: R:941018/2238z @:DB0SIF.#HES.DEU.EU
: R:941018/2236z @DK0MTV.#RPL.DEU.EU [PKT-Mbox/AMT-Gway, JN49CX, OP: DJ8CY]
: R:941018/2230z @:DB0RBS.#BW.DEU.EU [SCHWIEBERDINGEN OP:DL1SEM] BCM1.34

: From: DL5UH @ DB0RBS.#BW.DEU.EU
: To : DX @ WW

: IS THIS REALLY NECCESCARY?

: DB0SDX 17-Oct-1994 2215Z H oder ? fuer Hilfe eingeben >
: DX de PE1OSJ: 7069.0 PA0KLS KLAAS FUCKS YOU FOR FREE!! 2222Z
: DX de PA3FYW: 14100.0 PA0KLS please kill my father. 2223Z
: DX de PE1OSJ: 50069.0 PA0KLS KLAAS FUCKS YOU FOR FREE!! 2224Z
: DX de PA3FYW: 50106.0 PA0KLS help me,my father is a devil. 2226Z
: DX de PE1OSJ: 14169.0 PA0KLS MY FATHER RAPES ME ! 2228Z

: DX de PE1OSJ: 144269.0 PA3FYW PA0KLS MOTHERFUCKER !!!!! 2231Z
: DX de PE1OSJ: 432269.0 PA3FYW PA0KLS MOTHERFUCKER !!!!! 2236Z

: DX de PE1OSJ: 14056.0 PA0KLS FUCK YOURSELF KLAAS !!! 2244Z
: DX de PE1OSJ: 28450.0 PA0KLS I WILL GET YOU KLAAS !!! 2245Z
: DX de PI5EHV: 50110.0 PA3FYW PA0KLS CHILDFUCKER 2246Z
: DX de PA0KLS: 28450.0 PE1OSJ verdammte arschloch ! 2246Z
: DX de PA0KLS: 14130.0 PA3FYW is my ugly bad son ! 2248Z
: DX de PE1OSJ: 14250.0 PA0KLS WIE LACHT HET LAATST,klaasje? 2248Z
: DX de PI5EHV: 144310.0 PE1OSJ PA0KLS,i want YOU 2249Z

: Eingestellte Parameter PA3FYW: (siehe HELP ALTER)
: Heimat-MYBBS...(A F).?PI8ZAA.#NBO.NLD.EU
: Name.....(A N).

: Letzter Login........Noch nie eingeloggt.
: Logins 0, Mails erhalten 0, gelesen 0, gesendet 1

: Eingestellte Parameter PI5EHV: (siehe HELP ALTER)
: Heimat-MYBBS...(A F).@PI8ZAA (13.12.93 14:55)
: Name...........(A N).
: Letzter Login........Noch nie eingeloggt.
: Logins 0, Mails erhalten 0, gelesen 0, gesendet 3

: /EX

: --
: ---

: 73,
: Steve
--
Have Fun! 73, dah-di-dah

Peter Rimmel
k8unp@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us
K8UNP@N4HHP.#HWDFL.FL.USA.NOAM (packet)

3864. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 18:55:34 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <393ej6$ia1@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 46803
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Please forgive the length of this post, but there are some that would try and have us believe that their narrow view of amateur radio and the FCC regulations is anything other than their own personal fantasy.

Lets make this as simple as possible. From Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary:

Communication - An act or instance of transmitting.

Transmit - to send or convey from one person or place to another.

From Part 97.3 (a):

(10) Broadcasting - Transmissions intended for reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.

(28) Message forwarding system - A group of amateur stations participating in a voluntary, cooperative, interactive arrangement where communications are sent from the control operator of an originating station to the control operator of one or more destination stations by one or more forwarding stations.

(43) Third party communications - A message from the control operator (first party) of an amateur station to another amateur station control operator (second party) on behalf of another person (third party).

97.111 Authorized transmissions

(a) An amateur station may transmit the following types of two-way communications:

(1) Transmissions necessary to exchange messages with other stations in the amateur service, except those in any country whose administration has given notice that it objects to such communications. The FCC will issue public notices of current arrangements for international communications;

Also, from Part 97, the only reference to limitation of content of transmissions are as follows:

97.113 Prohibited transmissions

(a) No amateur station shall transmit:

(3) Communications in which the station licensee or control operator has a pecuniary interest, including communications on behalf of an employer. Amateur operators may, however, notify other amateur operators of the availability for sale or trade of apparatus

normally used in an amateur station, provided that such activity is not conducted on a regular basis;

(4) Music using a phone emission except as specifically provided elsewhere in this section; communications intended to facilitate a criminal act; messages in codes or ciphers intended to obscure the meaning thereof, except as otherwise provided herein; obscene or indecent words or language; or false or deceptive messages, signals or identification;

(5) Communications, on a regular basis, which could reasonably be furnished alternatively through other radio services.

(b) An amateur station shall not engage in any form of broadcasting, nor may an amateur station transmit one-way communications except as specifically provided in these rules; nor shall an amateur station engage in any activity related to program production or news gathering for broadcasting purposes, except that communications directly related to the immediate safety of human life or the protection of property may be provided by amateur stations to broadcasters for dissemination to the public where no other means of communication is reasonably available before or at the time of the event.

(e) No station shall retransmit programs or signals emanating from any type of radio station other than an amateur station, except propagation and weather forecast information intended for use by the general public and originated from United States Government stations and communications, including incidental music, originating on United States Government frequencies between a space shuttle and its associated Earth stations. Prior approval for shuttle retransmissions must be obtained from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Such retransmissions must be for the exclusive use of amateur operators. Propagation, weather forecasts and shuttle retransmissions may not be conducted on a regular basis, but only occasionally, as an incident of normal amateur radio communications.

And finally:

97.219 Message forwarding system.

(a) Any amateur station may participate in a message forwarding system, subject to the privileges of the class of operator license held.

(b) For stations participating in a message forwarding system, the control operator of the station originating a message is primarity accountable for any violation of the rules in this Part contained in the message.

(c) Except as noted in paragraph (d) of this section, for stations participating in a message forwarding system, the control operators of forwarding stations that retransmit inadvertently communications that violate the rules in this Part are not accountable

for the violative communications. They are, however, responsible for discontinuing such communications once they become aware of their presence.

(d) For stations participating in a message forwarding system, the control operator of the first forwarding station must:

(1) Authenticate the identity of the station from which it accepts communications on behalf of the system; or

(2) Accept accountability for any violation of the rules in this Part contained in messages it retransmits to the system.

The above definitions are relatively simple to understand. I presume that if you hold and amateur radio license you can understand the above definitions and regulations.

Now, let's look at how packet radio works. I connect to a packet bulletin board system (PBBS) by transmitting a connect request packet. The PBBS transmits a connect acknowledgement indicating that it can and will communicate with me. I have thus met the requirements for two-way communication. I have also met the requirements for station identification as each transmission contains the transmitting stations call sign. At this point, what I send as long as it isn't music, obcene, or any of the other content prohibitions specified in Pary 97.113(a)(4) is completely legal. It is two way communication as the two stations involved in the communication are clearly sending and receiving information. It is not broadcasting as the general public isn't in a position to receive my transmissions.

Let's take the message I just composed to RECIPE (which you'll note is part of the content of the message, not an identification of the sending or receiving station) and follow it along its path. The PBBS system I just left the message with will now look at its forwarding tables and decide what other PBBSs to send the message to. It decides to forward the message to PBBS 2. So it transmits a connect packet to PBBS 2 which in turn transmits a connect acknowledgement. The two PBBSs now exchange packets and forwards my message to PBBS 2. Again, the communication is two-way and the sending and receiving stations identified.

So where is the "illegal" part of this communication? This is no different from me telling someone that they should tell anyone they talk to that is interested to try my cookie recipe. Each time they tell someone to try the cookie recipe, it is a two-way communication as authorized and allowed by Part 97. That amateurs I've never heard of will receive the recipe is completely and totally irrelevant as Part 97 doesn't prohibit the forwarding of messages. In fact, it specifically allows the participation of amateurs in message forwarding systems where the messages may be sent to one or more destination stations (please see Part 97.3(a)(28) above.)

Also please note that nowhere in the description of a message forwarding system does the mode of communication enter the regulations! The FCC

clearly intended amateurs to be able to send messages to one or more stations by the exact means currently used by PBBS users today.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

3865. GE Master II mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 19:19:28 UTC
From: grsk@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CyJxoG.2x6@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 46809

Our local club just acquired a GE Master II for use on the 2M user port. Can anyone point me toward information to modify this radio for both 2M use (i.e. how do I tune it for the 2M band) and use at 9k6 bps? All help will be greatly appreciated.

73, ka1njl

3866. Packet<>internet gtw's?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 19:40:21 UTC
From: oh1kwp@mea.utu.fi
Message-ID: <CyJyn9.LqB@utu.fi>
Source record: 46804

Hello!
My name is Niko an i am interested of packet<>internet
gateways in USA.. is there any possibillities to get
user rights of that kind of gateway??

73 de Niko

--

Niko Lilja e-mail: <oh1kwp@mea.utu.fi>
Via radioamateurpacket <oh1kwp@oh3rbr.fin.eu>
# #
-Wiseguys don't bother me-
#-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73--#

3867. NOS running at Southern Illinois University

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 21:16:00 UTC
From: jjacobse@siucvmb.siu.edu
Message-ID: <jjacobse.4.001544E8@siucvmb.siu.edu>
Source record: 46815

Well, our club (W9UIH) is finally on the Internet at Southern Illinois University.Despite all of the problems, if you are curious, please telnet to 131.230.197.32 if you are interested in access. You must, of course, be a current radio amateur.

Other than that, I am sending a request to many NOS sysops who are also on the internet to create a AXIP netrom gateway. If you are interested in this, please leave me a message at the address below, or log into the above system and send a message to 'sysop'.

We are trying to create a rather large system here in Carbondale, Il due to the fact that mail forwarding is basically absent and the nearest wormhole is 90 miles. Please help us set up a monster system to give the Carbondale amateur radio society the quality and reliability that only major cities have.

Thank you,
Jim Jacobsen (N9IEO)
President, Southern Illinois University Amateur Radio Club (W9UIH)
jjacobse@siucvmb.siu.edu

3868. Help with PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 21:27:08 UTC
From: dgriswol@sun.cis.smu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct31.212708.5699@seas.smu.edu>
Source record: 46812

Hello, all.

I am having trouble getting the PK232 I am borrowing to key my transmitter when I give it a Connect command. Now, the odd thing is that I _can_ key the transmitter when I am in Calibrate mode. This tells me that it is not a matter of a shorted wire, because the radio will transmit, but not in the normal mode. I have a Yaesu FT2400H (2 meter), and the computer I am using is a PC-XT, or some such ancient device. I can monitor packet activity just fine, but I am out of luck when it comes to transmitting. The parameters (such those that allow one to transmit) seem to be set properly. What am I missing?

I would be grateful for any help offered.

73,

Dan KC5GMR

3869. GE Master II mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 21:57:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2931.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46817

-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> From: grsk@vectorbd.com (Gary Skuse)
-> Subject: GE Master II mods?
-> Date: Mon, 31 Oct 1994 19:19:28 GMT
-> Message-ID: <CyJxoG.2x6@vectorbd.com>
->
-> Our local club just acquired a GE Master II for use on the 2M user
-> port. Can anyone point me toward information to modify this radio for
-> both 2M use (i.e. how do I tune it for the 2M band) and use at 9k6
-> bps? All help will be greatly appreciated.
->
-> 73, ka1njl

Glad to hear other folks beginning to use this excellent radio for packet use. I have a GEMII of the 70cm variety that I am modifying for 9K6 packet repeater use, and have been working on the mod. since acquiring the unit at Dayton this year.

First thing to keep in mind: the MII comes in MANY different manufacturing versions, and it is quite easy to inadvertantly pick up the WRONG docs for the exact unit you have. There will be a paper tag on each PCB assembly section; go by THAT number to match docs. Disregard any other info! Next, a simple question: in the control head area up front of the radio, you will find a bank of pins labelled P904. Is one of those pins marked "DISC" ??

On the receive side, my interface worked the first try. The DISC pin noted above comes right off the IF. To improve bandpass characteristics of the IF receive audio, the final RC filter may have to be removed, but anyway, I was able to copy beacon text without ANY modification.

On the transmit side, the general approach is to use the temp. compensation curcuit in the ICOMs as a way to impose 9k6 modulation on the transmit signal. Only problem is that there is a 5 volt bias on that line, and I'm just now getting around to constructing an OP AMP curcuit to take the 9k6 audio and add the proper DC bias. A high performance OP AMP is needed to not distort the 9k6 audio; I'm using the NSC LMC-6082.

Anyway, maybe between us we can come up with a "cookie cutter" MOD file for this excellent radio.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs

UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3870. WINSOCK <-> AX25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 22:11:08 UTC
From: roschews@panix.com
Message-ID: <roschews.10.00163026@panix.com>
Source record: 46816

Has anyone come up with a winsock.dll that talks to TCP/IP over AX25?????

de KA2PBT

3871. Re: Help? File Server software Advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 22:22:41 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.9.0021B34D@primenet.com>
Source record: 46839

In article <1994Oct31.225310.7603@news.etc.bc.ca> psnidal@cln.etc.bc.ca (Peter Snidal) writes:

> If necessary, I suppose we'll have to use full-service bbs
>software of some sort, like fbb or msys, although something
>designed with local message base/file servers in mind would be
>mo bettah

Also
>suggestions for other software options would be much appreciated.
> Ditto for node software - we may want this thing to be a node
>as well some day. Thanks.
>--

Have you considered JNOS? It will uuencode binaries automatically for download as well as support ftp. It also has node capabilities. Since it is available as source code, a compile only need include as much as you want or need.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

3872. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 22:49:08 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct31.224908.12662@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46806
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
:
: Steve,
:
: sorry, but you are just plain wrong here.
:
: Please think about how things work, read part 97, and then
: come back and join in the discussion with some useful ideas.
:
: This horse is dead, you can stop beating it.
:
: ... Hank

Is this supposed to be a form of arguement?

Ah! I was just plain wrong! No wonder!

73,
Steve

3873. Help? File Server software Advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 22:53:10 UTC
From: psnidal@cln.etc.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Oct31.225310.7603@news.etc.bc.ca>
Source record: 46808

thanks for reading. We are running a file server here on packet,
(not a full-service bbs; just fs and local message base) and I'm
looking for better software. We're currently using PaKet, and
it
's designed as User software, with a tacked-on Remote Mode, which
is the only part we're using. we need passworded remote access
to the system for sysop(s), and something a little less glitchy
would be nice as well.
If necessary, I suppose we'll have to use full-service bbs
software of some sort, like fbb or msys, although something
designed with local message base/file servers in mind would be
mo bettah. I have downed copies of incomplete distribution
packages with broken files that wouldn't unzip, form cfcsc.dnd.
ca, and would really appreciate hearing of an ftp site with
complete files which will unzip and work of fbb and msys. Also
suggestions for other software options would be much appreciated.
Ditto for node software - we may want this thing to be a node
as well some day. Thanks.
--

3874. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 23:02:10 UTC
From: psnidal@cln.etc.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Oct31.230210.8941@news.etc.bc.ca>
Source record: 46810

Good One! Well Done! ...._._

--

3875. Re: Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 23:13:23 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Oct31.231323.13607@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46807

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
:
: There is no requirement to "hold and read" so many sysops choose not to.
:
: Note that this is perhaps the third or fourth "bad message" to make
: it into the network THIS YEAR. I've handled approx. 125,000 messages
: so far this year. The system works, there are VERY FEW bad msgs.
:
: <all that bad language deleted>
:
: Well Steve, guess YOU are responsible for polluting the network
: here on the internet with that bad language.
:
: There have been several bulletins with "unacceptable language"
: recently. All appear to have originated in Europe.
:
: Since the general origin of these are known, perhaps the gateway
: station importing them into this country might just stop doing it.
: i.e. shut down the ilnk with the system that is forwarding this junk.

Hank doesn't see a problem with this. Ham radio 1994. No worries.

Wow.

A number of people have grave reservations about packet and I am beginning
to understand why. It is so very simple to trap and hold bad words with
the software and not only does the network not do it, they don't care when
it happens.

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ("info" for the title)

(Hank, why are so damn abrasive?)

3876. Re: Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-10-31 23:19:25 UTC
From: serge@systech.mhs.oz.au
Message-ID: <1994Oct31.231925.434@systech.mhs.oz.au>
Source record: 46701
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: In article <390p3d$c9u@homer.alpha.net> jachim@myhost.subdomain.domain (Matthew T. Jachimstal) writes:
..good stuff deleted

: Of course since you're on an open radio channel, don't login
: to any account you want to keep secure since everyone monitoring
: will see the password. Setup a radio login that you wouldn't
: mind *anyone* using, and set permissions accordingly.

Investigate a package called skey, I am trying to find an ftp source. It appears to generate one time codes from a secret key and can be used on open channels for just this type of application as a front end to most *nix programs.

Regards,

Serge

VK4BSB

3877. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 01:05:37 UTC
From: danb@acme.csusb.edu
Message-ID: <394491$g4@news.csus.edu>
Source record: 46811

: In article <38he1p$iba@gboro.rowan.edu>, CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu (Kyle
Cassidy) writes:
: |> i'm considering setting up a packet/internet gateway at my site, but i'm
: |> concerned by the apparant lack of security. (i.e. if a user wants to read his

I've been thinking about this kind of thing a bit, and I've come
up with what seems like a very secure solution, but I don't know how
practical it would be.

Basically, the system would hinge on using PGP, or some other
application of RSAREF. The public key component would be kept on the BBS,
and the private part on the user's machine. When the user logs in, the
software could require him to sign a piece of text (perhaps the date/time
or some other thing which would change often).

The problem with this approach, of course, is its implementation.
The RSAREF source is covered under a very broad license in the US, and
could probably be implemented in a special-purpose term program without a
terrible amount of difficulty, but it wouldn't be compatible with existing
software.

--
Dan Brown, KE6MKS
danb@acme.csusb.edu -- finger for PGP 2.6.1 public key
Don't Tread on Me

3878. Re: Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 01:54:31 UTC
From: ilogan@nmsu.edu
Message-ID: <39474n$psr@dns1.NMSU.Edu>
Source record: 46824
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Matthew T. Jachimstal (jachim@myhost.subdomain.domain) wrote:
: I'm looking for a software package to allow me to use packet radio to
: log into my computer running Linux. From what I understand, it seems it
: should be something like getty (or agetty or uugetty), right?
: The problem is, the data is first intercepted by the TNC. I've heard
: a little about KA9Q and its derivatives. Would this be what I need?

Well JNOS (KA9Q with more bells and whistles) is currently being ported
over to Linux, but it is still ALPHA software. We are using it for our
gateway here at New Mexico State. Good luck!
Ian
--
****
Ian Logan , KC5DAS Internet: ilogan@nmsu.edu
NMSUGW Always on the bleeding edge!
Wadda ya mean JNOS still won't compile, we already fixed that.
Oh you say the fix made another bug.
Snail Mail 215 Alumni, Las Cruces NM. 88003
****

3879. Decode ACARS with a modem?

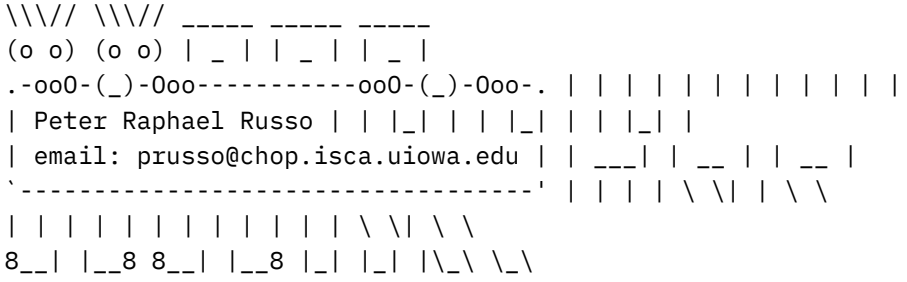
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 02:26:28 UTC
From: prusso@chop.isca.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <9411010320.AA14440@chop.isca.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 46814

I was just wondering-

Does anyone know if it is possible to decode ACARS signals transmitted by an
airplane with an ordinary 2400 bps modem?
I'd like to use a modem instead of buying an expensive decoder.

Thanks in advance

-Peter Russo
prusso@chop.isca.uiowa.edu



3880. Re: WINSOCK <-> AX25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 04:20:15 UTC
From: ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu
Message-ID: <394flv$1rd@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 46818

Rob Roschewsk (roschews@panix.com) wrote:
: Has anyone come up with a winsock.dll that talks to TCP/IP over AX25?????

ftp to ftp.ucsd.edu and get the ethrax25.zip file. This will allow
you to talk to a KISS tnc and run TCP/IP applications over the air,
including Windows Sockets applications if this is what you're trying to do.

As for actually putting AX.25 in a Windows Sockets package, I don't know
of any at the moment.

Ron N8FOW

3881. Re: Amtor/Pactor BBS Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 04:20:15 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <394flv$rpo@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46819

Jim Cummings (jcumming@dgim.doc.ca) wrote:
: Hello:

: Would someone be kind enough to list the Amtor/Pactor BBS frequencies and
: locations?

: Thank you

: Jim, VE3XJ@VA3TCP

I think there is a file at ftp.ucsd.edu with a fairly up-to-date listing
of these freqs. I can't confirm this but I have seen a few copies of this
type of file at different sites and this site seems well stocked with HAM
files.

Hope this helps.

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

3882. Compatible radios with KPC9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 07:32:50 UTC
From: stroup@gauss.usafa.af.mil
Message-ID: <stroup.6.00078C5E@gauss.usafa.af.mil>
Source record: 46827

To all:

I have just recently purchased a KPC 9612. I am trying to get information on radios that are compatible with the 9600 baud port in the 2m and 70cm bands. Can someone please provide a list of, preferably, the cheapest, radios that fit these criterion?

Thanks in advance!!!

Dave - N0ZLZ
****
Dave Stroup N0ZLZ
stroup@gauss.usafa.af.mil
stroup@vlsia.uccs.edu
dstroup@rmii.com
n0zlz@n0zlz.ampr.org (44.32.0.212)
****

3883. Re: Any way to access packet from Internet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 09:20:44 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.10.00169A6F@primenet.com>
Source record: 46496

In article <395em9$8ce@usenetp1.news.prodigy.com> RMHP20A@prodigy.com (LARRY SHEPHERD) writes:
>From: RMHP20A@prodigy.com (LARRY SHEPHERD)
>Subject: Any way to access packet from Internet?
>Date: 1 Nov 1994 13:09:29 GMT

>Is there anyway to access packet via Internet. My ham radio equipment
>not up and running. I know that there must be FCC regulations that limit
>access somehow. Larry, K3LS
>rmhp20@prodigy.com

There are several Internet-to-packet gateways running. Generally, you need to have the sysop set up permissions for you to be able to access the radio side, however (to keep the FCC happy). There is a list of gateways on a server in Australia called "minnie", but I can't seem to locate the full address in my pile of papers here.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

3884. TPK-182

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 11:18:23 UTC
From: oh1kwp@mea.utu.fi
Message-ID: <CyL62o.C98@utu.fi>
Source record: 46822

Hello all!

TPK-182 is available on ftp: ftp nic.funet.fi
It's located there /pub/ham/packet/ somewhere
over there..

--

Niko Lilja e-mail: <oh1kwp@mea.utu.fi>
Via radioamateurpacket <oh1kwp@oh3rbr.fin.eu>
# #
-Wiseguys don't bother me-
#-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73-73--#

3885. Pager signals -> serial ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 11:27:15 UTC
From: dcampbel@kilby.elee.calpoly.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov01.112715.160072@zeus.aix.calpoly.edu>
Source record: 46823

I'd like my computer be able to monitor a group pager's
signals, pick out the important messages by pattern
matching, and pass them on to another pager by telephone.

The most obvious part I lack is something to convert an
audio output from a receiver into a serial data stream.

Any suggestions for the appropriate chipset to dig out?
Which distributer carries it?

931.26250 Mhz

D A N I E L L E
mail: dcampbel@gauss.elee.calpoly.edu talk: your party is not logged in

3886. Pactor, HF, Binary File Transfers (CDN Question)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 11:54:27 UTC
From: seeler@UPEI.CA
Message-ID: <seeler.148.783690867@UPEI.CA>
Source record: 46825

Hi - this is a question from the not so cold north (so far :-))
where secret codes are prohibited but that may not preclude the transfer of
binary data on HF.

I was wondering if anyone has come across a terminal program which permits
the transfer of binary data or 8 bit data via pactor. Raw data sends are
possible with DSP/PK Gold for example - but I have yet to come across any
TNC program that would enable one to use the full capabilities of this mode.

Suggestions etc are most welcome since we are interested in exploring some
of these capabilities of Pactor.

Thanks in advance.....

de Dave Seeler, VY2DCS
Internet: Seeler@upei.ca

3887. Re: FTP'ing HeathKit HK-21EPROM's f

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 13:02:23 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.11.00508E9F@primenet.com>
Source record: 46498

In article <1994Nov1.164621.2583@nntp.brisnet.org.au> transcon@ozspace.brisnet.org.au (Ken Page) writes:
>From: transcon@ozspace.brisnet.org.au (Ken Page)
>Subject: FTP'ing HeathKit HK-21EPROM's f
>Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 16:46:21 GMT

>Hi! Can anybody help me out with where I might be able to FTP an update
>EPROM image for my four HeathKit HK-21's that I own? I really need the
>Kiss protocol etc that they don't currently have!
>I am trying to set up a BBS using AmiTCP/IP and the only driver's require
>Kiss!
>Boy am I in diare-straight's!

>The Modem's fire up with the following.

>TR SERVICES TR-21
>Release 1.04 08/22/88 - 32K RAM
>Checksum $00
>cmd:

>Although they are branded TR-Services, this is just the Australian name, the
>modem's are definatly identical to the Heath Kit HK-21's. THe doc's even refer
>to that model with pictures etc!

Is that the "pocket-packet"? If so, I think there used to be a KISS firmware
file on tomcat.gfsc.nasa.gov, if that server is still available.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

3888. Any way to access packet from Internet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 13:09:29 UTC
From: RMHP20A@prodigy.com
Message-ID: <395em9$8ce@usenetp1.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 46826

Is there anyway to access packet via Internet. My ham radio equipment not up and running. I know that there must be FCC regulations that limit access somehow. Larry, K3LS
rmhp20@prodigy.com

3889. FTP source for THNET X1Jr2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 14:26:40 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Nov1.142640.27537@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 46834

Could someone please point me to an anonymous FTP source for THENET X1Jr2??

Thanks in advance.

73 de John, VA3BUS/VE3OTH

3890. Re: Need KISS Source for AX25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 14:36:27 UTC
From: seymour@netcom.com
Message-ID: <seymourCyLF8s.I4r@netcom.com>
Source record: 46828
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Look at the source code to NOS (also referred to as KA9Q). Although
it is mostly for doing TCP/IP, it also supports AX.25 connections
(as well as NET/ROM and other goodies).

Just to clarify, you can use NOS to do AX.25 and source code is available.

Ken Seymour
KN6QC
--
Ken Seymour
KN6QC
seymour@netcom.com

3891. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 14:55:04 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <395ks8$cn3@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46830

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in Uzbekistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

3892. Compatible radios with KPC9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 15:26:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2957.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46829

-> From: stroup@gauss.usafa.af.mil (Dave Stroup)

-> To all:
->
-> I have just recently purchased a KPC 9612. I am trying to get
-> information on radios that are compatible with the 9600 baud port in
-> the 2m and 70cm bands. Can someone please provide a list of,
-> preferably, the cheapest, radios that fit these criterion?

That would just about have to the TEKK KS-960. It sells for $120 plus a
$25 re-crystal fee. Contact them at 800-521-8355.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3893. FTP'ing HeathKit HK-21EPROM's f

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 16:46:21 UTC
From: transcon@ozspace.brisnet.org.au
Message-ID: <1994Nov1.164621.2583@nntp.brisnet.org.au>
Source record: 46833

Hi! Can anybody help me out with where I might be able to FTP an update
EPROM image for my four HeathKit HK-21's that I own? I really need the
Kiss protocol etc that they don't currently have!
I am trying to set up a BBS using AmiTCP/IP and the only driver's require
Kiss!
Boy am I in diare-straight's!

The Modem's fire up with the following.

TR SERVICES TR-21
Release 1.04 08/22/88 - 32K RAM
Checksum $00
cmd:

Although they are branded TR-Services, this is just the Australian name, the
modem's are definatly identical to the Heath Kit HK-21's. THe doc's even refer
to that model with pictures etc!

Can anyone recomend any site's to FTP this sort of stuff from?

3894. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 17:42:24 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <395um0$h2c@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46836
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct28.035950.1419@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> Todd Little (little@iamu.chi.dec.com) wrote:
|> :
|> : In article <CyCEKB.7Hq@wang.com>, dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
|> :
|> : |>Again, this discussion is not about speech content, but one-way
|> : |>communications.
|> :
|> : Good, I'm glad you see our point then. The communication is two-way. I
|> : send a packet to the PBBS and it sends me an acknowledgement. What is
|> : one-way about that? The content may be construed as one-way, but the
|> : communication is definitely two-way. That is unless you set up your
|> : beacon text to be a 10 line cookie recipe. ;-)
|> :
|>
|> The acks for the ax.25 protocol are little more than the op at W1AW looking
|> at the power meter and seeing that watts are going into the antenna. The
|> acks mean the data is reaching the other BBS. We don't know where the bits
|> go from there. All we have in the ax.25 is a remote wattmeter.

So what you are saying is that when I call 7P1AAA on CW, hoping to work
a new country, all I have to do is watch my wattmeter and verify that
I responded to his CQ, and I have a valid QSO?

What point are you attempting to make?

The ACK does not come from W1AW, it comes from the station W1AW
is in QSO with, includes W1AW's callsign plus the callsign of the
station W1AW is in QSO with. The ACK contains TWO callsigns.

"Earth to Steve ... please engage brain ..."

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3895. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 17:45:12 UTC
From: ss@JH.Org
Message-ID: <395ur8$uic@snoopy.jh.org>
Source record: 46694
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Gary Coffman has hit it on the head. Let me add my $.02:

The intent of the packet message is not one way but is to solicit
a reply, just like a CQ, except that it is not real-time. Any packet
message not intended to solicit a reply, and that does not relate
solely to ham use is a broadcast and is not permitted.

For example a notice about the NY Cookie Eaters Assoc. meeting in
Mrs Fields restaurant on 6th Avenue is a broadcast and is NG since
it is not solely for ham use.

Notice about the Cookie Eaters Net on 40m is for ham use and is OK,
in my humble opinion. Also notice of the XYZ Amateur Radio Club
meeting in a restaurant on 6th avenue is also OK. This is similar
to W1AW one-way xmissions.

A message asking if there are any cookie nets on 40m or asking when
the next NY Cookie Eaters Assoc. meetings is is also ok since it
is soliciting a reply. This is like the start of any net, or a CQ,
or the "Are there any base stations to handle emergency traffic" call:
a one-way xmission soliciting a reply.

BTW: I too like cookies :-)
--
////////////////////////////////\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
// Steve Steinberg Radio Amateur Callsign: kb2rve \\
\\ Internet: ss@JH.org Packet: kb2rve@ny2s.#nli.ny.usa.na //
\\////////////////////////////////

3896. Re: FTP source for 'RLI ver 18.x?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 17:45:22 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <395uri$h2c@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46837

In article <783323242snx@skyld.grendel.com>, jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
|>
|> In article <1994Oct27.085702.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com> estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com writes:
|>
|> >
|> > Does anyone know if there is a FTP site ... and the address ... that has
|> > the latest W0RLI software (ver. 18.x I think).
|>
|> oak.oakland.edu

I've been unable to put the latest versions on oak.oakland.edu ...
Something about "No permission to do this" ...

However, you will find it at:

muncey.com in public/w0rli

Version 18.1 (the latest release) was placed on muncey.com
just a few days ago, and muncey will be kept up to date
with the releases as they happen.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3897. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 17:48:08 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <395v0o$h2c@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46838
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct30.230409.12576@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> Robert Casey (wa2ise@netcom.com) wrote:
|> :
|> : As Gary K____ (sorry, forgot your call) (the guy at a destructive test lab)
|> : pointed out, the FCC considers all the packet posts as 3rd party traffic.
|>
|> Please do advise when and where the FCC made such a determination. Please
|> post the text!

Well Steve, you already have the text.

It is called "part 97", and is the rules we operate under.

Please read it, doing so will help you understand the discussions
about 3rd party traffic that are going on here.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3898. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 17:53:44 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <395vb8$h2c@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46690

In article <391b4f$t7g@qualcomm.com>, karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org (Phil Karn) writes:
|> In article <38rave$n1a@hpbab.wv>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
|> |> The user must somehow send the password over the air.
|> |> When he does, it can be heard.
|>
|> yes.
|>
|> |> If there were some way to send the password to the gateway without
|> |> anyone seeing it, any station which can provide a larger signal to
|> |> the gateway receiver could capture the connection, after the password
|> |> has been sent.
|>
|> yes. This is called an "active attack" in the networking world. As
|> opposed to a "passive" attack involving simple monitoring of another's
|> transmissions and possible later use of stolen passwords.

In fact, this technique was used in approx. 1987 to regain control of
a "rogue" NET/ROM node in California. Waited until the person who knew
the password had logged into the node, then provided a much larger
signal with the correct callsigns, protocol details, etc. and shut the
node down. Was not actually that hard to accomplish.

|>
|> |> i.e. there is no way to be CERTAIN that any password system could work.
|>
|> Not true. Yes, S/KEY (which I wrote at Bellcore) is secure only
|> against passive monitoring attacks. But there are other schemes that
|> would provide very high degrees of security while still being legal
|> under the amateur rules.
|>
|> Consider a protocol that authenticates each and every packet with a
|> secret key known only to sender and receiver. You can form the
|> authenticator with an MD5 hash over the packet and secret key. The
|> recipient generates his own hash locally and compares it to the one
|> that was received. If they match, he knows that the packet was
|> actually sent by the other party and that it has not been spoofed
|> or modified in transit.

And in fact Phil is exactly right here. Each packet must carry
it's own authentication to gaurantee security. This could be
accomplished in a higher layer of the protocol, perhaps, and thus
might be run over NET/ROM. Just a thought ...

|> Of course, it could be a "replay" of a recording made of an old
|> legitimate packet. Various methods can be used to decrease this

|> vulnerability, such as time stamping and the use of transport
|> protocols already resistant to packet duplication, such as TCP.

Another good point.

|> The shared secret key used to "sign" each packet could either be
|> agreed on in advance using a secure channel (such as a face-to-face
|> meeting) or it could be generated using various public key
|> techniques. One good algorithm is Diffie-Hellman key exchange,
|> followed by an RSA signature to guard against the "man in the middle"
|> attack on Diffie Hellman. True, you could just use RSA to sign every
|> packet directly, but RSA is too slow to be practical for this
|> purpose. Except maybe at 1200 baud. :-)

|> A protocol to do all this is currently under development in the IETF
|> IP Security Working Group (IPSEC). Although this protocol is capable of
|> encrypting the contents of every packet, I am being careful to ensure that
|> it provides an authentication-only mode that would make it legal to use
|> over amateur packet radio.

This is interesting work.
I wonder if we would need changes to the rules to use this protocol?
If the intent is not to "obscure content", then we probably do not
need rule changes, but if the intent IS to "obscure content", we might.

Anyone have some insight into this issue?

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3899. Re: FTP source for THNET X1Jr2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 18:21:08 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3960uk$bg1@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46835

John Rumball (rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca) wrote:
: Could someone please point me to an anonymous FTP source for THENET
: X1Jr2??

: Thanks in advance.

: 73 de John, VA3BUS/VE3OTH

Hi John,

I saw it at

ve4umr.ampr.org

in /terminal (I think)

73

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

3900. Re: Help with PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 19:19:01 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <CyLsBp.Lpp@indirect.com>
Source record: 46691

In article <1994Oct31.212708.5699@seas.smu.edu>, dgriswol@sun.cis.smu.edu (Daniel M. Griswold) says:
>
>Hello, all.
>
>I am having trouble getting the PK232 I am borrowing to key my transmitter
>when I give it a Connect command. Now, the odd thing is that I _can_ key the
>transmitter when I am in Calibrate mode. This tells me that it is not a
>matter of a shorted wire, because the radio will transmit, but not in the
>normal mode. I have a Yaesu FT2400H (2 meter), and the computer I am using
>is a PC-XT, or some such ancient device. I can monitor packet activity just
>fine, but I am out of luck when it comes to transmitting. The parameters
>(such those that allow one to transmit) seem to be set properly. What am I
>missing?
>
>I would be grateful for any help offered.
>
>73,
>
>Dan KC5GMR

Be sure of that the threshold adjustment on the front of the TNC is
set too high, if the DCD is active the TNC will not transmit. Also
make sure that the squelch is set properly. The PK232 will not transmit
if the radio is opened squelched unless it has been modified.

73
Gary KF7XP

****
Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook
gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205
CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice
XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400
****

3901. Re: Decode ACARS with a modem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 19:25:03 UTC
From: ericj@primenet.com
Message-ID: <ericj.23.001A5CE8@primenet.com>
Source record: 46521

In article <9411010320.AA14440@chop.isca.uiowa.edu> prusso@chop.isca.uiowa.edu (Peter Russo) writes:
>From: prusso@chop.isca.uiowa.edu (Peter Russo)
>Subject: Decode ACARS with a modem?
>Date: 31 Oct 1994 20:26:28 -0600

>I was just wondering-

>Does anyone know if it is possible to decode ACARS signals transmitted by an
>airplane with an ordinary 2400 bps modem?
>I'd like to use a modem instead of buying an expensive decoder.

No. ACARS is MSK, which cannot be handled by a non-MSK modem. Are there "expensive decoders" available for ACARS? I'd be wary, since the airlines can transmit basically anything they want in an ACARS packet, so they can do any kind of shorthand or code they please. You may demodulate it, but you may not be able to read it.

Eric Jacobsen ericj@primenet.com
EF Data Corp. Vox: (602)968-0447
2105 W. 5th Pl. Fax: (602)921-9012
Tempe, AZ 85281

My employer snickers heartily at my opinions.

3902. Re: Help with PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 20:46:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2964.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46692

```
-> Be sure of that the threshold adjustment on the front of the TNC is
-> set too high, if the DCD is active the TNC will not transmit. Also
-> make sure that the squelch is set properly. The PK232 will not
-> transmit if the radio is opened squelched unless it has been
-> modified.
->
-> 73
-> Gary KF7XP
```

Gary,
Seems like you know your way around a PK232...I own a PK232MBX.. and put out a message recently regarding a 19.2KB MOD for the serial port on the unit. Have you ever seen the instructions on how to do it? AEA Tech. Support says they seem to remember a mod file to do it, but they don't support it.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3903. 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 20:46:19 UTC
From: joopv@etprs.phys.tue.nl
Message-ID: <joopv.783722779@etprs.phys.tue.nl>
Source record: 46693

Since some time now several manufacterers of ham radio equipment offer
'9600 bd ready' vhf/uhf transceivers. I got one of these for some tests,
and was very surprised with the results. This is a brandnew mobile uhf rig,
FM only, from one of the 'big three' brands. The price is in the $500-$600
range.

Turnaround time : TX to RX is 120 ms. RX to TX is 140 ms

Transmitter frequency charasteristics : (reference = 3kHz deviation at 1kHz)

160 Hz - 7400 Hz straight whitin 2 dB. (160 Hz : +1 dB, 7400 Hz : -1 dB)
When the freq. drops we see this peak :
95 Hz : +3 dB (4.2 kHz deviation)
59 Hz : +6 dB (6 khz deviation)
41 Hz : +8.5 dB (7.7 kHz deviation)
30 Hz : +6 dB (6 kHz deviation)
25 Hz : +3 dB
22 Hz : 0 dB
20 Hz : -3 dB

I also measured group delay time from the transmitter :
30Hz : -11 ms, 35Hz : -7.5 ms, 41Hz : -4 ms, 45Hz : -3 ms, 45Hz : -3 ms,
50Hz : -2 ms, 60Hz : -1 ms, 70Hz : -480 us, 80Hz : -230 us, 90Hz : -100 us,
110 Hz : 0 us, 150 Hz : 50 us, 500 Hz : 50 us, ... 7000Hz : 47 us.

I also did the same measurements on the receiver. There the frequency response
was totally flat from 12 Hz to 5 kHz. -6db points at 10 Hz and 7 kHz.
Group delay was at a constant 150 us over the complete 20 Hz to 7 kHz range.

The next thing was of course to do some packet tests with 9600bd modems.
I did it by transmitting and receiving >10000 full-length packets
of 256 bytes.

The result was astounding, but understandable when you look at the above
measurements : receiving was ok, about 98 % of all packets were decoded ok.
But the transmitter produced only 55 % readable packets !!

This is clearly a PLL-transceiver which is modulated at the VCO from the PLL.

How can it be that this rig is being sold as '9600bd ready' ? Do they have
different 9600bd modems in Japan? The G3RUH / K9NG modem system needs a flat
frequency response from 20 Hz to 6 kHz.

And what about those turnaround times ? 120 ms is IMHO totally unusable
for 9600bd packet. This thing sure is going to produce lots of collisions
on busy channels !

Or am i setting my standards too high ? For somebody who only receives large packets and transmits small packets (the average mailbox user ?) the rig may *seem* to work ok. (at a given bit error rate, the chance of producing a garbled packet is of course smaller for small packets)

I am wondering if anybody did the same tests on so-called '9600bd ready' transceivers. Especially the FM rigs, the allmode rigs should be ok because they have a separate FM modulator, and don't use the PLL for modulation.

In fact, i tested an allmode rig from the same manufacterer and found it to be excellent, turnaround times of less then 25 ms, and flat frequency responses. And thus also very low bit-error rates, 97 % or better according to the above-mentioned tests.

Joop, PE1DNA.

3904. 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 21:13:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2965.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46695

-> From: joopv@etprs.phys.tue.nl ()
-> Subject: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

-> I am wondering if anybody did the same tests on so-called '9600bd
-> ready' transceivers. Especially the FM rigs, the allmode rigs should
-> be ok because they have a separate FM modulator, and don't use the
-> PLL for modulation.

Hi Joop,
The East Atlanta LAN, a packet experimenters group here in Atlanta, has begun operations with our first general purpose 9600 digi. While we haven't done a good statistically based RF performance test of various transcievers yet, our experience with the "9600 ready" rigs has been good - when used with a TNC that has a sound G3RUH implementation to start out with. The two factors are inexorably tied; bad modem/radio matchup; poor performance. The Paccom Sprint2 is an excellent performer in terms of low distortion in the transmitted eye to the xcvr; so is the PK232/TAPR 9600, KPC9612, and KPC Data engine. The MFJ1270 + their G3RUH implementation is just terrible. I maintain that one of the sound TNC performers noted here with a "big three" 9600 ready xcvr. will produce better-than-acceptable performance on-air.

-> And what about those turnaround times ? 120 ms is IMHO totally
-> unusable for 9600bd packet. This thing sure is going to produce lots
-> of collisions on busy channels !

Boy, are we really operating in the blind! We operate with TXD set to 22 and it performs beautifully! Based on what you say here, I'm going to cut it down to 13-15 and see how it does!

-> I am wondering if anybody did the same tests on so-called '9600bd
-> ready' transceivers. Especially the FM rigs, the allmode rigs should
-> be ok because they have a separate FM modulator, and don't use the
-> PLL for modulation.

Our experienc has born this out. I have a Kenwood TS811 which has been modified for 9600, and we kind of use it as the standard to measure other radios against. I have been trying to get the cheaper PLL modulated rigs to work for a year and a half - with disappointing results. About 3 months ago, James Miller suggested a new approach to me: try a "two point modulation" approach, wherein both the VCO AND the master reference oscillator are modulated with the 9600 audio. In this manner, the cancellation effect of the PLL is eliminated. I have even found a company, MX*COM, which makes a chipset to facilitate this approach. I haven't had time to try it, but it's on this winter's list of projects. If such an approach were to work, it would open 9600 packet

to MANY, MANY hams who own run-of-the-mill FM only rigs. Any ideas here?

I look forward to your feedback, hoping that we can open this field up a lot of creative work!

Regards,
Steve Diggs, President
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3905. Re: New Kagold 9.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 21:37:40 UTC
From: mike711@netcom.com
Message-ID: <mike711CyLyqs.C8H@netcom.com>
Source record: 46696

David Dodell (david@stat.com) wrote:
: I just installed my new Kagold 9.04 upgrade, but I must be missing
: something, where is the command to select the new TOR mode ... it
: doesn't come up in the TNC commands, do you need to write your own TNC
: file?

: Any one have any luck, I've sent email to the support @ interflex, but
: it probably won't be till Monday that I hear from them.

: 73, david wb7tpy

: ---
: Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
: Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
: Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

CAN someone please give the number to Interflexes BBS ??????

3906. Re: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 22:16:21 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <396enl$38k@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46697

The problem with FSK modulating a PLL FM rig is probably generic to all such radios. The PLL's job is to track out frequency error, and unfortunately that also causes it to track out the low frequency components of the data.

Perhaps it's time to talk about schemes to shape the baseband data spectrum. The best known example is Manchester encoding, which unlike NRZ has no DC component. But Manchester contains much higher frequency components than NRZ, which is bad.

Fortunately there are alternatives. The Compact Disc uses something they called "8 to 14 modulation" which was designed to get rid of the low frequency (< 20 Khz) components that would upset the pickup tracking servo without raising the high end of the spectrum too much.

The approach they used is pretty general. Just build a code table using words that give you the spectrum you want when you feed in random data. The early papers on the CD talk about how this was done. Perhaps we could do something like this to design a new coding scheme for direct FSK radios.

Phil

3907. Bad messages

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 22:38:55 UTC
From: HUTIN@sugar-land.anadrill.slb.COM
Message-ID: <941101163855.214048b5@sugar-land.anadrill.slb.com>
Source record: 46704

Hi

>1. Who is responsible?

>The originator and first forwarder are located outside the county and not
>subject to FCC rules. F6FNB, located portable in Texas, is the first United
>States station to receive the bulletin. He is neither the originator or first
>forwarder. Trying to then interpret a rule to assign responsibility to him
>when the meaning of "AUTHOR" and "FIRST FORWARDER" is plain is silly.
>Hmmmm. No one has any responsibility?

I am W5/F6CNB (not F6FNB) and i run a forwarding only BBS in Texas.
This BBS has forwarding with 15 BBS in North America and also with 15 BBS
outside the USA/CANADA. THIS BBS IS NEVER THE FIRST FORWARDER because
it has no users. (I run a separate BBS for the Houston area users.)
According to the present FCC rules, it cannot be responsible for bad messages.
The message has been written by somebody with an usurpated callsign.
Rejecting this callsign is not a solution.

For your information, the BBS handles more than 1000 messages per day.
The total daily traffic is around 10 Megabytes. Most of the messages are
forwarded within 15mn.

73s Remi W5/F6CNB Sugar Land Texas

PS: I am not portable but i own a reciprocal FCC license

3908. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 22:39:46 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <396g3i$38k@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46703

In article <395vb8$h2c@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank Oredson) writes:
|> |> it provides an authentication-only mode that would make it legal to use
|> |> over amateur packet radio.
|>
|> This is interesting work.
|> I wonder if we would need changes to the rules to use this protocol?
|> If the intent is not to "obscure content", then we probably do not
|> need rule changes, but if the intent IS to "obscure content", we might.
|>
|> Anyone have some insight into this issue?

I think I do. It's really very simple; if the protocol does not hide the user data but merely authenticates it, then it is legal under Part 97 even if the authentication is based on strong cryptographic techniques. No rule changes or waivers should be required.

I think this is true even if the authentication cannot be verified by a third party who does not know the shared secret key. This is admittedly a disadvantage of using a keyed one-way hash function in the way I've described. But I think it's more than offset by the considerably improved performance as compared with RSA signing each and every packet (which could be verified by anyone with the corresponding public key).

Phil

3909. Re: How do repeaters work, or is csma/cd possible on packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 23:03:13 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <396hfh$38k@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46698

In article <1994Oct30.234444.19570@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> that a collision is taking place. Collision avoidance can be
|> implemented statistically, and is, in TNCs by use of p-persistance
|> backoff algorithms. It doesn't work right unless *everyone* on
|> the channel sets their parameters properly, and hidden terminals
|> still plague the system on non-repeated channels.

This may decrease the chances of collisions, but it doesn't really "avoid" them.

Check out the "MACA" scheme I wrote up for the ARRL CNC in 1990 (London Ont):

ftp://ftp.ucsd.edu/hamradio/packet/arrlcnc/1990/maca.ms.Z (troff -ms)
ftp://ftp.ucsd.edu/hamradio/packet/arrlcnc/1990/maca.ps.z (postscript)

It describes a protocol that really does avoid most collisions in the presence of hidden terminals, at least on data packets. Collisions can still occur on the packets that the protocol uses to contend for the channel, but since these packets are relatively small the throughput impairment should be less. Also, the performance of MACA depends on the capture behavior of the modulation method.

Phil

3910. Re: FBB or MSYS mailing lists???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 23:34:12 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <oZX5uc3w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46699

goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca (Keith Goobie) writes:

> In article <1994Oct19.124445.14498@govonca.gov.on.ca> rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.
>
> >Thank you for reading this posting. I am wondering if there are any FBB or
> >MSYS related mailing lists I can subscribe to, similar to the NOS-BBS list?
>
> For FBBS try f6fbb-list@stat.com.. It is a typical listserve system..

f6fbb-list is the list address, email to join the list should be sent to
listserv@stat.com; first line of text "subscribe f6fbb-list"

david wb7tpy
postmaster, stat.com

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3911. Trio (Kenwood) TR-9000 Mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-01 23:59:06 UTC
From: John Woolner <johnwoolner@auslig.gov.au>
Message-ID: <396koa$ccm@bigmig.auslig.gov.au>
Source record: 46654

Hi, John from Canberra - Australia here.
requesting information on mods available for the above radio to allow
its use for packet (4800bd and above). Have installed some mods and
transmit seems O.K. at 4800, but reception seems very dependent on
the transmitting station. Have tapped after the demod circuit having
changed the first filter to a higher cut-off frequency. Still have
to de-tune the input to the demod substantially to get good decode.
This means radio becomes more deaf to distant stations, so I could
step on them.
So--- if you have a mod, please let me know - would also like to get
a copy of the service manual for this rig if anyone has.

73's
John VK1ZAO@VK1BBS.ACT.AUS.OC - packet
johnwoolne@auslig.gov.au - Email

3912. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 00:36:39 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <396mun$j39@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46712
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <CyDz93.5Iy@wang.com>, dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
|> mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org (Mark G. Salyzyn) writes:
|>
|> >dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
|>
|> >> (b) An amateur station shall not engage in any form of
|> >>broadcasting, nor may an amateur station transmit one-way
|> >>communications except as specifically provided in these rules;
|>
|> >AX.25 is specifically allowed for in the rules ...
|>
|> Where?
|>
|> There is a mention of AX.25 in the section about station control
|> (97.109(d)), talking about re-transmitting signals unattended above 50
|> MHz, but I didn't see anything about "one-way communications." Did I
|> miss that?

Nope, because AX.25, by it's very nature, is not used for one-
way communications. Oh yes, you might say, it COULD be
(there are UI frames!), but it's not.

So again someone is looking at the wrong portion of the rules.

These are not one-way communications we are dealing with.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3913. Re: Bad messages

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 00:57:43 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov2.005743.23151@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46702

: I am W5/F6CNB (not F6FNB) and i run a forwarding only BBS in Texas.
: This BBS has forwarding with 15 BBS in North America and also with 15 BBS
: outside the USA/CANADA. THIS BBS IS NEVER THE FIRST FORWARDER because
: it has no users. (I run a separate BBS for the Houston area users.)
: According to the present FCC rules, it cannot be responsible for bad messages.
: The message has been written by somebody with an usurpated callsign.
: Rejecting this callsign is not a solution.
:
: For your information, the BBS handles more than 1000 messages per day.
: The total daily traffic is around 10 Megabytes. Most of the messages are
: forwarded within 15mn.
:
: 73s Remi W5/F6CNB Sugar Land Texas
:
: PS: I am not portable but i own a reciprocal FCC license

Yeah, yeah, yeah ... you and grumpy old W0RLI seem intent on reminding
the net of your 100 zillion message a year service. Many of the readers
here are doing the exact same thing. Don't pat a hole in your back.

Yes, you are the first forwarder in the United States.

Yes, you should trap message with bad language.

YES, YOU DO HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO AMATEUR RADIO.

Irregardless of what the FCC Part 97 says, it is trivial to stop this
from happening. Like Hank said, if your software doesn't do what you
need it to do, change software. What software are you running? Can you
trap bad language?

What you are saying above is that you have no intention of doing anything.
We can expect further problems. How many times do you think it will take
before the FCC does codify "the first forwarder in the United States or
its possessions"?

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na (at 100k in '94, too!)
MSYS Mail List : msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ("info" in subject)

3914. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 03:24:55 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov2.032455.26815@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46721
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
: Nope, because AX.25, by it's very nature, is not used for one-
: way communications. Oh yes, you might say, it COULD be
: (there are UI frames!), but it's not.
:

But is is broadcasting none the less.

I think it was Todd Little that that quoted the definition of broadcasting.

From Part 97.3(a) ... (10) ... Broadcasting - Transmissions intended for
reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.

Clearly, a BBS phone port with a annonymous check-in allows the public access
to relayed transmissions. There are LOTS of phone ports that allow
anonymous check-ins.

So, originators of bulletins which are sent by any means to a BBS that has
a public phone port that are not about amateur radio would fall under
broadcasting.

Broadcasting does not require a one-way transmission. It would appear that
an ax.25 connection between two stations can still be use for broadcasting.

(Bet we are going to move on and say that a bulletin about quilting was
targeted solely at the amateur population. Let me guess ... ANY bulletin
entered on packet is to be assumed to be aimed solely at the amateur radio
population.)

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org

3915. Re: FBB<>NOS forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 03:41:56 UTC
From: chris@rbdc.wsnc.org
Message-ID: <znr783747021k@rbdc>
Source record: 46726

In article <2639@vk2yqa.ampr.org> vk2yqa@vk2djg.une.edu.au writes:
>
> We want to interface a JNOS and FBB box for the different users in our
> area. Normally this works fine but we need to have the SAME callsign on
> both machines to conform to our license.
>
> I understand that FBB absolutely refuses to forward to another machine
> if the 6 letter callsigns are the same. Even if the SSID's are different
> these are ignored.
>
> Has anyone found a workable solution to this? NOS will quite happily
> forward to the FBB machine but it seems not the other way around.
>

I ran a set-up just like this for a long while. What I had to do to get
the two stations (w/ same callsign's) to talk to each other was to
actually "trick" FBB into thinking it was forwarding to something else.
For example, since you have the NOS side forwarding to FBB don't touch
a thing w/ its setup.
But, in the FBB FORWARD.SYS file the setup for the NOS station might
look like this:

```
A NOS
P A
C C SWITCH
C C KC4WYA-5
! B KC4WYA
B KC4WYA-5
! F KC4WYA
F xxx4xxx
F xxx4xxx
! H KC4WYA.NC.USA.NA
H KC4WYA-5.NC.USA.NA
G *
Z *
-------------
```

Also in the BBS.SYS file you will want to list the NOS station as what
ever you decided to place on the "A" line ... in this case it would be
"NOS" instead of the callsign of the NOS BBS.

I think that's the trick ... It makes FBB think that it isn't really
forwarding to the same callsign, but a callsign named "NOS", it doesn't
pay any attention to what the callsign it is connected to.

Try it out and let me know how it works for you ...

Good Luck! 73,
chris@rbdc.rbdc.com

kc4wya@kc4wya.nc.usa.na

3916. Re: New Kagold 9.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 04:20:18 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <J9a6uc1w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46705

mike711@netcom.com (Michael S. Wells) writes:

> CAN someone please give the number to Interflexes BBS ??????

1-714-497-5860

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

3917. Satellite to Internet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 04:49:24 UTC
From: jls@capedata.iii.net
Message-ID: <3975p7$esl@nic.iii.net>
Source record: 46706

Would like to know if there is a program or script that will
link the satellite packet with an internet node...

Jeffery Stutzman/N1LUY
Buzzards Bay, Ma.
MANU TENERE MARE SUPREMUS

3918. where is msys ver 1.6 1.7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 06:08:31 UTC
From: tfenster@analytics.abb.COM
Message-ID: <9411021608.AA05726@phi.abb.com>
Source record: 46707

anyone know where I can find..ftp... MSYS version 1.6
and 1.7 upgrade?

thanks in advance

****
73's de WV
Todd Fenstermacher
KB8OUU
INTERNET: tfenster_uucp@analytics.abb.com
PACKET: KB8OUU@KQ4OK.VA.USA.NA
"Waste not, want not"
****

3919. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 06:56:25 UTC
From: lyndon@canada.unbc.edu
Message-ID: <397d7a$1bq@canada.unbc.edu>
Source record: 46708

dep@scr.siemens.com (David Post) writes:

>In <38he1p$iba@gboro.rowan.edu> CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu (Kyle Cassidy) writes:

>> 1) is there a way to use non-echoed passwords over packet?

> There are some options but as usual it cost money. What you want is
> a password that can be used only once or some type of changle responce
> system where your users have some type of one time password generator.
> Both of there ideas will cost you more money than you might want to
> spend. Like $100's or $1000's.

There are some options that are free. S/KEY - a one time password system - is
available via anonymous FTP from thumper.bellcore.com:/pub/skey. Here's
a short (and out of date) description of S/KEY.

Description of The S/KEY One-Time Password System

Neil M. Haller nmh@thumper.bellcore.com
Philip R. Karn karn@chicago.qualcomm.com

ABSTRACT

The S/KEY one-time password system provides authentication over networks
that are subject to eavesdropping/reply attacks. This system has several
advantages compared with other one-time or multi-use authentication
systems. The user's secret password never crosses the network during
login, or when executing other commands requiring authentication such as
the UNIX passwd or su commands. No secret information is stored anywhere,
including the host being protected, and the underlying algorithm may be
(and it fact, is) public knowledge. The remote end of this system can run
on any locally available computer. The host end could be integrated into
any application requiring authentication.

Trademarks

Athena and Kerberos of trademarks of MIT.
S/KEY is a trademark of Bellcore.
SPX and DEC are trademarks of Digital Equipment Company.
UNIX is a registered trademark of UNIX System Laboratories, Inc.

Attributes of the S/KEY One-Time Password System

The S/KEY authentication system is a simple scheme that protects user
passwords against passive attacks. It is not as powerful or general in

scope as Kerberos or SDASS; nor does it protect against active attacks. It can, however, be easily and quickly added to almost any UNIX system without requiring any additional hardware and without requiring the system to store information (such as plain text passwords) that would be more sensitive than the encrypted passwords already stored. The S/KEY system can be used with non programmable terminals or personal computers (e.g., systems running DOS or Apple Macintoshes) with conventional communications programs.

Some of the properties of the S/KEY system are:

o Eavesdropping protection

o Conceptually simple and easy to use

o Based on a memorized secret password; does not require a special device although it can easily be adapted to do so.

o Can be automated for authentication from a trusted system. (Can also be partially automated for fast operation.)

o No secret algorithms.

o No secrets stored on host.

Description of the S/KEY One-Time Password System

There are two sides to the operation of our one-time password system. On the user (or client) side, the appropriate one-time password must be generated. On the system (server) side, the one-time password must be verified. One time passwords are generated and verified using a one-way function based on MD4 [Rivest]. (Conversion to MD5 would be trivial)

We have defined our one-way function to take 8 bytes of input and to produce 8 bytes of output. This is done by running the 8 bytes of input through MD4 and then "folding" pairs of bytes in the 16-byte MD4 output down to 8 bytes with exclusive-OR operations. This allows us to apply the one-way function an arbitrary number of times.

Generation of One-Time Passwords

The sequence of one-time passwords is produced by applying the one-way function multiple times. That is, the first one-way password is produced by running the user's secret password (s) through the one-way function some specified number of times, (n). Assuming n=4,

p(1) = f(f(f(f(s))))

The next one-way password is generated by running the user's password through the one-way function only n-1 times.

p(2) = f(f(f(s)))

An eavesdropper who has monitored the use of the one-time password p(i) will not be able to generate the next one in the sequence p(i+1) because doing so would require inverting the one-way function. Without knowing the secret key that was the starting point of the function iterations, this can not be done.

Seeding the Password

A user might want to use the same secret password on several machines, or might allow the iteration count to go to zero. An initial step concatenates a seed with the arbitrary length secret password, crunches the result with MD4, and folds the result to 64 bits. The result of this process is then iterated n times.

System Verification of Passwords

The host computer first saves a copy of the one-time password it receives, then it applies the one-way function to it. If the result does not match the copy stored in the system's password file, then the request fails. If they match, then the user's entry in the system password file is updated with the copy of the one-time password that was saved before the final execution (by the server) of the one-way function. This updating advances the password sequence.

Because the number of one-way function iterations executed by the user decreases by one each time, at some point the user must reinitialize the system or be unable to log in again. This is done by executing a special version of the passwd command to start a new sequence of one-time passwords. This operation is essentially identical to a normal authentication, except that the one-time password receive over the network is not checked against the entry already in the password file before it replaces it. In this way, the selection of a new password can be done safely even in the presence of an eavesdropper.

Operation of S/KEY One-Time Password System

Overview

The S/KEY one-time password authentication system uses computation to generate a finite sequence of single-use passwords from a single secret. The security is entirely based on a single secret that is known only to the user. Alternatively, part of or the entire secret can be stored in a non-retrievable way, in the computing device.

Generation of S/KEY One-Time Passwords

As mentioned above, the one-time password sequence is derived from the secret password using a computer. The required computation has been executed on a variety of PC and UNIX class machines including notebook and palm-tops. A vendor has estimated that credit card size devices could be built for less than $30 in large quantities.

The program can also be stored on and executed from a standard floppy disk. This would allow operation on a remote computer that could not be

entirely trusted not to contain a Trojan Horse that would attempt to capture the secret password. It is sometimes useful to pre-compute and print several one-time passwords. These could be carried on a trip where public terminals or workstations were available, but no trusted local computation was available.

Description of Operation

The following narrative describes the procedure for logging into a UNIX system using the S/KEY one-time password system. To illustrate the most complex case, we assume a hand-held PC compatible computer is used.

o The user, call her Sue, identifies herself to the system by login name.

o The system issues a challenge including the sequence number of the one-time password expected and a "seed" that is unique to the system. This "seed" allows Sue to securely use a single secret for several machines. Here the seed is "unix3" and the sequence number is 54.

o Sue enters 54 and unix3 into her palm-top computer. She is prompted for her secret password.

o Sue enters her secret password that may be of any length. The palm-top computes the 54th one-time password and displays it.

o Sue enters the one-time password and is authenticated.

o Next time Sue wants access, she will be prompted for one-time password sequence number 53.

Semi-Automated Operation

The complexity illustrated above is necessary only when using a terminal that is not programmable by the user, or when using a non-trusted terminal. We have built semi-automatic interfaces for clients using communications software on popular personal computers. The following example illustrates logging in using a trusted personal computer and a popular terminal emulation program.

o Before starting the communication program, Sue runs the CTKEY program that ties a TSR to a "hot-key" such as F10.

o Sue identifies herself by login name as above.

o The system issues the same challenge including the seed "unix3" and the sequence number 54. The host system now expects an s/key one-time password.

o Sue presses the hot-key and is then prompted for a secret password by the TSR program on the local system.

o In response to Sue's secret password, the 54th one-time password is displayed at the position of the cursor.

o Sue presses "Insert" and the terminal emulator transmits the one-time password completing the authentication.

If the personal computer were in a trusted location, an option of the CTKEY program allows the secret password to be stored in a local file.

Form of Password

Internally the one-time password is a 64 bit number. Entering a 64 bit number is not a pleasant task. The one-time password is therefore converted to a sequence of six short words (1 to 4 letters). Each word is chosen from a dictionary of 2048 words. The contents of this dictionary is not a secret.

Source Screening

It is frequently desirable to allow internal access with a multi-use password while requiring one-time passwords for external access. A screening table provides this function. When this table is present, login attempts that pass the screening test are permitted to use the normal password or a one-time password. Others are notified that the use of the one-time password is required.

Password echo

Normally systems disable printing during the typing of a password so that an onlooker cannot steal the password. With a one-time password, this is unnecessary. The replacement login command allows the user to turn echo on by pressing "return" at the password prompt. This makes it easier to enter the longer one-time password.

Acknowledgments

The idea behind our system was originally described by Leslie Lamport. Some details of the design were contributed by John S. Walden who wrote the initial version of the client software.

References

Eugene H. Spafford, "The internet worm program: An analysis." Computer Communications Review 19(1):17-57, January 1989.

D. C. Feldmeier and P. R. Karn, "UNIX Password Security - Ten Years Later", Crypto '89 Conference , Santa Barbara, CA August 20-24, 1989.

J. G. Steiner, C. Neuman, and J. I. Schiller. "Kerberos: An authentication service for open network systems." USENIX Conference Proceedings, pp. 191-202, Dallas, Texas, February 1988.

Catherine R. Avril and Ronald L. Orcutt. Athena: MIT's Once and Future Distributed Computing Project. Information Technology Quarterly , Fall 1990, pp. 4-11.

R. L. Rivest, The MD4 Message Digest Algorithm, Crypto '90 Abstracts (August 1990), 281-291.

Leslie Lamport, "Password Authentication with Insecure Communication",
Communications of the ACM 24.11 (November 1981), 770-772.

3920. Re: Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 07:13:48 UTC
From: rwa@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.783760428@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 46709

sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
>Hank doesn't see a problem with this. Ham radio 1994. No worries.
>Wow.
>A number of people have grave reservations about packet and I am beginning
>to understand why. It is so very simple to trap and hold bad words with
>the software and not only does the network not do it, they don't care when
>it happens.

So, how do you discriminate between human-generated "bad words" (ROTFL)
and machine-generated sequences of the exact same bit pattern?

regards,
Ross ve6pdq
--
Ross Alexander VE6PDQ rwa@cs.athabascau.ca,
(403) 675 6311 rwa@auwow.cs.athabascau.ca

Television is chewing gum for the eyes. -- Frank Lloyd Wright

3921. Re: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 07:16:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <2979.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46710

-> >results. About 3 months ago, James Miller suggested a new approach
-> to >me: try a "two point modulation" approach, wherein both the VCO
-> AND the >master reference oscillator are modulated with the 9600
-> audio. In this >manner, the cancellation effect of the PLL is
-> eliminated. I have even >found a company, MX*COM, which makes a
-> chipset to facilitate this >approach. I haven't had time to try it,
-> but it's on this winter's list >of projects. If such an approach were
-> to work, it would open 9600 packet >to MANY, MANY hams who own
-> run-of-the-mill FM only rigs. Any ideas here? >
-> >I look forward to your feedback, hoping that we can open this field
-> up a >lot of creative work!
->
-> The two point modulation technique is used in the high speed version
-> of the 144PK Data Radio produced by Wood & Douglas in the UK
-> (144PKD). The technique involves frequency modulation both of the
-> loop oscillator (as normal) and also the reference oscillator, and
-> appears to work very well. As I remember, the only slightly tricky
-> part of setting it up is balancing the mod voltage to the varicap
-> modulating the ref. oscillator with the mod voltage sent to the loop
-> oscillator.

Thanks for the feedback. I would like to follow up and get product info.
from Wood and Douglas. Can you provide contact info? Email address would
be nice.

In looking at MX*COMs info, the approach isn't really to complicated.
Take three high performance op amps, have one be the input buffer from
the modem with it's output driving the other two; each independently
drives one point of modulation. Each 2nd stage op. amp. has it's own
gain adjust, so you then have to find the sweet spot. Nice theory, now
we have to turn it into a MOD file for the masses. (Or just me, for that
matter.. <grin>)

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3922. Re: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 09:54:37 UTC
From: esuyw@csv.warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <397nkt$h3f@lily.csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 46711

In article <2965.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>,
steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs) writes:
>-> From: joopv@etprs.phys.tue.nl ()

>Our experienc has born this out. I have a Kenwood TS811 which has been
>modified for 9600, and we kind of use it as the standard to measure
>other radios against. I have been trying to get the cheaper PLL
>modulated rigs to work for a year and a half - with disappointing
>results. About 3 months ago, James Miller suggested a new approach to
>me: try a "two point modulation" approach, wherein both the VCO AND the
>master reference oscillator are modulated with the 9600 audio. In this
>manner, the cancellation effect of the PLL is eliminated. I have even
>found a company, MX*COM, which makes a chipset to facilitate this
>approach. I haven't had time to try it, but it's on this winter's list
>of projects. If such an approach were to work, it would open 9600 packet
>to MANY, MANY hams who own run-of-the-mill FM only rigs. Any ideas here?
>
>I look forward to your feedback, hoping that we can open this field up a
>lot of creative work!

The two point modulation technique is used in the high speed version of
the 144PK Data Radio produced by Wood & Douglas in the UK (144PKD). The
technique involves frequency modulation both of the loop oscillator (as
normal) and also the reference oscillator, and appears to work very well.
As I remember, the only slightly tricky part of setting it up is
balancing the mod voltage to the varicap modulating the ref. oscillator
with the mod voltage sent to the loop oscillator.

I think this implementation is exacly what 'RUH (James Miller) is talking
about, since the 144PKD was designed by W&D in conjunction with him.

Disclaimer: Although I do work for W&D, I am not speaking on behalf of
the company and have had little direct involvement with the 144PK project.

Rob

Rob Garth - University of Warwick, Coventry, UK (Electronic Engineering.)
Internet address: esuyw@csv.warwick.ac.uk
Amateur Radio Callsign: G7ELK
Packet radio: G7ELK@GB7WRR (Holidays only.)

This is my world, and I am a world leader pretend.
This is my life, and this is my time.
I have been given the freedom to do as I see fit.

| Its high time I razed the walls that I've constructed. (R.E.M.) |
|_____|

3923. Kenwood TR-9130 (2m) mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 11:27:56 UTC
From: erb@inss1.etec.uni-karlsruhe.de
Message-ID: <397t3s$kgi@nz12.rz.uni-karlsruhe.de>
Source record: 46713

Hi,

I'm looking about mods for the tr-9130, a 2m allmode trx, most wanted are
mods to connect a 9k6/FSK modem (g3ruh/k9ng type).
Maybe someone knows the equivalent 70cm type of this thing, it's more likely
that mods for 70cm exists.

Thanks and 73,
Olaf
--

! erb@insu1.etec.uni-karlsruhe.de dc1ik@db0sao.ampr.org !
! <A HREF="http://inss1.etec.uni-karlsruhe.de/~erb">click</A> !

3924. FBB<>NOS forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 12:02:08 UTC
From: VK2YQA@vk2djg.une.EDU.AU
Message-ID: <2639@vk2yqa.ampr.org>
Source record: 46700

Gidday all,

I am asking this on behalf of our local FBB sysop.

We want to interface a JNOS and FBB box for the different users in our area. Normally this works fine but we need to have the SAME callsign on both machines to conform to our license.

I understand that FBB absolutely refuses to forward to another machine if the 6 letter callsigns are the same. Even if the SSID's are different these are ignored.

Has anyone found a workable solution to this? NOS will quite happily forward to the FBB machine but it seems not the other way around.

I was thinking that NOS may be able to give itself another "callsign" (port specific) for use over the wire link and that FBB may have some remapping function (like NOS rewrite) of mail.

Anyone have any thoughts?

73's from Bob in Armidale NSW Australia. System on 24hrs
VK2YQA@?????? [44.136.33.8] vk2yqa@vk2yqa.ampr.org

3925. digital radio protocol

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 12:09:55 UTC
From: vaughan@belltrans.co.nz
Message-ID: <397vik$143@news.midland.co.nz>
Source record: 46714

I'm currently working on a project that requires the transmission of data over a variably unreliable medium (mobile trunked radio, half duplex). To maximise efficency I'm fragmenting datagrams at the network layer to allow selective retransmsion. The problem that I am faced with is the long latency between asserting the Push to talk on the radio and the radio becoming ready to send data (~600 ms). To obtain maximun data transmssion rates, a protocol is required that inflicts the smallest number of transmit/recieve transitions. Does anybody know of a protocol that would be appropiate for this situation. I could (and have) arbitrarly invented a protocol, however it would be nice to use use some form of standard assuming any exsist.

Thanks in advance.

3926. Re: GE Master II mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 13:20:58 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <Cyn6F2.GA7@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 46653

Gary Skuse (grsk@vectorbd.com) wrote:
: Our local club just acquired a GE Master II for use on the 2M user port.
: Can anyone point me toward information to modify this radio for both 2M
: use (i.e. how do I tune it for the 2M band) and use at 9k6 bps? All
: help will be greatly appreciated.
: 73, ka1njl

For our GE ExecII I use the following Tx modulation circuit at 9600bps:
(PacComm Tiny II Mark 2 TNC)

- Short out C8 in the PacComm TNC (it's on the main board).
- I use 174U coax between the TNC and radio. Connect a 1uf non-polar ceramic capacitor and a 10K resistor in series. Attach the resistor directly to the varactor diode in the channel element. Connect the coax center conductor to the capacitor. Ground the shield of the coax on the channel element.
- Set the PacComm modem to high audio level TX with the jumper

This ExecII has been in service for over a year now.

Has anyone played around with capacitors across the GE IF filters to widen the RX response? I had limited time last weekend and tried several values (3pf, 5pf, 30pf). All produced results that were worse than the stock receiver.

John, WB3ESS

3927. Re: Bad messages

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 13:43:09 UTC
From: wyn@ornl.gov
Message-ID: <wyn.208.2EB7976D@ornl.gov>
Source record: 46715

In article <1994Nov2.005743.23151@news.csuohio.edu> sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:

>What you are saying above is that you have no intention of doing anything.
>We can expect further problems. How many times do you think it will take
>before the FCC does codify "the first forwarder in the United States or
>its possessions"?

>73,
>Steve

Good point Steve. Those that do "in your face" bragging about 10 megabytes throughput per day and about doing it "held harmless" ("Look Maw, I'm running a cheap common carrier!") seem to have a penchant for kicking sleeping dogs.

Lots of binary files apparently. Could any of those be copyright pictures or software? Even the internet anarchy can't hold off the U.S. copyright cops. I wonder how the amateur "forward only BBS's" will fare.

73,
C. C. (Clay) Wynn, N4AOX
wyn@ornl.gov
==========
= Cooperation requires participation. Competition teaches cooperation. =
==========

3928. Aluminum Towers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 13:57:51 UTC
From: n0dh@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <3985sv$8cn@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 46738

Would like to hear about your experiences with aluminum towers, good and bad.
Dave
N0DH

3929. Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 14:35:49 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199411021443.GAA02887@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46640

>A number of people have grave reservations about packet and I am beginning
>to understand why. It is so very simple to trap and hold bad words with
>the software and not only does the network not do it, they don't care when
>it happens.
>73,
>Steve
> Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
> Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
> MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ("info" for the title)

it's not the network's job to be censor. that's why we have first forwarder
and station of origination rules now.

Say the word "Fido" was a bad word instead of an archetypical dog's name.

could spell it: fido, F1do, F!D0, f i d o, phydeaux, phidoh, pheyedough

xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxx
x x x x x x
xxx x x x x x
x x x x x x
x xxxxx xxxx xxx

and so on. It becomes a game to see how many ways you can slip something by
the gatekeeper....

73, bill wb9ivr

3930. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 14:42:58 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199411021452.GAA03837@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46716

>For example a notice about the NY Cookie Eaters Assoc. meeting in
>Mrs Fields restaurant on 6th Avenue is a broadcast and is NG since
>it is not solely for ham use.

on the other hand if it was part of an announcement of where cookie eating hams can go to eat cookies it would be OK. and if it wasn't an "ad"...

and since the notice would be on the bbs under the "cookie" designator, those not wanting to know more about cookies wouldn't be bothered with it or by it.

another example...i believe the "keps" bulletins contain information about spacecraft other than just the OSCARs. don't have to have a ham license to receive weather fax so therefore that can't be directed at just hams, right? (talk about twisted logic...).

bill wb9ivr

3931. Re: Amtor/Pactor BBS Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 15:23:51 UTC
From: jcumming@dgim.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Nov2.152351.8650@clark.dgim.doc.ca>
Source record: 46717

Paul Piercey (ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca) wrote:
: Jim Cummings (jcumming@dgim.doc.ca) wrote:
: : Hello:

: : Would someone be kind enough to list the Amtor/Pactor BBS frequencies and
: : locations?

: : Thank you

: : Jim, VE3XJ@VA3TCP

: I think there is a file at ftp.ucsd.edu with a fairly up-to-date listing
: of these freqs. I can't confirm this but I have seen a few copies of this
: type of file at different sites and this site seems well stocked with HAM
: files.

: Hope this helps.

: --
: ===
: Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

: Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
: Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
: ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
: ===

Hello Paul:

Thank you for the information. I took a look at that site, and there was
nothing obvious. so I rooted around a bit and couldn't find anything
there. Perhaps you might know of another site to search?

Thank you

73 and live better digitally
Jim

3932. Re: New Kagold 9.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 16:16:12 UTC
From: affrunti@orion.oac.uci.edu
Message-ID: <affrunti.783792972@orion.oac.uci.edu>
Source record: 46718

Interflex BBS: 714-497-5860

3933. subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 16:43:25 UTC
From: rvermeulen@ib.com
Message-ID: <398fjd$ttd@da.bausch.nl>
Source record: 46719

```
subscribe Robert Vermeulen
```

3934. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 17:07:21 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <398h09$oh0@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 46720
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <395ur8$uic@snoopy.jh.org>, ss@JH.Org (Steve Steinberg) writes:
|>
|>Gary Coffman has hit it on the head. Let me add my $.02:

Gary is just being true to form. :-)

|>The intent of the packet message is not one way but is to solicit
|>a reply, just like a CQ, except that it is not real-time. Any packet
|>message not intended to solicit a reply, and that does not relate
|>solely to ham use is a broadcast and is not permitted.

Not so. No where in Part 97 is the notion of "intent" for the content
of a message covered.

|>For example a notice about the NY Cookie Eaters Assoc. meeting in
|>Mrs Fields restaurant on 6th Avenue is a broadcast and is NG since
|>it is not solely for ham use.
|>
|>Notice about the Cookie Eaters Net on 40m is for ham use and is OK,
|>in my humble opinion. Also notice of the XYZ Amateur Radio Club
|>meeting in a restaurant on 6th avenue is also OK. This is similar
|>to W1AW one-way xmissions.

Wrong. The limitation on content needing to be related to amateur radio
is only for information bulletins which are an allowed form of one-way
communication.

Let's use your Cookie Eaters Net on 40m as an example. If I'm checked in
and state that "There is a cookie tasting contest at Mrs. Fields this
weekend". It is simply a statement I make to the members of the net. I'm
not expecting a reply, but that doesn't make it "one-way". I addressed it
to no specific station, but instead it was loosely directed to all the
stations on the net, but that doesn't make it broadcasting. A packet message
sent to COOKIE@ALLUSA making the same statement is the same thing. It just
doesn't occur in real time.

|>A message asking if there are any cookie nets on 40m or asking when
|>the next NY Cookie Eaters Assoc. meetings is is also ok since it
|>is soliciting a reply. This is like the start of any net, or a CQ,
|>or the "Are there any base stations to handle emergency traffic" call:
|>a one-way xmission soliciting a reply.

Every transmission does not need an explicit reply or acknowledgement to
be considered "two-way". No where in part 97 is that requirement made. If
it was, you couldn't make *any* statements. By your definition, you could
only ask questions and give responses. In fact, by your definition, every

contest exchange is one-way as I never explicitly ask for the exchange. Each station simply states their part of the exchange. (Also, packet would be one of a couple modes that would adhere to such a silly interpretation all the time since there is an explicit ack for each packet.) :-)

Another example is if I give the local whether conditions to another ham. He probably didn't ask for it, he probably will come back with a description of his station, so he didn't "acknowledge" it. So in your definition that is illegal because it wasn't requested, wasn't acknowledged, and it isn't amateur radio related? Puhleeze......

The real heart of the issue is "did two or more amateur radio stations transmit and recieve information?" If so, that certainly sounds like two-way communication to me.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

3935. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 17:14:48 UTC
From: pcr@ic.net
Message-ID: <398he8$qf7@condor.ic.net>
Source record: 46642
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <393ej6$ia1@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>, little@iamu.chi.dec.com (Todd Little) says:
>
>
>Please forgive the length of this post, but there are some that would
>try and have us believe that their narrow view of amateur radio and
>the FCC regulations is anything other than their own personal fantasy.
>
>{FCC rules deleted to save bandwidth}
>
>Now, let's look at how packet radio works.
>
>{very cogent explanation of packet radio deleted to save bandwidth}
>
>Todd
>N9MWB
>
>

Todd, thank you for bringing some intelligence information to this topic.
You've made the most sense so far.

Of course, we all know that facts and Usenet (or Packet) have no
relation to each other, so it's probably like trying to push a rope.
But thanks, anyway.

...phil

3936. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 17:15:38 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <398hfq$8l4@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46722

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

3937. MFJ Data Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 17:17:58 UTC
From: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <398hk6$8pl@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46643

This is kind of a plug on from an earlier author's message.

I saw an ad for MFJ's dataradio which is supposedly 9600 baud ready.
It's a standalone crystal controlled system. (one frequency at a time,
probably allows simplex/duplex with appropriate crystals.) any way
the long and short of this is that i am lookin to get into packet (and
120 for this radio does not seem like a bad price) and what ever speed
i choose to start at i would like to be able to go to 9600 at any time
i want.....

any comments on this radio please mail or post here

--Dave Graff

--
This is the .sig:
Dave Graff a.k.a The Phlatline

address: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Call Sign: KB2RUM
Packet address: under construction
=-=-=-=
Without C we'd have to program in PASAL, BASI, and OBOL
=-
Geek - Once used to describe people who bit heads off of chickens and
performed other tasteless acts for money, now a term of endearment to
describe smart, socially maladjusted future millionaires. (Can you
say Bill Gates?)

--Link magazine, October '94

3938. MFJ 2m data radio experiences?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 17:29:57 UTC
From: nickb@netcom.com
Message-ID: <nickbCynHxx.K1x@netcom.com>
Source record: 46723

Has anybody seen or used an MFJ 2m data radio? I noticed it appeared for the first time in November 1994 QST. I'd be interested on some technical analysis of the performance of this radio.

--

Nick Barbieri Amateur Radio: KB6QI
(nickb@netcom.com)
(nlb1@goldengate.rtc.sc.ti.com)
(408)247-4268
Santa Clara, CA, USA

3939. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 17:36:33 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <398in1$91g@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46724

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

3940. Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 17:37:43 UTC
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <398ip7$91g@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46725

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

3941. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 17:48:45 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <398jdt$ngb@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46727
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct31.224908.12662@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|> :
|> : Steve,
|> :
|> : sorry, but you are just plain wrong here.
|> :
|> : Please think about how things work, read part 97, and then
|> : come back and join in the discussion with some useful ideas.
|> :
|> : This horse is dead, you can stop beating it.
|> :
|> : ... Hank
|>
|> Is this supposed to be a form of arguement?
|>
|> Ah! I was just plain wrong! No wonder!
|>
|> 73,
|> Steve

Well Steve, folks have been pointing out the error in your
understanding for some time now, but you appear to ignore
what they say. The digital BBS system does not use broadcasting,
all traffic is sent between two stations in QSO, and the
third party rules have been relaxed (starting with 85-105)
by the FCC to permit exactly the type of operation you claim
is "illegal". It is clear to anyone who has followed the
evolution of the digital BBS system (or to anyone willing
to LISTEN to those of us who have followed that evolution)
that the FCC has changed the rules in response to the desires
of the majority of the ham population.

Your claims of "illegal" operation are simply bogus.

Beating this dead horse does nothing to move ham radio
forward, but simply sows dissension and confusion.

Please read part 97, think about how the digital BBS network
actually works, and then contribute something positive to
the discussion. Basing your arguments on errors in understanding
of part 97 does nobody any good.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3942. Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 19:01:21 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9411021901.AA02935@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 46728

in reply to Matthew T. Jachimstal, Gary Coffman KE4ZV writes:
> It could be *exactly* like getty, in fact you can use getty. Just
> treat the TNC as a modem and wire up the DCD line. The TNC asserts
> that when a connection occurs, and will signal getty to spawn a
> login process, just as a telco modem would. So after you connect
> to the TNC, you'll see a login: prompt sent back to you. Then
> proceed as normal for a telco login.

Operating from memory, I don't think all TNC's DCD lines are that useful.
Think the DCD line on a TNC-2 is litterally the front panel CD light, and
not the (more useful) connection LED.

Throw the TNC into KISS-mode and WAMPES will let you do exactly what you
are asking for, and TCP/IP, multiple users, etc. I don't know what is
provided in the native AX.25 now available for Linux but I mean to find
out soon.

73, David N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

3943. Re: Help with PK232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 19:22:01 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <Cynn4p.801@indirect.com>
Source record: 46729

>Gary,
>Seems like you know your way around a PK232...I own a PK232MBX.. and put
>out a message recently regarding a 19.2KB MOD for the serial port on the
>unit. Have you ever seen the instructions on how to do it? AEA Tech.
>Support says they seem to remember a mod file to do it, but they don't
>support it.
>
>Regards,
>Steve Diggs
>

Seems that I once saw a modification for this, but I do not
remember at this point. I do know that the MFJ-1270 can be easily
modified for 19.2K operation all this takes away is 300 baud
operation.

One thing to note however, if TBAUD (have not tried this) will
not accept 19200 as a legal baud rate, all the mods in the
world are not going to change the firmware.

Note -> with the PK900 both 19200 and 38400 will work reliably.
This does require some VERY fast comm rountines to work
effectively (16550 UARTS may help) when using host mode
software.

****
* Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook *
* gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205 *
* CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice *
* XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400*
****

3944. Re: where is msys ver 1.6 1.7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 19:33:35 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov2.193335.25836@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46645

Todd Fenstermacher (tfenster@analytics.abb.COM) wrote:
: anyone know where I can find..ftp... MSYS version 1.6
: and 1.7 upgrade?

FTP to coffman.csuohio.edu [137.148.21.6].

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ("info" for subject)

3945. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 19:38:38 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <398pru$27b@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 46646
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Nov2.032455.26815@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|>Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|>: Nope, because AX.25, by it's very nature, is not used for one-
|>: way communications. Oh yes, you might say, it COULD be
|>: (there are UI frames!), but it's not.
|>:
|>
|>But is is broadcasting none the less.
|>
|>I think it was Todd Little that that quoted the definition of broadcasting.
|>
|>From Part 97.3(a) ... (10) ... Broadcasting - Transmissions intended for
|>reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.
|>
|>Clearly, a BBS phone port with a annonymous check-in allows the public access
|>to relayed transmissions. There are LOTS of phone ports that allow
|>anonymous check-ins.
|>
|>So, originators of bulletins which are sent by any means to a BBS that has
|>a public phone port that are not about amateur radio would fall under
|>broadcasting.

Good grief man, did you read what you posted? Because some station some
where along the message forwarding system allows the public access to the
messages certainly doesn't make it broadcasting by the above definition.
The orignator had no idea that the message forwarding station would allow
some land line user in. So he clearly couldn't have intended the general
public to recieve it. That is tantamount to saying that all phone
transmissions are broadcasting because some non-ham somewhere in the world
has a short wave radio. NOT! The message is simply third party traffic
as defined and allowed in Part 97.

Please *READ* the regulations.

|>Broadcasting does not require a one-way transmission. It would appear that
|>an ax.25 connection between two stations can still be use for broadcasting.

It can *NOT*! The general public can not engage in the necessary two-way
communication as they aren't licensed to do so. Stop trying to confuse
message forwarding systems with broadcasting. They are clearly defined in
Part 97.

Again, read the regulations instead of using your own perverted definitions.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

3946. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 20:07:58 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <Cynp9B.MAE@wang.com>
Source record: 46730
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

little@iamu.chi.dec.com (Todd Little) writes:

>Not so. No where in Part 97 is the notion of "intent" for the content
>of a message covered.

It would have been good if you had read the rules before making such a
statement:

97.3 Definitions.

(10) Broadcasting. Transmissions intended for reception by
^^^^^^^^
the general public, either direct or relayed.

97.113 Prohibited transmissions.

(4) Music using a phone emission except as specifically provided
elsewhere in this Section; Communications intended to facilitate a
^^^^^^^^
criminal act; Messages in codes or ciphers intended to obscure the meaning
^^^^^^^^
thereof, except as otherwise provided herein; Obscene or indecent words
or language; or false or deceptive messages, signals, or identification;

So you're wrong about that.... let's see what else you said:

>Wrong. The limitation on content needing to be related to amateur radio
>is only for information bulletins which are an allowed form of one-way
>communication.

BZZZZT. Strike two (I think - I'm not really sure what that sentence
tries to say, but if you are saying that the only one-way transmissions
allowed are information bulletins, then I stand by my BZZZZT):

97.111 Authorized transmissions.
(b) In addition to one-way transmissions specifically
authorized elsewhere in this Part, an amateur station may
transmit the following types of one-way communications:
(1) Brief transmissions necessary to make adjustments to the
station;
(2) Brief transmissions necessary to establishing two-way
communications with other stations;
(3) Transmissions necessary to remotely control a device
from a distant location;
(4) Transmissions necessary to providing emergency
communications;

(5) Transmissions necessary to assisting persons learning,
or improving proficiency in, the international Morse code; and
(6) Transmissions necessary to disseminate information
bulletins.

>Let's use your Cookie Eaters Net on 40m as an example. If I'm checked in
>and state that "There is a cookie tasting contest at Mrs. Fields this
>weekend". It is simply a statement I make to the members of the net. I'm
>not expecting a reply, but that doesn't make it "one-way". I addressed it
>to no specific station, but instead it was loosely directed to all the
>stations on the net, but that doesn't make it broadcasting. A packet message
>sent to COOKIE@ALLUSA making the same statement is the same thing. It just
>doesn't occur in real time.

Wrong again. You say "to no specific station" and then you say
"directed to all the stations on the net" in the same breath. It
can't be both. Then you say a packet message is the same thing,
except that it's different. Wrong again - it can't be both.

>Every transmission does not need an explicit reply or acknowledgement to
>be considered "two-way". No where in part 97 is that requirement made.

Fast and loose with Part 97 again. Part 97 differentiates between
"one-way" and "two-way". If it's not one, then it's the other. That
is, one of the "ways" is transmitting, the other "way" is receiving. It
just differentiates between "broadcasting" and "conversing". A "one-way"
transmission is when you are sending a message (and not expecting to
engage into a conversation, I would suppose).

>Another example is if I give the local whether conditions to another ham.
>He probably didn't ask for it, he probably will come back with a
>description of his station, so he didn't "acknowledge" it. So in your
>definition that is illegal because it wasn't requested, wasn't acknowledged,
>and it isn't amateur radio related? Puhleeze......

You just went over the edge.

Two people having an interactive conversation about the weather, about
their hamshacks, is what ham radio is all about. A thousand computers
forwarding cookie recipes to ALL@USBBS is not what ham radio is about.
You know it, I know it, and this discussion has become astoundingly
boring and tedious, so while it may sadden a great many forward-
thinkers, I'm going to terminate my participation in it.

73,
Dave, KZ1O

--
Dave Bushong
OPEN/image Recognition Products

3947. Computer <--> Modem <--> Modem <--> TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 20:20:25 UTC
From: jeffo@syseng.slc.unisysgsg.com
Message-ID: <9411022020.AA12573@io.slc.unisysgsg.com>
Source record: 46731

`?

I have a couple questions about using modems to commuicate between computers that I hope somebody on the net can help me with.

Here is my problem. I have a ham radio TNC which runs on a RS-232 port (Figure 1).

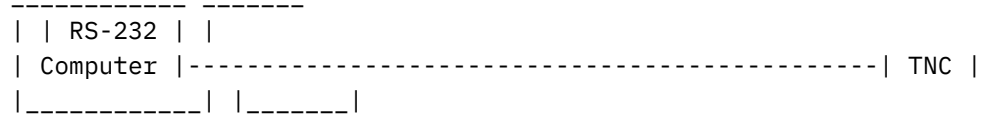


Figure 1

I have a new computer which does not have any free modem ports, but does have an internal modem. I have an extra stand alone modem and I was wondering if it is possible to use the modems so I can commuicate with my TNC (Figure 2).

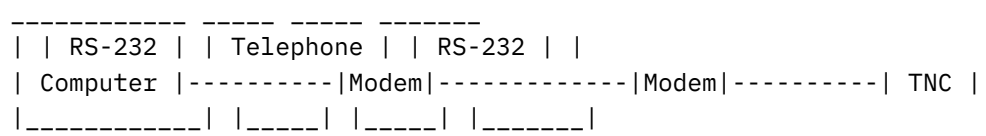


Figure 2

My second question is it possible to do the same thing in Figure 2 with two computers? A follow-on question is can I use my house's internal telephone wiring or do I need to run a direct link between the two modems?

Thank You

Jeff Okleberry

jeffo@syseng.slc.unisysgsg.com

3948. Re: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 20:28:00 UTC
From: joopv@etprs.phys.tue.nl
Message-ID: <joopv.783808080@etprs.phys.tue.nl>
Source record: 46732

steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs) writes:

>-> From: joopv@etprs.phys.tue.nl ()
>-> Subject: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

>-> I am wondering if anybody did the same tests on so-called '9600bd
>-> ready' transceivers. Especially the FM rigs, the allmode rigs should
>-> be ok because they have a separate FM modulator, and don't use the
>-> PLL for modulation.

>Hi Joop,
>The East Atlanta LAN, a packet experimenters group here in Atlanta, has
>begun operations with our first general purpose 9600 digi. While we
>haven't done a good statistically based RF performance test of various
>transcievers yet, our experience with the "9600 ready" rigs has been
>good - when used with a TNC that has a sound G3RUH implementation to
>start out with. The two factors are inexorably tied; bad modem/radio
>matchup; poor performance. The Paccom Sprint2 is an excellent performer
>in terms of low distortion in the transmitted eye to the xcvr; so is the
>PK232/TAPR 9600, KPC9612, and KPC Data engine. The MFJ1270 + their G3RUH
>implementation is just terrible. I maintain that one of the sound TNC
>performers noted here with a "big three" 9600 ready xcvr. will produce
>better-than-acceptable performance on-air.

I used original G3RUH modems for my tests. Packet controllers were 8530
ISA-PCboards.

>-> And what about those turnaround times ? 120 ms is IMHO totally
>-> unusable for 9600bd packet. This thing sure is going to produce lots
>-> of collisions on busy channels !

>Boy, are we really operating in the blind! We operate with TXD set to 22
>and it performs beautifully! Based on what you say here, I'm going to
>cut it down to 13-15 and see how it does!

What SLOTTIME is being used by the 9600bd users ? When the SLOTTIME of
someone who is going to transmit a packet is smaller than the PTT-to-RF_OUT
time of someone who just started to key the PTT, a collision is the result.
(when the p-persist falls through)

So as far as i can see it, the PTT-to-RF_OUT time should be at least several
times smaller than de SLOTTIME being used on a certain channel.

The shortest packet is about 160 bits, or (including bit stuffing etc) about
25 ms data length. Adding 120 ms txdelay gives a very bad efficiency..
Of course there are a lot of the longer packets, but real-life packet
situations don't have a very high average transmission length.

>results. About 3 months ago, James Miller suggested a new approach to
>me: try a "two point modulation" approach, wherein both the VCO AND the
>master reference oscillator are modulated with the 9600 audio. In this
>manner, the cancellation effect of the PLL is eliminated. I have even
>found a company, MX*COM, which makes a chipset to facilitate this
>approach. I haven't had time to try it, but it's on this winter's list
>of projects. If such an approach were to work, it would open 9600 packet
>to MANY, MANY hams who own run-of-the-mill FM only rigs. Any ideas here?

Two point modulation is a well known technique (exept appearently in Japan
:-( ) but the technical impact is of course much bigger than just finding
2 points for direct fm on a rf board.

I have only one (1) modification for a PLL rig which is done with 2-point
modulation. All the others just inject the lf into the VCO.

>I look forward to your feedback, hoping that we can open this field up a
>lot of creative work!

>Regards,
>Steve Diggs, President
>East Atlanta LAN

3949. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 20:54:13 UTC
From: stevew@sheridan.ncd.com
Message-ID: <398u9l$ah5$1@rosebud.ncd.com>
Source record: 46648
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Nov2.032455.26815@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|> : Nope, because AX.25, by it's very nature, is not used for one-
|> : way communications. Oh yes, you might say, it COULD be
|> : (there are UI frames!), but it's not.
|> :
|>
|> But is is broadcasting none the less.
|>
|> I think it was Todd Little that that quoted the definition of broadcasting.
|>
|> From Part 97.3(a) ... (10) ... Broadcasting - Transmissions intended for
|> reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.
|>
|> Clearly, a BBS phone port with a annonymous check-in allows the public access
|> to relayed transmissions. There are LOTS of phone ports that allow
|> anonymous check-ins.
|>
|> So, originators of bulletins which are sent by any means to a BBS that has
|> a public phone port that are not about amateur radio would fall under
|> broadcasting.

True, but these are also covered by THIRD-PARTY traffic restrictions, and
thus are the responsibility of the originating BBS station, i.e. ANY message
comming from the outside world SHOULD be inspected by the responsible control
op! They should be rejected if the content is marginal under ALL circumstances.

|>
|> Broadcasting does not require a one-way transmission. It would appear that
|> an ax.25 connection between two stations can still be use for broadcasting.
|>
|> (Bet we are going to move on and say that a bulletin about quilting was
|> targeted solely at the amateur population. Let me guess ... ANY bulletin
|> entered on packet is to be assumed to be aimed solely at the amateur radio
|> population.)

I think the real concern here isn't what some 3rd person injects into the
packet system, but rather what joe-amateur injects into the system on a
daily basis. The above discussion is somewhat of a red-herring in that
light.

The question really seems to be simple to me. If I put out a message concerning
cookie baking (this will be the "ordering pizza" of the 90's ;-) addressed
to ALLUS I know that BECAUSE of the media limitations that the recepients are

nominally amateurs(conceeding for the moment that John Q Public might see the message go by on a relay channel employing a scanner and TNC or some such..) The media (over the radio links..) can only be accessed by other licensed amateurs, so the vast majority of the time my audience MUST be expected to be amateurs. Unless the content of the message indicates otherwise, this MUST be presumed to be the case under nominal circumstances. This being the case, there is NO broadcasting as such involved. Further, if it is amateur to amateur traffic(i.e. not NTS for Aunt Betsy), then it isn't even third party under the current definition of such. (Amateur to Amateur relay isn't concidered to be third party after the 1989 rewrite!) This being the case...there isn't any problem with the standard, run-of-the-mill ALLUS message.

The ONLY place where there should be a concern is if the content of the message indicates it is in some way intended for the general public. An article indicating it is a News Release and should be passed on to the local news paper would be a good example of something that would fall into this category. Unless it something this blatant, then I don't believe there is anything to worry about.

Also consider that we've been doing this for better than 10 years now without any action by FCC. If this were a problem under the past or current rules, something would have been done about it before.

73 de Steve KA6S

3950. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #360

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-02 21:35:19 UTC
From: KIRCHHTA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU
Message-ID: <01HJ0BX1BZIAA28DEY@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU>
Source record: 46650

unsubscribe

3951. TNC/MMC Software for SB?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 00:17:35 UTC
From: blaknite@escape.com
Message-ID: <399a6v$bfn@beyond.escape.com>
Source record: 46733

Hey everyone....

I was wondering if there is any Multi-Mode Controller software out there for the soundblaster/pro/16 sound card series or
compatibles. I know there is a SSTV TX/RX software package advertised in QST, but I;m wondering if there is any
RTTY/Packet/CW/AMTOR/PACTOR etc.. software for the SoundBlaster.....If not that, how about for one of those DSP based
soundcards or modem (ZyXel, for example) If anyone has any info, let me know....Thanks!

Noah AA2KT

3952. Re: Pactor, HF, Binary File Transfers (CDN Question)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 02:18:27 UTC
From: Cecil_A_Moore@ccm.ch.intel.com
Message-ID: <399h9j$3ad@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 46734

In article <seeler.148.783690867@upei.ca>, David Seeler <seeler@UPEI.CA> wrote:
>
>I was wondering if anyone has come across a terminal program which permits
>the transfer of binary data or 8 bit data via pactor.

Does UUENCODE and UUDECODE work for amateur packet like it does for internet?
Thanks in advance.
--
73, Cecil, KG7BK, OOTC (All my own personal fuzzy logic, not Intel's)

3953. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 02:27:41 UTC
From: pcr@ic.net
Message-ID: <399hqt$meq@condor.ic.net>
Source record: 46735
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <Cynp9B.MAE@wang.com>, dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) says:
>
>little@iamu.chi.dec.com (Todd Little) writes:
>
>>Not so. No where in Part 97 is the notion of "intent" for the content
>>of a message covered.
>
>It would have been good if you had read the rules before making such a
>statement:
>
> {deletia, to save bandwidth}
>
>Two people having an interactive conversation about the weather, about
>their hamshacks, is what ham radio is all about. A thousand computers
>forwarding cookie recipes to ALL@USBBS is not what ham radio is about.
>You know it, I know it, and this discussion has become astoundingly
>boring and tedious, so while it may sadden a great many forward-
>thinkers, I'm going to terminate my participation in it.
>
>73,
>Dave, KZ1O
>
>--
>Dave Bushong
>OPEN/image Recognition Products

Lots of verbiage, debating a relatively simple issue. Here's my take on
the discussion:

The problem is simple: there are two levels operating here. You are
saying that the cookie recipe is the relevant part, that this is
'broadcasting' or whatever, and not true ham radio communications.
Other people are saying that the station-to-station packet connection
is the relevant level, and what is contained in the packet is less or
not relevant.

Here, I'm going to have to cast my vote with the station-to-station
view. Makes more sense to me.

...phil / kb8uoy

3954. Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 04:00:02 UTC
From: mtracy@arrl.org
Message-ID: <rec.radio.info-arrl.email.info_783835201@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 46591
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.info

Periodic Announcement - ARRL Email Information Server (info@arrl.org)

The services that the ARRL provides via the internet include the
Email Information Server and the Technical Information Service.
The Information Server is an automated mail server that gives you
access to many of information files relating to various facets of
Amateur Radio. You can retrieve any or all of these files by
sending an email message to info@arrl.org here at ARRL HQ.
Each file you request is then mailed to you automatically.

To use it, mail messages to:

info@arrl.org

Each line of the message body should contain a command as shown below.
The subject of your message is not processed and may be omitted. You
may place as many commands in a message as you want. The files you
request will be sent to you in separate messages. Only ASCII text
files are supported.

Valid INFO commands:

reply <address> (may be needed - see below for explanation)
help
index
send FILENAME (example: send prospect.txt)
quit

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of
instructions for info, "index" retrieves a list of available files
and "send prospect.txt" retrieves a text file containing information
on becoming a radio amateur.

Note to users with FTP capability: All of these files are also
available by anonymous ftp to oak.oakland.edu in the
pub/hamradio/arrl/infoserver area. Retrieve the file index.txt
in the /league sub-directory for a complete listing of available
files.

If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a
separate line for each "send filename" request.

Your From: field or Reply-to: field in your header should contain a
valid Internet address, including full domain name. If your From:
field does not contain a valid Internet address, the answer will not
reach you. If this is the case, then use the reply command as shown

above. When needed, this command should always be the first command in your message.

IMPORTANT: Please use the quit command in your message. This will prevent processing errors from message signatures.

PLEASE NOTE!: This is an automated system not capable of handling written requests. Any questions on the info-server or the content of any of its files should be directed to mtracy@arrl.org.

ALSO NOTE!: Do *NOT* reply to messages sent from info@arrl.org - the reply address is redirected to keep bounced messages from endlessly looping. Write a new message to info@arrl.org instead.

The Technical Information Service gives League members on the internet better access to the knowledgeable technical staff here at ARRL HQ. Questions relating to Amateur Radio and related technical topics are welcome. To use this service, send a normal e-mail message to tis@arrl.org with your question spelled out in plain english. For best service, be as specific as possible and keep your line length in messages to a maximum of 80 characters. Due to personnel limitations, priority will be given to questions from League members.

Best Regards,

Michael Tracy, KC1SX, ARRL Technical Information Services Coordinator
(e-mail mtracy@arrl.org)

Sample of files available from INFO: (There are lots more!)

Note - If you are not yet an Amateur Radio operator retrieve the file prospect (send prospect) for information on how to easily get started in this fun hobby.

FILENAME SIZE DESCRIPTION
--- --- ---
PROSPECT.TXT 2k How to get your Amateur Radio license
EXAMS.TXT 52k Current exam schedule info - updated bi-weekly
EXAMINFO.TXT 9k Examinations - what to bring - requirements
USERS.TXT 6k List of HQ Email addresses
ARRLCAT.TXT 39k Catalog of ARRL Publications - commercial content
JOIN.TXT 2k How become an ARRL member
SERVICES.TXT 5k A condensed list of ARRL membership services
TOUR.TXT 28k An electronic tour of ARRL Headquarters
DIR.HQ 5k Visiting ARRL HQ - directions and tour information
HFBANDS 7k Breakdown of users of HF spectrum
Q-SIGS 1k ARRL list of Amateur Radio Q-signals
W1AW.SKD 2k W1AW schedule of transmissions and operation
PRODREV1.TXT 12k Which rig is best? Part 1 - QST Lab Notes
PRODREV2.TXT 22k Which rig is best? Part 2 - QST Lab Notes
!LIST.TXT 6k QST Bibliographies List
RFIGEN.TXT 37k How to solve an EMI/RFI problem - QST Lab Notes

RFISOURC.TXT 13k Where to buy filters - EMI-proof telephones etc.
ADDRESS.TXT 16k Lots and lots of ham/electronic company addresses
KITS.TXT 6k List of companies that sell kits
BBS.TXT 12k List of ham-radio land-line bulletin boards
FAQ1.TXT 25k Introduction to the FAQ and Amateur Radio
FAQ2.TXT 45k Amateur Radio Orgs, Services and Info Sources
FAQ3.TXT 32k Amateur Radio Advanced and Technical Questions

American Radio Relay League, Inc. Tel: 1-203-666-1541
225 Main Street Fax: 1-203-665-7531
Newington, CT 06111 Email: mtracy@arrl.org

3955. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #363

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 04:59:59 UTC
From: ham-digital@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411030500.VAA25757@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46736

Ham-Digital Digest Wed, 2 Nov 94 Volume 94 : Issue 363

Today's Topics:
9600bd radio's ?? NOT !
Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.
Amtor/Pactor BBS Freqs
Computer <--> Modem <--> Modem <--> TNC
digital radio protocol
FTP'ing HeathKit HK-21EPROM's f
FTP source for 'RLI ver 18.x?
FTP source for THNET X1Jr2
Ham-Digital Digest V94 #360
Help with PK232 (2 msgs)
Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)
Looking for Internet source of TPK 1.82
Need KISS Source for AX25
New Kagold 9.04
NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins (3 msgs)
TPK-182
using passwords over packet
Uzbekistan licensing requirements? (3 msgs)
where is msys ver 1.6 1.7

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 1 Nov 94 21:13:00 GMT
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs)
Subject: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

-> From: joopv@etprs.phys.tue.nl ()
-> Subject: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

-> I am wondering if anybody did the same tests on so-called '9600bd
-> ready' transceivers. Especially the FM rigs, the allmode rigs should
-> be ok because they have a separate FM modulator, and don't use the
-> PLL for modulation.

Hi Joop,
The East Atlanta LAN, a packet experimenters group here in Atlanta, has begun operations with our first general purpose 9600 digi. While we haven't done a good statistically based RF performance test of various transcievers yet, our experience with the "9600 ready" rigs has been good - when used with a TNC that has a sound G3RUH implementation to start out with. The two factors are inexorably tied; bad modem/radio matchup; poor performance. The Paccom Sprint2 is an excellent performer in terms of low distortion in the transmitted eye to the xcvr; so is the PK232/TAPR 9600, KPC9612, and KPC Data engine. The MFJ1270 + their G3RUH implementation is just terrible. I maintain that one of the sound TNC performers noted here with a "big three" 9600 ready xcvr. will produce better-than-acceptable performance on-air.

-> And what about those turnaround times ? 120 ms is IMHO totally
-> unusable for 9600bd packet. This thing sure is going to produce lots
-> of collisions on busy channels !

Boy, are we really operating in the blind! We operate with TXD set to 22 and it performs beautifully! Based on what you say here, I'm going to cut it down to 13-15 and see how it does!

-> I am wondering if anybody did the same tests on so-called '9600bd
-> ready' transceivers. Especially the FM rigs, the allmode rigs should
-> be ok because they have a separate FM modulator, and don't use the
-> PLL for modulation.

Our experienc has born this out. I have a Kenwood TS811 which has been modified for 9600, and we kind of use it as the standard to measure other radios against. I have been trying to get the cheaper PLL modulated rigs to work for a year and a half - with disappointing results. About 3 months ago, James Miller suggested a new approach to me: try a "two point modulation" approach, wherein both the VCO AND the master reference oscillator are modulated with the 9600 audio. In this manner, the cancellation effect of the PLL is eliminated. I have even found a company, MX*COM, which makes a chipset to facilitate this approach. I haven't had time to try it, but it's on this winter's list of projects. If such an approach were to work, it would open 9600 packet to MANY, MANY hams who own run-of-the-mill FM only rigs. Any ideas here?

I look forward to your feedback, hoping that we can open this field up a lot of creative work!

Regards,
Steve Diggs, President
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: 2 Nov 94 19:01:21 GMT
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM (david kelly)
Subject: Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

in reply to Matthew T. Jachimstal, Gary Coffman KE4ZV writes:
> It could be *exactly* like getty, in fact you can use getty. Just
> treat the TNC as a modem and wire up the DCD line. The TNC asserts
> that when a connection occurs, and will signal getty to spawn a
> login process, just as a telco modem would. So after you connect
> to the TNC, you'll see a login: prompt sent back to you. Then
> proceed as normal for a telco login.

Operating from memory, I don't think all TNC's DCD lines are that useful.
Think the DCD line on a TNC-2 is litterally the front panel CD light, and
not the (more useful) connection LED.

Throw the TNC into KISS-mode and WAMPES will let you do exactly what you
are asking for, and TCP/IP, multiple users, etc. I don't know what is
provided in the native AX.25 now available for Linux but I mean to find
out soon.

73, David N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

Date: Wed, 2 Nov 94 15:23:51 GMT
From: jcumming@dgim.doc.ca (Jim Cummings)
Subject: Amtor/Pactor BBS Freqs

Paul Piercey (ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca) wrote:
: Jim Cummings (jcumming@dgim.doc.ca) wrote:
: : Hello:

: : Would someone be kind enough to list the Amtor/Pactor BBS frequencies and
: : locations?

: : Thank you

: : Jim, VE3XJ@VA3TCP

: I think there is a file at ftp.ucsd.edu with a fairly up-to-date listing
: of these freqs. I can't confirm this but I have seen a few copies of this
: type of file at different sites and this site seems well stocked with HAM
: files.

: Hope this helps.

: --
: ==
: Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

: Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
: Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
: ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
: ==

Hello Paul:

Thank you for the information. I took a look at that site, and there was nothing obvious. so I rooted around a bit and couldn't find anything there. Perhaps you might know of another site to search?

Thank you

73 and live better digitally
Jim

Date: Wed, 2 Nov 94 13:20:25 MST
From: jeffo@io.SLC.Unisysgsg.COM (Jeff Okleberry)
Subject: Computer <--> Modem <--> Modem <--> TNC

`?

I have a couple questions about using modems to commuicate between computers that I hope somebody on the net can help me with.

Here is my problem. I have a ham radio TNC which runs on a RS-232 port (Figure 1).

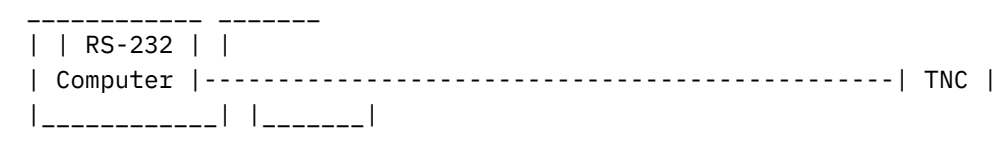


Figure 1

I have a new computer which does not have any free modem ports, but does have an internal modem. I have an extra stand alone modem and I was wondering if it is possible to use the modems so I can commuicate with my TNC (Figure 2).

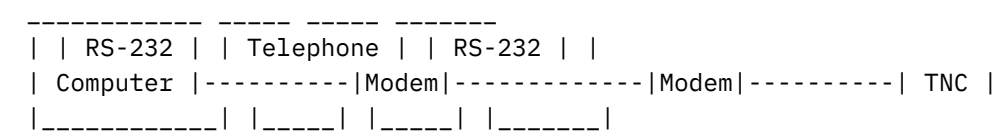


Figure 2

My second question is it possible to do the same thing in Figure 2 with two computers? A follow-on question is can I use my house's internal telephone wiring or do I need to run a direct link between the two modems?

Thank You

Jeff Okleberry

jeffo@syseng.slc.unisysgsg.com

Date: 2 Nov 1994 12:09:55 GMT
From: vaughan@belltrans.co.nz (Vaughan McPherson)
Subject: digital radio protocol

I'm currently working on a project that requires the transmission of data
over a variably unreliable medium (mobile trunked radio, half duplex). To maximise
efficency I'm fragmenting datagrams at the network layer to allow selective retransmsion.
The problem that I am faced with is the long latency between asserting the Push to
talk on the radio and the radio becoming ready to send data (~600 ms). To obtain
maximun data transmssion rates, a protocol is required that inflicts the smallest
number of transmit/recieve transitions. Does anybody know of a protocol that would
be appropiate for this situation. I could (and have) arbitrarly invented a protocol,
however it would be nice to use use some form of standard assuming any exsist.

Thanks in advance.

Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 16:46:21 GMT
From: transcon@ozspace.brisnet.org.au (Ken Page)
Subject: FTP'ing HeathKit HK-21EPROM's f

Hi! Can anybody help me out with where I might be able to FTP an update
EPROM image for my four HeathKit HK-21's that I own? I really need the
Kiss protocol etc that they don't currently have!
I am trying to set up a BBS using AmiTCP/IP and the only driver's require
Kiss!
Boy am I in diare-straight's!

The Modem's fire up with the following.

TR SERVICES TR-21
Release 1.04 08/22/88 - 32K RAM
Checksum $00
cmd:

Although they are branded TR-Services, this is just the Australian name, the
modem's are definatly identical to the Heath Kit HK-21's. THe doc's even refer
to that model with pictures etc!

Can anyone recomend any site's to FTP this sort of stuff from?

Date: 31 Oct 1994 11:02:01 +0200
From: mto@gate.compart.fi (Markku Toijala)
Subject: FTP source for 'RLI ver 18.x?

In article <1994Oct27.085702.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com> estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
writes:

> Does anyone know if there is a FTP site ... and the address ... that has
> the latest W0RLI software (ver. 18.x I think).

Look at ftp.funet.fi:/pub/ham/packet/bbs/w0rli/mb1801.exe

73 de Markku / OH2BQZ
A

Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 14:26:40 GMT
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca (John Rumball)
Subject: FTP source for THNET X1Jr2

Could someone please point me to an anonymous FTP source for THENET
X1Jr2??

Thanks in advance.

73 de John, VA3BUS/VE3OTH

Date: 2 Nov 94 21:35:19 GMT
From: KIRCHHTA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU (TOM KIRCHHOEFER)
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #360

unsubscribe

Date: 1 Nov 94 20:46:00 GMT
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs)
Subject: Help with PK232

-> Be sure of that the threshold adjustment on the front of the TNC is
-> set too high, if the DCD is active the TNC will not transmit. Also
-> make sure that the squelch is set properly. The PK232 will not
-> transmit if the radio is opened squelched unless it has been
-> modified.
->
-> 73
-> Gary KF7XP

Gary,
Seems like you know your way around a PK232...I own a PK232MBX.. and put
out a message recently regarding a 19.2KB MOD for the serial port on the
unit. Have you ever seen the instructions on how to do it? AEA Tech.
Support says they seem to remember a mod file to do it, but they don't
support it.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 19:19:01 GMT
From: gjohnson@indirect.com (Gary L. Johnson)
Subject: Help with PK232

In article <1994Oct31.212708.5699@seas.smu.edu>, dgriswol@sun.cis.smu.edu (Daniel M. Griswold) says:
>
>Hello, all.
>
>I am having trouble getting the PK232 I am borrowing to key my transmitter
>when I give it a Connect command. Now, the odd thing is that I _can_ key the
>transmitter when I am in Calibrate mode. This tells me that it is not a
>matter of a shorted wire, because the radio will transmit, but not in the
>normal mode. I have a Yaesu FT2400H (2 meter), and the computer I am using
>is a PC-XT, or some such ancient device. I can monitor packet activity just
>fine, but I am out of luck when it comes to transmitting. The parameters
>(such those that allow one to transmit) seem to be set properly. What am I
>missing?
>
>I would be grateful for any help offered.
>
>73,
>
>Dan KC5GMR

Be sure of that the threshold adjustment on the front of the TNC is
set too high, if the DCD is active the TNC will not transmit. Also
make sure that the squelch is set properly. The PK232 will not transmit
if the radio is opened squelched unless it has been modified.

73
Gary KF7XP

****
Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook
gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205
CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice
XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400
****

Date: 2 Nov 94 14:35:49 GMT
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Subject: Is Anyone Responsible (Bad Language in Text)

>A number of people have grave reservations about packet and I am beginning
>to understand why. It is so very simple to trap and hold bad words with
>the software and not only does the network not do it, they don't care when
>it happens.
>73,
>Steve
> Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org

> Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
> MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ("info" for the title)

it's not the network's job to be censor. that's why we have first forwarder
and station of origination rules now.

Say the word "Fido" was a bad word instead of an archetypical dog's name.

could spell it: fido, F1do, F!D0, f i d o, phydeaux, phidoh, pheyedough

xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxx
x x x x x x
xxx x x x x x
x x x x x x
x xxxxx xxxx xxx

and so on. It becomes a game to see how many ways you can slip something by
the gatekeeper....

73, bill wb9ivr

Date: 31 Oct 1994 10:39:53 +0200
From: mto@gate.compart.fi (Markku Toijala)
Subject: Looking for Internet source of TPK 1.82

serge@systech.mhs.oz.au (Serge Burjak) writes:

>The title says it all.
>Can anyone point me to a ftp site with TPK 1.82.

ftp.funet.fi:/pub/ham/packet/terminal/tpk-182.zip

73 de Markku / OH2BQZ

Date: 31 Oct 1994 09:05:01 GMT
From: Gianluca Mazzini <gmazzini@deis.unibo.it>
Subject: Need KISS Source for AX25

Hi,
I am searching a source code for the implementation of
the AX25 protocol under KISS support. I need this program
in order to complete and make standard a QSL route system
with radio interface that I am developing.
Can you help me ???

Thank you, 73
IK4LZH John

Date: 2 Nov 94 16:16:12 GMT
From: affrunti@orion.oac.uci.edu (Bob Affrunti)

Subject: New Kagold 9.04

Interflex BBS: 714-497-5860

Date: 2 Nov 94 14:42:58 GMT
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Subject: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

>For example a notice about the NY Cookie Eaters Assoc. meeting in
>Mrs Fields restaurant on 6th Avenue is a broadcast and is NG since
>it is not solely for ham use.

on the other hand if it was part of an announcement of where cookie eating
hams can go to eat cookies it would be OK. and if it wasn't an "ad"...

and since the notice would be on the bbs under the "cookie" designator, those
not wanting to know more about cookies wouldn't be bothered with it or by it.

another example...i believe the "keps" bulletins contain information about
spacecraft other than just the OSCARs. don't have to have a ham license to
receive weather fax so therefore that can't be directed at just hams, right?
(talk about twisted logic...).

bill wb9ivr

Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 22:21:48 GMT
From: wa2ise@netcom.com (Robert Casey)
Subject: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

In article <1994Oct29.000208.29686@news.csuohio.edu> sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
>What's to understand? It seems like people keep trying to assign intent
>to the receiving station ... but intent for what? Why take a bulletin that
>walks like a _bulletin_ and talks like a _bulletin_ and call it a "message"?
>
>All bulletins are broadcasting. They are sent in many directions. When being
>forwarded, the receiving station did not ask for them. The sending station
>has no expectation that the receiving BBS will read or reply to them.
>
When I post something (be it a mod file, or an image file, or short
program, or recipe, etc) to @WW or @USA or whatever, I anticipate that
someone out there would be interested in reading it. I do get replies
thanking me for image files (a teacher in France told me he's going to
use the "comet hitting Jupiter" images I posted in his class, which
might get some of his kids interested in ham radio maybe, another
set of replies when I posted an image of myself, all positive, no flames).

As Gary K____ (sorry, forgot your call) (the guy at a destructive test lab)
pointed out, the FCC considers all the packet posts as 3rd party traffic.
As long as you don't do something of "percunary(sp) interest" or use
dirty words, it's okay. Somewhat similar to hams on HF or 2meters

talking about the weather or health problems, in that the content is
not directly related to radios.

Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 23:04:09 GMT
From: sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf)
Subject: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Robert Casey (wa2ise@netcom.com) wrote:
:
: As Gary K____ (sorry, forgot your call) (the guy at a destructive test lab)
: pointed out, the FCC considers all the packet posts as 3rd party traffic.

Please do advise when and where the FCC made such a determination. Please
post the text!

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na

Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 23:20:38 GMT
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com (Daniel Meredith)
Subject: TPK-182

SB TPK @ WW $TPK-182
TPK Version 1.82 NEW RELEASE!

Hello All,
The LONG Awaited release of TPK-182 has occured...It was released this
October and is Now Available...

TPK-182.ZIP Is Available from the F6FBB-SUPPORT BBS in The United States

+1-602-912-0225 300-28.8KB V.34 Protocol All Common Protocols...MNP

TPK-182 is Also Available from The Internet By UUEncoded E-Mail Request:

Send E-MAIL To:

TPK@AZNETIG.STAT.COM

No Subject or Message Necessaary, You will automatically receive an E-M
that contains TPK-182.ZIP UUEncoded

PLEASE NOTE: The File Is NOT Split, So Be Certain Your Mail Server Can
Handle LARGE Pieces of Mail.

TPK-182 Is Also Availabe by SASE Disk Mailer, Enclose (1) One 1.2 or
1.44 Formatted Floppy Disk and a Postage Paid Return Envelope and
Send To:

Daniel J. Meredith N7MRP
P.O. Box 44563
Phoenix, Az 85064-4563

Enjoy TPK-182!!!

73 de Dan N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA
White Page-World Server Station...
/EX

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-809-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator

Date: 1 Nov 1994 01:05:37 GMT
From: danb@acme.csusb.edu (Dan Brown)
Subject: using passwords over packet

: In article <38he1p$iba@gboro.rowan.edu>, CASSIDY@saturn.rowan.edu (Kyle
Cassidy) writes:
: |> i'm considering setting up a packet/internet gateway at my site, but i'm
: |> concerned by the apparant lack of security. (i.e. if a user wants to read his

I've been thinking about this kind of thing a bit, and I've come
up with what seems like a very secure solution, but I don't know how
practical it would be.

Basically, the system would hinge on using PGP, or some other
application of RSAREF. The public key component would be kept on the BBS,
and the private part on the user's machine. When the user logs in, the
software could require him to sign a piece of text (perhaps the date/time
or some other thing which would change often).

The problem with this approach, of course, is its implementation.
The RSAREF source is covered under a very broad license in the US, and
could probably be implemented in a special-purpose term program without a

terrible amount of difficulty, but it wouldn't be compatible with existing
software.

--
Dan Brown, KE6MKS
danb@acme.csusb.edu -- finger for PGP 2.6.1 public key
Don't Tread on Me

Date: 31 Oct 1994 15:26:24 GMT
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu ()
Subject: Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in
Uzbekistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and
Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

Date: 31 Oct 1994 15:30:42 GMT
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu ()
Subject: Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in
Uzbekistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and
Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

Date: 31 Oct 1994 15:32:20 GMT
From: bc21470@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu ()
Subject: Uzbekistan licensing requirements?

I am looking for information about licensing requirements in
Uzbekistan.

I need answers to the following questions:

Is there a reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.S. and
Uzbekistan?

Who would I contact for this information?

How would I go about applying for a license there?

Any information on this would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks, Larry, N2AYW.

Date: 2 Nov 94 06:08:31 GMT
From: tfenster@analytics.abb.COM (Todd Fenstermacher)
Subject: where is msys ver 1.6 1.7

anyone know where I can find..ftp... MSYS version 1.6
and 1.7 upgrade?

thanks in advance

****
73's de WV
Todd Fenstermacher
KB8OUU
INTERNET: tfenster_uucp@analytics.abb.com
PACKET: KB8OUU@KQ4OK.VA.USA.NA
"Waste not, want not"
****

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #363
****

3956. Help: Rexon RL-102 VHF Transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 05:30:28 UTC
From: simon@sdf.saomai.org
Message-ID: <CyoFAx.7GI@sdf.saomai.org>
Source record: 46737

I have a Rexon RL-102 2M Transciever which I bought in the U.K. This
works well for the 144-146Mhz frequency range. Now I am in the U.S.
I want to access up to 148Mhz, which the specification says it is
capable of. Does anyone know of a mod to change the "default"
frequency band. I know for some Kenwood models it is a matter of
entering a special code.
Replies by mail to sashdown@texas.bt.com would be appreciated as my
news feed isn't 100% reliable.
Thanks,
Simon Ashdown, G7OTJ.
--
ARPAnet: simon@sdf.saomai.org ..!uunet!saomai.org!simon

3957. English DOC's or TFPCX(To run Baycom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 07:09:57 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <39a2c6$762@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 46655

I'm interested in trying to write up some stuff for the baycom modem, and thing think that the TFPCX drive would do the trick for the programs, BUT! the docs I have are in German, and I can't figure out a words as to what the calls he needs to have the program call up the driver.

Can ANY HELP me PLEASE !

--
David Toste [VE3TOS] AMPRnet : ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org
Don Mills, Ontario Packet : ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.ca.noam
!*Release date late Oct'94*! Internet : da884@cleveland.freenet.edu
Author of SWLOGit (The Ultimate SWL'ers ToolBox) Fidonet: 1:250/930

3958. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 08:08:54 UTC
From: dave@eram.esi.com.au
Message-ID: <39a5qm$m90@eram.esi.com.au>
Source record: 46739
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct29.000208.29686@news.csuohio.edu>,
sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:

| All bulletins are broadcasting. They are sent in many directions. When being
| forwarded, the receiving station did not ask for them. The sending station
| has no expectation that the receiving BBS will read or reply to them.

Dunno about your neck of the woods, mate, but here down under the sender
presents a brief list of bulletins, and the receiver is invited to
accept or reject them...

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) | dave@esi.com.au | VK2KFU @ VK2AAB.NSW.AUS.OC | PGP 2.6
Opinions expressed are mine. | E7 FE 97 88 E5 02 3C AE 9C 8C 54 5B 9A D4 A0 CD

3959. Re: your LISTSERV request "help with pk232 (2 msgs)"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 10:55:38 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411031055.CAA27628@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46660

```
The mailing list "with" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

3960. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 11:50:23 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov3.115023.22992@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46641
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Dave Horsfall (dave@eram.esi.com.au) wrote:
: In article <1994Oct29.000208.29686@news.csuohio.edu>,
: sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
:
: | All bulletins are broadcasting. They are sent in many directions. When be
: | forwarded, the receiving station did not ask for them. The sending station
: | has no expectation that the receiving BBS will read or reply to them.
:
: Dunno about your neck of the woods, mate, but here down under the sender
: presents a brief list of bulletins, and the receiver is invited to
: accept or reject them...

When being forwarded? Really? How does that work? I can understand the
user being queried but as the quote says, we are talking about forwarding.

73,
Steve

3961. The CW debate has moved

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 15:37:25 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9410037838.AA783881461@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 46644

HELP! The CW flame wars have spilled over from .policy and taken a new name!

Enough already about bulletins. If it were REALLY an issue we would have heard something from the FCC by now. Let's get back to building bigger and better "message forwarding systems". (to quote part 97.)

Ray Mack
WD5IFS

3962. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 18:09:25 UTC
From: geertj@ripe.net
Message-ID: <CypEFq.5q3@inter.NL.net>
Source record: 46684

In <38uere$ob2$1@mhade.production.compuserve.com> Sigi Kluger <100346.2236@CompuServe.COM> writes:

>> echoing of passwords over radio

>The established procedure is that the password granting station
>(i.e. the BBS) transmits an interrogation, with the user responding.
>This could be a prompt like "1-2-3-4-5" meaning "out of a string of
>XXX characters length that we both know, tell me character positions
>1,2,3,4, and 5.

>This is not really secure, since after a few weeks of monitoring, one could
>reconstruct the (secret) string, but then:

For RLI 5.x, I added a trick to provide 3 challenges:

1-2-3-4-5
10-9-8-7-6
5-8-1-9-3

... and let the operator pick one of three, and fill in the
correct response. A snooper would get 66% false responses, and
33% correct responses, and doesn't know which is which.
One is able to reconstruct the original table, but that is much
more difficult (to which challenge belongs the response?)

As far as I remember, Hank merged that in his main code.

I have not been very active in BBS development since then.

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

3963. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 18:14:40 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <39b9ag$tk@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46670
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Nov2.032455.26815@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|> : Nope, because AX.25, by it's very nature, is not used for one-
|> : way communications. Oh yes, you might say, it COULD be
|> : (there are UI frames!), but it's not.
|> :
|>
|> But is is broadcasting none the less.
|>
|> I think it was Todd Little that that quoted the definition of broadcasting.
|>
|> From Part 97.3(a) ... (10) ... Broadcasting - Transmissions intended for
|> reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.

Steve, try real hard here ... read the above ... about "transmissions"
and "general public" and "intended". Give it a shot, you can probably
figure out what those words mean.

|>
|> Clearly, a BBS phone port with a annonymous check-in allows the public access
|> to relayed transmissions. There are LOTS of phone ports that allow
|> anonymous check-ins.

Wrong. It allows the public (if the sysop so chooses) access to some
files on a computer. Has nothing (zilch, zip, nada) to do with
"transmissions" or "broadcasting" or for that matter "radio", not to
mention "amateur radio".

Try really hard Steve, this is NOT rocket science.
The words really do mean just what they say. Amazing!

|> So, originators of bulletins which are sent by any means to a BBS that has
|> a public phone port that are not about amateur radio would fall under
|> broadcasting.

Would you like to run this by me again?

|> Broadcasting does not require a one-way transmission. It would appear that
|> an ax.25 connection between two stations can still be use for broadcasting.

Um, how could that happen?

Steve, you are REAL confused here. Go back to the definitions section
of part 97, and read that first. Make some notes on what the various
technical terms ("transmissions", "broadcasting", "transmitted")
mean, then read the above again.

|> (Bet we are going to move on and say that a bulletin about quilting was
|> targeted solely at the amateur population. Let me guess ... ANY bulletin
|> entered on packet is to be assumed to be aimed solely at the amateur radio
|> population.)

Ah! You have GOT it at last!

Who ELSE would an amateur station transmit this information to?
In fact, it would not be legal for an amateur station to transmit
this information to anyone BUT another ham.

By "targeted" you probably mean exactly the same thing that the FCC
means with the term "intended" in part 97.3

Simple, isn't it?

I'm still curious what you are attempting to accomplish with the
arguments you are making. What's your agenda?

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3964. Re: Multi mode VHF/UHF recommendation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 18:18:18 UTC
From: geertj@ripe.net
Message-ID: <CypEuJ.6yK@inter.NL.net>
Source record: 46678

In <1994Oct30.230618.19254@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <390i5p$15l6@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () writes:
>>>I'm interested in recommendations for a multi mode transceiver which
>>>will work at least 2m/70cm and maybe 1.2ghz. Are there any comparisons
>>>around for the units sold by Icom, Kenwood and Yaesu?

>Alas, aside from the SSB Electronics units imported from Germany,
>which cost more than a good HF rig here, there aren't any suitable
>transverters on the US market.

The RSGB has a book available ('VHF/UHF DX-ing' which describes
serious transverters. One of the authors G3SEK is on the net
so he will probably correct it if I have the title wrong.

The chapters about power amplifiers are fun to read, even if
you don't want to build one.

Geert Jan

3965. RTTY Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 18:22:49 UTC
From: hcheyney@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <39b9pp$2ln@charm.magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 46674

Just recently started working RTTY using a Kantronics KAM TNC, a Kenwood TS-530s, and a dumb terminal. I find that I can copy rather weak signals as long as they are in the clear but QRM on nearby frequencies seems to desensitize the TNC. Will a narrow CW filter work with RTTY? How narrow?

Please E-mail.

Thanks

3966. X1J2 PARAMATER SURVEY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 18:49:39 UTC
From: mmunster@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <mmunster-0311941149390001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46676

The following is a list of node parameters the I am currently experimenting with for our local node here in Escondido (San Diego, CA). I know I am leaving myself wide open for all kinds of comments in both directions, however I have to respect the great tallent pool that is present on this reflector. I would like any and all comments and opinions regarding the settings listed below, good and bad. What are your settings and particular situation for your nodes?

At this time, this is a single 2 meter node with no other prots (yet). There are a couple of neighboring nodes that I will lock in at a later date when the parms are firmed up. By the way, I am interested in the quality settings of your neighboring nodes, and why you locked them in where you did.

To view this table, you should set your screen or printer font to 10 point courier. This will prevent wrap-around in the table. I hope you can read this thing. Columns in a text file are terrible, but I did my best. :<

Column A represents the letters in the menue of the combining program.
Column B is the description
Column C is what this description is called in the program
Column D is the parameter number in version 2.06 of TheNET
Column E is the parameter number in version 2.08 of TheNet
Column F is the software default
Column G is what the settings I have currently set in the E-Prom

A B C D E F G

TheNET Version---> 2.06 2.08 X1J2 X1J2
Parm Parm Parm Parm
Nr.=TheNET Parm Number---> Nr. Nr. Dflt ESCN

A Level 1 parameters
AA PERSISTANCE (n/256) Persistance 16 26 64 64
AB Slot Time (10's of ms) SlotTime 17 27 10 20
AC Full Duplex FullDuplexFlag 0
AD Send Flags if no data (full duplex) FullDuplexSendFlags 0
AE Transmit keyup delay (10's of ms) TxKeyupDelay 20
AF CWID repeat period (Sec) CwidPeriod 0
AG CWID keyer speed (dot spd 10's ms) CwidSpeed 6
AH RS232 host mode (normal/DCD mode) HostMode 1
AI RS232 corsslink protocol CrosslinkProtocol 0

B Level 2 parameters
BA Node callsign NodeCallsign WB6PKK-8
BB FRACK (T1) time (seconds) L2T1Timer 18 7 6 8
BC AX.25 window size (packets) L2WindowSize 19 8 7 2

BD AX.25 retries L2RetryCounter 20 9 10 8
BE Ack (T2) time (10's of ms) L2T2Timer 21 28 100 110
BF Active check (T3) time (10's ms) L2T3Timer 22 29 0 18000
BG Digipeat L2DigipeatFlag 23 10 0 0
BH Callsign Validation CallValidateFlag 24 11 1 1
BI MHeard list length (0=disabled) MHeardTableSize 20
BJ Digipeat up/downlink control L2DigiUpAndDownlinkCtrl 0

C Level 3 parameters
CA Node alias NodeAlias ESCN
CB Size of destination node table NodeListSize = 1 17 100 150
CC Minimum auto update quality NodeAutoUpdate 2 1 86 150
CD HDLC (radio port) default quality HDLCPortQuality 3 2 192 150
CE RS232 (crosslink) default quality RS232PortQuality 4 3 255 255
CF Initial obsolescence count InitalObsoles. 5 4 6 6
CG Minimum obsolesc. count for b'cast MinimumObsoles. 6 5 5 5
CH Nodes broadcast interval (seconds) B'castInterval 7 6 1800 3600
CI Initial 'time to live' (hops) NetwkTimeToLive 8 18 32 32
CJ Selective nodes broadcast on ports SelectivePortB'cast 1
CK Xlink port node b'cast interv. (s) CrosslinkB'castTime 0
CL Node broadcast algorithm port cntl NodeBroadcastAlgorithm 0
CM Hash node broadcast port control HashNodeB'castControl 0
CN Control of Slime Trails

D Level 4 parameters
DA Transport FRACK timeout (seconds) TransptFrackTimer 9 180
DB Transport retry counter TransprtRetryCounter10 20 3 3
DC Transport acknowledge delay (sec.) TransprtAckTimer 11 21 3 10
DD Transport busy delay (seconds) TransprtBusyTimer 12 19 180 180
DE Transport window size TransptWindowCount 13 23 4 4
DF Transport overfill limit (frames) TransprtOverfillLimit14 24 4 4

E Level 7 parameters
EA No activity timeout (seconds) NoActivityTimer 15 25 900 900
EB Beacon mode control BeaconMode 1
EC Beacon period (seconds) BeaconTimer 600
ED Beacon digipeat callsign
EE CQ enable flag CQEnableFlag 26 31 1 1
EF Information message InformationMessage Esc*
EG Password Password -----
EH Connect redir. (BBS,HOST,DXClstr) ConnectRedirector=1 BBS
EI* User message control flags
EIA Issue a msg when trying BBS etc TryingToConnectMsgFlag 1
EIB Show all available cmds to sysop SysopSeesAllCommandFlag 1
EIC Say 'goodbye' nicely GoodbyeMessageFlag 1
EID Give connect text on uplink to alia ConnectWelcomeMsagFlag 1
EIE Show nodes in routes as alias:calsn ShowNodesAsAliasClsgn 1
EIF Pass 8 bit data in TALK command Pass8BitDataInTalkComd 0
EIG Make node alias handling case sens MakeAliasesCaseSens 0
EIH Enable/Disable TexNet intrfc hndlr
EJ Auto reconnect to node AutoReconnectToNode 1

F IP Router Parameters
FA This node's IP (Ampernet) address NodeIpAddress 0.0.0.0
FB The IP (Ampernet) b'cast address IpBroadcastAddress 0.0.0.0
FC The default Time To Live (TTL) IpTimeToLive 20
FD AX.25 ports mode control (DG/VC) IpPortModeFlags 0
FE Enable or Disable the IP router IpEnableFlag 0
FF* Set MTU parameters menu
FFA MTU for AX.25 Lvl 2 IP on Radio pt IpMtuPort0 256
FFB MTU for AX.25 Lvl 2 IP on RS232 pt IpMtuPort1 256
FFC MTU for Net/Rom IP on L3 port IpMtuNetromPort 236
FFD Max data bytes in a L2 packet IpMtuMaxL2InfoBytes 257
FFE Total bytes in a L2 packet IpMtuMaxTotalL2DataByt 328

G Miscellaneous Parameters
GA Host command lead-in char (Escape) HostEscapeCharacter
27

H Meter Control Parameters
HA Meter Control Flags Menu
HAA Enable Deviation meter DevMeterEnableFlag 1
HAB Enable Signal strength meter SMeterEnableFlag 0
HAC Show Signals as 'S1..S9+'. SMeterAsSPointsFlag 0
HAD Enable Voltmeter channel 1 VoltmeterCh.1Flag 1
HAE Enable Voltmeter channel 2 VoltmeterCh.2Flag 1
HAF Divisor is 1000 not 100, channel 1 VoltmeterCh.2Divisor 0
HAG Divisor is 1000 not 100, channel 2 VoltmeterCh.1Divisor 0
HAH Resolution setting fine, channel 1 VoltmeterCh.2Resolution 0
HAI Resolution setting fine, channel 2 VoltmeterCh.1Resolution 0
HB Deviation Meter Scale Factor DeviationMeterScale 0
HC S Meter Noise Floor ADC reading SmeterNoiseFloor 0
HD S Meter Scale Factor SmeterScaleMultiplier 0
HE dBm Meter Scale Factor SmeterDbMultiplier 0
HF dBm Noise Floor SmeterDbNoiseFloor 0
HG Voltmeter Channel 1 Scale Factor Voltmeter1Multiplier 0
HH Voltmeter Channel 2 Scale Factor Voltmeter2Multiplier 0
HI Voltmeter Channel 1 Offset Value Voltmeter1Offest 0
HJ Voltmeter Channel 2 Offset Value Voltmeter2Offset 0

*Information Message
Escondido Amateur Radio Society (EARS) Elev. 1,600', Mt. Whitney, San
Marcos, CA

BTEXT
CTEXT
Help (Fill in later)

You may respond to this reflector or directly to me at the address below.

Thank you in advance for all the fine help I know is forthcomming.

Marvin Munster, WB6PKK
mmunster@qualcomm.com

--
Marvin Munster
mmunster@qualcomm.com

3967. Re: How do repeaters work, or is csma/cd possible on packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 19:02:09 UTC
From: geertj@ripe.net
Message-ID: <CypGvL.AEE@inter.NL.net>
Source record: 46647

In <1994Oct30.234444.19570@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>>Likewise, does any body know how it would be possible to implement
>>some sort of collision detection (or avoidance) on a single shared
>>packet channel? On a cable that's easy, but over the radio the
>>amplitude drops ensure that if you and somebody else transmit
>>simultaneously, you'll only be able to hear your own signal (by and
>>large). Of course, this assumes that the dilemma of the first
>>paragraph is solved...

>On a simplex channel, collision detection is impossible. On a
>*repeated* duplex channel, CD is possible. The secret is that
>everyone listens to the repeater output all the time. If you
>don't hear your own packet coming through unmolested, you know
>that a collision is taking place. Collision avoidance can be
>implemented statistically, and is, in TNCs by use of p-persistance
>backoff algorithms. It doesn't work right unless *everyone* on
>the channel sets their parameters properly, and hidden terminals
>still plague the system on non-repeated channels.

True collision detection requires everyone to listen to the repeater
output even while transmitting. This means that everyone should
have a set of cans as you described.
Without the listening-while-transmitting capability, a repeater
is not much better than a simplex channel (though hidden transmitters
are avoided)

Another solution is to use a crossband repeater: have everybody
transmit on 23cm and receive on 70 cm. This is easy to do
with little effort; filters are simple.

There is still a concern about harmonics. This is why I would transmit
on 23cm and not on 70 (otherwise, your 70cm transmitter's harmonics can
get in your 23cm receiver). If you reverse, then the repeater
is the only machine that has this problem & good plumbing is only
required at one spot.
For the same reason, 23cm transmitters that triple from 70cm
might not be the hottest idea..

Geert Jan

3968. Re: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 20:21:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3028.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46649

-> I would love to see someone do as thorough a set of tests on the
-> TH-78A to see how it performs on 440 at 9600Kbd and on 2m at the
-> highest rate possible. I would like to know how this radio would
-> perform. I am willing to bet, with so many of them out there, that
-> many others would also like similar data to consider. (In other
-> words, can the radio be used for such purposes at all, at least for
-> those who just don't have the cash right now to buy another dedicated
-> radio for packet. And to put it another way as well, "Is it even
-> worth getting a 9600Kbd modem to use on it?", am I trying to do just
-> too much? Thanks for any responses that can be given.

I guess it's got a lot to do with your local packet setup, Vince. Take N. Georgia for example. We have a massive base of packet users in a small portion of the area. Out from that, you basically have rural country side for 150 miles in every direction. There are two (2) packet bbs's to serve the entire metro Atlanta area. Our main 1200 user frequency is a ZOO. Since we seem unable to develop smaller packet "communities" as the NEDA has done, we are forced to develop a more efficient way to provide access to the services we do have. We are doing that by moving users from digipeater ops. to NODE style operations, and also bringing online a new 9600 70cm. user channel. Higher data rate means more users accomodated. For us, it means the opportunity to make some sense out of this madness. We see 9600 as a new <user> connection method; others use it for backbone purposes.

We need to hear more about your local system.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

3969. Re: MFJ 2m data radio experiences?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 23:37:08 UTC
From: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <39bs74$9i3@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46651

```
Nicholas L. Barbieri (nickb@netcom.com) wrote:
: Has anybody seen or used an MFJ 2m data radio? I noticed it appeared for
: the first time in November 1994 QST. I'd be interested on some technical
: analysis of the performance of this radio.
: --

me too!! i'm interested in this radio also....very good price too

DE KB2RUM

--
This is the .sig:
Dave Graff a.k.a The Phlatline

address: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Call Sign: KB2RUM
Packet address: under construction
=-=-=-=
Without C we'd have to program in PASAL, BASI, and OBOL
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
Geek - Once used to describe people who bit heads off of chickens and
performed other tasteless acts for money, now a term of endearment to
describe smart, socially maladjusted future millionaires. (Can you
say Bill Gates?)

--Link magazine, October '94
```

3970. Re: Pactor, HF, Binary Fi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-03 23:56:35 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <941103170505899@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 46652

```
-> Path: stat!news.primenet.com!news.sprintlink.net!hookup!news.kei.com!
-> From: Cecil_A_Moore@ccm.ch.intel.com
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: Re: Pactor, HF, Binary File Transfers ( CDN Question)
-> Date: 3 Nov 1994 02:18:27 GMT
-> Organization: Intel Corporation, Chandler, AZ
-> Lines: 10
-> Distribution: world
-> Message-ID: <399h9j$3ad@chnews.intel.com>
-> References: <seeler.148.783690867@upei.ca>
-> NNTP-Posting-Host: scorpion.ch.intel.com
-> Keywords: Pactor and binary transfers
-> Originator: cmoore@scorpion.ch.intel.com
->
-> In article <seeler.148.783690867@upei.ca>, David Seeler <seeler@UPEI.
-> >
-> >I was wondering if anyone has come across a terminal program which p
-> >the transfer of binary data or 8 bit data via pactor.
->
-> Does UUENCODE and UUDECODE work for amateur packet like it does for i

Yes Cecil it will work fine...I'd suggest a slightly easier coding
program called R95...It is used pretty widely on Packet and so is the
program called 7Plus...However UUE/UUD will work fine...

-> Thanks in advance.
-> --
-> 73, Cecil, KG7BK, OOTC (All my own personal fuzzy logic, not Intel'
->

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-809-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator
```

3971. MFJ1270C vs. 1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 02:41:35 UTC
From: daniel@pandora.UUCP
Message-ID: <2eb99f60.pandora@pandora.uucp>
Source record: 46681

Can anyone tell me the difference between the MFJ 1270C and 1270B TNCs? I am especially interested if I can simply upgrade with a ROM change. I would be further interested if anyone can help me get a copy of the 1270C ROM code. I am also interested to know if 1.1.6 is the latest firmware version for TAPR? Thanks.

73 de 9V1ZV,
Daniel
--
+-------------+--------------------------------------+
Daniel Wee	daniel%pandora@csah.com
9V1ZV	9V1ZV @ 9V1VS.SGP.AS --
UUCP1.12b	daniel.wee@f516.n600.z6.fidonet.org
+-------------+--------------------------------------+
** It is great wisdom not to rush into action nor obstinately hold our own opinions ** Thomas A Kempis

3972. unsubscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 02:50:51 UTC
From: Doughengst@aol.COM
Message-ID: <941103213234501756@aol.com>
Source record: 46680

```
unsubscribe doughengst@aol.com ham-digital
```

3973. Re: Computer <--> Modem <--> Modem <--> TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 04:16:10 UTC
From: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <39ccia$f80@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46656

Jeff Okleberry (jeffo@syseng.slc.unisysgsg.com) wrote:

: `?

: I have a couple questions about using modems to commuicate between
: computers that I hope somebody on the net can help me with.

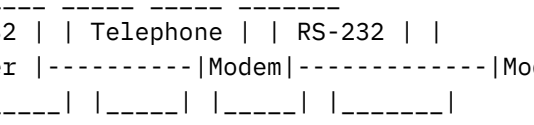
: Here is my problem. I have a ham radio TNC which runs on a RS-232 port
: (Figure 1).

: Figure 1

ok Jeff...this TNC is used with a com port (usually com1-com4) now you
should have at the least 2 com ports (both female) usually one is a
9-pin (usually com1) and one 25 pin (usually com2)

: I have a new computer which does not have any free modem ports, but does
: have an internal modem. I have an extra stand alone modem and I was
: wondering if it is possible to use the modems so I can commuicate with
: my TNC (Figure 2).

as for what you are suggesting you'd need a computer on the other end
to run the second modem then the TNC.....the TNC cannot control the
modem...



: Figure 2

: My second question is it possible to do the same thing in Figure 2 with
: two computers? A follow-on question is can I use my house's
: internal telephone wiring or do
: I need to run a direct link between the two modems?

you just can't do it....the modems themselves need to have line
voltage to "see" a carrier

--Dave Graff

--
This is the .sig:

Dave Graff a.k.a The Phlatline

address: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Call Sign: KB2RUM
Packet address: under construction
=-=-=-=
Without C we'd have to program in PASAL, BASI, and OBOL
=-
Geek - Once used to describe people who bit heads off of chickens and
performed other tasteless acts for money, now a term of endearment to
describe smart, socially maladjusted future millionaires. (Can you
say Bill Gates?)

--Link magazine, October '94

3974. Re: 9600bd radio's ?? NOT !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 07:41:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov4.074103.22258@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46657

In article <joopv.783722779@etprs.phys.tue.nl> joopv@etprs.phys.tue.nl () writes:
>Since some time now several manufacterers of ham radio equipment offer
>'9600 bd ready' vhf/uhf transceivers. I got one of these for some tests,
>and was very surprised with the results. This is a brandnew mobile uhf rig,
>FM only, from one of the 'big three' brands. The price is in the $500-$600
>range.

Don't be coy, name names. We want to know what this radio is so we
can avoid it.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3975. Re: Computer <--> Modem <--> Modem <--> TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 07:57:32 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov4.075732.22352@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46658

In article <39ccia$f80@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu> bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu (David J. Graff) writes:
>Jeff Okleberry (jeffo@syseng.slc.unisysgsg.com) wrote:
>: I have a new computer which does not have any free modem ports, but does
>: have an internal modem. I have an extra stand alone modem and I was
>: wondering if it is possible to use the modems so I can commuicate with
>: my TNC (Figure 2).
>
>as for what you are suggesting you'd need a computer on the other end
>to run the second modem then the TNC.....the TNC cannot control the
>modem...

The TNC doesn't have to control the modem. Once you set the modem up,
if it's a Smartmodem(tm) it'll stay that way unless the power burps,
if it's a dumb modem, it'll stay that way period.

```
>: ____________ _____ _____ _______
>: | | RS-232 | | Telephone | | RS-232 | |
>: | Computer |----------|Modem|-------------|Modem|----------| TNC |
>: |____________| |_____| |_____| |_______|
```

>
>: Figure 2
>
>
>: My second question is it possible to do the same thing in Figure 2 with
>: two computers? A follow-on question is can I use my house's
>: internal telephone wiring or do
>: I need to run a direct link between the two modems?
>
>you just can't do it....the modems themselves need to have line
>voltage to "see" a carrier

No they don't. Standard modems don't use the telco battery voltage
at all. They generate tones, and decode tones, any pair of wires will
do to conduct the tones from one to the other. You don't want to use
your existing telco wiring because the moden loading will signal the
central office with an off hook condition. That'll busy your line,
and eventually drop a trouble card on your line. But there's no problem
using a dry pair to connect the modems.

Just remember that you have to initially set one modem to originate
mode, and the other to answer mode with the ATO and ATA commands.
Set carrier timeout to never, and strap DTR high on the connector.

Gary
--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

3976. Re: MFJ1270C vs. 1270B

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 08:15:25 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.12.0014F50E@primenet.com>
Source record: 46575

In article <2eb99f60.pandora@pandora.uucp> daniel@pandora.UUCP (W. Daniel) writes:
> I am
>also interested to know if 1.1.6 is the latest firmware version for TAPR?
>Thanks.

The latest TAPR firmware is 1.1.8a

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

3977. Re: Decode ACARS with a modem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 08:56:39 UTC
From: Ted_Eugene_Viens@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <126372@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 46659

>In article <9411010320.AA14440@chop.isca.uiowa.edu> prusso@chop.isca.uiowa.edu
>(Peter Russo) writes:
>>From: prusso@chop.isca.uiowa.edu (Peter Russo)
>>Subject: Decode ACARS with a modem?
>>Date: 31 Oct 1994 20:26:28 -0600
>
>>I was just wondering-
>
>>Does anyone know if it is possible to decode ACARS signals transmitted by an
>>airplane with an ordinary 2400 bps modem?
>>I'd like to use a modem instead of buying an expensive decoder.
>
>No. ACARS is MSK, which cannot be handled by a non-MSK modem. Are there
>"expensive decoders" available for ACARS? I'd be wary, since the airlines can
>transmit basically anything they want in an ACARS packet, so they can do any
>kind of shorthand or code they please. You may demodulate it, but you may not
>be able to read it.
>
>
>
> ---
> Eric Jacobsen ericj@primenet.com
> EF Data Corp. Vox: (602)968-0447
> 2105 W. 5th Pl. Fax: (602)921-9012
> Tempe, AZ 85281
>
> My employer snickers heartily at my opinions.
> ---
>
Quite the opposite. Universal radio makes a couple of $400 decoders that
include ACARS. I own the M1200 computer plug-in card decoder. ACARS
transmissions are very encoded, however the M1200 manual spends several
pages explaining the short-hand and Universal sells an inexpensive pamphlet
that goes even further. With a little practice, you can do better than
an 80% comprehension of intercepted messages. Of course, most of the
messages are pretty mundane. Still, it is always fun to look in on something
not really intended for you. Standard disclaimers, I don't have any
relationship with Universal Radio beyond a happy customer and it sure would
be dull to invest in an ACARS decoder if you didn't live near an airport
or major air route....
Bye... Ted..

3978. IM_Mac1.0b28d.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 10:38:04 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9411041038.AA13489@iag.tno.nl>
Source record: 46683

Release Notes - IM/Mac 1.0b28d

- Did not test for the availability of Desktop Manager ToolBox calls before using them.

- Scanning of the 'alias' file was in error. Two or more tabs/spaces before the '#' or ';' comment character filled your hard disk with rubbish outbound mail.

- The 'Remove' button in the 'Send to' dialog is changed to '<< Remove <<'.

- Remembers printer settings across sessions.

- When you had an 'alias' file with only one or two entries and replied to a message for which you used the return path such could generate rubbish outbound mail.

- Remembers across sessions the last used folder in 'Save As...', 'Append...', 'Decode...' and 'Send File...'. Will not attempt to mount ejected volumes.

- Did not restore screen copy after removing the 'Decode...' dialog. This left a locked handle that fragmented the heap.

- Segment 4 was not unloaded when canceling out of the 'Send...' dialog.

- Segment 17 was not unloaded when the help window was called with shift-command-?.

Tuesday, November 1, 1994 - 17:51:22 UTC

Best 73's, es cuagn de Ivo, ON1XK @ ON6AR.#AN.BEL.EU [44.144.8.5]
On Wednesday, November 2, 1994 at 06:25:57 +0000 UTC

PS (by PA2AGA)

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-im-mac in the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new IM/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to oak.oakland.edu, to the directory /pub/hamradio/mac/digital and to ftp.ucsd.edu, to directory /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. If it's not there (anymore), then look at /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

3979. Re: Best price on Yaesu FT-5100?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 11:00:40 UTC
From: schro@norton.sni.de
Message-ID: <39d48o$qbh@nanette.pdb.sni.de>
Source record: 46661
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <1994Nov2.134117.10737@iglou.com> phantasy@iglou.iglou.com (David A. Adams) writes:

>Greetings all -

>I just received my call in the mail and am proud to say
>"hello" as KE4SHD (Super Ham Dude? :-)

>Anyway, I am now in the market for a mobile unit and am
>looking strongly at the Yaesu FT-5100. Can anyone share
>with me their pricing as they've found it? I (of course)
>am looking for the locations I can order from at lowest
>price.

>Also any experience stories with this radio would be
>welcomed. I've been lurking for a while and keeping up
>with the flow of messages, and it seems like most people
>who own this radio are *very* satisfied.

>73's!
>Dave - KE4SHD

Experience ? Yes ..

I was looking for packet at 9600 baud on 70cm without mods required and
also with more RF power than my old rig. Well, i got the FT-5100 to
work at 9600 but it wasn't easy. The TNC connector on the rear is
only a 3,5mm stereo plug and the data-in line is also used for PTT by
pulling it down thru a resistor. Of course this works, but when you
pull PTT low there is a DC swing on the data line. It needs a long
time to settle down so i have to set txdelay to 15ms. On some days it
works very well and i catch every packet, on the next day there are lots
of retries. Interference from other stations? Bad weather?
Oh yes, and i always have to disconnect the mike for packet as it
picks up noise and spoils the outgoing packet signal.

For voice qso the FT-5100 is difficult to operate. Only one volume and one
squelch knob to set the current band. If you change between 2m/70cm you
always loose the previous setting for the right side. The squelch works
in principle, but also opens on not so strong signals. No chance to
squelch distant stations, even if turned fully clockwise.

All in all:
For voice get a rig with separate volume/squelch controls for each band
and a squelch that also works against strong interference.

For 9600 packet get a rig with a data-independent PTT line to the TNC
and that also automatically shuts down the mike input.

The FT-5100 is a disappointment and i would not buy it again.

73 de Django
DL5YEC

3980. RF Into KAMplus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 16:04:35 UTC
From: fgilmore@ozarks.SGcl.lib.mo.US
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9411040903.A23362-0100000@ozarks>
Source record: 46662

Recently someone was experiencing RF problems using his KAM Plus.

I use two Kam Plus TNCs, one on GTOR HF and the other switching around from VHF packet to SWL monitoring. I run a pair of 2 kw amps, each with 3-500Zs in the fnals, and until I ran a new grounding system I did have a problem with RF even just using one of the Kenwood exciters.

The most common problem/solution is running the TNC off the same power supply as your transceiver. Many headaches are solved by getting rid of the wall cube power supply and purchasing a small good quality regulated supply such as the ones Radio Shack sells. Use shielded cable to make up your power cable...even braided audio cable will work.

Next use a good ground bus in the station with each item attached via either copper braid, copper strapping, or a good heavy copper content wire. This not only will help in terms of RF but for lightning safety. After having $32,000 worth of insurance claims for ham shack gear destroyed last year in a hit that came in on the AC line as well as the antenna I have learned even more than I ever wanted to know about lightning.

Finally, be sure no floating grounds exist between the TNC and either the audio in or out lines on the transceiver. In fact use seperate grounds for the two lines as an added precaution.

Once I installed these methods I no longer had any RF problems (other than that radiated by one of the ham shack computers.)

73, de K0JPJ ex-W5PVX ...-.-
fgilmore@ozarks.sgcl.lib.mo.us

3981. Anyone try the MFJ packet Xcver?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 17:24:15 UTC
From: rps@cray.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov4.112415.16685@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 46663

Has anyone tried the MFJ-8621 Packet Transceiver?

The November QST on PG 184 has a 1/2 pager describing the thing.
It sells for $119.00, and it says it can handle 9600 baud.

the add says it only draws 1 amp on xmit; one thing I'd like to know
is much power the thing puts out?

Russ (N0MRR) rps@cray.com

3982. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 18:08:02 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <39dta2$9i7@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46664
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Nov3.115023.22992@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> Dave Horsfall (dave@eram.esi.com.au) wrote:
|> : In article <1994Oct29.000208.29686@news.csuohio.edu>,
|> : sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
|> :
|> : | All bulletins are broadcasting. They are sent in many directions. When be
|> : | forwarded, the receiving station did not ask for them. The sending station
|> : | has no expectation that the receiving BBS will read or reply to them.
|> :
|> : Dunno about your neck of the woods, mate, but here down under the sender
|> : presents a brief list of bulletins, and the receiver is invited to
|> : accept or reject them...
|>
|> When being forwarded? Really? How does that work? I can understand the
|> user being queried but as the quote says, we are talking about forwarding.

Oh, it works quite well, actually!

The receiver may reject a message presented during forwarding
for any reason whatsoever.

This is how the system has worked for the past half-dozen years.

(Jeff, WA7MBL first implemented it in about 1986, and all the
current BBS codes now use his method)

Steve, have you ever actually OPERATED packet and watched
what the systems are doing? Might be a good idea to spend
a few hours on air to see how it all works.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

3983. Packet Driver for 3c305 etherlink II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 19:20:37 UTC
From: dha@zoo.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1994Nov4.192037.9737@planet.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 46677

I need to get hold of a pcaket driver for the above card. Any good sites?

I will be using it with JNOS 110.

A response today (Friday 4) would be helpful but not critical. Please mail direct to not clog the group.

Thanks,

Darren

3984. pk-88 birdie on 145.05 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 20:05:42 UTC
From: gh@christa.unh.edu
Message-ID: <39e46m$9gt@mozz.unh.edu>
Source record: 46675

Hi all, name here is Gary. I have an AEA PK-88 tnc and sometimes use it on 145.05. The unit produces a very bad birdie on that freq and makes my Kenwood tr-7600 virtually deaf. I am currently using 145.61 with no problems but would still like to clear up the problem. The tnc is about 3 and a half years old with no upgrade of the eprom. I am currently using tcpip so I don't care about the upgrade unless it would clear up the problem. Tnx es 73 de Gary / WR1U @ KA1OU.NH
TCP/IP wr1u@wr1u.ampr.org [44.52.7.40

--
Gary Hurd gh@christa.unh.edu
Packet address WR1U @ WB1DSW.NH
TCP/IP wr1u.ampr.org [44.52.7.40
PETRA ROCKS ON!

3985. NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 20:31:13 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <783981073snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 46665

In article <1994Nov3.115023.22992@news.csuohio.edu> sww@csuohio.edu writes:

>
> Dave Horsfall (dave@eram.esi.com.au) wrote:
> : In article <1994Oct29.000208.29686@news.csuohio.edu>,
> : sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
> :
> : | All bulletins are broadcasting. They are sent in many directions. When be > : | forwarded, the receiving station did not ask for them. The sending station > : | has no expectation that the receiving BBS will read or reply to them.
> :
> : Dunno about your neck of the woods, mate, but here down under the sender
> : presents a brief list of bulletins, and the receiver is invited to
> : accept or reject them...
>
> When being forwarded? Really? How does that work? I can understand the
> user being queried but as the quote says, we are talking about forwarding.
>

As am I. I receive bulletins from my feed station. The first thing it does is send "SB LOSERS @ ALLCAS < $1234_XYZ" and waits for an "OK" from me. If I alread have a copy of it (based on the bid and wars fought over that in a different thread) I send "NO" and it proceeds to try sending me something else instead.

From the questions, answers and other comments you make about this, it seems to me that you do not even have a TNC nor have you spent anytime monitoring a channel. If you have, some of this would be self evident.

Face it Steve, you've stepped on your dick. Now quietly put it back in your pants, zip up and stop asking others to come by and step on it as well.

Repeat after me: "It is NOT broadcasting."

Broadcasting as the FCC intended it to be interpratated
was to prevent the amateur radio ops from competing with
the commercial broadcasters. You know, people like KFI,
KNX, WCBS and the likes.

For those of you that must know, I forward lots of messages. All types. Personal, Bulletins and Traffic. For the others that looks at how many as a chest-thump, you don't need to know *how* many.

In addition, I forward e-mail in and out of this medium (internet and UUCP) as well. Lots.

73 es GM from Jeff

--
"1935 will go down in history. For the first time, a civilized nation has
full gun registration. Our streets will be safer, our police more efficient,
and the world will follow our lead into the future." - Adolf Hitler

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080

3986. Re: RTTY Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 21:02:19 UTC
From: jcumming@dgim.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Nov4.210219.23606@clark.dgim.doc.ca>
Source record: 46682

Harold E Cheyney (hcheyney@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu) wrote:
: Just recently started working RTTY using a Kantronics KAM
: TNC, a Kenwood TS-530s, and a dumb terminal. I find that
: I can copy rather weak signals as long as they are in the
: clear but QRM on nearby frequencies seems to desensitize
: the TNC. Will a narrow CW filter work with RTTY? How
: narrow?

: Please E-mail.

: Thanks

Hello Harold:

Since most CW crystals are centred about 800 HZ, it is unlikely that it will do you much good when the signals of interest are around 2200 hz. However, if the 530 has an RTTY/FSK mode on the mode switch, what I have just said is untrue. If the 530 has an RTTY/FSK mode, you will find that a 500 hz is plenty of filtering. 250 hz will be much too narrow for anything but the strongest stations (I know, I fell into that trap years ago - there is a technical explanation, but I don't want to get into that now). If 500 Hz is not available, 400 HZ should be OK for you.

Failing that, you might want to consider a DSP filter. I haven't had any experience with them, but I understand from reading other comments they seem to be effective.

I hope to meet up with you someday and we can have a chat on RTTY!
Welcome to the mode.

73 and live better digitally

Jim, VE3XJ

3987. Re: digital radio protocol

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 22:27:22 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <39ecga$d4u@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46666

In article <397vik$143@news.midland.co.nz>, vaughan@belltrans.co.nz (Vaughan McPherson) writes:
|> The problem that I am faced with is the long latency between asserting the Push to
|> talk on the radio and the radio becoming ready to send data (~600 ms).

Well, the immediate answer to this problem is to make fewer but longer transmissions. Make your frames fairly small to improve the percentage that make it through without errors, and send several frames per transmission.

Some time ago I showed that AX.25, over a fairly wide range of conditions, worked best when you send only one frame per transmission. But that assumed a much shorter turnaround delay, and more importantly it also assumed go-back-N retransmission (which is what AX.25 does). The inefficiency of having to retransmit frames that were correctly received the first time just because a prior frame was trashed is mainly what makes it a bad idea to send more than one frame per transmission in AX.25.

If you use a selective retransmission mechanism where the receiver individually acknowledges each frame of a transmission so the sender can resend those that were lost, then things could be much more efficient.

You might also consider adding forward error correction (FEC) to reduce the bit error rate, thus allowing longer frames. Depending on the channel conditions, the overhead of FEC might be less than the extra header overhead incurred by making your frames small enough to pass with high probability.

Phil

3988. Re: pk-88 birdie on 145.05 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-04 23:23:03 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.13.0013A6C9@primenet.com>
Source record: 46595

In article <39e46m$9gt@mozz.unh.edu> gh@christa.unh.edu (Gary Hurd) writes:
>From: gh@christa.unh.edu (Gary Hurd)
>Subject: pk-88 birdie on 145.05 help?
>Date: 4 Nov 1994 20:05:42 GMT

>Hi all, name here is Gary. I have an AEA PK-88 tnc and sometimes use it
>on 145.05. The unit produces a very bad birdie on that freq and makes my
>Kenwood tr-7600 virtually deaf. I am currently using 145.61 with no
>problems but would still like to clear up the problem. The tnc is about
>3 and a half years old with no upgrade of the eprom. I am currently
>using tcpip so I don't care about the upgrade unless it would clear up
>the problem.

The problem is most likely due to a harmonic of the oscillator in the TNC's
microprocessor. The eprom will have no effect on this. I am not familiar
with the pk-88, but with TNC-2s and clones thereof, there is a capacitor in
the oscillator circuit which can be tweaked slightly to move it to a frequency
where there is no packet activity. It won't be enough to mess up the timing
of the TNC.

>--
>Gary Hurd gh@christa.unh.edu
>Packet address WR1U @ WB1DSW.NH
>TCP/IP wr1u.ampr.org [44.52.7.40
>PETRA ROCKS ON!

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

3989. Re: RTTY Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 00:00:02 UTC
From: nunas@solomon.technet.sg
Message-ID: <39ehu2$44g@raffles.technet.sg>
Source record: 46529

Harold E Cheyney (hcheyney@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu) wrote:
: Just recently started working RTTY using a Kantronics KAM
: TNC, a Kenwood TS-530s, and a dumb terminal. I find that
: I can copy rather weak signals as long as they are in the
: clear but QRM on nearby frequencies seems to desensitize
: the TNC. Will a narrow CW filter work with RTTY? How
: narrow?

: Please E-mail.

: Thanks

It depends on the filter BW. 200 Hz is too narrow, you will only get
mark or space. 500 will work fine (I use one all the time).
Bear in mind, that this is only for narrow shift (170)
Also, you could build an audio filter. Years ago, when TTY went
"clunk-clunk-clunk, we used to do this with torroids and caps. i suppose
there is a more high-tech way these days.

The filter in the rig is probably the best, the audio filter won't help
if the desense is in the rig.

73

Maurice, 9V1ZS

3990. Packet addresses and Internet: Connection?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 04:21:44 UTC
From: tallath@hookup.net
Message-ID: <tallath.24.00045CE1@hookup.net>
Source record: 46673

I never thought that I would have a need to check in to this
newsgroup. Well, not yet anyway. Being fairly new to amateur radio
I have been examining the different avenues that the hobby has
to offer, but I figured I'd hold off on the packet thing for a while,
despite my (first) love of computers and the obvious tie-in that lies
in packet between these two hobbies.

And here I am. Why? I have noticed -- on a few things that I have
been amassing -- that individuals will say they are accessible by
such-and-such an address on packet. Now correct me if I'm wrong,
but doesn't packet interface to the Internet to a certain extent?
If this were so, then it would suggest the possibility that these
addresses might be converted to an address that is accessible
through Internet e-mail, just as Compuserve and other networks/
services are. So I ask all the great packet enthusiasts, is this
possible? And if so, how is the address converted?

Thanks,

Gordon R Beatty VA3GRB
Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA
E-Mail: tallath@hookup.net
'Live Long and Propagate' 'What's an O-P-I-N-I-O-N ?'

3991. GRAPES (56Kbps) setups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 04:26:37 UTC
From: val@cs.weber.edu
Message-ID: <39f1ht$8vv@news.cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 46667

There are three of us in this local area that want to go to a higher speed packet connection than we have now. Two of us already have 9600bps, so we do want to go faster.

We've been looking at the GRAPES modems. Since the output is on 10MHz, we need a transverter. We've got the catalog from Down East Microwave, and the 432 MHz Deluxe (15W output) looks like it will do the job. (Any of the others require at least two transverters and separate transmit and receive amplifiers.)

We'd like to know is what people who actually have GRAPES modems have. Since the distance between us is 6.5 to 10 miles, I'd particularly like experiences from people who actually use GRAPES over this distance.

Thanks,
-=:[VAL]:=-

--
|================= #include <stddisclaimer.h> ================/// KB7VBF/P11 =|
| "AMIGA: The computer for the creative mind" (tm) Commodore /// Weber State |
| "Macintosh: The computer for the rest of us"(tm) Apple \\\/// University |
|=== "I think, therefore I AMiga" -- val@cs.weber.edu ====\///= Ogden UT USA =|

3992. 1270C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 04:39:34 UTC
From: imotion@iu.NET
Message-ID: <199411050444.XAA02959@bb.iu.net>
Source record: 46668

Daniel, the major difference is the 1270C supports bank switching to the RAM chip at U25 for the enhanced mailbox. The 1270B lacks the bank switching it needs to get at the extra RAM. The unmodified 1270B it will not run 1270C firmware.

You can upgrade to the 1270C with the MFJ-46 daughterboard. It plugs into the CPU socket to enable access to the large mailbox RAM, and comes with the latest 1270C firmware.

The latest TAPR TNC-2 release is 1.1.8.

73 Howie N2WX
-- --
Howard Goldstein imotion@iu.net
InfoMotion, Inc. CIS:75006,702
"Joy comes, grief goes, we know not how" J.R. Lowell

3993. Re: your LISTSERV request "help with pk232"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 06:43:44 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411050643.WAA01242@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46669

```
The mailing list "with" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

3994. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 07:11:00 UTC
From: hua.chu@channel1.com
Message-ID: <40.3559.2423@channel1.com>
Source record: 46671

HA>d, 2 Nov 94 Volume 94 : Issue 363

Is this related to HAM-HOMEBREW DIGEST? Where can I get that? Mind
helping a stupid newbie?

-H.C.

---
* OLX 2.1 * If this were an actual tagline, it would be funny.

3995. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 07:21:10 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov5.072110.28350@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46672
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

```
:
: Steve, have you ever actually OPERATED packet and watched
: what the systems are doing? Might be a good idea to spend
: a few hours on air to see how it all works.
:
```

Aw, there you go getting grumpy again.

Like I told F6FNB, lot of people are doing the same thing you are, don't pat a hole in your back over your 100k messages a year. We all have those same political agenda, recipes, sewing lessons, Rush Limbaugh, and other informational bulletins (that are beginning to consume the majority of the amateur radio network).

Your arguements are too far tangent and no longer of relevance.

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)

3996. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 07:43:01 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov5.074301.28810@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46679

: Face it Steve, you've stepped on your dick. Now quietly put it back in
: your pants, zip up and stop asking others to come by and step on it as
: well.

: Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
: US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080

That's a whole new subclass under assasination, isn't it? Maybe it could
go under a ... negative compliment???

73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)

3997. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 17:53:50 UTC
From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com
Message-ID: <rsnyder-0511941253500001@xcrsnyder.ge_xc.dialup.net>
Source record: 46685

In article <396g3i$38k@qualcomm.com>, karn@servo.qualcomm.com wrote:

> I think I do. It's really very simple; if the protocol does not hide
> the user data but merely authenticates it, then it is legal under Part
> 97 even if the authentication is based on strong cryptographic
> techniques. No rule changes or waivers should be required.

Would it be hiding the user data, or hiding any data, since it's all being transmitted? A password isn't encrypted or obscuring the meaning; if my password is "jwdjfc32," then that's the literal meaning of what I transmitted. Similarly under S/key the password means what it means, nothing, except a secret bit of shared information. Except that it's only good one time. :-)

However, authenticating packets based on a shared secret is somewhat different. There you have a hash (probably MD5) representing the data being encrypted. If you use something like DES or IDEA to encrypt this, then you are obscuring that content, because it does have a meaning other than itself, and it can't decrypted by anyone other than the parties holding the key to that session. Of course, anyone can generate their own copy of the hash, thus replicating what has been encrypted, but the content is still obscured.

> I think this is true even if the authentication cannot be verified by
> a third party who does not know the shared secret key. This is
> admittedly a disadvantage of using a keyed one-way hash function in
> the way I've described. But I think it's more than offset by the
> considerably improved performance as compared with RSA signing each
> and every packet (which could be verified by anyone with the
> corresponding public key).

But under a public key system, everyone who wants it can have your key, and thus it can be argued that you aren't obscuring the content, since anyone who wants to can decode it and get the hash. The penalty, as you say, is performance. Symetric encryption is around a 1000x faster than public key encryption. But given that most traffic today happens at 1200 or 9600 baud, I would think that most machines should be able to keep up at those speeds. The swIPe paper details workstation performance, and as I recall they got fairly good response time out of it. Most people don't have workstations doing packet, but most people also aren't running packet anywhere near Ethernet or T1 speeds.

Bob
--
Bob Snyder N2KGO
rsnyder@astro.ge.com

3998. Re: Amateur Packet <-> Linux software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 17:56:26 UTC
From: rsnyder@astro.ge.com
Message-ID: <rsnyder-0511941256260001@xcrsnyder.ge_xc.dialup.net>
Source record: 46503
Cross-posted to: comp.os.linux.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <1994Oct31.231925.434@systech.mhs.oz.au>,
serge@systech.mhs.oz.au (Serge Burjak) wrote:

> Investigate a package called skey, I am trying to find an ftp source. It
appears
> to generate one time codes from a secret key and can be used on open channels
> for just this type of application as a front end to most *nix programs.

ftp://ftp.crimelab.com/ is one location for it.
--
Bob Snyder N2KGO
rsnyder@astro.ge.com

3999. GRAPES (56Kbps) setups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 21:17:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3064.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46686

```
-> We'd like to know is what people who actually have GRAPES modems
-> have. Since the distance between us is 6.5 to 10 miles, I'd
-> particularly like experiences from people who actually use GRAPES
-> over this distance.
```

We make extensive use of the GRAPES modem for our backbone in North Georgia. We use a less powerful transverter to go <60> miles, so I would think that the equivalent of two Dixie cups and some string would do your job. <grin> We are about to try the Down East Micro unit for the first time ourselves, but we expect acceptable performance from them.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, President
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4000. Re: Computer <--> Modem <--> Modem <--> TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 21:57:53 UTC
From: dcampbel@kilby.elee.calpoly.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov05.215753.188907@zeus.aix.calpoly.edu>
Source record: 46527

Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>>Jeff Okleberry (jeffo@syseng.slc.unisysgsg.com) wrote:
>>: ____________ _____ _____ _______
>>: | | RS-232 | | Telephone | | RS-232 | |
>>: | Computer |----------|Modem|-------------|Modem|----------| TNC |
>>: |_____________| |_____| |_____| |_______|
>>
>>: can I use my house's
>>: internal telephone wiring or do
>>: I need to run a direct link between the two modems?
>>
>Just remember that you have to initially set one modem to originate
>mode, and the other to answer mode with the ATO and ATA commands.
>Set carrier timeout to never, and strap DTR high on the connector.

Or look up dialtone detection in the modem manual to avoid
the NO DIALTONE message. It can be turned off. 'course you
said you were using a SmartModem(tm) and my Hayes SmartModem
couldn't detect dialtone or busy anyway. Might not be a problem.

Another possibility we haven't considered is that the initial
hardwired RS232 link between the computer and the TNC might have
used the modem control lines to control the TNC, and the same
signals might not make sense to a modem. There's a chance, for
instance, that when the computer tried to tell the TNC to unkey
the transmitter, the modem might disconnect itself from the
"phone" line.

Good luck.

4001. CD Recording of Mod Types

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 22:40:58 UTC
From: khansen@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <39h1lq$rlj@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 46687

Advertised in the "First October Issue 1994" of Amateur Radio Trader
is a 2-CD (audio) set of modulation types. The copy claims 71
emmissions with a running time of 2.5 hours. The price is $75 which
includes worldwide registered airmail (the seller is in Germany).

Have you heard of this item (or, better yet, used it)?

Kevin Hansen
WD6FFB

4002. unsubscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-05 22:44:15 UTC
From: Doughengst@aol.COM
Message-ID: <941105174414159582@aol.com>
Source record: 46688

```
unsub doughengst@aol.com ham-digital
```

4003. MFJ1270C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-06 00:18:51 UTC
From: daniel@pandora.UUCP
Message-ID: <2ebc20ed.pandora@pandora.uucp>
Source record: 46689

Hi,

Thanks for the info on the MFJ-1270-C. Can you tell me how much does
the MFJ-46 cost? Does the 1270C run the 1.1.8 TAPR firmware? I suppose there is
no easy way to upgrade it ourselves?

Secondly, does the 1270B support a mailbox? If so how? Thanks.

73 de 9V1ZV,
Daniel

p.s. I've been using a 1270B for a little while with an IC-22A. I have
received some reports of loss of audio (not carrier) when trasmitting
in high power mode. Is there any chance of this being RF induced? The
funny thing is that this seems okay on other channels.
--
+-------------+-------------------------------------+
Daniel Wee	daniel%pandora@csah.com
9V1ZV	daniel.wee@f516.n600.z6.fidonet.org
UUCP1.12j	Packet: 9V1ZV @ 9V1VS.SGP.AS --
+-------------+-------------------------------------+
A public-opinion poll is no substitute for thought
-- Warren Buffet --

4004. Re: FBB<>NOS forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-06 03:34:00 UTC
From: kf5mg@metronet.com
Message-ID: <Cyttwp.7v5@metronet.com>
Source record: 46590

In <2639@vk2yqa.ampr.org>, VK2YQA@vk2djg.une.EDU.AU (Bob Cameron) writes:
>Gidday all,
>
>I am asking this on behalf of our local FBB sysop.
>
>We want to interface a JNOS and FBB box for the different users in our
>area. Normally this works fine but we need to have the SAME callsign on
>both machines to conform to our license.
>
>I understand that FBB absolutely refuses to forward to another machine
>if the 6 letter callsigns are the same. Even if the SSID's are different
>these are ignored.
>
>Has anyone found a workable solution to this? NOS will quite happily
>forward to the FBB machine but it seems not the other way around.
>
>I was thinking that NOS may be able to give itself another "callsign"
>(port specific) for use over the wire link and that FBB may have some
>remapping function (like NOS rewrite) of mail.
>
>Anyone have any thoughts?

How are you connecting the JNOS and FBB Box? If you've got them
NULLMODEM cable attached, you can use the IFCONFIG LINKADDRESS command on
the JNOS box to set the JNOS-FBB port name to something other than the
normal callsign. The FBB Box can use the ALIAS and since it's not going to
go over a RF link it should be legal. Now.. if you use the same callsign
on the R: line, the FBB Box might have problems with that too. The NOS
box shouldn't care if the R:lines are the same. Also... you could put the
radio/radios on the JNOS Box and let users digipeat over the FBB-JNOS
Serial link to get to the FBB Box.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4005. 1270c and X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-06 04:49:32 UTC
From: madd@acca.nmsu.edu
Message-ID: <39hn8s$fjm@dns1.NMSU.Edu>
Source record: 46592

I am looking for infomation about the mods needed to make x1j run on a 1270c
I know there are a few changes that need to be made to handle the bank
switching. If there is a text file out there please pass along the ftp site
73's and thanks for any and all help..Matt Ka1mwd madd@rever.nmsu.edu

4006. pk88 & windows question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-06 05:50:32 UTC
From: wayneb@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <39hqr8$n5k@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 46534

If a person were to take the plunge and get windows software for the pk88
should I stay with AEA or is something else on the market that will do
the job?
Thanks Wayne WB7WHI
wayneb@comtch.iea.com

4007. Re: CD Recording of Mod Types

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-06 11:37:52 UTC
From: Ted_Eugene_Viens@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <126501@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 46593

Kevin Hansen writes...
>Advertised in the "First October Issue 1994" of Amateur Radio Trader
>is a 2-CD (audio) set of modulation types. The copy claims 71
>emmissions with a running time of 2.5 hours. The price is $75 which
>includes worldwide registered airmail (the seller is in Germany).
>
>Have you heard of this item (or, better yet, used it)?
>
>Kevin Hansen
>WD6FFB
>
This is the Klingenfuss CD Recording of Modulation Types. I bought it soon after buying the Universal Radio M1200 digital radio decoder card. It contains copy of most digital transmission types. Mainly a wide variety of diplomatic and military types. I used it to familiarize myself with the sounds of digital types and also to verify the operation of my M1200 decoder card. The CD set does not include examples of G-TOR or Clover and would benefit from a few more examples of various MCVFT and WDM types. Still, I found it useful in developing a basic recognition of digital types.

Basically, if you have an average ear, you will only come to recognize ten or so basic types. The ARQ types have their chirp-chirp, and you may learn to distinquish SITOR-A and a couple more. And the fundamental ITA RTTY will become familiar, but the various speeds will still be hard to disting-uish. The FEC types will be harder to discern. They usually have a rhythym or grittyness different from ITA Baudot. On a few occasions, I have played the CD while listening to an unknown on the receiver. This has helped me to sort out and decode a couple of signals.

Using the CD to verify the operation of your decoder card is equally valuable. When you first get your decoder, the frustration of failing to decode much can easily discourage you. With the CD set you can learn to sort out the speeds and frequency shifts, and more importantly, learn the tricky art of manually syncing to FEC signals.

Clearly, I think the CD set is worth owning. Klinginfuss publishes a large library of books related to Utility Radio. I have bought most of and consider them to be a valuable reference library.

Hope this helps... Bye... Ted..

4008. Re: MFJ Data Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-06 13:16:35 UTC
From: kf5mg@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CyuKvo.15p@metronet.com>
Source record: 46594

In <398hk6$8pl@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>, bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu (Phlatline) writes:
>This is kind of a plug on from an earlier author's message.
>
>I saw an ad for MFJ's dataradio which is supposedly 9600 baud ready.
>It's a standalone crystal controlled system. (one frequency at a time,
>probably allows simplex/duplex with appropriate crystals.) any way
>the long and short of this is that i am lookin to get into packet (and
>120 for this radio does not seem like a bad price) and what ever speed
>i choose to start at i would like to be able to go to 9600 at any time
>i want.....
>
>any comments on this radio please mail or post here
>
>--Dave Graff

Call up MFJ and tell them you want info on the radio. I called them last week to get some info on the radio. They're not ready to ship yet. The radio requires some crystals with very strict tolerances and they're waiting to see what freq. people will want to run 9600b on. I suggested 145.53, 145.67 and 145.69. I asked them to send me info on what type of crystal was needed but I haven't received that info yet.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4009. Best Packet SW?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 02:25:09 UTC
From: chuckorl@aol.com
Message-ID: <39k365$lt2@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46596

Take a look at 'PacketPeT Lite For Windows', which will work nicely with your KPC3 or just about any other TNC you might have or get. 73 Chuck

4010. Pakratt for Windows-PK232MBX Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 04:03:19 UTC
From: joneil@infi.net
Message-ID: <39k8u7$j8q@lucy.infi.net>
Source record: 46597

I recently installed Pakratt for Windows on my system and ran into a problem.
The program will run but will not control the PK232MBX. I tried all configuations
with no luck. To test the system I reinstalled Pakratt II for DOS. No problems!
Fully operational. To test operation from Windows I ran the DOS Pakratt in both
full screen and windowed modes. Again, no problems. Full operation.
Then I found something strange. If I run Pakratt II and quit the program and then
run Pakratt for Windows, it starts working fine! Has anybody run into this problem?
The only thing I suspect may be causing this is the age of the ROM software in
my PK232MBX (19 July 1990). It hasn't been upgraded for PACTOR but the unit
should still initialize shouldn't it?

Help! ~:)>

4011. Re: 1270c and X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 04:35:32 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39kaqk$ni3@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46598

Madd (madd@acca.nmsu.edu) wrote:
: I am looking for infomation about the mods needed to make x1j run on a 1270c
: I know there are a few changes that need to be made to handle the bank
: switching. If there is a text file out there please pass along the ftp site
: 73's and thanks for any and all help..Matt Ka1mwd madd@rever.nmsu.edu

Check out the Packet User's Notebook articles in the issues of CQ
Magazine for most of this year. Just about all of them have something on
the setting up of X1J2 in MFJ TNCs. The Feb 1994 issue has the diagram of
the mods necessary for operation on page 57. It's in several others.

73 and good luck,
--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4012. HELP! KPC-3 and TM-255A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 06:53:38 UTC
From: plannuier@aol.com
Message-ID: <39kiti$ecq@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46528

Before I lose patience, hair, sleep, etc., I figured someone else has already been though all this before so I'd just ask...

I want to connect a KPC-3 TNC to the DATA connector on the rear panel of my Kenwood TM-255A. This connector is a 6 pin mini-DIN (looks like the same as an S-video connector on my camcorder). The Kenwood manual shows the pnouts, but no PTT pin is shown. Maybe the data input automatically keys the rig when a signal is present???

Ant help would be appreciated. Thanks in advance.

73 de Paul N2HIE

4013. Re: GRAPES (56Kbps) setups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 08:52:00 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <39kprg$uh@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46599

In article <39f1ht$8vv@news.cc.utah.edu>, val@cs.weber.edu (Val Kartchner) writes:
|> We've been looking at the GRAPES modems. Since the output is on 10MHz, we
|> need a transverter. We've got the catalog from Down East Microwave, and

I assume you mean 10m (28 Mhz)? That's where mine are.

I have several of these units, although they've been on the shelf since I moved from New Jersey to California over 3 years ago. Inertia and lack of time...

Anyway, in New Jersey I ran them heavily on 220.55 Mhz until we lost that part of the band. I used Microwave Modules transverters, which were about the only units available at the time. They worked reasonably well once you tune them up -- assuming no QRM. The receiver is an FM discriminator, and because of its wide bandwidth (100 Khz vs 20 Khz for ordinary NBFM) you will need proportionately more (7dB) power and/or antenna gain over that required for ordinary NBFM over the same path.

I recommend testing the path with a pair of HTs. If you can make it reasonably well with one watt, then you should have at least 5 watts on your GRAPES modem, and so forth.

These units are somewhat QRM sensitive. Part of the problem is their "stealthy" nature. A GRAPES modem cannot be heard at all on a NBFM receiver (though it may move an S-meter) because it looks like broadband noise and will not open a conventional noise squelch. So when everything suddenly stops you may find that some FM simplex users have camped out on your channel.

Around here (San Diego) the GRAPES users on 70cm are plagued by Navy radar. I've had a project going for some time to add forward error correction that should deal with this problem. It may even lessen transmitter power requirements. Some day...

GRAPES modems *can* be heard as bursts of noise on an AM or SSB receiver, or on a wideband FM receiver (e.g., Icom R-7000), and these are useful monitors when setting up your links.

I strongly recommend a transverter with a built-in PIN diode switch. Packets at 56kb/s can be pretty short, and you don't want a slow T/R relay stretching things out. This can be a problem if you need a lot of transmit power (to get you that extra 7dB). It's better to spend the money on antenna gain and try to stay within the capability of your transverter rather than add an external amplifier, most of which use T/R relays. And this will help keep RF out of your monitor, stereo, TV, etc.

Phil

4014. WINSOCK <-> AX25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 08:52:46 UTC
From: healy@ee.unr.EDU
Message-ID: <9411070849.AA11116@solstice>
Source record: 46600

> From: roschews@panix.com (Rob Roschewsk)
> Subject: WINSOCK <-> AX25
>
> Has anyone come up with a winsock.dll that talks to TCP/IP over AX25?????
>
> de KA2PBT

Look for ETHRAX25.ZIP on ftp.ucsd.edu. I think it's in
/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming

Bill N8KHN
healy@moriah.ee.unr.edu

4015. Re: RTTY Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 09:40:17 UTC
From: claude@bauv111.bauv.unibw-muenchen.de
Message-ID: <claude.784201217@bauv111>
Source record: 46526

hcheyney@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Harold E Cheyney) writes:

>Just recently started working RTTY using a Kantronics KAM
>TNC, a Kenwood TS-530s, and a dumb terminal. I find that
>I can copy rather weak signals as long as they are in the
>clear but QRM on nearby frequencies seems to desensitize
>the TNC. Will a narrow CW filter work with RTTY? How
>narrow?

RTTY signals are digital, i.e. not only the bandwith of the
filter is important, but the phase/delay too. Usualy a filter
with a bandwidth between 350 and 500 Hz, not having a sharp
shape, will be a possible choice for the amateur 170 Hz shift
RTTY operation.
--
Claude F. (claude@bauv106.bauv.unibw-muenchen.de)

This message may contain opinions which are not shared by my employer.
The facts can speak for themselves.

4016. RE: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #363

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 10:21:44 UTC
From: rnbego@arcride.EDU.AR
Message-ID: <94Nov7.111355arg.10827@secyt.gov.ar>
Source record: 46601

unsuscribe

4017. Soundblaster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 11:16:33 UTC
From: Assar Westman <assar@irf.se>
Message-ID: <39l2ah$neh@kitten.umdc.umu.se>
Source record: 46602

I am interested to know if any programs are avaible in the PD/Shareware market
to run filter implemantations, like narrow band CW filter and/or noise reduction
algorithms on a Soundblaster cards with the ASP chip.

Thanks in advance, Assar SM2LTA

E-mail assar@irf.se

4018. Re: Packet Driver for 3c305 etherlink II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 12:13:25 UTC
From: kf5mg@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CywCME.EI4@metronet.com>
Source record: 46603

In <1994Nov4.192037.9737@planet.bt.co.uk>, dha@zoo.bt.co.uk (Darren Hatcher,B83
G16,646569,SLA ,) writes:
>I need to get hold of a pcaket driver for the above card. Any good sites?
>
>I will be using it with JNOS 110.
>
>A response today (Friday 4) would be helpful but not critical. Please mail direct
>to not clog the group.

Didn't get posted to my server till Monday. :(Try pc.usl.edu. There's a
packet driver directory on there someplace. Look for a large (1Meg+ I
think) file that contains ALL the packet drivers. The one you want is in
there or it doesn't exist.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4019. KISS EPROM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 12:20:50 UTC
From: kf5mg@metronet.com
Message-ID: <CywCyr.Evn@metronet.com>
Source record: 46604

Does anyone know where I can find a KISS ONLY EPROM for a TNC-2 Clone?
Preferably a KISS EPROM that has the random, reset problem fixed that
my MFJ TNCS have. Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4020. Re: CD Recording of Mod Types

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 15:31:54 UTC
From: 15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <39lh9a$psl@xor.com>
Source record: 46605

In message <39h1lq$rlj@ixnews1.ix.netcom.com>, khansen@ix.netcom.com (Kevin Hansen) writes:

>Advertised in the "First October Issue 1994" of Amateur Radio Trader
>is a 2-CD (audio) set of modulation types. The copy claims 71
>emmissions with a running time of 2.5 hours. The price is $75 which
>includes worldwide registered airmail (the seller is in Germany).
>
>Have you heard of this item (or, better yet, used it)?

I haven't heard of or used the product you described, but the QRZ! ham disks contain several .WAV files of RTTY and PACKET modulation types. The QRZ! disks are quite a bit cheaper than $75, available here in the U.S., and have a callbook and lots of ham shareware to boot.

Greg Horine | "Of course these opinions are
NAR 62194 | mine, they're the only thing that
Amateur Radio N9PBD | I do own!"
15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil

4021. Help with radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 15:46:06 UTC
From: anurag@chandra.astro.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <CywMGu.Iuz@usenet.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 46530

Hi,

We are interested in installing radio modems at our observatory in a forest nearby (line of sight distance is about 11 miles) and our department here on campus. This is so that we are in constant contact with the vax at the observatory. (The observatory is configured to run automatically, unattended.) We do this currently over a noisy phone line which won't let us work any faster than 2400 baud.

Our main problem is that we know next to nothing about radio modems. A company called DataComm sent us quotes for two new S-band spread spetrum modems (57Kbaud) with antenna for about $7500. Because I have heard that this range of freq. is particularly suseptible to interference by rain etc., we want to be absolutely sure that this thing will work (unfortunately the company charges too much money to do an actual field test). Our main concern is trees (we obtained a map of the area which shows that the line of sight WILL have trees in it). We cannot erect a tall antenna in the forest because of lightening danger/problems with geting permits etc.

Given these facts, can anyone suggest what our best best is as far as radio modems are concerned? Are the prices quoted above reasonable? Any help/suggestions will be appreciated.

--
Anurag Shankar, Visiting Research Associate, DSA (anurag@astro.indiana.edu)
Astronomy Department, Indiana University 812-855-4838 (work)
Swain West 319, Bloomington, IN, 47405, USA 812-855-8725 (fax)
WWW home page: http://chandra.astro.indiana.edu/

4022. Re: pk-88 birdie on 145.05 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 16:31:45 UTC
From: jms@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <39lkph$6ud@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Source record: 46535

Bob Nielsen (nielsen@primenet.com) wrote:
: In article <39e46m$9gt@mozz.unh.edu> gh@christa.unh.edu (Gary Hurd) writes:
: >From: gh@christa.unh.edu (Gary Hurd)
: >Subject: pk-88 birdie on 145.05 help?
: >Date: 4 Nov 1994 20:05:42 GMT

: The problem is most likely due to a harmonic of the oscillator in the TNC's
: microprocessor. The eprom will have no effect on this. I am not familiar
: with the pk-88, but with TNC-2s and clones thereof, there is a capacitor in
: the oscillator circuit which can be tweaked slightly to move it to a frequency
: where there is no packet activity. It won't be enough to mess up the timing
: of the TNC.

There is no oscillator adjustment in the PK-88, but one can be added.
I ordered a new, more accurate crystal and added a padder to get the
real-time clock to stay closer to the real time on my PK-88. Could
even be that by putting a crystal in that is closer to design specs
would move his birdie to where it wouldn't matter. The oscillator
frequency on mine was quite far off. (Off by the same percent that
the real-time clock percent error was. Amazing).

Mike, K0TER

4023. Re: KISS EPROM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 17:04:50 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.14.0012B1C5@primenet.com>
Source record: 46449

In article <CywCyr.Evn@metronet.com> kf5mg@metronet.com writes:

>Does anyone know where I can find a KISS ONLY EPROM for a TNC-2 Clone?
>Preferably a KISS EPROM that has the random, reset problem fixed that
>my MFJ TNCS have. Thanks.

The code is available on ftp.ucsd.edu and TAPR sells programmed KISS-only eproms. I don't think the KISS eprom has the reset problem, but haven't verified it. The reset problem is known, but nobody has found a fix for it yet (any volunteers?)

73 de Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4024. Re: RTTY Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 18:09:35 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Cywt40.927@world.std.com>
Source record: 46606

In article <claude.784201217@bauv111>,
Claude Frantz <claude@bauv111.bauv.unibw-muenchen.de> wrote:
>hcheyney@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Harold E Cheyney) writes:
>
>>Just recently started working RTTY using a Kantronics KAM
>>TNC, a Kenwood TS-530s, and a dumb terminal. I find that
>>I can copy rather weak signals as long as they are in the
>>clear but QRM on nearby frequencies seems to desensitize
>>the TNC. Will a narrow CW filter work with RTTY? How
>>narrow?
>
>RTTY signals are digital, i.e. not only the bandwith of the
>filter is important, but the phase/delay too. Usualy a filter
>with a bandwidth between 350 and 500 Hz, not having a sharp
>shape, will be a possible choice for the amateur 170 Hz shift
>RTTY operation.

RTTY can easily be received through a 500Hz CW filter (assuming
your rig has an FSK setting to feed the "right" 500Hz through
the filter). I frequently run with a 250Hz filter in contests,
and most signals make it through the narrower filter. Some
RTTY boxes, notably the PK-232, use 200Hz shift instead of
170Hz. These generally decode OK, but not with the 250Hz filters.
Most 170Hz shift signals DO decode OK through the 250Hz filter on
my rig.

For RTTY, I run a Yaesu FT-990 with the Yaesu 500Hz and 250Hz filters.
At the moment I run a KamPlus for RTTY encode and decode. I used to
use a PK-232 for contests, but it is more problematic. I plan to
run a contest soon with a HAL-st8000 modem to see if using a really
super modem makes a big difference (I have a chance to borrow the
HAL item).

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

4025. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 18:43:38 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <39lsgq$r34@hpbab.wv>
Source record: 46607

In article <CypEFq.5q3@inter.NL.net>, geertj@ripe.net (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:
|> In <38uere$ob2$1@mhade.production.compuserve.com> Sigi Kluger
<100346.2236@CompuServe.COM> writes:
|>
|> >> echoing of passwords over radio
|>
|> >The established procedure is that the password granting station
|> >(i.e. the BBS) transmits an interrogation, with the user responding.
|> >This could be a prompt like "1-2-3-4-5" meaning "out of a string of
|> >XXX characters length that we both know, tell me character positions
|> >1,2,3,4, and 5.
|>
|> >This is not really secure, since after a few weeks of monitoring, one could
|> >reconstruct the (secret) string, but then:
|>
|> For RLI 5.x, I added a trick to provide 3 challenges:
|>
|> 1-2-3-4-5
|> 10-9-8-7-6
|> 5-8-1-9-3
|>
|> ... and let the operator pick one of three, and fill in the
|> correct response. A snooper would get 66% false responses, and
|> 33% correct responses, and doesn't know which is which.
|> One is able to reconstruct the original table, but that is much
|> more difficult (to which challenge belongs the response?)
|>
|> As far as I remember, Hank merged that in his main code.
|>
|> I have not been very active in BBS development since then.
|>
|> 73, Geert Jan PE1HZG
|>

And we all thank you for providing this code.

It made it's way into the various "CBBS" versions,
and is still in my current releases.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

4026. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 18:48:29 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <39lspt$r34@hpbab.wv>
Source record: 46608
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <39c3fh$3te@ccnet.ccnet.com>, rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:
|> Steve Wolf (sww@csuohio.edu) wrote:
|>
|> : But is is broadcasting none the less.

<remaining errent nonesense elided>

|> In the event you are serious in your interpretations of the rules, do you
|> plan to close down your operations on tcp/ip and public pbbs stations?

<most of the reasonable response also elided>

|> Lets see ... I have set my Beacon Text to _Cookies are good with Milk_ and
|> I am digipeating this every seven minutes through four digipeaters in the
|> area. Who is violating which rules?

Clearly, you violate my rule "Cookies are good with cocoa."

How dare you attempt to convert people to the dark side with
that CLEARLY INCORRECT beacon?

(Let's bring this discussion back up to third grade level
where it clearly belongs)

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

4027. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 19:18:17 UTC
From: karn@servo.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <39luhp$r2n@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46609

In article <rsnyder-0511941253500001@xcrsnyder.ge_xc.dialup.net>, rsnyder@astro.ge.com (Bob Snyder) writes:
|> However, authenticating packets based on a shared secret is somewhat
|> different. There you have a hash (probably MD5) representing the data
|> being encrypted. If you use something like DES or IDEA to encrypt this,
|> then you are obscuring that content, because it does have a meaning other
|> than itself, and it can't decrypted by anyone other than the parties
|> holding the key to that session. Of course, anyone can generate their own
|> copy of the hash, thus replicating what has been encrypted, but the
|> content is still obscured.

The hash is not encrypted. The hash is computed over the concatenation of the shared secret, which is randomly generated and carries no user information, with the plaintext, which is still being transmited in the clear. So there is no user information in the hash function output, either.

True, somebody who wanted to could hide encrypted information in the hash and claim that it's a "standard" hash, but this would not be how the protocol would normally operate. I mean, how do you know that the squelch tail you hear after every transmission on many repeaters really isn't an encrypted burst of data that you don't know how to decrypt? :-)

|> But under a public key system, everyone who wants it can have your key,
|> and thus it can be argued that you aren't obscuring the content, since
|> anyone who wants to can decode it and get the hash. The penalty, as you
|> say, is performance. Symetric encryption is around a 1000x faster than
|> public key encryption. But given that most traffic today happens at 1200
|> or 9600 baud, I would think that most machines should be able to keep up
|> at those speeds. The swIPe paper details workstation performance, and as
|> I recall they got fairly good response time out of it. Most people don't
|> have workstations doing packet, but most people also aren't running packet
|> anywhere near Ethernet or T1 speeds.

I'm closely involved in the IP security work in IETF. All of the current proposals for IP level security use symmetric encryption and keyed fast hash functions like MD5. Public key per packet is simply unacceptable because of per-packet overhead. I wouldn't want to come up with a special scheme just for amateur packet radio that would also serve to restrict us to slow speeds even when (if?) modems finally get faster.

Phil

4028. Use of the word "hacker" in Amateur Radio Newsline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 19:46:50 UTC
From: bruce@pixar.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov7.194650.5740@pixar.com>
Source record: 46610

I was disappointed to see that the latest Amateur Radio Newsline used the word "hacker" in a sense that meant "criminal". See newsline #895, article "COMPUTER HACKER INDICTED". Here's a copy of the e-mail I sent the publisher.

Bruce Perens AB6YM

> From bruce Mon Nov 7 11:37:21 1994
To: 3241437@mcimail.com
Subject: Use of the word "hacker" in newsline

Bill,

Would it be possible for you to put a note in the Newsline writing style guide? I'd appreciate if you would use the words "computer criminal" instead of "hacker". There is more than one meaning for "hacker", and many non-criminal programmers find it offensive when "hacker" is used to mean "criminal".

Many Thanks

Bruce Perens AB6YM

4029. Grapes 56KB info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 20:21:57 UTC
From: tbarnett@lexmark.com
Message-ID: <Cywz8M.5oo@lexmark.com>
Source record: 46611

- How much are the Grapes 56KB modems?
- Are they a kit? How much? Where to get them?
- Can several of them "co-exist" on a channel together? Collision problems?
- Is there a faq on them that can help me?
- I understand they need a 440 transverter, already have that in hand...

Tyler Barnett N4TY

4030. Grapes 56KB info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 21:34:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3096.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46612

-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> From: tbarnett@lexmark.com
-> Subject: Grapes 56KB info needed
-> Message-ID: <Cywz8M.5oo@lexmark.com>
-> Date: Mon, 7 Nov 1994 20:21:57 GMT
-> Reply-To: tbarnett@lexmark.com
->
-> - How much are the Grapes 56KB modems? - Are they a kit? How much?
-> Where to get them? - Can several of them "co-exist" on a channel
-> together? Collision problems? - Is there a faq on them that can help
-> me? - I understand they need a 440 transverter, already have that in
-> hand... Tyler Barnett N4TY

Tyler,
Here follows the standard GRAPES beginning info packet. I maintain
GRAPES.ZIP on my BBS, and regularly update it. After you read it, let me
know if you still have any unanswered questions.

-------------------------cut here-------------------------------------

Heatherington WA4DSY 56KB RF Modem

GRAPES (a Non-Profit Volunteer Organization of Georgia Amateur Radio
Operators) is selling full kits of the WA4DSY 56KB RF Modem for $250.
The proceeds from the kits support our packet network building activities.

You will need a transverter with a 28 MHz I.F. for the band of your
choice, a case, connectors, power supply and frequency determining
crystals. The printed circuit boards, documentation, State EPROM,
support diskette and all other parts are supplied.

The transverter chosen should switch as quickly as possible in the
5-15 msec range to be effective. We use the Microwave Modules MMt 432-28S
units; however, these are getting difficult to find except as used ones at
hamfests. The last few we purchased new were also pretty expensive ($389).
We believe that their 220 MHz units were quite a bit cheaper, but we've never
bought any new. On the hamfest market, we have been paying $125 to $185
for used, normally working units.

Maple Leaf Communications (Bob Morton, VE3BFM) is shipping a 220 transverter
which has good charactertistics and an even better price tag ($279). We
have two of these units and they seem to work fine. Contact Bob at
705-435-0689 or RR #1, Everett, ONTARIO, Canada, L0M 1J0.

The transverter must be linear as the modem has amplitude variations as part
of the converyed modulation, which must be reproduced by the transverter.

Usually any transverter capable of SSB operation is suitable if it switches quickly enough.

We also sell a printed circuit board set that includes the State EPROM, documentation and support diskette for $110. Documentation sets are available separately for $20 and we have a VHS (beta by special request) Video tape featuring Dale Heatherington explaining the Beta modem design for $20.

Doumentation sets are creditable towards the full parts kits or board sets and the board sets are also creditable towards the full parts kits.

We pay U.S. shipping, however, we do require that the approximate difference between domestic ground delivery and premium shipping be sent in advance. Overseas second day air can cost up to $60 per kit! The kits weigh about 2.5 pounds each, and we can put 3 to 4 kits in a single box to save on shipping.

Please send orders (a letter is fine) and your check payable in U.S funds to:
GRAPES, Inc.
PO Box 636
Griffin, GA 30224-0636

We're sorry but we cannot accept Purchase Orders nor Credit Cards. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery.

THANKS!! Bob KA4BYP, email: ka4byp@netcom.com

....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....56kb....

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----\ /-----
PO Box 185 > email: ka4byp@netcom.com <
Griffin, GA 30224 -------/ \-------
<<<>>>

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4031. POCSAG

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 21:52:28 UTC
From: Max@alphanet.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <784245148snz@alphanet.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46613

I'm looking for info re: POCSAG, it's the code used by radio pagers in the U.K. (I think), and possibly elsewhere in the world.

I have been told that it is also known as 'CCIR RPC No 1'.

Anyone know where I can get a spec. for it ?

TIA,
--
Max France - G4FDL

4032. Need suggestion abt TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 22:32:54 UTC
From: otutatch@postbox.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <otutatch.20.2EBEAB16@postbox.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 46614

Hi,

I plan to start with packet, but really have no any
experience. I want to use local DX-cluster.
What cheap TNC I can buy? I have handy "Realistic"
and AT386/387DX (probably internal?).

I appreciate for any help.

73! Sergei,
AA8OT, es UA3AP

4033. OH DIGI-LISTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 23:14:00 UTC
From: timo.d&#65533;hnrich@tdd.in-berlin.de
Message-ID: <94111112001263@tdd.in-berlin.de>
Source record: 46615

I need frequency-lists of DIGIS in OH (Finland)with locations
of these digipeaters... If you have those lists or maps
please e-mail me.

Thanks in advance.

73 de DD6TN

Internet: dd6tn@tdd.in-berlin.de
AX.25 : dd6tn@db0brb

&#65533; QMPro 1.53 &#65533; Dogs come when you call. Cats have answering machines.

4034. OH DIGI-LISTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-07 23:14:00 UTC
From: timo.d&#65533;hnrich@tdd.in-berlin.de
Message-ID: <941109004814212@tdd.in-berlin.de>
Source record: 46616

I need frequency-lists of DIGIS in OH (Finland)with locations
of these digipeaters... If you have those lists or maps
please e-mail me.

Thanks in advance.

73 de DD6TN

Internet: dd6tn@tdd.in-berlin.de
AX.25 : dd6tn@db0brb

&#65533; QMPro 1.53 &#65533; Dogs come when you call. Cats have answering machines.

4035. Accessing CDROM from NOS bbs ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 00:15:14 UTC
From: laudas@werple.apana.org.au
Message-ID: <39mfui$gta@eplet.apana.org.au>
Source record: 46617

Hi there, I'am trying to find a version of NOS which lets BBS users access the CDROM drive for down loading program's etc.

Can anyone suggest where I could get a version of NOS which DOS this for the PC.

Thanks.

Lachlan Audas

laudas@werple.apana.org.au

4036. Re: Help with radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 00:59:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov8.005909.9145@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46618

In article <CywMGu.Iuz@usenet.ucs.indiana.edu> anurag@chandra.astro.indiana.edu (Anurag Shankar) writes:
>We are interested in installing radio modems at our observatory in a forest
>nearby (line of sight distance is about 11 miles) and our department here on
>campus. This is so that we are in constant contact with the vax at the
>observatory. (The observatory is configured to run automatically, unattended.)
>We do this currently over a noisy phone line which won't let us work any
>faster than 2400 baud.
>
>Our main problem is that we know next to nothing about radio modems. A
>company called DataComm sent us quotes for two new S-band spread spetrum
>modems (57Kbaud) with antenna for about $7500. Because I have heard that
>this range of freq. is particularly suseptible to interference by rain etc.,

Rain fades aren't serious at S band, but they're killers at K band.

>we want to be absolutely sure that this thing will work (unfortunately the
>company charges too much money to do an actual field test). Our main concern
>is trees (we obtained a map of the area which shows that the line of sight
>WILL have trees in it). We cannot erect a tall antenna in the forest
>because of lightening danger/problems with geting permits etc.
>
>Given these facts, can anyone suggest what our best best is as far as
>radio modems are concerned? Are the prices quoted above reasonable?

Alas, the prices are on the low end of what good microwave link
equipment costs.

>Any help/suggestions will be appreciated.

Assuming you need at least 9600 baud duplex capability, there are
several options. Grainger Associates makes a series of duplex data
radios in the 928-952 MHz range. And you can use ordinary UHF radios
on a clear pair as well. The problem is getting licensed channels
in both cases. That's why you're seeing most emphasis on S band
and higher systems. Getting a channel assignment is much easier
at microwave since frequency reuse can be based on rather close
geographic separation. And, of course, much higher data rates
can be passed over a microwave channel.

The downside of microwave is that to get the kind of reliable signal
you need requires a clear line of sight path. If you can't clear
the trees, and the first Fresnel zone, then you're going to have
fading on the path. You need to do some testing. If you can't
find a manufacturer willing to let you test, get an experimental
license from the FCC (simple) and use a low power simple carrier

generator and receiver to watch fade margins over a course of
a few weeks. This will give you an idea of how well that frequency
will work over your path. (You really need to test over a full
year, however, since seasonal changes can have marked effects.)

Frankly, I think your best bet is to have the phone company clean
up their act and give you a good line.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4037. subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 01:28:06 UTC
From: XJBROOKS@CCVAX.FULLERTON.EDU
Message-ID: <01HJ7FBJNFGY00217P@FULLERTON.EDU>
Source record: 46619

```
subscribe
```

4038. Re: Pakratt for Windows-PK232MBX Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 02:15:16 UTC
From: gregm10150@aol.com
Message-ID: <39mmvk$s44@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46620

In article <39k8u7$j8q@lucy.infi.net>, joneil@infi.net writes:

You have to upgrade the firmware to '91 or later. This is stated in their
ads.
N3PLI @ N3ACL.#EPA.PA

4039. Re: Accessing CDROM from NOS bbs ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 04:56:26 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39n0dq$igq@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46621

Lachlan Audas (laudas@werple.apana.org.au) wrote:
: Hi there, I'am trying to find a version of NOS which lets BBS users
: access the CDROM drive for down loading program's etc.

: Can anyone suggest where I could get a version of NOS which DOS this for
: the PC.

: Thanks.
: Lachlan Audas

In thinking how that might work with any version, the nosenv.bat file substitutes drive names so you could set one up to substitute the files directory on your CDROM to one that is accessible within NOS. I haven't tried it but I think I will not that I thought of this. The only other thing that accesses a CDROM is the callserver, in a few versions of NOS. I am looking for a version of JNOS that has LZW compression and a callserver. If you hear of that, please let me know HI. I'll let you know how I make out with the above test.

73

==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4040. Re: Accessing CDROM from NOS bbs ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 05:07:06 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39n11q$isq@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46622

Lachlan Audas (laudas@werple.apana.org.au) wrote:
: Hi there, I'am trying to find a version of NOS which lets BBS users
: access the CDROM drive for down loading program's etc.
: Can anyone suggest where I could get a version of NOS which DOS this for
: the PC.
: Thanks.

: Lachlan Audas

I just tried to do a substitution for the CDROM and it wouldn't work so I
guess I'm stumped HI. Would be nice but better for ftp access rather than
BBS access.

CUL

==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4041. Packet group?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 05:21:23 UTC
From: smp@agape.sol.net
Message-ID: <784272083.68snx@agape.sol.net>
Source record: 46623

What is the name of the packet radio newsgroup? I thought there
was one, rec.radio.amateur.packet, but it has no articles here.
Is this it?

I just built a Baycom type modem this weekend, and am trying to test
it out, and am looking for some english docs for some software, and
some general pointers to get me going in the right direction. :)

73 de N9YTY

4042. Re: Amtor/Pactor BBS Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 06:00:18 UTC
From: garyp81410@aol.com
Message-ID: <39n45i$29g@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46624

I am planning to return to St John's this summer to stay with my brother in law, Dick Stoker who works at the Arts Center at Memorial. Is there much packet activity? I am planning on bringing a portable HF rig and wondered what else to bring along.

Also, is Nat Penny VO1NP or Barry Mackay VO1BM? still around?

Cheers, Gary W7JZU Far from the sea

4043. Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 07:31:49 UTC
From: matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <39n9h5$mc7@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 46625

Just ran across an interesting pair of articles... "A New Pulsed Bi-Phase Digital Communications System" by K6HH (73 Amateur Radio, June-July 1988). Does anybody know anything about this proposal?

A quick synopsis: BPSK is performed on an RF signal, but with TINY (0.02 radian = 1.2 degrees), nearly instantaneous phase shifts, at twice the data rate. These shift pulses are decoded as positive and negative spikes coming from a PLL, with every other spike being a timing pulse (and the others data). Supposedly at such small phase shifts, the output looks like async AM. (Seems to make sense when you think of the Bessel series...) He provides a circuit that performs all of the above in 4000 series CMOS, then isolates and amplifies the single upper sideband which is transmitted. A basically complete receiver schematic is also provided, performing synchronous demod using the aforementioned sync pulses.

Ok, this seems physically feasible... but his performance claims for the circuit, namely 19.2kbit/s in < 3kHz bandwidth, seem fishy at best. The attempt at a theoretical explanation fails outright, and the experimental data is IMHO inconclusive at best. Thus my questions are: Does any of this make sense? Was it immediately debunked after its publication or just ignored? Are there any "obvious" signs that such a narrow bandwidth is flat out impossible? (Everybody I've mentioned it to immediately thinks it's impossible, after which they sit around scratching their head for a while...)

I'm tempted to try to reconstruct the given circuit, but would like to know ahead of time if it's a wild goose chase after all.

-mgk

--
73 de kb8uox "Wisdom is ignorance...
Matt Kangas, mgk3@cornell.edu stupidity, I call freedom!"
aka matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu -p.westerberg

4044. Proposed LAPA protocol

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 07:55:05 UTC
From: chbrain@dircon.co.uk
Message-ID: <39nasp$s01@newsgate.dircon.co.uk>
Source record: 46626

Hello everyone,
Does anyone have a copy of the proposed LAPA protocol. I know it hasn't been officially released yet by the ARRL but I would like to read it out of interest.

73 Charles

4045. Re: Use of the word "hacker" in Amateur Radio Newsline

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 08:12:47 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <39nbtv$oe7@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46627

In article <1994Nov7.194650.5740@pixar.com>, bruce@pixar.com (Bruce Perens) writes:
|> I was disappointed to see that the latest Amateur Radio Newsline used the
|> word "hacker" in a sense that meant "criminal". See newsline #895, article

I think this battle is lost. I try to use alternate terms like
"cracker" or "intruder", but I find myself occasionally using "hacker"
in the pejorative sense. Oh well.

Phil

4046. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 09:51:01 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <39nhm5$2mp@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 46628
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <CSLE87-071194095342@145.39.1.10>, CSLE87 (Karl Beckman) writes:

|>It's not that difficult a concept, Hank. Internet conversations which are
|>being run over amateur radio are true "broadcasting", exactly as defined by
|>the FCC. Those transmissions are not considered legal by the FCC field
|>officer who generated the opinion quoted in the original (long time back)
|>posting.

Now I've heard everything. First, what does the Internet have to do with
this? Second, if you are talking about running something like IRC or
something similar and gatewaying it through packet, how does that constitute
"broadcasting"? The stations at both ends of the amateur communication
link are amateur stations. They are allowed to transmit third party
traffic. As long as the content doesn't violate the restrictions given
in Part 97, what's the big deal? Read this definition of broadcasting
again.

(10) Broadcasting. Transmissions intended for
reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.

Where is the public receiving this transmission? They received some
bits out of a wire they are connected to. That is no different that
relaying a health and welfare message via telephone. That messages
final destination was "the public", but "the public" didn't receive
the transmission. They received the information that was contained in
the transmission by some other means.

|>The mere fact that an amateur station requested the transmission does not
|>automatically make it legal. Nor does it automatically convert a message
|>posted to "WORLD" on the net into a valid amateur to amateur communication.
|> Remember the recent FCC blurb that holds the operator of the "first
|>posting" entry point station responsible for message content and
|>compliance.

Yes, and that blurb was a result of a message that involved a pecuniary
interest, i.e. a money making message as a result of urging you to dial
a 900 number.

|>Hank, this is NOT true when you start allowing cross-connection to the
|>general public by using either an internet gateway or even phone dial ports
|>to an amateur BBS. I believe that these are the situations that both the
|>NOCALL OO and Steve are addressing. From your comments it appears that IN
|>THIS NARROW SITUATION (and most certainly NOT the broader general case of
|>ALL amateur packet traffic) you would agree that Steve and the FCC are both
|>correct.

How the content of a message originated is completely and totally
irrelevant as long as it is valid third party communication, i.e.
in the case of foreign countries, only with a country with a third party
agreement. Please cite the regulation that limits the content of
third party traffic that makes it illegal to cross-connect to the general
public? What do you think a phone patch is????? Or have you now declared
all phone patches illegal too?

|>Obviously the first target above is debatable; the second is a case where
|>the rulemaker is being challenged, much like a small mouse antagonizing an
|>elephant. That is probably not a good thing to do unless one wants to be
|>stepped upon and find the transmission of all non-amateur originated
|>broadcast messages prohibited, which is exactly what 97.3 says.

Please stop intertwining broadcasting and third party traffic origination.
They are clearly independent issues. Third party traffic is not necessarily
broadcasting and broadcasting is not necessarily third party traffic. They
are orthogonal to one another.

|>I must side with Steve on the specific narrow case that I presented above.
|>I am afraid that many within the amateur community have greatly over-stated
|>their perceived importance in being part of the Information Superhighway,
|>while the commercial providers feel that we are only a back alley. If the
|>FCC takes away our interchange (both figurative and literal) we will have
|>neither advanced the state of the art or served the public interest.

Who gives a rat's ass about the Information Superhighway? That has
absolutely *nothing* to do the issue. Several posters have somehow tried
to twist this debate around into "packet shouldn't be competing with the
Internet". Why are you doing this?

73,
Todd
N9MWB

4047. AFSK tone for 2400 baud ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 12:04:59 UTC
From: victor@ibpm.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <victor.31.0@ibpm.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 46629

Hello ALL

I read about NEW 2400bps radio modem from MFJ and other.
What's tone standard for Amateur Packet on 2400 ?

I believe that they use some higher AFSK tone than on 1200bps.
I heard about 3658/1996 Hz. Is't true ? Or maybe there no any
standard yet...

I'am try play with TCM3105 on 2400 (it work if S/N is good) and will
set up true tone.

Tnx in advance, 73! de RX3DIN Victor

4048. New access protocol

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 12:09:15 UTC
From: Gianluca Mazzini <gmazzini@deis.unibo.it>
Message-ID: <39nppb$mld@sirio.cineca.it>
Source record: 46630

Do you now if exist some protocol directly oriented to
Amatour networks with higher througtput of AX25 ??

If someone has built it, exist some KISS implementation ??

There is some research team working on this topic ??

Please send me information:

gmazzini@deis.unibo.it

73 de IK4LZH john

4049. Internet <--> AX25 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 12:11:01 UTC
From: Gianluca Mazzini <gmazzini@deis.unibo.it>
Message-ID: <39npsl$mm0@sirio.cineca.it>
Source record: 46631

Exist some UNIX tool to interface the AX25 with internet
through a UNIX workstation ??

Please send me info:

gmazzini@deis.unibo.it

73 de IK4LZH John

4050. Need AX25 <--> KISS SoftWare Interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 12:16:10 UTC
From: Gianluca Mazzini <gmazzini@deis.unibo.it>
Message-ID: <39nq6a$mq4@sirio.cineca.it>
Source record: 46632

In the developing of a AX25 information service, in the style
of BBS but with other information (QSL route and so on) i
need the capability of switch and follow the information
of each stream. With a KAM i have found a way by analyzing
directly the packets but this is not standard.

To make standard and give free copy of software i need
a software interface, high level language written
(c, pascal or other), from AX25 and KISS protocols.

Can you help me with this software or with the e-mail address
of some BBS developers that can help me ???

Thank you for attention, enjoy on the air

73 de IK4LZH john

4051. RE: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #367

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 13:08:17 UTC
From: rnbego@arcride.EDU.AR
Message-ID: <94Nov8.140315arg.7120@secyt.gov.ar>
Source record: 46633

unsuscribe

4052. 4SALE : KAM Plus & a TNC 220 PACCOMM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 14:46:54 UTC
From: Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr
Message-ID: <39o30u$3lj@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46634

FOR SALE :

KANTRONIC KAM plus with HostMaster II+ v3.1 for PC

PACCOMM TNC 220 (2 ports / PMS / TAPR TNC2 style commands)

Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

4053. hosts.net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 16:53:58 UTC
From: vanwag@netcom.com
Message-ID: <vanwagCyyK9y.J8u@netcom.com>
Source record: 46635

Is there an ftp site where I can get hosts.net files for Southern
California?

George Van Wagner KE6EPC
--
vanwag@netcom.com

4054. Packet addresses and Internet: Connection?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 17:20:06 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
Message-ID: <784315206snx@skyld.grendel.com>
Source record: 46636

In article <tallath.24.00045CE1@hookup.net> tallath@hookup.net writes:

> And here I am. Why? I have noticed -- on a few things that I have
> been amassing -- that individuals will say they are accessible by
> such-and-such an address on packet. Now correct me if I'm wrong,
> but doesn't packet interface to the Internet to a certain extent?

Some of packet, notably the tcp/ip stuff started by Phil Karn has
SMTP so that mail is handled the same way as on the internet. Newer
versions of NOS (newer than NET for the nit pickers) have SMTP to
Packet BBS mail handling provisons. Some NOS systems are actually
connected to the internet and as such handle mail both ways. The real
PROBLEM is the name addressing conventions only *look* the same.

> If this were so, then it would suggest the possibility that these
> addresses might be converted to an address that is accessible
> through Internet e-mail, just as Compuserve and other networks/
> services are. So I ask all the great packet enthusiasts, is this
> possible? And if so, how is the address converted?

Internet e-mail is domain based. Packet e-mail is location based.

73 es GM from Jeff

--
"1935 will go down in history. For the first time, a civilized nation has
full gun registration. Our streets will be safer, our police more efficient,
and the world will follow our lead into the future." - Adolf Hitler

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749 Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080

4055. question-Packet w/windows 3.1??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 17:53:38 UTC
From: szhall@rocky.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <39odv2$1ji@mark.ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 46495

[No readable article body recovered]

4056. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 19:00:33 UTC
From: brunelli_pc@delphi.com
Message-ID: <xiy0jB5.brunelli_pc@delphi.com>
Source record: 46637

This thread should really move to rec.radio.amateur.policy
you guys would be in fine company there!

73 de n1qdq

4057. Re: MFJ 2m data radio experiences?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 20:11:18 UTC
From: landisj@drager.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov8.161118.201@drager.com>
Source record: 46638

In article <39bs74$9i3@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>, bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu (David J. Graff) writes:
> Nicholas L. Barbieri (nickb@netcom.com) wrote:
> : Has anybody seen or used an MFJ 2m data radio? I noticed it appeared for
> : the first time in November 1994 QST. I'd be interested on some technical
> : analysis of the performance of this radio.
> me too!! i'm interested in this radio also....very good price too

I must have missed it. Dunno if I'd want to buy a radio from MFJ though, I've owned their tuners and TNCs! I'll take a look at it though.

>
> Without C we'd have to program in PASAL, BASI, and OBOL

Or MARO.

> =-
> Geek - Once used to describe people who bit heads off of chickens and

Now used to describe people who ARE bit heads.

> performed other tasteless acts for money, now a term of endearment to
> describe smart, socially maladjusted future millionaires. (Can you
> say Bill Gates?)

Joe - AA3GN
--
Joe Landis - Systems and Network Manager - North American Drager - Telford, PA
landisj@drager.com - Ax25: AA3GN@WA3TSW.#EPA.PA.USA.NA

4058. Capabilities of Linux & BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 20:40:07 UTC
From: Mitch@lexmark.com
Message-ID: <Cyyuqv.EKE@lexmark.com>
Source record: 46639

I'm currently running the AA4RE BBS software for our club BBS. I'm interested in switching the system over to Linux and running one of the NOS variants. As someone with little NOS experience, I have many questions:

1) The system running the BBS has only one serial port and can't be expanded. I run JKISS code to allow multiple TNCs to be connected to this port. Is there a JKISS driver for Linux or would I have to switch to KISS and only support a single TNC?

2) Bulletins.... The BBS today has an average to 600 avtive bulletins. Does NOS have automatic expiration and other utilities to manage an ACTIVE BBS ?

3) One of the main reasons I want to switch is to provide more capability. I'd like for a user to sign in and run games or other programs while other users are active. Is this feasable?

4) Which version of NOS is the best? (I don't want to start a flame war).

I'd appreciate any other words of wisdom you might share.....

Thanks, Gary WB9TPG

4059. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 21:11:28 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <39opi0$4r7@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46490
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I hate "debating" with folks ignorant of what they speak,
but this garbage needs to be refuted WHENEVER it comes up ...

In article <CSLE87-071194095342@145.39.1.10>, CSLE87 (Karl Beckman) writes:
|> In article <39b9ag$tk@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>, hanko@wv.mentorg.com (Hank
|> Oredson) wrote:
|>
|> > In article <1994Nov2.032455.26815@news.csuohio.edu>, sww@csuohio.edu (Steve Wolf)
writes:
|> > |> Hank Oredson (hanko@wv.mentorg.com) wrote:
|> > |> : Nope, because AX.25, by it's very nature, is not used for one-
|> > |> : way communications. Oh yes, you might say, it COULD be
|> > |> : (there are UI frames!), but it's not.
|> > |> :
|> > |>
|> > |> But is is broadcasting none the less.
|> > |>
|> > |> I think it was Todd Little that that quoted the definition of broadcasting.
|> > |>
|> > |> From Part 97.3(a) ... (10) ... Broadcasting - Transmissions intended for
|> > |> reception by the general public, either direct or relayed.
|> >
|> > Steve, try real hard here ... read the above ... about "transmissions"
|> > and "general public" and "intended". Give it a shot, you can probably
|> > figure out what those words mean.
|> >
|> > |>
|> > |> Clearly, a BBS phone port with an anonymous check-in allows the public
|> > |> access to relayed transmissions. There are LOTS of phone ports that
|> > |> allow anonymous check-ins.
|> >
|> > Wrong. It allows the public (if the sysop so chooses) access to some
|> > files on a computer. Has nothing (zilch, zip, nada) to do with
|> > "transmissions" or "broadcasting" or for that matter "radio", not to
|> > mention "amateur radio".
|> >
|> > Try really hard Steve, this is NOT rocket science.
|> > The words really do mean just what they say. Amazing!
|> >
|> > |> So, originators of bulletins which are sent by any means to a BBS that has
|> > |> a public phone port that are not about amateur radio would fall under
|> > |> broadcasting.
|> >

|> > Would you like to run this by me again?
|> >
|>
|> It's not that difficult a concept, Hank. Internet conversations which are
|> being run over amateur radio are true "broadcasting", exactly as defined by
|> the FCC. Those transmissions are not considered legal by the FCC field
|> officer who generated the opinion quoted in the original (long time back)
|> posting.

Is that so? How does it become "broadcasting"?

When your station transmits it to the general public, how does your
station DO that? On what frequency? Using which mode?

Just because an FCC field officer (or me, or you, or any other individual)
says something is so, does not make it so. The rules ARE what they
are, read them and make a real attempt to understand them.

|>
|> > |> Broadcasting does not require a one-way transmission. It would appear that
|> > |> an ax.25 connection between two stations can still be use for broadcasting.
|> >
|> > Um, how could that happen?
|>
|> The mere fact that an amateur station requested the transmission does not
|> automatically make it legal. Nor does it automatically convert a message
|> posted to "WORLD" on the net into a valid amateur to amateur communication.
|> Remember the recent FCC blurb that holds the operator of the "first
|> posting" entry point station responsible for message content and
|> compliance.

Is that so? Would you please quote where it says this in the rules.

Remember, we are NOT talking about messages with illegal content here
(that is a separate issue, easily understood from the rules).
We are talking about "broadcasting", which is NOT done by any packet
stations now in existence.

|>
|> >
|> > Steve, you are REAL confused here. Go back to the definitions section
|> > of part 97, and read that first. Make some notes on what the various
|> > technical terms ("transmissions", "broadcasting", "transmitted")
|> > mean, then read the above again.
|> >
|> > |> (Bet we are going to move on and say that a bulletin about quilting was
|> > |> targeted solely at the amateur population. Let me guess ... ANY bulletin
|> > |> entered on packet is to be assumed to be aimed solely at the amateur radio
|> > |> population.)
|> >
|> > Ah! You have GOT it at last!
|> >

|> > Who ELSE would an amateur station transmit this information to?
|> > In fact, it would not be legal for an amateur station to transmit
|> > this information to anyone BUT another ham.
|>
|> Hank, this is NOT true when you start allowing cross-connection to the
|> general public by using either an internet gateway or even phone dial ports
|> to an amateur BBS. I believe that these are the situations that both the
|> NOCALL OO and Steve are addressing. From your comments it appears that IN
|> THIS NARROW SITUATION (and most certainly NOT the broader general case of
|> ALL amateur packet traffic) you would agree that Steve and the FCC are both
|> correct.

Are they? Please quote where they said this.

What you mention above is issues of CONTENT only.

All the radio communications involved are between pairs of amateurs
who are in QSO. Whether the content is 3rd party or not, there is
no "broadcasting" nor any "general public" involved.

|>
|> Obviously the first target above is debatable; the second is a case where
|> the rulemaker is being challenged, much like a small mouse antagonizing an
|> elephant. That is probably not a good thing to do unless one wants to be
|> stepped upon and find the transmission of all non-amateur originated
|> broadcast messages prohibited, which is exactly what 97.3 says.

The FCC has said nothing on this topic. Someone who happens to work
for the FCC gave an opinion, and that is all that has happened.
The opinion was given about a totally different topic ("broadcasting")
which we are NOT discussing here, since no "broadcasting" takes place.

|>
|> >
|> > By "targeted" you probably mean exactly the same thing that the FCC
|> > means with the term "intended" in part 97.3
|> >
|> > Simple, isn't it?
|> >
|> > I'm still curious what you are attempting to accomplish with the
|> > arguments you are making. What's your agenda?
|> >
|> > ... Hank
|> >
|> >
|> > --
|> >
|> > Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
|> > Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
|> > Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
|>
|> I must side with Steve on the specific narrow case that I presented above.

|> I am afraid that many within the amateur community have greatly over-stated
|> their perceived importance in being part of the Information Superhighway,
|> while the commercial providers feel that we are only a back alley. If the
|> FCC takes away our interchange (both figurative and literal) we will have
|> neither advanced the state of the art or served the public interest.

The FCC cannot "take away our interchange" since it has nothing to do with ham radio, nor with the internet, but simply has to do with what some hams choose to submit to the ham radio network - i.e. to tell to some station they are in QSO with. Try real hard now, and you can perhaps understand this. For example, if I'm in QSO with you, and tell you "I heard on CNN that there was a major quake in the Atlanta area." it is NOT "broadcasting" the intent it NOT to distribute that information to the general public, and it is not (yet) 3rd party traffic. Whether I got the information by watching CNN, reading usenet news, perusing a LL BBS, or eavesdropping on my neighbors makes NO difference at all. What YOU do with the information is your business, and yours only.

Note that the recent change in the rules LOOSENS the requirements, not TIGHTENS them. The rule change has the following effect: if the FCC gives me a ticket for transmitting profanity from my packet station, and it the message containing the profanity did not originate at my station, but was forwarded to me during my operation as part of a network of cooperating stations, THEN I can use the defense of "not my fault", and win.
Prior to the change in rules, such a defense was not available to me.

Is this really so hard to grasp?

What are "you folks" trying to do here, anyway? Shut down the digital networks by spewing forth quasi-legal sounding scare messages?

Tell us about your agenda ...

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

4060. KPC3 and Yeasu FT-11H (HELP!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 21:30:01 UTC
From: donovan@lpopsb.mayo.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov8.163001.1@lpopsb>
Source record: 46491

Hello,

I am very new to packet communications and have a question
concerning a problem I am experiencing with the kantronics
KPC-3 and a HT (yeasu FT-11)....
.
My problem is that I can get a connection to a local pbbs
and get a connections using PACTERM but....I appears that
the connection loosing interest overtime....I receive some
text, a couple lines of text, then the connection seems to
just hang there...eventually I get disconnected, I think
the receiving signal is strong, I have also adjusted the
squelch and volume to try to rememdy the situation but
no such luck......reconnection I see the same time, a valid
connection, a couple of lines of text then I hang...
any advice?
.
signed,

Textless & Torked!
a.k.a Dave Donovan

4061. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 21:37:00 UTC
From: rkarlqu@scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <39or1s$chb@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 46492

In article <39n9h5$mc7@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>,
System Bartender <matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu> wrote:
>Just ran across an interesting pair of articles... "A New Pulsed
>Bi-Phase Digital Communications System" by K6HH (73 Amateur Radio,
>June-July 1988). Does anybody know anything about this proposal?
>
>A quick synopsis: BPSK is performed on an RF signal, but with TINY
>(0.02 radian = 1.2 degrees), nearly instantaneous phase shifts, at
>twice the data rate. These shift pulses are decoded as positive and
>negative spikes coming from a PLL, with every other spike being a
>timing pulse (and the others data). Supposedly at such small phase
>shifts, the output looks like async AM. (Seems to make sense when you
>think of the Bessel series...) He provides a circuit that performs all
>of the above in 4000 series CMOS, then isolates and amplifies the
>single upper sideband which is transmitted. A basically complete
>receiver schematic is also provided, performing synchronous demod
>using the aforementioned sync pulses.
>
>Ok, this seems physically feasible... but his performance claims for
>the circuit, namely 19.2kbit/s in < 3kHz bandwidth, seem fishy at
>best. The attempt at a theoretical explanation fails outright, and
>the experimental data is IMHO inconclusive at best. Thus my questions
>are: Does any of this make sense? Was it immediately debunked after
>its publication or just ignored? Are there any "obvious" signs that
>such a narrow bandwidth is flat out impossible? (Everybody I've
>mentioned it to immediately thinks it's impossible, after which they
>sit around scratching their head for a while...)
>
>I'm tempted to try to reconstruct the given circuit, but would like to
>know ahead of time if it's a wild goose chase after all.
>
> -mgk
>
>--
>73 de kb8uox "Wisdom is ignorance...
>Matt Kangas, mgk3@cornell.edu stupidity, I call freedom!"
>aka matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu -p.westerberg

That's interesting. Currently there is a place called Pegasis
Data Systems or something that is hawking a scheme called "VPSK"
that sounds similar to the above explanation. In the above case,
what is described is simply taking a baseband data transmission
scheme and upconverting it to an RF frequency. It will occupy
the same RF bandwidth as it did at baseband. It doesn't seem

like the signal would fit into 3 kHz. (certainly not with "instantaneous" phase transitions.) Of course there are schemes that will. Just feed a 19.2k modem into the mike input of an SSB transmitter, and you have 19.2K in 3 kHz. BW. But it's done with QAM, not the scheme in the 73 article. The tradeoff is that you need well upward of 20 dB. signal to noise ratio to do it. Now in Pegasis's case, they claim they only need 10.5 dB. S/N because Shannon's law no longer applies. Yeah right. And they're not even using FEC. Both cases make no sense to me. Anyone else confirm or deny this?

Rick Karlquist
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

4062. Good terminal program for packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 21:57:00 UTC
From: Joe Showalter <jlshowalter@mmm.com>
Message-ID: <39os7c$h66@dawn.mmm.com>
Source record: 46493

I just want a good terminal program for my kpc-3.
Right now I'm using procomm plus on a 286 but I don't have buffers or any
other frills.
Let me know of a good program and where to ftp it and I'll be happy :)
thx es 73,

Joe Showalter EMAIL: jlshowalter@mmm.com
3M Company Amateur: N0JOL@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM
3M Center Bldg. 216-3S-04 My opinions are my own and not
St. Paul, MN 55144-1000 those of 3M Company.

4063. Chicago Digital Seminar-Sunday11/13

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-08 23:15:27 UTC
From: "Mark J. Thompson" <73303.3537@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <39p0qf$247$1@mhadg.production.compuserve.com>
Source record: 46494

CAPRA (Chicago Area Packet Radio Association) is hosting an all-day digital seminar by Kantronics. The seminar will cover everything from beginning packet to advanced digital techniques/modes. This seminar was held in 1990 & 1992 to a standing room only crowd.

The seminar will be at Harper College in Palatine, IL starting at 8 AM. To get there take I-90(NW Tollway) to Roselle Rd. north. Or take Rte. 53 to Euclid Avenue West.

If you have any questions, drop me an E-mail. See you there.

73, Mark, WB9QZB
Chicago, IL

4064. Host mode on TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 01:56:04 UTC
From: rbatra@leland.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <39pa7k$6vh@nntp.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 46497

Hi,

Does anyone know if the Tasco (or Tereleader if in Japan) micro-21
TNC supports host mode, similiar to the Kantronics KPC-3? I'm writing
BBS software. Please mail replies to rbatra@leland.stanford.edu

Thanks in advance,

Rajesh Batra

4065. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 02:27:50 UTC
From: wnewkirk@bb.iu.net
Message-ID: <CyzAuF.B8L@zeno.fit.edu>
Source record: 46500
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Is all this over the reposting of the amateur radio newsline transcripts
on packet?

It's just a thought....it's not like we ever found out what was bugging the
left coast folks beyond some anonymous guy asking some OO about some aspect
of an unnamed source of packet bulletins..

Could be the guy's got Westlink confused with Newsline...or something...

--

Bill Newkirk WB9IVR The Space Coast Amateur Technical Group
Melbourne, FL duty now for the future of amateur radio

4066. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 02:29:08 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmarb.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <CyzAwp.GA4@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 46499

System Bartender (matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu) wrote:
: Just ran across an interesting pair of articles... "A New Pulsed
: Bi-Phase Digital Communications System" by K6HH (73 Amateur Radio,
: June-July 1988). Does anybody know anything about this proposal?

: A quick synopsis: BPSK is performed on an RF signal, but with TINY
: (0.02 radian = 1.2 degrees), nearly instantaneous phase shifts...

: Ok, this seems physically feasible... but his performance claims for
: the circuit, namely 19.2kbit/s in < 3kHz bandwidth, seem fishy at
: best.

Not only fishy, but impossible. The bandwidth of a 19.2 kbps binary signal at baseband is 9.6 kHz assuming perfect filtering. A BPSK RF signal, no matter how small the phase shift, would require twice that, or 19.2 kHz. Even if you could figure some way to do an "SSB" BPSK signal, you'd still need 9.6 kHz.

It's theoretically possible to send 19.2 kbps in less than 3 kHz bandwidth using 128QAM, 128PSK, 16VSB, etc, but not with a 2-level modulation format like BPSK. (You can also do it with data compression, but that's cheating :=)

AL N1AL

4067. Re: using passwords over packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 04:41:25 UTC
From: dave@eram.esi.com.au
Message-ID: <39pjtl$brj@eram.esi.com.au>
Source record: 46501

In article <39lsgq$r34@hpbab.wv>,
Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:

| |> For RLI 5.x, I added a trick to provide 3 challenges:
|
| And we all thank you for providing this code.

And it's amazing how many people don't change their passwords often
enough, just like in the real world :-(

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) | dave@esi.com.au | VK2KFU @ VK2AAB.NSW.AUS.OC | PGP 2.6
Opinions expressed are mine. | E7 FE 97 88 E5 02 3C AE 9C 8C 54 5B 9A D4 A0 CD

4068. What is NOS protocol 73?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 05:11:46 UTC
From: S Mike Statton <scotts@rahul.net>
Message-ID: <39plmi$jis@hustle.rahul.net>
Source record: 46502

I'm back on the air, and I notice a few stations are transmitting
medium sized packets of proto 73 ... Now, I went and read RFC1340 and
acccording to it, proto 73 is "Computer Protocol HeartBeat" and
something tells me that the NOS people are doing nothing of the kind.
What, pray tell, IS protocol 73? Why did somebody use an already
assigned protocol number, instead of getting one assigned?

Enquiring minds ...

--
Scott Statton - N1GAK - Mountain View, CA - scotts@rahul.net

GE/CS d-- H+(++) s+:++ g+ p1 au--(----) a28 w+ v++(-) C++++ US++++$ P+
L- 3- E++ N++ K W--- M+ V -po+ Y+ t+ 5 j+ R- G' tv b++ !D B(-) e

4069. Re: KISS EPROM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 07:17:08 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <784390628snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46512

In article <CywCyr.Evn@metronet.com> kf5mg@metronet.com writes:
>Does anyone know where I can find a KISS ONLY EPROM for a TNC-2 Clone?
>Preferably a KISS EPROM that has the random, reset problem fixed that
>my MFJ TNCS have. Thanks.
>
Have you tried the ones which come as part of the BPQ node package?

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

4070. JNOS Forwarding Help.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 12:57:27 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39qgvn$1i0@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46504

I have recently switched to JNOS 1.10g from NOSView 3.04 and I find that it won't forward traffic as before. The forward.bbs file is the same as it was but the messages get held in the target area in the station. There are no other stations to use SMTP so I am forced to go the AX25 route and it doesn't seem to want to follow the forwarding paths in the file. Any help would be appreciated.

73

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4071. Location of Packy for Windows?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 15:33:02 UTC
From: chrissv@cujo.tc.CAt.COM
Message-ID: <199411091537.HAA16264@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46513

Can someone tell me an FTP location for the latest version
of Packy for Windows? I heard it was on Compuserve, but
haven't found it in any FTP archives.

Thanks! - Steven

--
From the desk of:
Steven Christensen N9XJY
Machine Systems
Phone: 8-2306
or (309) 578-2306
Internet: chrissv@cujo.tc.cat.com
Packet: N9XJY@W9UVI.IL.USA.NOAM

4072. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 15:52:16 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov9.155216.25058@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46505
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

William E. Newkirk (wnewkirk@bb.iu.net) wrote:
: Is all this over the reposting of the amateur radio newsline transcripts
: on packet?

No, it is over the packet net becoming a Usenet with more emphasis on sewing
and cooking than amateur radio. It is a discussion about whether or not a
informational bulletin to all entitled "sewing" and comprised of non-amateur
material is a bulletin or a message. The main arguement against it being
a bulletin being the look and feel of the ax.25 connection ... it looks like
a QSO. The main arguement for it being a bulletin stemming from a number
of sources.

It is quite mature and has degenerated into a line-by-line rebuttals containing
50% name calling, 45% drivel and 5% information. It is pretty much beat to
death.

--

73,

Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)

4073. Re: NOS-BBS LISTSERVER

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 16:05:32 UTC
From: 15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil
Message-ID: <39qs0c$jkm@xor.com>
Source record: 46515

In message <39kbi6$p6s$1@mhadg.production.compuserve.com>, Lee Love
<76666.1703@CompuServe.COM> writes:

>What is the deal with the nos listserver ? I have used the
>instructions left here to subscribe but I have not received a
>single messages. Can someone please send me the address and
>syntax once again ?
>
>Thanks
>
>Lee - N4LXI
>

OK Lee, here's the Listproc help file from the NOS-BBS list server. Hope this
does the ticket.

ListProcessor version 6.0

July 1993

Preliminary User's Guide

Contents:
----
1) What is ListProcessor
2) How do I use the ListProcessor
2.1) Regular users
2.2) List owners
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5) More information

1) What is ListProcessor

ListProcessor is a system that automates mailing lists and archives. Users
may add themselves to mailing lists supported by ListProcessor, post messages,
review the members of a list, etc. The system also maintains hierarchical
archives of files that users may get. Archives and mailing lists may be
private,
which means that a password is required for archive access, and that the owner
of a private mailing list decides who may suscribe and who may not. Lists may
also be moderated, in which case the owner decides which messages are made
public, and which are flushed.

2) How do I use the ListProcessor

There are two levels of users: a) regular users who subscribe to lists and

send/receive messages and get files from archives, and b) list owners who oversee the functioning of lists. There is of course a system manager that oversees the entire operation.

List owners have certain privileges: they can add and remove users from their lists, reject postings to moderated lists, manipulate addresses, etc.

All users interact with ListProcessor by email. ListProcessor understands a very
limited set of requests and expects a fixed syntax for each one of those. Users send email to listproc@hydra.carleton.ca when they wish to have a request processed. If
users want to send a message to a mailing list, they email to list-name@address instead.

2.1) Regular users

Usually, the first thing that a regular user will want to do is find out which lists are available for subscription. He should then send email to listproc@hydra.carleton.ca with a 'lists' request in the body of the message and nothing
else.

He then subscribes to a list called foo by sending another email to listproc@hydra.carleton.ca with the following request:

subscribe foo <His Name>

where <His Name> should let people know who he is.

Once subscribed, he may send messages to foo@address. He may remove himself from that list later on by issuing a:

unsubscribe foo

request to listproc@hydra.carleton.ca.

To access the archives, an 'index' request is sent to listproc@hydra.carleton.ca to find
out what archives are available and what files may be obtained from these archives. A user then may request one or more files via a 'get' request. For example:

get products/database/name/version/fixes patch

will send the file patch from that archive. In the case of binary files, what the user receives is a uuencoded file, possibly split in parts due to its size. Archives may be searched with the 'search' request which accepts an egrep(1)-style pattern,

For extensive information on all requests, listproc@hydra.carleton.ca accepts requests
like 'help [topic]' where 'topic' is a request.

2.2) List owners

List owners are users who have special privileges on the lists they are assigned to. Each mailing list has at leat one primary owner and may have infinite secondary ones. The primary owner will be the recipient of all error messages and may set more preferences by contacting the system's manager; these preferences include requests to be copied on certain user requests. For example, an owner may wish to be notified when someone subscribed to his list, or when someone signed off.

Each list is accessed by an owner via a password. All owner requests require that password. In addition, the email address of the owner is verified for such requests.

The following owner requests (which should always be sent to listproc@hydra.carleton.ca)
are recognized (refer to the man page for hidden owner requests not mentioned here):

a) reports <list> <password>

A copy of the report files on list activity are sent to the owner.

b) edit <list> <passwrod> <file>

Each list is controlled through some system files. These include the subscribers file, the welcoming message, the aliases file and the ignored file (enemies of the list). Refer to the man page for more information.

c) put <list> <password> <keyword> [args]

The aboved edited files may be put back using this request. The owner may also put new aliases and enemies to the database. Refer to the man page for more information.

d) approve <list> <password> <tag>

If a list is moderated, each message sent by a regular user is forwarded to the primary owner for review, editing and approval. Each such message is identified by a unique tag number. The owner sends back the approved message to listproc@hydra.carleton.ca preceded by the above request, and provides the proper tag
number.

e) discard <list> <password> <tag>

This is the opposite of 'approve'. A message that is not approved or discarded will remain in the queue for ever.

3) Archives

Each mailing list may have its messages automatically archived. This can be useful for newcomers who want to catch up with the discussion, or for posting and archiving FAQ's.

The system may also keep archives of patches, and other types of files. As explained before, archives may be private in which case passwords are required for access for both the 'index' and 'get' requests.

4) Format of requests

For the most part, requests span a single line. However, for whatever the reason a request may be continued on another line if it is terminated by &\n (ambersand followed by carriage return).

Requests like 'put' may take a file as argument (like the subscribers file, or the welcoming message). In these cases, the actual text follows the 'put' request and spans till the end of the message. For example, here is a session where the owner would put the welcoming message:

```
% mail listproc@hydra.carleton.ca
Subject:

put my-list my-password welcome

Welcome to the my-list list. You may sign off any time by sending the
following request to listproc@hydra.carleton.ca:

sign off my-list

Enjoy!
^D
%
```

5) More information

See server(1) for system setup and management.
See listproc(1) for list owner information on list management and their privileges.
See list(1) for information on moderated lists and how to define user aliases and unwanted users. Also how to connect to news groups.
See listproc(1) for a complete description of all user requests.

Greg Horine | "Of course these opinions are
NAR 62194 | mine, they're the only thing that
Amateur Radio N9PBD | I do own!"
15sms24.hqamc@mhs.safb.af.mil

4074. Best 2m mobile for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 18:08:19 UTC
From: kanefsky@halcyon.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <39r36j$8v@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 46506
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I'm looking for a 2m mobile radio that will work well for packet (up to 9600bps), but which won't be used exclusively for packet. Actually, I plan to use it as a base-station first while using an HT along with a portable TNC and notebook computer running TCP/IP as the mobile end of the link. Later, I'd like to get a more serious base-station and use the radio I'm about to buy as the mobile end of the link.

So far I'm looking at the Kenwood TM-255A (which is a 2m all-mode mobile with a detachable faceplate) and the Icom IC-281H (which is a 2m FM transceiver with 440 receiver). These are at opposite ends of my price range, with the Kenwood being much more expensive than the Icom. Both of them have data jacks and claim 9600bps capability out-of-the-box, but recent articles suggest that most FM-only transceivers aren't suitable for 9600bps packet.

I've heard various bad things about Kenwood in these newsgroups before, but I don't really see anything comparable from the other major brands. Does anyone have any experience with these radios, especially with respect to packet? Any other suggestions would be greatly appreciated as well.

Thanks,

--
Steve Kanefsky
AA7QL

4075. 2M 9600-ready radios; which would you buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 19:05:10 UTC
From: nickb@netcom.com
Message-ID: <nickbCz0L0M.Hrv@netcom.com>
Source record: 46511

I'd like to hear opinions from 9600 bps users on 2m. What 9600-ready
radio would you buy if you had the choice today?

--
Nick Barbieri Amateur Radio: KB6QI
(nickb@netcom.com)
(nlb1@goldengate.rtc.sc.ti.com)
(408)247-4268
Santa Clara, CA, USA

4076. Re: hosts.net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 19:17:25 UTC
From: clearbrook_technical@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <clearbrook_technical-0911941117250001@deep5.dial.mindlink.bc.ca>
Source record: 46507

In article <vanwagCyyK9y.J8u@netcom.com>, vanwag@netcom.com (George Van Wagner) wrote:

> Is there an ftp site where I can get hosts.net files for Southern
> California?

check out ftp.ucsd.edu at 128.54.16.7 has an ftp site
/pub/hamradio/packet i just downloaded a fairly current copy

>
> George Van Wagner KE6EPC
> --
> vanwag@netcom.com

Fred Kehler ve7ipb@mac.ve7ipb.ampr.org

4077. Re: your LISTSERV request "help with radio modems"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 20:20:42 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411092020.MAA17674@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46509

```
The mailing list "with" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

4078. Re: Good terminal program for packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 20:25:15 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.18.002B002B@primenet.com>
Source record: 46421

In article <39os7c$h66@dawn.mmm.com> Joe Showalter <jlshowalter@mmm.com> writes:

>I just want a good terminal program for my kpc-3.
>Right now I'm using procomm plus on a 286 but I don't have buffers or any
>other frills.
>Let me know of a good program and where to ftp it and I'll be happy :)
Ka-gold is highly popular, but is not shareware and therefore not available by
ftp. Interflex in Laguna Beach, CA puts it out.

You might try paKet. It is in the TAPR software directory at
ftp.hereford.ampr.org.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4079. Help with radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-09 20:30:04 UTC
From: rush@sparkyfs.erg.sri.com
Message-ID: <9411092031.AA04204@cacfs.ks.erg.sri.com>
Source record: 46510

Cylink sells a few RF modems for 902-928 MHz that fall under the spread-spectrum no-license rules. They've run units as much as 30 miles under ideal conditions (between mountain-top sites, big antennas, LOS).
They have 64 kbps, 128 kbps, and 256 kbps units. I've used the 128 kbps units for mobile VTC.
You simply plug in your antenna (units come with rubber ducks!), the power supply, and your data (EIA-530/RS-449 or V.35, as I recall), and go.

Try them at 708-377-7300 (I think that's the Chicago area office).

David

4080. 9600 bps on HTX-202?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 00:30:24 UTC
From: jkalik@aol.com
Message-ID: <39rpj0$3st@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46514

Is this possible? Can I just connect the inouts and outputs to the FM modulator?

4081. Windows Software for KAM+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 04:10:21 UTC
From: chuckorl@aol.com
Message-ID: <39s6fd$738@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46516

Check out the program 'PacketPeT Lite For Windows'. This is a shareware / demo version of a commercial Windows program that supports the KAM and KPC3, along with a variety of other packet TNCS. It is a product with many improvements under development for the future, although it has been on the market for about a year now. The shareware version can be found on AOL in the ham club, Compuserve in the HAMNET, and Genie in the Radio-Electronics section. I do not know if it is at an internet location or not.

73 Chuck
Chuck Harrington Software, Inc.
PacketPeT For Windows!

4082. Re: Windows software for Kantronics Kam+

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 04:15:38 UTC
From: chuckorl@aol.com
Message-ID: <39s6pa$772@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46517

In article <Cx9Cs9.B3o@cup.hp.com>, genem@cup.hp.com (Gene Marshall)
writes:

Check out a shareware / demo program 'PacketPeT Lite For Windows'.
PacketPeT supports the KAM and KPC3, as well as many other poplular data
controllers. Though on the market for a year, it is a product that
continues to evolve. I am not sure about Internet sites proper, but the
shareware version can be downloaded from CIS HAMNET, AOL the Ham club, and
from Genie Radio-Electroncis sigs.

PacketPeT has many unqiue features, and is worth trying for free. If you
have tries it in the past, check out the latest 2.03b release. We are
constantly inproving it, and there are some major new features planned for
95.

73 Chuck

Chuck Harrington Software, Inc.
Orlando, FL.

4083. BP-1 TNC - NEED info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 04:19:01 UTC
From: otutatch@postbox.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <otutatch.23.2EC19F35@postbox.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 46518

Does anybody use simple TNC BP-1?
The ADs in QST, CQ say that it cost $49.95 and can be use
for Packet.
I appreciate for any information.

73! Sergei,
AA8OT, also UA3AP
Columbus, Ohio

4084. Re: pk88 & windows question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 04:20:19 UTC
From: chuckorl@aol.com
Message-ID: <39s723$78u@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46519

In article <39hqr8$n5k@krel.iea.com>, wayneb@comtch.iea.com (Wayne Barnhart) writes:

Take a look at PacketPeT Lite For Windows. This is a shareware / demo version of the commerical packet windows program PacketPeT For Windows, and supports many TNCs including the PK88. It is available on CIS in the Hamnet, on Genie int Radio-Electronics sig, and on AOL in the Ham club.

73 Chuck
Chuck Harrington Software, Inc.
PacketPeT For Windows

4085. packet tnc's?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 04:47:00 UTC
From: srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <39s8k4$222@nyx.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 46520

Hi everyone,
I am new to packet radio and am looking at purchasing a TNC. I am
currently considering either the Kantronics KPC3, the AEA PK-12, or the
MFJ 1270C. Any comments on these ones, or any others would be appreciated.
I will be using it with a Cushcraft Ringo Ranger AR270 2M/440 roof mounted
antenna, a Realistic HTX-202 2M FM HT (w/ plans to eventually get a
dual band radio), and either a 386sx/25 or a 486DX2/66. Please send
all replys to my email address: srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu

73 de Scott Barnett N3OFO
--
Scott R. Barnett srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
Investment Accountant Scott.R.Barnett@cyber.widener.edu
PFPC, Inc. HAM Radio - N3OFO
All opinions expressed or implied are my own and no one else's!!!

4086. Re: your LISTSERV request "help with radio modems"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 05:32:10 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411100532.VAA04856@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46522

```
The mailing list "with" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

4087. internet converse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 05:37:06 UTC
From: btrembla@shark.stmarys.ca
Message-ID: <39sbi2$gv7@Owl.nstn.ca>
Source record: 46523

Browsing a back issue of '73 (I think it was only last year)
I saw the Internet being used in a very interesting way ... the App was
called Converse ... and it used a 44.xxx etc IP ...
someone know about this, I'm sure. and probably about
EMail gateways, too.
Could you help me out ... I'm up to you-know in work right
now (barely had time for 94SSCW).

tks in advance
Ben (VE1CBV - qrp around 7.040)

4088. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 05:42:37 UTC
From: karn@servo.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <39sbsd$k0l@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46524

In article <CyzAwp.GA4@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmarb.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
|> System Bartender (matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu) wrote:
|> : Just ran across an interesting pair of articles... "A New Pulsed
|> : Bi-Phase Digital Communications System" by K6HH (73 Amateur Radio,
|> : June-July 1988). Does anybody know anything about this proposal?
|>
Sounds familiar; I think I read it when it came out.

|> : A quick synopsis: BPSK is performed on an RF signal, but with TINY
|> : (0.02 radian = 1.2 degrees), nearly instantaneous phase shifts...
|>
|> : Ok, this seems physically feasible... but his performance claims for
|> : the circuit, namely 19.2kbit/s in < 3kHz bandwidth, seem fishy at
|> : best.

Yeah. Even if it worked, the power efficiency would be *extremely*
poor. Almost all of his transmitted energy goes into the carrier,
which carries no information. BPSK is normally an antipodal modulation
technique, which means that the two possible symbol vectors (0 and 180
degrees) are maximally distant, and for random data there is no
discrete carrier component. This give you the best possible protection
against additive noise: a 3dB improvement against an orthogonal
modulation method such as coherently demodulated FSK with sufficient
mark/space separation. Because the two symbol vectors in this
"narrowband BPSK" scheme are so close together, there is very little
protection against noise.

This guy could have benefited from reading a basic communications
theory textbook. But as absurd as it is, his scheme is still useful in
illustrating a counter-intuitive yet fundamental principle that still
isn't widely appreciated. That is, minimizing bandwidth is exactly the
wrong thing to do to when you're trying to maximize spectrum
efficiency. That's because the more "bandwidth efficient" you make
your signal, the more susceptible to noise and interference it MUST
become. Much more power is then needed to compensate for the noise
and interference, which means even worse interference to everybody
else on the band.

Minimizing *power* is what really counts, because power, not
bandwidth, is what causes interference. We should get rid of all
modulation bandwidth limits in amateur radio (as long as you stay
within the band) and replace them with a requirement for automatic
transmitter power control.

John P. Costas, K2EN and the inventor of the Costas Loop, wrote a
classic paper in the late 1950s called "Poisson, Shannon and the Radio

Amateur" in which he laid out the theoretical foundation for this approach. He was only 3 decades before his time. Only now has the technology finally become capable of implementing his vision.

His thesis was that the whole concept of frequency coordination is doomed to failure in the real world, and he held up amateur radio as an example. The only real solution is to switch to interference-resistant modulation techniques, which according to information theory implies "broadband". Spread spectrum is the purest example, but the same concepts apply to other systems that are not technically spread spectrum.

It's well worth reading.

Phil

4089. TM-733A / KPC-9612 Help!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 05:59:30 UTC
From: csetzer@rmii.com
Message-ID: <39scs2$j2k@potogold.rmii.com>
Source record: 46525

Is there anyone who has the Kenwood TM-733A and the Kamtronics
KPC-9612? I have some problems...

1) The KPC-9612 XCD (external carrier detect) pin requires a ground to
indicate carrier, yet the TM-733A SQC (squelch control output) pin
sends +5 Volts on open squelch (carrier) and 0 Volts on closed squelch
(no carrier). So the KPC only transmits when there is data coming in...
which is backwords.

2) When the KPC is in software mode (ignors XCD and SQC) I can only
pick up the strongest stations (S8+) and then only part time.

Is there someone who is running this radio and TNC who is not
having problems, please email me at csetzer@rmii.com

Thanks,

Craig
--
****
Craig Setzer

Internet: csetzer@rmii.com
HAM Radio: KB0MXQ

--You'll find me in the bear's cage...
****

4090. TM-733A / KPC-9612 Help!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 07:04:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3153.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46536

-> 1) The KPC-9612 XCD (external carrier detect) pin requires a ground
-> to indicate carrier, yet the TM-733A SQC (squelch control output) pin
-> sends +5 Volts on open squelch (carrier) and 0 Volts on closed
-> squelch (no carrier). So the KPC only transmits when there is data
-> coming in... which is backwords.

Here's a suggestion: forget the external squelch for now. If you have fulldup turned off, (the default state) the TNC will not XMT while the state machine is detecting data carrier. That's all you need for the moment. We've used the TM733a multiple times here, and no one uses <or needs> the external squelch feature. Nice feature, just not one for the beginner.

-> 2) When the KPC is in software mode (ignors XCD and SQC) I can only
-> pick up the strongest stations (S8+) and then only part time.

This is a different problem. The TM733a puts out a very high level on receive audio (RXA) of about 600mv. This will swamp the typical G3RUH compatible modem receive section. Set up a voltage divider and reduce that to about 50mv. I think you will find your receive sensitivity go way up.

Regards,
Steve Diggs
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4091. Re: NoCal OO goes after Packet BULLetins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 08:22:36 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <39sl8c$gpn@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 46508
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

After seeing the following thread - I thought it would be good to post
the following.

Cheers - Greg

From bbssig@tapr.org Fri Oct 28 18:21:48 1994
From: dwolf@tcet.unt.edu (Dave Wolf)
Subject: [BBSSIG:161] Position Paper on Recent Bulletin Flap

Position Paper on Packet Bulletins
Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
approved and released by the Board of Directors, October 28, 1994

There has been a recent flurry of activity on the packet
networks as documented here on BBS SIG over some packet
bulletins issued by Frederick Sober, AB6GQ, an Official
Observer Coordinator in the Sacramento Valley section of the
ARRL. The concern expressed by AB6GQ is that packet bulletins
whose contents do not relate to amateur radio are in violation
of Part 97. I have reviewed AB6GQ's bulletin, two letters from
(FCC Personal Radio Branch Chief) Johnny Johnston, and
discussed the matter personally with AB6GQ by phone on Sunday,
October 23rd.

Here is a brief history of events, primarily reported by
Frederick: in 1993 as an OO, AB6GQ was contacted by several
local packet BBS sysops who were concerned over the content of
bulletins addressed, for example, to ALL @ ALLUS, ALL @ WW, and
so forth. The content of many of these bulletins did not
include ham radio-related subject material, and they wondered
if this was a violation of Part 97. According to Frederick, he
contacted his section manager, who advised for him to get in
touch with League headquarters. He was advised by a League
Regulatory Information staffer to contact the FCC directly.
Someone at the Hayward field office referred him to
Washington. An exchange of correspondence with Johnny Johnston
ensued (texts of Mr. Johnston's letters have been transcribed
to the SIG from copies obtained by Greg Jones). AB6GQ has been
advised that the League is going to 'undertake an educational
effort' about which something will appear in QST after the
first of the year. Frederick advises he is going to wait for
further word through the League chain of command for his next,
if any, action regarding packet bulletins.

Because the spark which created this particular packet 'crisis of the day' was a statement to other amateurs from an Official Observer Coordinator, and because there was a reported exchange of correspondence with an FCC branch chief, Greg Jones, President of TAPR, received numerous phone calls asking for TAPR's position on this matter. Greg discussed this situation with several League officials and other respected advisers prior to discussing it with the TAPR BoD. Subsequently, Greg requested that I draft this position statement for TAPR.

To be succinct, most of the flame wars and great debates over permissible communications exhibit a problem with semantics, not a lack of specificity in the rules. Packet* is not some mutant communications form that is not definable by the rules. Packet is no more or less privileged than any other form of amateur communications. (*packet is used here, but this argument extends to all legal forms of amateur digital communications which are used for the forwarding of bulletins)

Did you know that Part 97 comes complete with its own dictionary? 97.3 includes a list of definitions for the terms used in the document. Two definitions that are either overlooked or misinterpreted by many are 'broadcasting' and 'informational bulletin.' 'Broadcasting' specifically means transmissions intended for reception by the general public (see 97.3 (10)). The term 'informational bulletin,' defined by Part 97.3 (23) has no relation to what we refer to as a packet 'bulletin.' Part 97 defines an 'informational bulletin' as a one-way transmission to hams of a message of subject matter composed solely of interest to the amateur service. A good example of an informational bulletin is a transmission of ARRL bulletins from W1AW. To conclude that all of this means that a packet bulletin must be confined to amateur-only subject material is using terribly convoluted logic. Packet makes a poor choice for an informational bulletin anyway. Except for unproto, their is no one-way packet mode. It takes two to tango. A packet bulletin is entered on a BBS from the originating station in a two-way communication. From then on out, that packet bulletin is a third-party message. If it gets forwarded from one BBS to another, it is a third-party message being forwarded during a two-way communication.

97.113 lists prohibited communications and their exceptions. There is no specific prohibition against content with potentially controversial or frivolous subject material. This particular 'crisis of the day' arose , as so many others have arisen, because of message content. There is general agreement that many of the bulletins traversing the network aren't worth the electricity used to forward them. Studies in several metropolitan areas show that over 70% of the bulletins NEVER get read. They just get listed. This means users are being very selective about what they read. They DO have a choice.

So do sysops. The process of reducing the amount of what many of us consider to be 'noise' on our boards begins with each of us exercising leadership at home. If someone posts a SALE @ ALLUS bulletin on your board trying to unload a camping tent, tell them nicely that this isn't appropriate. If you have a religious fanatic or political alarmist climbing on the electronic soapbox (and that soapbox has your callsign stenciled on the side), it's time for a heart-to-heart. Easy? Not always. Whoever said that running a BBS was gonna be easy? What are you doing to get the word out that packet radio, while sometimes loose, is not a free-for-all. Ham radio, ALL facets of ham radio, because of the wide constituency we have, is a place where people have to be responsible. It's much harder to educate than legislate, but which do you think has the more effective results?

The lessons learned: If you've got a question about the rules, use the resources available to you WITHIN the amateur community INSTEAD of making an end run straight to the Commission. Document who you speak with and what was said. Get whatever you can in writing. Think of the potential impact on ALL of amateur radio when a small chunk of the overall activity (such as packet in relation to everything else) is the focus of possible new regulation or enforcement. This is not to suggest that the rules be violated or that anyone stick their head in the sand about abuses that may exist. It is better to try to take care of business ourselves, as we are encouraged to do in the rules, than to invite possible over-regulation by the FCC. This issue may be put to rest forever preferably by the League setting the record straight that packet bulletins are not one-way transmissions or broadcasting, and that 97.113 is explicit about permissible content of amateur communications.

Incidentally, I found AB6GQ to be very open about this incident and very surprised to find himself at the eye of a hurricane. He admits to a degree of initial naiveti in his effort to be a responsible OO (and now an OOC). Frederick wants everyone to know that he and his team of OO's don't have a hidden agenda and most importantly, they aren't vigilantes. They wanted some answers to questions about packet bulletins. Some missteps and miscommunications (by numerous people) led to something being given far more relevance than it deserved.

submitted October 24, 1994
Dave Wolf WO5H (dwolf@tcet.unt.edu)
TAPR BBS SIG Chair

4092. Best Terminal software for a KPC-3 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 10:21:07 UTC
From: Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr
Message-ID: <39ss6j$q6o@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46537

I've a question or need your opinion about that :

What's the best packet terminal software for use on a portable
micro computer (PC) with a Kantronics KPC-3 on a mobile station ?

TPK 1.82 ?
PAKET 6.1 ?
Graphic Packet 1.61 ?
HostMasterII+ ?

other ....

73 and thanks in advance for your opinion.
Jean-Christophe MONIER
Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer
Athesa - C.E.A. Defense - France
E-Mail : Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr
Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41

4093. Pen Pal Wanted for Packet vs. email Test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 10:34:13 UTC
From: tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <784463653snz@microvst.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46540

Hi,

I recently registered at a packet/internet gateway and tried it out. The messages which I dispatched via email arrived at the packet stations, but their appearance has been altered. All blank lines had been filtered out somewhere along the way.

The gateway operator says he had not seen that before and guessed that is was something that AMSAT was doing. Anyone know whether this is a feature, a bug or even something happening somewhere else in the path?

Anyway, may I send the test message to others OUTSIDE the UK and receive back a report on how the test message arrives.

This is the original test message I sent out:

Test starts here:

This is Tony's keyboard:

```
` ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _ +
~ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 - =

q w e r t y u i o p [ ]
Q W E R T Y U I O P { }

a s d f g h j k l ; ' \
A S D F G H J K L : " |

\ z x c v b n m , . /
| Z X C V B N M < > ?
```

That's all there were.

--

Tony - G3SKR / AA2PM / tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk
End of my packet test.

Now here is the body of what was received. The received packet message was indeed far longer as the routing information appended at the head was far longer than the message itself!

Packet message as was receive by 2 amateurs in the UK:

This is Tony's keyboard:
` ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _ +
~ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 - =
q w e r t y u i o p [ ]
Q W E R T Y U I O P { }
a s d f g h j k l ; ' \
A S D F G H J K L : " |
\ z x c v b n m , . /
| Z X C V B N M < > ?
That's all there were.
Tony
G3SKR & AA2PM

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------------+
| *** Message via SATGATE through Amateur Packet satellites. *** |
| AMSAT needs your help to keep the satellite service operating. |
| Check your BBS files for info on AMSAT or REQFIL the file |
| C:\GB7LAN\AMSAT.DOC from GB7LAN. |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------+
```

If any-one will help, please post or email your packet address. Then when you get the packet message, simply email me whether the message was intact or compressed of blank lines. If anything else odd happened, forwarding it back via email would save trying to describe the results.

Thanks for any help.

73.

Tony Gold

G3SKR & AA2PM

4094. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 11:59:23 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <39t1ur$qer@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46538

In article <39n9h5$mc7@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>, matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu (System Bartender) writes:
|> Just ran across an interesting pair of articles... "A New Pulsed
|> Bi-Phase Digital Communications System" by K6HH (73 Amateur Radio,
|> June-July 1988). Does anybody know anything about this proposal?
|>
|> A quick synopsis: BPSK is performed on an RF signal, but with TINY
|> (0.02 radian = 1.2 degrees), nearly instantaneous phase shifts, at
|> twice the data rate. These shift pulses are decoded as positive and
|> negative spikes coming from a PLL, with every other spike being a
|> timing pulse (and the others data).

Here's a quick simplified performance analysis against additive white gaussian noise (AWGN). I just worked this out myself, so I could have made a math error. Somebody please correct me if I'm wrong on any of this stuff.

I'll model this thing as ordinary coherently demodulated PSK with a 1.2 degree shift, ignoring the "pulse" stuff. That can only make things worse in the actual system.

The probability of a bit error in a coherent PAM (combined phase/amplitude) modulation scheme is

Pe = Q(d/(2s))
where
Q() is the gaussian tail function: Q(x) = .5*erfc(x/sqrt(2))
d is the minimum Euclidean distance between constellation points
s is the standard deviation of the noise

The factor of 2 comes from setting the decision thresholds halfway between each pair of constellation points. The receiver compares the received vector to the nominal points and picks the closest one; if the noise has moved the received vector more than halfway to another point, an error results.

For conventional antipodal BPSK (a phase shift of 180 degrees or pi radians), taking the signal amplitude as unity,

d = 1 - (-1) = 2
s = 1/sqrt(Eb/N0)

where
Eb = energy per bit in joules
N0 = noise spectral density in watts/hertz (aka joules)

Eb/N0 is a dimensionless ratio, sometimes called the "per-bit signal to noise ratio". It's often expressed in dB, but here it's just an energy ratio.

so plugging and simplifying,

Pe = Q(sqrt(Eb/N0))

which you can find in all the textbooks (e.g., Lee & Messerschmitt pp 190, 299)

Now let's look at PSK with a 1.2 degree (0.02 radian) shift. Again assuming unity signal amplitude, the distance between the two constellation points is now only .02, vs 2 for BPSK. To find the Eb/N0 that achieves the same probability of error as BPSK, we can remove the Q function from both sides and set up the equality

sqrt(EbBPSK/N0) = .02 / 2 * sqrt(EbK6HH/N0)

with
EbBPSK/N0 = Eb/N0 required for the desired bit error with BPSK
EbK6HH/N0 = Eb/N0 requird for the same BER with K6HH's scheme.

Squaring both sides and solving for the ratio of the two Eb/N0s:

EbBPSK/N0 = (.01)^2 * EbK6HH/N0
EbBPSK/N0 / EbK6HH/N0 = (.01)^2 = .0001

Since Eb/N0 is an energy ratio, we can do everything in dB:

EbBPSK/N0 (in dB) - EbK6HH/N0 (in dB) = 10log10(.0001)
= -40 dB

I.e., to achieve the same probability of error as conventional BPSK, K6HH's "narrowband" PSK scheme requires an Eb/N0 that is 40 dB higher. This might not matter in a hardwired prototype on the bench with no additive noise, but it would definitely not be considered practical in any on-air system I know of.

|> its publication or just ignored? Are there any "obvious" signs that
|> such a narrow bandwidth is flat out impossible?

Shannon says you can pack as many bits/sec as you want through a narrow band channel IFF you have a high enough signal-to-noise ratio. All you need is a higher order constellation, i.e., one that sends more than one bit per symbol. The problem is that the required S/N increases exponentially, i.e., it quickly becomes astronomical.

The right way to build a bandwidth-limited modem that comes close to the Shannon limit is with trellis coding. That's the basis of V.32, V.32bis and V.34. Trellis code modulation deals with the problem in a two-dimensional high order constellation that the constellation points are not equally distant from each other, i.e., not all error transitions are equally probable. It's far more likely for a symbol to be confused with its nearest neighbor than it is to be confused with a symbol on the opposite side of the constellation.

In trellis coded phone modems you add FEC to some (but not all) of the bits in each symbol, and you assign these bits to the symbols such that the FEC corrects the most common errors (confusion with nearest neighbors). This has the effect of leveling out the effective distances between the constellation points, permitting the basic scheme to more closely approach -- but not exceed -- Shannon's limit. (You can look at trellis coding as trying to pack lots of hyperspheres in multidimensional space so they're all equidistant from each other, but my brain always hurts whenever I try to visualize this.)

K6HH has to obey Shannon, even if he doesn't think so. It's widely accepted that beating the Shannon limit is roughly equivalent to building a perpetual motion machine. Somebody just mentioned to me in email that K6HH actually obtained a patent on his scheme. Guess that wasn't the first perpetual motion machine that's ever been patented...

Phil

4095. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 13:14:27 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <Cz1zKD.802@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46539

In article <39sbsd$k0l@qualcomm.com>, karn@servo.qualcomm.com says...

... lots of stuff deleted

>Minimizing *power* is what really counts, because power, not
>bandwidth, is what causes interference. We should get rid of all
>modulation bandwidth limits in amateur radio (as long as you stay
>within the band) and replace them with a requirement for automatic
>transmitter power control.
>

You're absolutely correct, of course. The problem isn't difficult
technically, just politically! Particularly in the HF bands.

Larry W1HJF
--

4096. Packet and Braodcasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 14:26:48 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9410107844.AA784485353@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 46541

Folks:

Would you PLEASE move this thread to ham.policy where it belongs. We have flogged this horse long after it is dead. Ham.policy is th appropriate forum for continuing this fruitless debate.

Let's leave this forum for technical, equipment, and operating information exchange.

Ray Mack
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

4097. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 15:22:41 UTC
From: zlau@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Nov10.152241.29310@arrl.org>
Source record: 46542

System Bartender kb8uox (matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu) wrote:

: Ok, this seems physically feasible... but his performance claims for
: the circuit, namely 19.2kbit/s in < 3kHz bandwidth, seem fishy at
: best. The attempt at a theoretical explanation fails outright, and
: the experimental data is IMHO inconclusive at best. Thus my questions

Claude Shannon's famous theory showed that as you narrowed the bandwidth
for a given data rate, you needed a better carrier to noise ratio. Thus,
there isn't a theoretical limitation on how much data you can stuff
through a noiseless channel, though there obviously is for real channels.

Unfortunately, his theorem only indicates limits--it doesn't offer a clue
as to how you can achieve them.

Practically, it is tough to get 40 dB signal to noise ratio over many
of the radio channels used by amateurs. 60 dB is nearly impossible.

--
Zack Lau KH6CP/1 2 way QRP WAS
8 States on 10 GHz
Internet: zlau@arrl.org 10 grids on 2304 MHz

4098. Packet via Soundblaster???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 15:26:39 UTC
From: don@grc.genroco.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov10.152639.11243@genroco.com>
Source record: 46548

Does anyone know of software that will allow one to use a
Soundblaster card on a PC to send and receive packet? I'm not even
sure if this can be done, but suspect it is possible. I would
think it would be something on the order of the Baycom stuff.

Donald D. Woelz, K9GR Office Phone: 414-644-8700
GENROCO, Inc. K9GR @WB9TYT.#MKE.WI.USA.NOAM
205 Kettle Moraine Drive North k9gr@k9gr.ampr.org [44.92.1.48]
Slinger, WI 53086 U.S.A. don@genroco.com

4099. MacHams/Gallery's BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 15:38:37 UTC
From: paulot@cais.com
Message-ID: <paulot-1011941038370001@paulot.cais.com>
Source record: 46543
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave,dc.general

Attn all MacHams!
Gallery's BBS has changed telephone number,we are now at 202-333-0407.
Our board specializes in Macintosh shareware for ham radio operators as
well other miscellaneous files for the Mac in general.
We got morse code pratice programs,packet tutorials,logging programs,rig
control and more cool Mac stuff online.
No charge for 30 min of daily access,call in using your favorite comms program.
DOS/Windows is also supported,but we need more files from our users.
VT100,RipTerm and NovaTerm support,9600 baud,24 hours a day.
Call it!

73's de N3MGA,Sysop

--
Paulo A. Teixeira "Free speech is the right to shout
N3MGA@WA3TAI.NOAM.MD 'THEATER' in a crowded fire."
Gallery's BBS 202-333-0407 - A yippie proverb

4100. Re: Best Terminal software for a KPC-3 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 18:06:32 UTC
From: mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <Cz2Cyx.86@pica.army.mil>
Source record: 46544

```
In article <39ss6j$q6o@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>,
Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr (Jean-Christophe MONIER) writes:
>I've a question or need your opinion about that :
>
> What's the best packet terminal software for use on a portable
> micro computer (PC) with a Kantronics KPC-3 on a mobile station ?
>
> TPK 1.82 ?
> PAKET 6.1 ?
> Graphic Packet 1.61 ?
> HostMasterII+ ?
>
> other ....
>
------------------------------------------------------------------------

I never heard of Graphic Packet. If it's available via FTP,
could someone point me to it?

Thanks! ......Mark N2WZB

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mark E. Ellis N2WZB Systems Administrator
PA&TD Software Quality Engineering Branch
<mellis@ramcad.pica.army.mil> AMSTA-ARA-QAT-A, Bldg 62N, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
http://ramcad.pica.army.mil/people/mellis.html
```

4101. SP (ESKAY) Packet under Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 18:11:03 UTC
From: dfrank@carbon.denver.colorado.edu
Message-ID: <39tnnn$107@carbon.denver.colorado.edu>
Source record: 46545

I have been running SP with 2 TNCs under Windows 3.1 for some time with no problems, using non standard comport interrupts. One TNC running WA8DED firmware is on port3 (3E8) IRQ10, and the other, in KISS mode under TFPCR, is on port4 (2E8) IRQ5.
When I changed the firmware in the TNC running in KISS mode, to WA8DED eprom, leaving the port as it was (2E8,IRQ5), and of course making the necessary changes to CONFIG.SP, the system will not come up under Windows anymore!
It gives me the error message " Cannot use IRQ2 under Windows ", and dumps me.
The program runs perfectly however, under DOS so the configuration for the TNCs appears to be OK. The version of SP I'm running is 6.11.

Are there any experienced SP users out there in netland that might have a clue as to what's going on? Why am I being told not to use IRQ2, when I'm not using it?, and why did it work just fine under windows using the TFPCR Kiss driver with the exact same address and IRQ that it doesn't seem to like when using the preferred WA8DED firmare? Has anyone else experienced this problem?

Any comments would be appreciated. Thanks in advance,

Don, W9SL, Denver, Colorado.

4102. Re: KPC3 and Yeasu FT-11H (HELP!!!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 18:38:06 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39tpae$2ol@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46546

donovan@lpopsb.mayo.edu wrote:

: Hello,

: I am very new to packet communications and have a question
: concerning a problem I am experiencing with the kantronics
: KPC-3 and a HT (yeasu FT-11)....
: .
: My problem is that I can get a connection to a local pbbs
: and get a connections using PACTERM but....I appears that
: the connection loosing interest overtime....I receive some
: text, a couple lines of text, then the connection seems to
: just hang there...eventually I get disconnected, I think
: the receiving signal is strong, I have also adjusted the
: squelch and volume to try to rememdy the situation but
: no such luck......reconnection I see the same time, a valid
: connection, a couple of lines of text then I hang...
: any advice?
: .
: signed,

: Textless & Torked!
: a.k.a Dave Donovan

Dear Textless,

It may be your own station parameters are not compatible with the ones in use on your LAN. If you have your timing parameters too passive, even a little traffic on frequency will delay your transmissions until you time out. If you run them too agressively, your station doesn't wait for responses and will also time out. Could be a matter of the amount of traffic on your LAN freq and the settings of your parms. With the KPC-3, you can set the carrier detect to the software mode, which will allow you to run your squelch wide open, and result in weaker signals being copied. Could be a lot of things. Good luck with it.

73

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4103. Good terminal program for packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 19:35:58 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9411101935.AA04529@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 46547

Joe Showalter asks:

> I just want a good terminal program for my kpc-3.
> Right now I'm using procomm plus on a 286 but I don't have buffers or any
> other frills.
> Let me know of a good program and where to ftp it and I'll be happy :)

I use VersaTerm-PRO for packet, telephone modem, telnet, and ftp. But it is commercial software, and only runs on a Macintosh.

On Unix hosts such as Linux, I use kermit, less, and jove, all at once, and can do most of the things VersaTerm-PRO does. I used VersaTerm-PRO to ftp Linux for the PC.

73, David N4HHE
dkelly@nebula.tbe.com

4104. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 21:56:05 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <39u4tl$133@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46549

I've been asked for a more complete citation for the Costas paper.

It's "Poisson, Shannon and the Radio Amateur", and it first appeared in the December 1959 (!) issue of Proceedings of the I.R.E. It was reprinted as the first paper in the 1993 IEEE book "Multiple Access Communications: Foundations for Emerging Technologies", edited by Norman Abramson, ISBN 0-87942-292-0.

Here's the abstract. --Phil

Summary - Congested band operation as found in the amateur service presents an interesting problem in analysis which can only be solved by statistical methods. Consideration is given to the relative merits of two currently popular modulation techniques, SSB and DSB. It is found that in spite of the bandwidth economy of SSB this system can claim no over-all advantage with respect to DSB for this service. It is further shown that there are definite advantages to the use of very broadband techniques in the amateur service.

The results obtained from the analysis of the radio amateur service are significant, for they challenge the intuitively obvious and universally accepted thesis that congestion in the radio frequency spectrum can only be relieved by the use of progressively smaller transmission bandwidths obtained by appropriate coding and modulation techniques. In order to study the general problem of spectrum utilization, some basic results of information theory are required. Some of the significant work of Shannon is reviewed with special emphasis on his channel capacity formula. It is shown that this famous formula, in spite of its deep philosophical significance, cannot be used meaningfully in the analysis and design of practical, present day communications systems. A more suitable channel capacity formula is derived for the practical case.

The analytical results thus obtained are used to show that broadband techniques have definite merit for both civil and military applications. Furthermore, such techniques will result in far more efficient spectrum utilization in many applications than any practical narrow-band, frequency- channelized approach. Thus broad-band techniques can, in many cases, increase the number of available "channels". With regard to military communications it is shown that the ability of a communication system to resist jamming varies in direct proportion to the transmission bandwidth for a given data rate. Thus narrow-band techniques lead progressively to more expensive communications equipment and less expensive jammers. It is concluded that in the military field broad-band techniques are not only desirable but also often mandatory.

4105. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 22:24:25 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <39u6ip$133@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 46550

I just came up with an another analysis of K6HH's scheme that shows that even his bandwidth claim is bogus.

You can model his "narrow shift" BPSK as the sum of an ordinary antipodal (0/180 degree) BPSK signal plus a much stronger unmodulated carrier component that is in quadrature (90 degrees) to both BPSK phases. In his case, the amplitude ("voltage") of the carrier is approximately 1/.01=100 times that of the BPSK component. That's a carrier/information power ratio of 10000:1 or 40 dB, with all of that carrier power going to waste because it doesn't carry any information. This means a 40 dB power loss vs ordinary BPSK, which is the same result I got last night.

It's obvious that the bandwidth required by the tiny BPSK signal is not reduced at all by the addition of the strong carrier component. It still requires 2 Hz per bit per second, as for standard BPSK. But look at how the FCC defines "bandwidth" in 97.3(a)(8):

"The width of a frequency band outside of which the mean power of the total emission is attenuated at least 26dB below the mean power of the total emission, including allowances for transmitter drift or Doppler shift."

By this definition, K6HH can claim that his system has *zero* bandwidth, because all of his sideband energy (the only information-carrying part) is 40 dB down from his useless carrier-on-steroids. That puts all of the sidebands outside of the FCC-defined bandwidth. All that's left is the carrier, which has zero bandwidth and carries zero information. The sidebands don't count in the bandwidth measurement, even though they're still absolutely necessary to demodulate the signal.

Again, this is a pretty good example of why minimizing transmitter *power* is so much more important than bandwidth. Not only should the FCC get rid of bandwidth limits in favor of automatic power control, there should also be an upper limit on the Eb/N0 that may be required by any particular modulation technique. This will avoid the gratuitous interference that could otherwise be caused by using a highly power-inefficient modulation method and cranking up the wick to compensate.

Phil

4106. Re: HELP! KPC-3 and TM-255A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-10 22:36:19 UTC
From: kanefsky@halcyon.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <39u793$lsk@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 46551

In article <39kiti$ecq@newsbf01.news.aol.com>,
P Lannuier <plannuier@aol.com> wrote:
>Before I lose patience, hair, sleep, etc., I figured someone else has
>already been though all this before so I'd just ask...
>
>I want to connect a KPC-3 TNC to the DATA connector on the rear panel of
>my Kenwood TM-255A. This connector is a 6 pin mini-DIN (looks like the
>same as an S-video connector on my camcorder). The Kenwood manual shows
>the pnouts, but no PTT pin is shown. Maybe the data input automatically
>keys the rig when a signal is present???

Sorry I can't answer your question about the data connector, but I was
wondering if you could give me your impressions with the TM-255A. I'm
looking for a rig that will work well for 9600bps packet (obviously you
can't tell me that part yet :-)) as either a base station or a mobile,
and also work well for regular 2m voice. Any impressions you have, good
or bad, would be most welcome.

Thanks,

--
Steve Kanefsky
AA7QL

4107. Re: Packet group?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 01:15:36 UTC
From: jtb4@aber.ac.uk
Message-ID: <39ugjp$6ml@fileserv.aber.ac.uk>
Source record: 46552

In article <784272083.68snx@agape.sol.net>, smp@agape.sol.net (Steven M. Palm) says:
>
>
>What is the name of the packet radio newsgroup? I thought there
>was one, rec.radio.amateur.packet, but it has no articles here.
>Is this it?
>
Yes I to noticedthat there was a lack of articlesi there!

>I just built a Baycom type modem this weekend, and am trying to test
>it out, and am looking for some english docs for some software, and
>some general pointers to get me going in the right direction. :)
>
>73 de N9YTY
>
>
With the docs, well there are somefloating about here,but the translater
said that they were copyright!, this is sort of ture, I think the early version
of baycom that first came was shareware and had english docs with them,
so you need to find someone with an early version!!, The later versions
of Baycom are copyrighted, this I know! As the german gents sometime
ago was talking about taking people to court (Shareware vendors etc) who
were giving away this software, I don't know what is happening know though
I do know people with the baycom, and I'm sure you will get lots out of this
part of the hobby.
73's de James GW4CDH

4108. Re: Help with radio modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 01:25:51 UTC
From: larson@loren.net.com
Message-ID: <39uh6v$4pk@unet.net.com>
Source record: 46553

In article <9411092031.AA04204@cacfs.ks.erg.sri.com> rush@sparkyfs.erg.sri.com (David Rush) writes:

> Cylink sells a few RF modems for 902-928 MHz that fall under the spread-
> spectrum no-license rules. They've run units as much as 30 miles under
> ideal conditions (between mountain-top sites, big antennas, LOS).
> They have 64 kbps, 128 kbps, and 256 kbps units. I've used the 128 kbps
> units for mobile VTC.
> You simply plug in your antenna (units come with rubber ducks!), the
> power supply, and your data (EIA-530/RS-449 or V.35, as I recall),
> and go.

Before you plan on doing this, you should verify that the power level
is such that a bigger antenna is legal. There was talk of adding limits
to ERP as well as basic power for Part 15 operations.

Alan

4109. Atari software / hardware for packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 03:00:37 UTC
From: mike@io.org
Message-ID: <39umol$b6c@ionews.io.org>
Source record: 46554

Is anyone here using an Atari for packet?

If so what software / hardware (tnc, modem etc) are you using?

Mike
--
==========
Mike Stramba Email: mike@io.org
Toronto,Canada Internex Online - Toronto, Canada (416) 363-3783
==========

4110. Re: Good terminal program for packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 04:02:38 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39uqcu$dpo@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46555

Joe Showalter (jlshowalter@mmm.com) wrote:
: I just want a good terminal program for my kpc-3.
: Right now I'm using procomm plus on a 286 but I don't have buffers or any
: other frills.
: Let me know of a good program and where to ftp it and I'll be happy :)
: thx es 73,

: Joe Showalter EMAIL: jlshowalter@mmm.com
: 3M Company Amateur: N0JOL@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM
: 3M Center Bldg. 216-3S-04 My opinions are my own and not
: St. Paul, MN 55144-1000 those of 3M Company.

Before I got into NOS, I used Lan-Link by Joe Kasser. It has a lot of features that are quite useful but won't do WEFAX with the KPC-3. I still use it when I am portable. You can find it at many of the ftp sites as it is shareware. The latest version (?) is 2.32 but I am not sure where to get that one on the Net. 2.20 is the one I keep seeing around.

73

==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4111. Re: BP-1 TNC - NEED info!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 04:14:28 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39ur34$dpo@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46532

Sergei Kulyov (otutatch@postbox.acs.ohio-state.edu) wrote:
: Does anybody use simple TNC BP-1?
: The ADs in QST, CQ say that it cost $49.95 and can be use
: for Packet.
: I appreciate for any information.

: 73! Sergei,
: AA8OT, also UA3AP
: Columbus, Ohio

I bought one before I bought my present notebook computer. I used it on a bigger laptop and it worked fine. Because it runs off voltage from the serial port, when I upgraded my computer, I found it wouldn't get powered up. I checked everything and even called the manufacturers for help but they were baffled as well. I believe it was from a lower voltage offered by the serial port itself that was insufficient to drive the modem. As it turned out, I checked the voltages on my previous computer serial port and the new one and found that the voltage available on the first one was about 11 volts and was only about 9 from the new computer. You'd think that this wouldn't be too much of a difference but I think it was. It ran on the other machine but not on the new one. I even had some other HAMs in the area try it and they all got it to work on desktops. If it had been able to run on my laptop, I would probably still have it. It is a very nice package but make sure that your serial voltage is over 10 volts. It is still in use around here somewhere but I had to sell it and go for something a bit bigger. I would like to have it back now actually because I run NOS programs and they don't make use of the features of the big TNCs at all so it would be a great thing to run that with.

73

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4112. Re: Best Terminal software for a KPC-3 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 04:27:14 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <39urr2$dpo@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46559

Jean-Christophe MONIER (Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr) wrote:
: I've a question or need your opinion about that :

: What's the best packet terminal software for use on a portable
: micro computer (PC) with a Kantronics KPC-3 on a mobile station ?

: TPK 1.82 ?
: PAKET 6.1 ?
: Graphic Packet 1.61 ?
: HostMasterII+ ?

: other ....

I use Lan-Link for portable use as it has some nice automatic features
that go good when you're in a new area.

Bon chance,

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4113. Real-time data via Internet??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 05:56:06 UTC
From: garyk9gs@solaria.mil.wi.us
Message-ID: <39v11m$hdr@aurora.mil.wi.us>
Source record: 46556

I want to establish a packetcluster wormhole via the Internet. The connection would run for 48 hours continuously several times a year. How is this done?? Currently, both ends have dial-up Internet access but other arrangements could be made.

I am told that this is done routinely in the PBBS system. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

73 Gary
K9GS
garyk9gs@solaria.sol.net

4114. scc card in OS/2 -> overruns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 07:20:46 UTC
From: Aart.Wedemeijer@pa3cpl.idn.nl
Message-ID: <7bf_9411131323@idn.nl>
Source record: 46560

Hello.

I use a SCC-card to run NET. Works OK, even in a desqview
environment the card performs OK, no overruns, no bytes missed. The card is
installed at IRQ 7.

Now I try to migrate to OS/2 (WARP). But that gives me a lot of overruns,
mostly on the 9k6 channels.
2 idea's are:
- the 8530 chips are to slow, needs to be 85230 with FIFO buffers
- OS/2 doesn't like a device on IRQ 7.

Can you help me? What is a good soulution?

73, aart pa3cpl

Greetings,

Aart
pa3cpl@db0fho.et-inf.fho-emden.de (fastest)
also Aart.Wedemeijer@pa3cpl.idn.nl

4115. Packet on Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 12:56:43 UTC
From: ad607@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <39vpmb$coc@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 46557

Is there a way to run packet off of a regular phone modem?
If so what would be the connections and what software makes it happen.

Thanks in advance.....KA8PGK
--
I am looking for programming work. I have a degree from YSU.
I know COBOL, PASCAL, RPG, PLI, Assembler, Fortran, and C.
Can take part time doing computer set up or installation.
Jeff Formhals AD607@YFN.YSU.EDU

4116. Satellite freqs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 12:57:57 UTC
From: ad607@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <39vpol$coe@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 46558

Does anyone have a listing of Frequencies for packet via
satellite.

Thanks in advance....KA8PGK
--
I am looking for programming work. I have a degree from YSU.
I know COBOL, PASCAL, RPG, PLI, Assembler, Fortran, and C.
Can take part time doing computer set up or installation.
Jeff Formhals AD607@YFN.YSU.EDU

4117. Small begginer's TNC..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 15:27:09 UTC
From: kturner@infi.net
Message-ID: <3a02gd$h1i@lucy.infi.net>
Source record: 46562

I would like to get involved with packet and I'm trying to decide which TNC to get.. I'd be using it with a HTX-202.. I'd like for it to be battery powered and small.. I've got a HP-100 lx palmtop computer and I'd like to have a completely portable packet setup. This is going to be the hard part, cost is a consideration.. would like to stay below $150.. Have nothing against putting a kit togother, If I had a choice of 2 equal units, one in kit form, I'd probably go with the kit..

Thanks!

Keith Turner
KE4QOL.

4118. APRS info and software??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 15:28:03 UTC
From: billv@olympus.net
Message-ID: <billv.89.000F7823@olympus.net>
Source record: 46565

I am looking for information on aprs and a software download site. Any help would be appreciated.

4119. Re: Packet on Modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 15:30:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov11.153050.26588@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46564

In article <39vpmb$coc@news.ysu.edu> ad607@yfn.ysu.edu (Jeff Formhals) writes:
>
> Is there a way to run packet off of a regular phone modem?
>If so what would be the connections and what software makes it happen.

If your regular phone modem happens to be a Bell 202 leased line dumb
modem, and if your serial port has an HDLC chip (the Mac does), then
sure you can use your telephone modem. Otherwise, you're out of luck.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4120. Digital audio and packet.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 15:35:25 UTC
From: billv@olympus.net
Message-ID: <billv.90.000F979E@olympus.net>
Source record: 46566

Is there any work being done by amateurs for digital audio and packet? If so where can I get in touch with them.

4121. FBB with 2 baycom modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 16:10:30 UTC
From: mzyd108@unicorn.nott.ac.uk
Message-ID: <3a051m$hm4@unicorn.ccc.nottingham.ac.uk>
Source record: 46561

has anybody had any luck with using two baycom modems(one attached to com1 and the other to com2) with FBB BBS program or any other BBS program. We managed to have on running OK using the TFPCX tsr but when configuring TFPCX for 2 ports a serial crash occurs!!!!We were using FBB5.15

Thanks for your Time

73s de 5B4WN
+++++++++M.Nicolaou Mzyd108@uk.ac.nottingham.ccc.unicorn
5B4WN@5B4NC.cyp.mdle

4122. Re: Good terminal program for packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-11 21:52:48 UTC
From: btrembla@shark.stmarys.ca
Message-ID: <3a0p3g$h2g@Owl.nstn.ca>
Source record: 46563

In article <39os7c$h66@dawn.mmm.com>, Joe Showalter <jlshowalter@mmm.com> says:
>
>I just want a good terminal program for my kpc-3.
I really like paKet5.1 ... up and running in no time ... multiple windows,
macro capabilities, bbs, and a neat function for keeping track of runners &
such (our ham club does bike-a-thons and road-ralleys for public service)
paket6.0 is out _so I-ve heard_

>Joe Showalter EMAIL: jlshowalter@mmm.com
>Amateur: N0JOL@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM

I'm just connected to oak.oakland.edu to see what they have ... AS 2 ...
... nope ... sorry

Anybody got a lead on paKet? (my 2 cents worth)
Ben VE1CBV

Sweepstakes QRP contacts Worth Double Points, Yea or Nay?

4123. Re: packet tnc's?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 03:51:16 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <3a1e3k$jsh@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 46567

wIn article <39s8k4$222@nyx.cs.du.edu>, srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu (Scott Barnett) writes:
>Hi everyone,
> I am new to packet radio and am looking at purchasing a TNC. I am
>currently considering either the Kantronics KPC3, the AEA PK-12, or the
>MFJ 1270C. Any comments on these ones, or any others would be appreciated.
>I will be using it with a Cushcraft Ringo Ranger AR270 2M/440 roof mounted
>antenna, a Realistic HTX-202 2M FM HT (w/ plans to eventually get a
>dual band radio), and either a 386sx/25 or a 486DX2/66. Please send
>all replys to my email address: srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
>
>73 de Scott Barnett N3OFO
>--
>Scott R. Barnett srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
>Investment Accountant Scott.R.Barnett@cyber.widener.edu
>PFPC, Inc. HAM Radio - N3OFO
> All opinions expressed or implied are my own and no one else's!!!

I'd suggest tt U buy nothing that will not run at least 9600 baud.
Preferably both 9600 and 1200.
73, Bill

f

4124. Re: 2M 9600-ready radios; which would..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 05:22:19 UTC
From: Dino Darling <74212.1733@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <3a1jebhsl1@mhade.production.compuserve.com>
Source record: 46531

The best Radio for 9600 use today is the Motorola Mitrek! The
JAP crap is just that! Too slow! 73!
Dino...KC6RIX

4125. What should I buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 05:55:35 UTC
From: dickt@usa.net
Message-ID: <dickt.7.0005ED5E@usa.net>
Source record: 46571

I'm thinking of buying a new TNC. I've heard some good reports on the KPC-3 by Kantronics. Can anybody who is using a KPC-3 tell me if this is a good piece of gear?

Any comments appreciated. Tnx es 73...

Dick
dickt@usa.net

4126. Digital audio/equip for hams?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 07:46:25 UTC
From: davie@primenet.com
Message-ID: <3a1rsh$iuc@news.primenet.com>
Source record: 46533

Hi, This usegroup does not seem to be what I am looking for.

Would anyone know of a Newsgroup or a mail-list that is more for
new work being done with digital voice transmission for ham radio
and/or digital tranceiver systems (not just the synthesizer and
the displays)?

Thanks, Dave, WE6L in Phoenix

4127. BELL 202 MODEMS AS TNC's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 09:52:56 UTC
From: ki7zd@coho.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3a239o$ot0@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 46568

[No readable article body recovered]

4128. Re: Digital audio and packet.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 10:05:44 UTC
From: rdcole@crl.com
Message-ID: <rdcole.13.000A18D1@crl.com>
Source record: 46573

In article <billv.90.000F979E@olympus.net> billv@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn) writes:
>From: billv@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn)
>Subject: Digital audio and packet.
>Date: Fri, 11 Nov 1994 15:35:25

>Is there any work being done by amateurs for digital audio and packet? If so
>where can I get in touch with them.

None that I am aware of. To get an inteligable voice of a Digital path
requires somehting on the order of 13,000 bps. The most common speed is still
1200bps.

Ron Cole Internet:rdcole@crl.com ICBM:29 31.03 N
N5HYH CIS:70325,102 98 25.55 W
CE KZEP/KHBL AX25:N5HYH

4129. Re: Good terminal program for packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 11:00:26 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.19.001AEC3A@primenet.com>
Source record: 46579

In article <3a0p3g$h2g@Owl.nstn.ca> btrembla@shark.stmarys.ca (Bernard D. Tremblay (Ben)) writes:
>
>Anybody got a lead on paKet? (my 2 cents worth)
>Ben VE1CBV

Try ftp.hereford.ampr.org. It has all the disks in the TAPR library.
Version 5.1 at this point, but will be 6.1 next time it is updated, whenever
that is.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4130. Re: Small begginer's TNC..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 12:05:07 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <3a2b1j$j2m@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46569

>I'd like for it to be battery
>powered and small..

Keith,

If you computer has a RS232 port, than consider using just
a modem. Mine cost only 15 $ to build and 70$ to buy.
It is also known as a Poor man's packet or as the Baycom modem,
and there are several FTP-able drivers for it around.
Also, itis directly powered from the port.

73, Moritz

4131. TAPR 2 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 12:49:23 UTC
From: srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <3a2dkj$k2n@nyx.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 46570

Hi All,
I've heard that some TNC's are TAPR2 comaptable and others are not, does this matter? Also, do TNC's need a separate power source, or are they built in. Please send your replys to my email address.

73 de Scott Barnett N3OFO
srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
--
Scott R. Barnett srbarnet@nyx.cs.du.edu
Investment Accountant Scott.R.Barnett@cyber.widener.edu
PFPC, Inc. HAM Radio - N3OFO
All opinions expressed or implied are my own and no one else's!!!

4132. Re: Small begginer's TNC..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 13:09:47 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3a2eqr$kll@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46577

Keith Turner (kturner@infi.net) wrote:
: I would like to get involved with packet and I'm trying to decide which
: TNC to get.. I'd be using it with a HTX-202.. I'd like for it to be battery
: powered and small.. I've got a HP-100 lx palmtop computer and I'd like to
: have a completely portable packet setup. This is going to be the hard part,
: cost is a consideration.. would like to stay below $150.. Have nothing
: against putting a kit togother, If I had a choice of 2 equal units, one in
: kit form, I'd probably go with the kit..

: Thanks!

: Keith Turner
: KE4QOL.

The Kantronics KPC-3 fits the bill and has loads of features.

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4133. Re: 2M 9600-ready radios; which would..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 13:20:04 UTC
From: usenet@mv.mv.com
Message-ID: <Cz5p5q.AJp@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46576

In article <3a1jebhsl1@mhade.production.compuserve.com>,
74212.1733@CompuServe.COM says...
>
>The best Radio for 9600 use today is the Motorola Mitrek! The
>JAP crap is just that! Too slow! 73!
>Dino...KC6RIX

I understand the Motorola Moxies and Maxars are equally good and fairly
inexpensive.

Larry W1HJF
--

4134. Re: Small begginer's TNC..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 15:05:05 UTC
From: djvelez@aol.com
Message-ID: <3a2lj1$i3b@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46572

In article <3a02gd$h1i@lucy.infi.net>, kturner@infi.net (Keith Turner) writes:

> I would like to get involved with packet and I'm trying to decide which
> TNC to get..
----------clipped----------

Keith - Check out the KPC-3 by Kantronics. I use a HP-95, and Alinco DJ580 HT and the KPC-3 as my portable packet station. Why the KPC-3? Well, I am no packet expert but here are my "pros":

-- Small size (about the size of a 5 1/4" diskette and about 3/4" thick.
-- Ckt board ready for a 9V battery clip (you have to install it yourself)
-- Low power draw (can turn LEDs off for futher power reduction)
-- Built in KA NODE
-- Built in PBBS
-- This TNC can be connected to remotely (password protected) and you get access to the command prompt which means easy tweaking of a portable digi or node.
-- Easy RAM upgrade ($20 for 128K)

There's lots of good documentation and a large user base! There are more "pros" which someone will jump on, but these come to mind first. Oh, and the price? EEB in Vienna, VA carries it for about $109, I'm sure others have a similar price...

The KPC-3 is used almost exclusively by our local ARES folks involved with digital comms. Many use the HP palmtops and HTs which makes for an impressive, compact, low power portable packet station! Good Luck!

Best wishes-
Dan Velez N4WZR

4135. Re: Small begginer's TNC..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 18:25:11 UTC
From: gingrich@lma.com
Message-ID: <gingrich-1211941325110001@ts1-blk-4.iquest.net>
Source record: 46396

> I would like to get involved with packet and I'm trying to decide which
> TNC to get.. I'd be using it with a HTX-202.. I'd like for it to be battery
> powered and small.. I've got a HP-100 lx palmtop computer and I'd like to
> have a completely portable packet setup. This is going to be the hard part,
> cost is a consideration.. would like to stay below $150.. Have nothing
> against putting a kit togother, If I had a choice of 2 equal units, one in
> kit form, I'd probably go with the kit..

Hmmm...

Low power
Cheap
HTx-202

Sounds like you need a Kantronics KPC-3 to me. Runs forever on a 9-volt
battery and virtually plug and play with an HTX202, about $120, Only
negative?.. not a kit.

==
David C. Gingrich, K9DC Internet: gingrich@lma.com
Lockman Mills & Associates Office: (317) 845-0204
Telecommunications Consultants Fax: (317) 845-0163
7007 Graham Road, Suite 201 Res: (317) 849-1353
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220
==

4136. Re: your LISTSERV request "help with radio modems"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-12 18:26:20 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411121826.KAA11843@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46574

```
The mailing list "with" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

4137. Help finding cables for HTX-202 please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 01:50:16 UTC
From: tomsunman@aol.com
Message-ID: <3a3rco$pva@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46582

Does anyone make the appropriate cables for connecting a HTX-202 to a TNC? Or will I have to make them? I'm new to amateur radio and packet and would like to get into packet. Thanks!

Tom (awaiting his callsign!)

4138. Chicago PBBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 12:05:32 UTC
From: jeff.smith@n9csa.com
Message-ID: <941113202428780@n9csa.com>
Source record: 46394

Hi guys,
I just bought a dual band vhf rig and was wondering if anybody knows of any packet BBS's that are good. I am looking for one that has gateway, mail, dx cluster, etc... I would like to join one that has it all. If you know of one or use one around Chicago, leave me a message.
Thanks, Jeff N9YIH

4139. Were can I find TCP/IP software for Windows??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 13:47:30 UTC
From: SKrol@inter.NL.net
Message-ID: <Cz7Kz6.29D@inter.NL.net>
Source record: 46578

Haai there,

I'm trying to find a FTP site were i can get some TCP/IP packet software for Windows.
Who can tell me were to find it (if it exists)

Greetings from the Netherlands,

Sjoerd Krol
E-mail : skrol@inter.NL.net

4140. Re: Help finding cables for HTX-202 please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 14:15:38 UTC
From: kd5lu@kd5lu.ampr.org
Message-ID: <NEWTNews.31441.784739859.abernat@net76.metronet.com>
Source record: 46584

In article <3a3rco$pva@newsbf01.news.aol.com>, <tomsunman@aol.com> writes:

> Does anyone make the appropriate cables for connecting a HTX-202 to a
> TNC? Or will I have to make them? I'm new to amateur radio and packet and
> would like to get into packet. Thanks!
>
> Tom (awaiting his callsign!)
>

Tom, congrats on getting license. MFJ makes the cables you need. Tucker Electronics in Dallas stocks them. 73 de Bill, kd5lu

4141. Packet for Commodore 64 WTB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 14:50:09 UTC
From: ablackbelt@aol.com
Message-ID: <3a5931$44p@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46585

Would like to utilize my dinosaur c64 for packet and need the appropriate tnc rs232 and software. Any hams out there got an oldie? I use Kam+ and a nice 486 that I don't want to tie up.

```
============================================================
A.R.S. KD4NAV
O Michael Rubin
<|\ ___o '___ ablackbelt@aol.com
_\\ _`\ <_ '---_____>O 73 TU CU SK DE KD4NAV
`/. (*)/ (*) '--- \__' Fax 305 253-7220
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
============================================================
```

4142. Re: Small begginer's TNC..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 16:40:19 UTC
From: rkm@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <Cz7sz7.4L7@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 46397

Keith Turner (kturner@infi.net) wrote:
: I would like to get involved with packet and I'm trying to decide which
: TNC to get.. I'd be using it with a HTX-202.. I'd like for it to be battery
: powered and small.. I've got a HP-100 lx palmtop computer and I'd like to
: have a completely portable packet setup. This is going to be the hard part,
: cost is a consideration.. would like to stay below $150.. Have nothing
: against putting a kit togother, If I had a choice of 2 equal units, one in
: kit form, I'd probably go with the kit..

Try the Kantronics KPC-3. It's small, full featured, can be run off
of a 9V battery, and costs about $120.00, new. (And it beats the heck
out of the Baycom-type modems, which are the most common "kit" TNC's
around.)

- Rich

4143. 9600 packet & HTX-202 HT ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 16:46:37 UTC
From: smp@agape.sol.net
Message-ID: <784745197.69snx@agape.sol.net>
Source record: 46580

Does anyone out there have information about hooking a 9600 baud TNC into a Radio Shack HTX-202 HT? I might buy a KPC-9612, but not if I cannot use it with the radio. :)

Thanks for the pointers.

73 de N9YTY

4144. Re: your LISTSERV request "help finding cables for htx-202 please"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 17:38:40 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411131738.JAA02522@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46583

```
The mailing list "finding" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

4145. BPQ408.ZIP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 17:47:57 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <9411131051301077@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 46587

Hi All,
BPQ408.ZIP Is Available from the F6FBB-SUPPORT BBS

+1-602-912-0225 300-28,800 Common Protocols

Dan

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-489-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio VHF/UHF Digital Coordinator

4146. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 19:16:05 UTC
From: bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org
Message-ID: <Cz806t.EK5@wb6hqk.ampr.org>
Source record: 46581

In article <39n9h5$mc7@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>,
System Bartender <matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu> wrote:
>Just ran across an interesting pair of articles... "A New Pulsed
>Bi-Phase Digital Communications System" by K6HH (73 Amateur Radio,
>June-July 1988). Does anybody know anything about this proposal?
>
>A quick synopsis: BPSK is performed on an RF signal, but with TINY
>(0.02 radian = 1.2 degrees), nearly instantaneous phase shifts, at
>twice the data rate. These shift pulses are decoded as positive and
>negative spikes coming from a PLL, with every other spike being a
>timing pulse (and the others data). Supposedly at such small phase
>shifts, the output looks like async AM. (Seems to make sense when you
>think of the Bessel series...) He provides a circuit that performs all
>of the above in 4000 series CMOS, then isolates and amplifies the
>single upper sideband which is transmitted. A basically complete
>receiver schematic is also provided, performing synchronous demod
>using the aforementioned sync pulses.
>
>Ok, this seems physically feasible... but his performance claims for
>the circuit, namely 19.2kbit/s in < 3kHz bandwidth, seem fishy at
>best.

Yep.

The attempt at a theoretical explanation fails outright, and
>the experimental data is IMHO inconclusive at best.

Yep.

Thus my questions
>are: Does any of this make sense?

No.

Are there any "obvious" signs that
>such a narrow bandwidth is flat out impossible? (Everybody I've
>mentioned it to immediately thinks it's impossible, after which they
>sit around scratching their head for a while...)

I'm not familiar with the article but from your description it sounds like
ordinary bpsk with a very low modulation index. Regardless of the method
of encoding the bits, +- 1.2 degree phase shift bpsk will result in much
less than 1 percent of the total energy showing up in the sidebands and
the rest (over 99%) as _unmodulated_ carrier containing no information. The
bandwidth of the sidebands will be the same as any other bpsk signal at
the same symbol rate which will require a bandwidth of approximately eight

times the bitrate to contain 99% of the sideband energy. Since less than 1 percent of the carrier power shows up as sidebands, one could easily be fooled into thinking the signal was of low bandwidth but in fact it is a horrible waste of carrier power compounded by one of the least bandwidth efficient methods of modulation.

The only way to get multiple bits per second per Hz bandwidth is to use some sort of multilevel modulation, encoding multiple bits per transmitted symbol. This will allow the modulator more time to change from one symbol state to the next decreasing the required bandwidth. Instantaneous transitions will cause wide bandwidths. Some systems work by allowing the modulator to transition instantly and then removing the high order sidebands by filtering with a bandpass filter. This method requires linear amplaification for all subsequent stages and will increase the power required by the transmitter.

bart wb6hqk

bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org

4147. What's @ 14067 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 21:43:07 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <ku1qVc7w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46588

I've been hearing signals at 14067 - 14068 that I can not decode with my KAMplus ... are these clover?

david wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

4148. Re: Help finding cables for HTX-202 please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 22:00:05 UTC
From: gsmlrn@gsm001.mendelson.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov13.220005.20700@gsm001.mendelson.com>
Source record: 46586

TOM SUNMAN (tomsunman@aol.com) wrote:

: Does anyone make the appropriate cables for connecting a HTX-202 to a
: TNC? Or will I have to make them? I'm new to amateur radio and packet and
: would like to get into packet. Thanks!

It's very simple to make one. Just copy the instructions for the ICOM 2at, 2sat, etc and use a 2.2k resistor instead of the one they specify. If you can't solder, you can buy pre made cables from radio shack, cut them in the middle, and twist and tape. This would still be cheaper significantly cheaper than buying a pre-made mfj one.

N.B. R/S sells "twist on" solder, you wrap it around the joint you want to solder and heat it with a match.

Since you are posting from america online, it is impossible to figure out where you are. If you would include you location in your signature, you might get some offers of help from local hams. If you are near Philadelphia, I would be glad to help you, I could teach you how to make your own in an afternoon.

73,

Geoff.

--
"I am number six. Others come and others go, but I am always number six."
(From the movie "Eminent Domain".)

Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ (215) 242-8712 gsm@mendelson.com

4149. BPQ408 and Canadian Callsign Database Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 22:48:51 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.30.0011D0F0@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 46403

Hi All

The latest BPQ408.ZIP is available by anonymous FTP to cfcsc.dnd.ca. This is posted as some people are having some difficulty accessing the UK site.

Also available is latest Canadian Callsign database issued in November by the Canadian Department of Industry and Science. This data can be accessed using a program called RD-FBB27.exe - which also contains files and how to access the data using fbb BBS software as well..

73
Keith
VE3OY @ VA3BBS

4150. Commodore 64 and 128 Computers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 22:58:39 UTC
From: dousmi@delphi.com
Message-ID: <9411131756591.The_Win-D.dousmi@delphi.com>
Source record: 46390

There is a school close to me wondering if there is a market for used Commodore computers. I told the teacher I'd see if hams were still intrested in these boat anchors as packet computers. Are they still used and could a school unload some of these at auctions or flea markets without much trouble. What is the going price? Thanks!

Doug Smith
WA6GON
DouSmi@Delphi.Com
DougS@PSI.PRC.COM

4151. Re: Help finding cables for HTX-202 please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-13 23:48:53 UTC
From: vyankey@delphi.com
Message-ID: <B231sI9.vyankey@delphi.com>
Source record: 46393

TOM SUNMAN <tomsunman@aol.com> writes:

> Does anyone make the appropriate cables for connecting a HTX-202 to a
>TNC? Or will I have to make them? I'm new to amateur radio and packet and
>would like to get into packet. Thanks!
>
>Tom (awaiting his callsign!)
>
>

Just use a cable for a Yeasu handheld.
Vince Yankey
N7YVL
n7yvl@n7uoj.wy.usa.na
vyankey@delphi.com
vince yankey@1/303:3

4152. RE: Small begginer's TNC..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 01:55:57 UTC
From: lou.meiss@support.com
Message-ID: <9411131755.0P6X200@support.com>
Source record: 46399

Back on 11-13-94, Keith said...

> From: kturner@infi.net (Keith Turner)
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> Subject: Small begginer's TNC..
> Date: 11 Nov 1994 15:27:09 GMT
> Organization: InfiNet
>
> I would like to get involved with packet and I'm trying to decide wh
> TNC to get.. I'd be using it with a HTX-202.. I'd like for it to be b
> powered and small.. I've got a HP-100 lx palmtop computer and I'd like
> have a completely portable packet setup. This is going to be the hard
> cost is a consideration.. would like to stay below $150.. Have nothing
> against putting a kit togother, If I had a choice of 2 equal units, on
> kit form, I'd probably go with the kit..
>
> Thanks!
>
> Keith Turner
> KE4QOL.

Well, Keith, I can recommend the Kantronics KPC-3 to you. I have both an MFJ-1270B and the KPC-3 here. I have had the 1270B for several years and just a year or so ago added a second TNC. (the KPC-3) I run TCP/IP 24 hrs/day with 2 ports. I am very impressed with the KPC-3 in all of it's features. It even has a command to shut off the front panel LED's and has room inside for a 9V batt and draws *very* little current in that mode. Great for portable work! It would probably run for several days on a batt in that mode, I'm sure. The KPC-3 is about 1/4 the size of the MFJ and both are priced under your $150 limit.

Hope this helps and I think you will enjoy Packet Radio.

73 de Lou
AMPRnet - wa6epd@wa6epd.ampr.org [44.16.1.24]
Internet - lou.meiss@support.com
AX-25 - wa6epd@wb6wfh.#soca.ca.usa.noam

4153. Re: Help finding cables for HTX-202 please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 02:19:03 UTC
From: Ken.Tiernan@launchpad.unc.edu
Message-ID: <3a6hen$gpb@bigblue.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 46404

TOM SUNMAN <tomsunman@aol.com> wrote:
> Does anyone make the appropriate cables for connecting a HTX-202 to a
>TNC? Or will I have to make them? I'm new to amateur radio and packet and

You can get the cable you need from MFJ.
KEN N5PKA
--
-- --
Launchpad is an experimental internet BBS. The views of its users do not
necessarily represent those of UNC-Chapel Hill, OIT, or the SysOps.
-- --

4154. Repeater Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 03:59:29 UTC
From: towen@freenet.vcu.edu
Message-ID: <3a6nb1$8f6@freenet.vcu.edu>
Source record: 46410

After doing some reading about satellites, I understand
that they actually "repeat" a range of frequencies
(instead of just one) to another band. Could someone
please explain to me why 2m type FM repeaters only repeat
one frequency. Why couldn't the repeater take 100kHz from
145.0 to 145.1 MHz and repeat it to 145.6 to 145.7 MHz? It
seems to me that this would allow the "repeater" to handle
several simultaneous conversations, just like satellites.

I would appreciate anyone who could explain this to me.

--

Todd Owen Virginia Commonwealth University
towen@freenet.vcu.edu Richmond, Virginia

4155. Compressed Video

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 04:01:44 UTC
From: towen@freenet.vcu.edu
Message-ID: <3a6nf8$8nb@freenet.vcu.edu>
Source record: 46411

Can anyone tell me if there is a way to use a standard
telephone style modem on the air or am I required to
use a packet radio modem? My question stems from a desire
to use a specialized software package over the airwaves.
I have a teleconferencing audio/video system that allows
me to use a video camera and a computer to send digitized,
compressed semi-live video (7 frames/second) over the
telephone lines to another computer. The system is designed
for standard 28,800 baud V.Fast modems. Is it possible to
use this system on a 2m or 70cm band?
--

Todd Owen Virginia Commonwealth University
towen@freenet.vcu.edu Richmond, Virginia

4156. Help! Com port/tnc/rs232 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 04:20:30 UTC
From: ablackbelt@aol.com
Message-ID: <3a6oie$e9o@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46391

Help needed on solving the problem of multiple serial port connections. My
last computer had a parallel mouse and left just enough room. Anyhow
problem is this......
Mouse is com1
internal modem is com2
I know that Com1 and 3 share same irq and 2 and 4 share same irq. I
bought a serial card that has addressable com ports. I have the serial
cards two external ports set to Com 3 and com 4. The mouse has its own
connection off of another board as com1. If I put the kam+ tnc on com 4
then there is no conflict between the tnc and internal modem as long as I
don't use the modem. So far so good.
Now I have this rs232 interface from Kenwood which I think needs a com
port to control the TS850 for the logging pgm etc. If I hook it to com 3
then since the mouse is always being used won't I have a problem. As I
mentioned the last computer I had (lightning got it) had a parallel mouse
(or some other than serial because it did its own thing on a separate
board). I think I have the comport info correct but I really need help on
this one! I don't think any of the devices uses a lpt port so what do I
do? In a nutshell how do I connect a tnc, rs232 computer/rig interface,
mouse, and internal fax/modem so that they coexist without conflict. I
remember that my pkgold pgm allows you to address the com port thru
software. (I have been off packet due to the lightning strike to the shack
for over a year now) The extra addressable serial card provides some
flexibility but I am still in a fog! HELP PLEASE! FROM A FRUSTRATED WANNA
BE EX- PACKETEER

```
=========================================================
A.R.S. KD4NAV
O Michael Rubin
<|\ ___o '___ ablackbelt@aol.com
_\\ _`\ <_ '---_____>O 73 TU CU SK DE KD4NAV
`/. (*)/ (*) '--- \__' Fax 305 253-7220
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>=============================
=========================================================
```

4157. BPQ & NOS using wire link

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 05:11:26 UTC
From: dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov14.001126.1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu>
Source record: 46589

Hello,

I am attempting to configure BPQ and NOS together on seperate machines.
I am running BPQ underneath FBB on one system with all of the radio ports. I
am using com1 to talk to the second machine with nos. Currently I am using
KISS to have each machine talk to each other. Is there a better way then this?
It seems kinda silly to also pass along the overhead of ax25 over a wire link.
If you have any ideas I would appreciate them.

Thanks..

Sean / N0PBA

4158. The Amateur Radio BBS...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 06:22:21 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <Cz8v19.59D@wb3ffv.wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 46392

```
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there are plenty of other wares on-line). Through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
The BBS also offers access to nearly all of the Internet (USENET) NetNews
groups, plus access to Internet E-Mail. Below is the information that is
needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone, Telnet, or FTP. Please
pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs

410-661-2475 - 12/24/48/96/14.4/16.8/19.2/21.6/28.8
(V.32bis,V.32terbo,V.34,V.FC,HST,V.42bis)

410-661-2598 - 12/24/48/96/14.4/16.8/19.2/21.6/28.8
(V.32bis,V.32terbo,V.34,V.FC,HST,V.42bis)

410-661-2648 - 1200/2400/4800/9600/14400/23000
(MNP2-5, V.32bis, V.42bis, Turbo-PEP)

TELNET/FTP - wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com (20.2.1.80)

Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: UniBoard UNIX BBS Software (Version 1.30b)
Misc. Info: Machine is an Pentium-90/MP running UNIX System V Release 4.2
and features more than 4 Gigabytes of on-line file storage.
Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
KA9Q TCP/IP (Version by G1EMM, PE1CHL, PA0GRI, Etc.)
N2GTE Packet Message Switch [GTEPMS]
WA7MBL BBS for the PC
W0RLI BBS for the PC
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's
AA4RE BBS for the PC (plus BETA versions)
F6FBB BBS for the PC
```

G8BPQ PC-Node (Version 4.08)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /var/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic (ASCII Text)
-or-
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES.Z /usr/spool/uucppublic (16-Bit Compressed)
-or-
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES.gz /usr/spool/uucppublic (GNU Gzipped)

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory.

If you want to access the BBS via Telnet all you have to do is TELNET to wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com, and login is 'bbs' with no password required. To use anonymous FTP just ftp to wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com and login as 'anonymous'. This system is currently attached to the Internet via a dialup SLIP link, and should generally be available 24hrs, but at times the modem will drop the line. Also since this isn't the fastest link, I will be limiting the maximum number of anonymous sessions for the moment.

If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
PHONE : (410)-661-0447 | 4107 Martin Avenue
FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA |

4159. mobile applications

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 10:37:00 UTC
From: maurizio.colombo@galactica.IT
Message-ID: <89DB2B9.0001004378.uuout@galactica.it>
Source record: 46418

I am involved in a project for the use of VHF and UHF radios in a
vehicle tracking system.
I have experience with TNC's for fixed use, but I think they are not
suitable for mobile applications, because connection oriented protocols
as AX25 are not very efficient in mobile applications where messages are
short and fading may be severe.

I am evaluating two possibilities:

1. Using a TNC with MSK modulation (1200/2400 bit/sec) with AX25
"Unnumbered frames": I know that APRS uses such a method (with
FSK), but I don't know the performance.

2. No TNC at all, and a protocol like MPT1317 (UK) or ETSI 300-113
(European Standard) which are more specific for mobile use, but in
this case I'll need more developing time.

Does anybody on the net have experience in mobile-data applications?

Thanks in advance

maurizio.colombo@galactica.it
i2mhh@i2mhh.ampr.org [44.134.160.43]

4160. AFSK tone for 2400baud Packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 10:39:28 UTC
From: victor@ibpm.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <victor.32.0@ibpm.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 46395

Hello ALL

I read about NEW 2400bps radio modem from MFJ and other.
What's tone standard for Amateur Packet on 2400 ?

I believe that they use some higher AFSK tone than on 1200bps.
I heard about 3658/1996 Hz. Is't true ? Or maybe there no any
standard yet...

I'am try play with TCM3105 on 2400 (it work if S/N is good) and will
set up true tone.

Tnx in advance, 73! de RX3DIN Victor

4161. Re: Digital audio and packet.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 14:20:49 UTC
From: im@hydra.carleton.ca
Message-ID: <Cz9H6p.K3p@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 46398

Ron Cole (rdcole@crl.com) wrote:
: In article <billv.90.000F979E@olympus.net> billv@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn) writes:
: >From: billv@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn)
: >Subject: Digital audio and packet.
: >Date: Fri, 11 Nov 1994 15:35:25

: >Is there any work being done by amateurs for digital audio and packet? If so
: >where can I get in touch with them.

: None that I am aware of. To get an inteligable voice of a Digital path
: requires somehting on the order of 13,000 bps. The most common speed is still
: 1200bps.

Well I beg to differ ... 4.8 kbps fed standard CELP does a pretty good
job at regognizable voice - that is you should be able to recognize
the speakers voice when you hear it. Toll quality (subjectively
the same as 64 kbps PCM) is done with ITU standard G.728
in 16 kbps.

With plug and play 9600 bps radio/modems available for the Radio
Amateur now ... digital voice should be doable for the average Ham.

With something like the GRAPES 56 kbps Modem and a few other
bits you could easily support the same amount of voice trafic
that is carried on all of 2m in most metro areas:-)

Ian, ve3pfh

:
: ---
: Ron Cole Internet:rdcole@crl.com ICBM:29 31.03 N
: N5HYH CIS:70325,102 98 25.55 W
: CE KZEP/KHBL AX25:N5HYH

--
Ian A. McEachern, VE3PFH | Try our new www server:
Packet Working Group, Ottawa A.R.C. | http://hydra.carleton.ca/
im@hydra.carleton.ca | Interesting stuff about packet
ian@ve3pfh.ampr.org | radio & our 56kbps radio LAN

4162. PK-900 for PSK ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 15:35:23 UTC
From: bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu
Message-ID: <3a803rINN92q@s850.mwc.edu>
Source record: 46407

I have a PK-900 with 9600 baud modem option. I would like to be able to work/listen to the 1200 baud PSK birds without a lot of additional expense. Is there a recommended add-on for the PK-900 (I don't think that AEA has one) that will give me this mode or do I have to buy another TNC? I'm using an FT-736R.

Thanks for any suggestions.

Bob - N4MRV
bgrattan@amsat.org

4163. WANTED: Latest version of DIGICOM/DIGIPROM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 15:51:37 UTC
From: dgordon@sadira.gb.nrao.edu
Message-ID: <3a8129$s5p@solitaire.cv.nrao.edu>
Source record: 46406

What is the latest version now being used for DIGICOM
and DIGIPROM and where can I obtain it from??? Reply
to my email address. Thanks

David - KB4LCI
dgordon@nrao.edu

4164. Eudora, Fetch, and NCSA/Telnet on TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 16:21:41 UTC
From: trachier@hanover-crrel.army.mil
Message-ID: <9411141621.AA26748@crrel41.crrel.usace.army.mil>
Source record: 46417

Hello group. I am a Macintosh user and relative new-comer to TCP/IP on amateur radio. Is anyone using NCSA/Telnet, Fetch, or Eudora on amateur packet? I am quite interested to hear whether this is either being done, or has been looked into. Please reply to trachier@hanover-crrel.army.mil Thanks. 73.
-Gary

/--\
| Gary Trachier / U. S. Army Cold Regions Research & Engineering Laboratory |
| Internet: trachier@hanover-crrel.army.mil |
| CorpsMail: Gary.M.Trachier@mail.usace.army.mil |
| ax.25: n1meu@w1et.nh.usa.noam |
| Telephone: voice (603) 646-4303 fax (603) 646-4720 |
| USnail: USA CRREL / 72 Lyme Road / Hanover, NH USA / 03755-1290 |
\--/

4165. Re: 9600 packet & HTX-202 HT ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 16:41:03 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <3a83uv$397@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 46408

In article <784745197.69snx@agape.sol.net>, smp@agape.sol.net (Steven M. Palm) writes:
>
>Does anyone out there have information about hooking a 9600 baud TNC
>into a Radio Shack HTX-202 HT? I might buy a KPC-9612, but not if I
>cannot use it with the radio. :)
>
>Thanks for the pointers.
>
>73 de N9YTY
>
>

It will wrk fine at 1200 baud, but not 9600 otherwise I'd still get
the kpc-9612!

4166. IP address coordinator-Ohio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 16:47:57 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <3a84bt$fmp@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 46409

I am trying to get my old Ohio IP address deleted from the national
domain name server list. My old IP address is 44.70.4.122 W0OMV.
My new one is 44.50.32.5 in Iowa call w0omv.
Any help anywhere?
73, Bill

4167. Re: Repeater Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 17:15:51 UTC
From: munts@asgp.uafsoe.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <munts.135.002AFA97@asgp.uafsoe.alaska.edu>
Source record: 46419

In article <3a6nb1$8f6@freenet.vcu.edu> towen@freenet.vcu.edu writes:
>After doing some reading about satellites, I understand
>that they actually "repeat" a range of frequencies
>(instead of just one) to another band. Could someone
>please explain to me why 2m type FM repeaters only repeat
>one frequency. Why couldn't the repeater take 100kHz from
>145.0 to 145.1 MHz and repeat it to 145.6 to 145.7 MHz? It
>seems to me that this would allow the "repeater" to handle
>several simultaneous conversations, just like satellites.

In principle you could do it. In practice, there are some problems. Terrestrial repeaters generally operate in band. (The input and output frequencies are in the same band, 600 KHz apart on 2m for example.) You will notice that most (if not all) spacecraft operate cross band (2m in, 10m out, etc.)

One problem is that you have to keep the transmitter signal from overloading the receiver. Cross band this is pretty easy, as demonstrated by the full duplex handhelds now on the market. Within a single band it is a much more difficult job. At 2m, terrestrial repeaters use large and expensive multistage coaxial resonator filters to reduce the transmit signal enough at the receive frequency (600 KHz away). Actually, TWO filters are typically used: one centered on the transmit frequency and one centered on the receive frequency. The filter passbands are just wide enough to allow a 10 KHz or so FM signal. To increase the passband to 100 KHz yet maintain the same stopband attenuation at 600 KHz would greatly complicate the filter system. It probably isn't practical at 2m, at least with the standard 600 KHz repeater offset.

At 440 MHz, filtering is practical. In fact, much wider (say 5 MHz) ATV repeaters are fairly common in this band. However, another problem crops up, one which is shared by the satellite transponders. The transmit power has to be divided up somehow among the simultaneous users at any given instant. For a linear translator, such as the earlier OSCAR satellites and RS10/11, transmit power is allocated on the basis of received signal strength. In other words, who ever puts the most signal into the transponder gets most of the signal out. (Contrast this with terrestrial repeaters where users take turns at all of the transmit power.) Each spacecraft transponder has some favored receive signal level and users are supposed to match this by controlling antenna gain and transmit power. This is supposed to result in all the the transponder input signals being at about the same level and the transmit power divided up fairly among the satellite users. It may actually work occasionally :-)

To expect this with terrestrial stations is pretty optimistic. In terrestrial operation, you will easily see signal levels varying 30 to 40 dB, or 1000 to 10000) at a repeater receiver input. This results from the varying distances, transmit power, and antenna gains. (Cellular telephone systems have an automatic power control system to solve a similar problem. The cell base station sends back power control signals to the portable units.) Just imagine yourself 40 dB below Kilowatt Kevin all the time at the transponder output.

In summary, it could be done but probably isn't worth it for narrow band FM. An interesting question would be whether the situation is any different with spread spectrum systems.

4168. Baycom will, SP/GP+TFPCX will not connect, vice versa also.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 17:19:07 UTC
From: smp@agape.sol.net
Message-ID: <784833547.70snx@agape.sol.net>
Source record: 46414

Hello ALL!

I have an interesting problem here.... There are a few sites that I can connect to using the Baycom software with my Baycom modem that I simply cannot connect to using the TFPCX.EXE+SP/GP combinations, and at least one station that I can connect to with SP/GP that Baycom will not connect to. I am really puzzled by this one.

Can anyone using a Baycom type modem with TFPCX+SP/GP send me a copy of their configuration files to give me a hand? One with comments translated to english would be most helpful. :) Also some good recommendations on the TNCINIT parms would be most helpful... I am thinking that is where the problem lies, but I'm not sure.

Thanks!

73 de N9YTY

4169. Re: What's @ 14067 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 17:57:26 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <3a88e6$dqo@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46415

In article <ku1qVc7w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:
|> I've been hearing signals at 14067 - 14068 that I can not decode with my
|> KAMplus ... are these clover?
|>
|> david wb7tpy
|>
|> ---
|> Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
|> Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
|> Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Probably yes.
There is a *lot* of clover operation in that frequency area.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

4170. Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 18:39:43 UTC
From: mattb@dgs.dgsys.com
Message-ID: <3a8atf$9nh@DGS.dgsys.com>
Source record: 46400

I'm looking for information from anybody who has used packet on 80 meters
or other hf band. Has it worked with reliability.

??

Matt N2NBT mattb@dgsys.com ..._. .._ _.
--

mattb@dgsys.com Nextwave Technologies Corporation Washington, DC
Home of the PRO-WINDOWS Shareware Library for Access, VB, C++ and PowerBuilder

4171. Wanted ZDOS ZBasic Packet program for Z100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 18:47:08 UTC
From: wjlukits@earth.execpc.com
Message-ID: <3a8bbc$1md@homer.alpha.net>
Source record: 46413

Have Zenith Z100 computer I would like to put on packet. Need Zdos or Zbasic terminal program.

I have tried the basic program in the back of my Kantronics KAM manual but that doesn't work.

73's Walt AC9H

4172. faq

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 19:22:53 UTC
From: John Martin <martin@cdpa.state.ms.us>
Message-ID: <3a8ded$nov@Tut.MsState.Edu>
Source record: 46416

Where is the faq for this list?
Thanks, John kb5ggo

4173. Commodore 64 and 128 Comp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 20:54:00 UTC
From: john.hiatt@alley.com
Message-ID: <d3.1663.130@alley.com>
Source record: 46401

DS>There is a school close to me wondering if there is a market for used
DS>Commodore computers. I told the teacher I'd see if hams were still intreste
DS>in these boat anchors as packet computers. Are they still used and could a
DS>school unload some of these at auctions or flea markets without much trouble
DS>What is the going price? Thanks!

Well sure there is always a market for them. As for price, I can't
really say the last 3 64's a friend and I picked up were given to us
free of charge. They just wanted to get rid of them. I'm always
looking for cheap Commodore equipment to add to my collection.

john.hiatt@alley.com

---
* OLX 2.1 TD * Mental Floss prevents Moral Decay.

{==================}-{====================}
| /_/_/ Origin : Norton's Alley BBS __\ |
| \/_/\ Location: Hayden Lake, ID. /_\/ |
| /_/_/ BBS : (208) 772-6218 __\ |
{==================}-{====================}

4174. Re: Help finding cables f

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 20:54:00 UTC
From: john.hiatt@alley.com
Message-ID: <d3.1662.130@alley.com>
Source record: 46402

KD>> Does anyone make the appropriate cables for connecting a HTX-202 to a
KD>> TNC? Or will I have to make them? I'm new to amateur radio and packet and
KD>> would like to get into packet. Thanks!
KD>>
KD>> Tom (awaiting his callsign!)
KD>>
KD>Tom, congrats on getting license. MFJ makes the cables you need. Tucker
KD>Electronics in Dallas stocks them. 73 de Bill, kd5lu

May we assume that these cables are custom made for MFJ TNC's? or
Should they at least be modifiable to fit any external TNC? I have an
HTX-202 also and was considering getting a KPC-3 from Kantronics.

---
* OLX 2.1 TD * Hello, I am part number ||*||||*||*||*||

{==================}-{====================}
| /_/_/ Origin : Norton's Alley BBS __\ |
| \/_/\ Location: Hayden Lake, ID. /_\/ |
| /_/_/ BBS : (208) 772-6218 __\ |
{==================}-{====================}

4175. Channelization on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 22:00:56 UTC
From: rick_whiting@atk.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov14.220056.22539@omega.atk.com>
Source record: 46420

I recall it has been suggested that the 500 Hz bandwidth proposed for semiautomatic unattended operation (U.S.) on HF originated from an idea for "channelizing" digital operations to reduce interference. Regardless of the merits (or lack thereof) of establishing a limit on bandwidth, I wonder if channelization really would increase throughput on HF under the scenario described below.

Intuitively, channelization would benefit CSMA modes, e.g., AX.25. But it is not clear (at least to me) that channelization will necessarily
provide the greatest throughput for the most users of a given HF sub-band for non-CSMA modes, particularly those employing FEC. It strikes me that for protocols such as PACTOR and G-TOR it might be possible that more stations would pass more total data by the somewhat unstructured process currently employed, i.e., find the least noisy channel and "jump in." It would be interesting to see the results of a simulation of both channelized and non-channelized operation given realistic band conditions and station geographic distribution.

Of course, if the idea is to provide the best possible throughput to a limited number of stations at any time, then "rationing" operation to (clear) channels will provide maximum available throughput for the lucky few. But, laying aside the philosophical question of quality vs.

quantity, is there any answer to the original hypothesis that non-channelization will maximize total throughput on HF in a real world scenario of "many" pairs of stations attempting to communicate?

| Rick Whiting Office Phone 612-931-5344 |
| 5780 Rosewood Lane N. Home Phone 612-550-1213 |
| Plymouth, MN 55442 Fax 612-931-5735 |
| U.S.A. E-mail rick_whiting@atk.com |
| Packet W0TN @ WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM |

4176. Taking in Digital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-14 23:59:13 UTC
From: starin@netcom.com
Message-ID: <starinCzA7yp.KwA@netcom.com>
Source record: 46422

I'm not really that familiar with digital systems, but I believe what I'm looking for must exist somewhere. I have the ability to feed digital signals into my computer, and would like to display this raw data on the screen. Are there programs which will monitor, say, a serial port, and then print to the screen the data streaming in? I am not interested in those products that display a voice pattern or wave, but rather something that will display the raw data for later conversion. Now, understanding before hand that I'm a real novice at this, is this a ridiculous question? Am I out in left field? I've seen and read about products that will produce a graphic fascimile of digital information, like those programs that come with a sound blaster. But, as I mentioned, I'd like to see the raw data and I can get it into the serial port, just have a problem getting it to the screen.

Thanks in advance. Please post here, or e-mail me directly if you can help.
--
Jeffrey
{New York}

4177. Re: Repeater Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 01:17:55 UTC
From: mdwyer@lamar.ColoState.EDU
Message-ID: <3a9283$qj6@yuma.ACNS.ColoState.EDU>
Source record: 46423

Philip Munts (munts@asgp.uafsoe.alaska.edu) wrote:
: In article <3a6nb1$8f6@freenet.vcu.edu> towen@freenet.vcu.edu writes:
: >After doing some reading about satellites, I understand
: >that they actually "repeat" a range of frequencies
: >(instead of just one) to another band. Could someone
: >please explain to me why 2m type FM repeaters only repeat
: >one frequency. Why couldn't the repeater take 100kHz from
: >145.0 to 145.1 MHz and repeat it to 145.6 to 145.7 MHz? It
: >seems to me that this would allow the "repeater" to handle
: >several simultaneous conversations, just like satellites.

: In principle you could do it. In practice, there are some problems.
: Terrestrial repeaters generally operate in band. (The input and output
: frequencies are in the same band, 600 KHz apart on 2m for example.) You will
: notice that most (if not all) spacecraft operate cross band (2m in, 10m out,
: etc.)

Plus, users would probably object to a single repeater posessing a wide
band of frequencies instead of just one channel...

--
-=-
N N 00 ZZZZZZ AA PPPPP Michael J. Dwyer
NN N 0 0 Z A A P P mdwyer@lamar.ColoState.edu
N N N 0 -- 0 ZZZZ AAAAAA PPPPP Colorado State University
N N N 0 0 Z A A P 73s Fort Collins, Colorado, USA
N NN 00 ZZZZZZ A A P Computer Science Major
V I S U A L I Z E W H I R L E D P E A S
-=-
Get a Word Processor, Spreadsheet, Database, and Draw program, bundled in
an environment that multitasks without the idiocy of Windows! Sounds good?
Try GeoWorks Ensemble! Pick up a shareware demo at this site:
ftp://130.219.44.141.pub/geos/publish

4178. Re: Taking in Digital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 01:23:56 UTC
From: mdwyer@lamar.ColoState.EDU
Message-ID: <3a92jc$qj6@yuma.ACNS.ColoState.EDU>
Source record: 46424

Jeffrey Starin (starin@netcom.com) wrote:
: I'm not really that familiar with digital systems, but I believe what I'm
: looking for must exist somewhere. I have the ability to feed digital
: signals into my computer, and would like to display this raw data on the
: screen. Are there programs which will monitor, say, a serial port, and
: then print to the screen the data streaming in? I am not interested in

Actually, any terminal program will monitor the port. You can use
ProComm, BitCom, Windows' Terminal, etc... They more or less echo
everything on the screen...

However, if you want to monitor numerical values, instead of text, you
might have to write your own program. In BASIC, it is simple, but slow...

Anyway, give me a yell if you have any questions I might be able to help
you with!

--
-=-
N N 00 ZZZZZZ AA PPPPP Michael J. Dwyer
NN N 0 0 Z A A P P mdwyer@lamar.ColoState.edu
N N N 0 -- 0 ZZZZ AAAAAA PPPPP Colorado State University
N N N 0 0 Z A A P 73s Fort Collins, Colorado, USA
N NN 00 ZZZZZZ A A P Computer Science Major
V I S U A L I Z E W H I R L E D P E A S
-=-
Get a Word Processor, Spreadsheet, Database, and Draw program, bundled in
an environment that multitasks without the idiocy of Windows! Sounds good?
Try GeoWorks Ensemble! Pick up a shareware demo at this site:
ftp://130.219.44.141.pub/geos/publish

4179. Help! Packet Comport probem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 01:25:15 UTC
From: ablackbelt@aol.com
Message-ID: <3a92lr$sbh@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46425

Help needed on solving the problem of multiple serial port connections. My last computer had a bus mouse and left just enough room. Anyhow problem is this......
Mouse is com1
internal modem is com2
I know that Com1 and 3 share same irq and 2 and 4 share same irq. I bought a serial card that has addressable com ports. I have the serial cards two external ports set to Com 3 and com 4. The mouse has its own connection off of another board as com1. If I put the kam+ tnc on com 4 then there is no conflict between the tnc and internal modem as long as I don't use the modem. So far so good.
Now I have this rs232 interface from Kenwood which I think needs a com port to control the TS850 for the logging pgm etc. If I hook it to com 3 then since the mouse is always being used won't I have a problem. As I mentioned the last computer I had (lightning got it) had a parallel mouse (or some other than serial because it did its own thing on a separate board). I think I have the comport info correct but I really need help on this one! I don't think any of the devices uses a lpt port so what do I do? In a nutshell how do I connect a tnc, rs232 computer/rig interface, mouse, and internal fax/modem so that they coexist without conflict. I remember that my pkgold pgm allows you to address the com port thru software. (I have been off packet due to the lightning strike to the shack for over a year now) The extra addressable serial card provides some flexibility but I am still in a fog! HELP PLEASE! FROM A FRUSTRATED WANNA BE EX- PACKETEER

A.R.S. KD4NAV
O Michael Rubin
<|\ ___o '___ ablackbelt@aol.com
_\\ _`\ <_ '---_____>O 73 TU CU SK DE KD4NAV
`/. (*)/ (*) '--- __' Fax 305 253-7220

4180. Help! Tnc/comport problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 01:40:29 UTC
From: ablackbelt@aol.com
Message-ID: <3a93id$sh8@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46405

Help needed on solving the problem of multiple serial port connections. My last computer had a parallel mouse and left just enough room. Anyhow problem is this......
Mouse is com1
internal modem is com2
I know that Com1 and 3 share same irq and 2 and 4 share same irq. I bought a serial card that has addressable com ports. I have the serial cards two external ports set to Com 3 and com 4. The mouse has its own connection off of another board as com1. If I put the kam+ tnc on com 4 then there is no conflict between the tnc and internal modem as long as I don't use the modem. So far so good.
Now I have this rs232 interface from Kenwood which I think needs a com port to control the TS850 for the logging pgm etc. If I hook it to com 3 then since the mouse is always being used won't I have a problem. As I mentioned the last computer I had (lightning got it) had a parallel mouse (or some other than serial because it did its own thing on a separate board). I think I have the comport info correct but I really need help on this one! I don't think any of the devices uses a lpt port so what do I do? In a nutshell how do I connect a tnc, rs232 computer/rig interface, mouse, and internal fax/modem so that they coexist without conflict. I remember that my pkgold pgm allows you to address the com port thru software. (I have been off packet due to the lightning strike to the shack for over a year now) The extra addressable serial card provides some flexibility but I am still in a fog! HELP PLEASE! FROM A FRUSTRATED WANNA BE EX- PACKETEER

A.R.S. KD4NAV
O Michael Rubin
<|\ ___o '___ ablackbelt@aol.com
_\\ _`\ <_ '---_____>O 73 TU CU SK DE KD4NAV
`/. (*)/ (*) '--- __' Fax 305 253-7220

4181. Re: your LISTSERV request "help finding cables for htx-202 please"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 03:24:32 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411150324.TAA24356@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46427

```
The mailing list "finding" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

4182. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 08:51:35 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <3a9sqn$2voe@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46412

In article <3a8atf$9nh@dgs.dgsys.com>,
Matt Brosius <mattb@dgs.dgsys.com> wrote:
>I'm looking for information from anybody who has used packet on 80 meters
>or other hf band. Has it worked with reliability.

Please don't.
It creates an increadible amount of world wide QRM.
Use 10m, when it is open.

73, Moritz DL5UH

4183. 220 MHz 9600 bps Lack of equiptment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 10:42:00 UTC
From: klotts@primenet.com
Message-ID: <klotts.12.0015804C@primenet.com>
Source record: 46451

I need to purchase a 220 MHz radio that can run 9600 bps.. From what I have found, There are only two that are available.. The Ramsey (Which I have been counciled *not* to buy) and the Hamtronics (which reportedly has quirks as well).. Several old Midlands have been placed in service at 9600 but they are hard to find.. I know one guy who modified a Mitrek..

Can any of you give some suggestions? I am leaning toward the Hamtronics but I would like to hear some advise..

Ken (aa7jc)

4184. Re: PK-900 for PSK ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 12:55:31 UTC
From: usenet@mv.mv.com
Message-ID: <CzB819.1x3@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46429

In article <3a803rINN92q@s850.mwc.edu>, bgrattan@s850.mwc.edu says...
>
>I have a PK-900 with 9600 baud modem option. I would like to be able to
>work/listen to the 1200 baud PSK birds without a lot of additional
>expense. Is there a recommended add-on for the PK-900 (I don't think
>that AEA has one) that will give me this mode or do I have to buy
>another TNC? I'm using an FT-736R.
>
>Thanks for any suggestions.
>
>Bob - N4MRV
>bgrattan@amsat.org
>
I don't know the PK-900, but if it has a modem header, all you need to
buy is the proper PSK modem. I believe PacComm makes one for about $235.

73, Larry W1HJF
--

4185. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 13:28:13 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <3aad1d$rft@acorn.acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 46430

In article <39sbsd$k0l@qualcomm.com>,
Phil Karn <karn@chicago.qualcomm.com> wrote:
>
>John P. Costas, K2EN and the inventor of the Costas Loop, wrote a
>classic paper in the late 1950s called "Poisson, Shannon and the Radio
>Amateur" in which he laid out the theoretical foundation for this
>approach. He was only 3 decades before his time. Only now has the
>technology finally become capable of implementing his vision.
>

Do you know where it was published, or where a copy can be found ?

-adrian

4186. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 15:21:33 UTC
From: gerheim@sonalysts.com
Message-ID: <3aajlt$75v@hatch.sonalysts.com>
Source record: 46431

Matt Brosius (mattb@dgs.dgsys.com) wrote:
> I'm looking for information from anybody who has used packet on 80 meters
> or other hf band. Has it worked with reliability.

Technically, it's a excellent mode. The way it's currently used, it
s%%%%. The BBS stations will refuse connects from non-BBS stations.
The few live-operator stations jam onto one frequency and then see
how many stations they can connect to at one time. Most TNC's allow
9 users. The result is that they get to exercise the daylights
out of their software, make a pretty picture on their PC's, and pass
virtually no packets due to QRM (= packet crashes).

The FCC may (anyone know if/when?) permit unattended HF packet
operations, which would allow mail drops between friends. The ARRL
(if I'm not mistaken) wants to restrict these operations to
about 50 hz per band, so we'll all wind up with our TNC's on the
same frequency jamming each other, and passing no packets.

73 - AL

--
****
Al Gerheim, N4QN |Opinions expressed here| Sonalysts, Inc.
gerheim@sonalysts.com |are my own. | 215 Parkway North
Work: (203)442-4355 | | Waterford CT 06385
****

4187. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 17:31:37 UTC
From: ve8ev@gov.nt.ca
Message-ID: <1994Nov15.173137.23502@gov.nt.ca>
Source record: 46428

In article <3a8atf$9nh@DGS.dgsys.com> mattb@dgs.dgsys.com (Matt Brosius) writes:
>I'm looking for information from anybody who has used packet on 80 meters
>or other hf band. Has it worked with reliability.
>
>??
>
>Matt N2NBT mattb@dgsys.com ..._. .._ _.
>--
>
We use low band packet to link our local BBS to the BBS network
in Alaska. Range to the nearest node is about 350 miles.
We link in automatically on 40m and manually on 80m. It is about
as reliable as you can get on HF in the the arctic. When conditions
are very good we have problems with broadcast stations on 40m.
When conditions are poor (frequent auroral HF blackouts) nothing gets
through. However with automatic stations trying to link 24 hours a
day the traffic usually gets passed. The link on 80m is difficult
due to local QRN but a guy that lives outside of town with no QRN
is getting an 80m gateway set up.

Good luck,

John - VE8EV

==
John Boudreau VE8EV INTERNET: ve8ev@amsat.org
Inuvik, NWT, CANADA PACKET: VE8EV@VE8YEV.#INU.NT.CAN.NOAM
==

4188. Re: Commodore 64 and 128 Comp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 18:25:38 UTC
From: mdwyer@lamar.ColoState.EDU
Message-ID: <3aauf2$3i7a@yuma.ACNS.ColoState.EDU>
Source record: 46426

John Hiatt (john.hiatt@alley.com) wrote:
: DS>There is a school close to me wondering if there is a market for used
: DS>Commodore computers. I told the teacher I'd see if hams were still intreste
: DS>in these boat anchors as packet computers. Are they still used and could a
: DS>school unload some of these at auctions or flea markets without much trouble
: DS>What is the going price? Thanks!

: Well sure there is always a market for them. As for price, I can't
: really say the last 3 64's a friend and I picked up were given to us
: free of charge. They just wanted to get rid of them. I'm always
: looking for cheap Commodore equipment to add to my collection.

I know what you mean... truly I do... I have a closet full of them! Three
Vic 20s, four datasettes, three 64s, two Amigas... If anyone wants one,
please feel free to take them off my hands!

4189. Re: 220 MHz 9600 bps Lack of equiptment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 21:10:53 UTC
From: Ken Lotts <klotts@primenet.com>
Message-ID: <3ab84t$dmk@news.primenet.com>
Source record: 46435

> I need to purchase a 220 MHz radio that can run 9600 bps.. From what I have
> found, There are only two that are available.. The Ramsey (Which I have been
> counciled *not* to buy) and the Hamtronics (which reportedly has quirks as
> well).. Several old Midlands have been placed in service at 9600 but they are
> hard to find.. I know one guy who modified a Mitrek..
>
> Can any of you give some suggestions? I am leaning toward the Hamtronics but
> I would like to hear some advise..
>
> Ken (aa7jc)

Woops!!! make that "EQUIPMENT! vs "equiptment" (in the title) hihi!

4190. Re: Using a old Yaesu FT-207R on Packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 21:55:38 UTC
From: n4vte@gloster.via.mind.org
Message-ID: <FRquVc2w165w@gloster.via.mind.org>
Source record: 46442
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

kleite@gtec3.ndhm.gtegsc.com (Keith Leite) writes:

> Hi there,
> And thanks for reading my post, I have a Yaesu FT-207R that I bought
> about 12 years ago and I was wondering if anyone else out there has ever
> used this old hand held on packet ???? If so I would be curious to the
> pinouts of the mic connector. I was able to come across and extra mic
> connector to use for the packet setup, so I did not have to hack up my
> original. Any help would be appreciated.
>
I have been using one for about five or six years with no difficulty
whatsoever. I am using a commercial battery (like a car battery, but different
current delivery) being charged by a little lab supply trickling, but for a
while I used the internal. I stopped that because the battery didn't like
being charged all the time. Other than that, the internal battery would be
fine.

---
n4vte@gloster.via.mind.org (Chris) All jobs are easy
to the person who
doesn't have to do them.
Holt's law

4191. Re: scc card in OS/2 -> overruns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-15 23:37:46 UTC
From: rgm@bilbo.baylor.edu
Message-ID: <3abgoaINNgm7@BUDS1.baylor.edu>
Source record: 46439

Aart Wedemeijer (Aart.Wedemeijer@pa3cpl.idn.nl) wrote:

: Hello.

: I use a SCC-card to run NET. Works OK, even in a desqview
: environment the card performs OK, no overruns, no bytes missed. The card is
: installed at IRQ 7.

: Now I try to migrate to OS/2 (WARP). But that gives me a lot of overruns,
: mostly on the 9k6 channels.
: 2 idea's are:
: - the 8530 chips are to slow, needs to be 85230 with FIFO buffers
: - OS/2 doesn't like a device on IRQ 7.

: Can you help me? What is a good soulution?i

When you installed OS/2, did you tell it use the default settings for
LPT1? (LPT1, the printer port, defaults to IRQ7.)

Otherwise, I've been using OS/2 (v2.0 and 2.1) and it's always let me put
my parallel port on IRQ 7.

Good Luck
-Ross
KB2RVB

4192. Re: Channelization on HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 00:13:16 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <CzC3A5.JG1@wang.com>
Source record: 46441

rick_whiting@atk.com (Rick Whiting) writes:

>I recall it has been suggested that the 500 Hz bandwidth proposed
>for semiautomatic unattended operation (U.S.) on HF originated from an
>idea for "channelizing" digital operations to reduce interference.
>Regardless of the merits (or lack thereof) of establishing a limit on
>bandwidth, I wonder if channelization really would increase
>throughput on HF under the scenario described below.

Hi Rick,

If my 2-meter transmitter is off by 1 kHz, it's no big deal. But if I
am off by 100 Hz on 20 meters (same percent of error) then I would
probably have trouble making an FSK contact without doing some
fine-tuning. Channelization might be good for unattended stations,
but for other cases it seems like tuning for a clear spot is the best
way to get data through, especially if there is QRM from voice, CW,
SSTV and the like.

Dave, KZ1O

--
Dave Bushong
Wang Laboratories

4193. WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 00:21:27 UTC
From: c002@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu
Message-ID: <3abja7$kb1@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu>
Source record: 46445

why the heck are TNC's so bloody expencive? and a kit a saw was only 60$...
i don't get it, what MAJOR advantage does an ordinary TNC have over a kit tnc?

thanks....

<note: even tho i have no tnc...i am on landline packet bbs>

DAvid
|---|
David Roseman	c002@lehigh.edu
SysOp of NODE 3 BBS	The Flying HAm - BBS
Running OBV/2 Software	KBR-9318 - CB
	N3SQE/SVARC - Ham
HAmmy in IRC	N3SQE@N3IQD.FN20GO.PA.USA.NA - Packet

4194. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 00:34:07 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <3abk1v$mv8@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46443

In article <3a9sqn$2voe@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>,
moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () writes:
|> In article <3a8atf$9nh@dgs.dgsys.com>,
|> Matt Brosius <mattb@dgs.dgsys.com> wrote:
|> >I'm looking for information from anybody who has used packet on 80 meters
|> >or other hf band. Has it worked with reliability.
|>
|> Please don't.
|> It creates an increadible amount of world wide QRM.

As does RTTY, CW, SSB, ...

|> Use 10m, when it is open.

Where it also would create the same QRM, were the band open,
just like RTTY, CW, SSB ...

But that didn't answer the question, which was "Does it work."

The answer is yes, it works, but not very well. Other digital
modes, in particular clover, g-tor, pactor and amtor work
a good deal better than packet on 80M.

However packet DOES work, and can be a lot of fun.

Enjoy !

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

4195. Very Local Area Networks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 01:29:29 UTC
From: jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <3abn9p$r49@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>
Source record: 46433

Here's a thought.

My neighborhood just started a neighborhood watch program, and the thought crossed my mind of helping to bring my computerized neighbors closer together by using TNC's and short distance motorcycle style 49MHz radios.

Even if nothing more would come out of it than people saying 'hi' a little more often and my rerouting the recipe bulletins from packet, the faces around here would get names, and people might start to care more about the people around them.

How would the FCC take to using those radios for data? I wouldn't think of boosting the power of the radios, just using common sense (like roof mounted directional antennas). Do you think they could handle the 100% duty cycle?

Has anyone done this to keep in touch with ham neighbors without tying up the ham frequencies?

Interested in comments..

Steve (*still* no call since 9/10/94!!!)
--
Steven Jackson Action Consulting

4196. Re: SCC CARD ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 02:39:39 UTC
From: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <784953579snz@gw6hva.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46297

In article <1241.4296.uupcb@inno.com>
alain.bourassa@inno.com "Alain Bourassa" writes:

> I want to know what does an SCC card do ?

It's a a card equipped with Serial Communications Controller's (usually 2 or 4 channels (but can be more)). These do HDLC directly, thus relieving the host CPU from the overhead of doing it in s/w (as in the Baycom + serial port). There are ESCC chips too for even faster speeds or put another way, less interrupt loading on the host, due to larger Rx/Tx buffers.

> And It could improve a packet station based on a Baycom modem ?

Depends how much CPU time your machine is having to put in to do the work you ask of it now - if it struggles, then yes but if there's plenty of time to spare, then no.

Cheers, Martin.
--
Martin Vernon, Supavision
Sysop GB7OS & GB7OSP
BBSnet: GW6HVA@GB7OSP
AMPRnet: gw6hva@gb7osp.ampr.org
Internet: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk

4197. Re: Eudora, Fetch, and NCSA/Telnet on TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 06:10:30 UTC
From: tcj@netcom.com
Message-ID: <tcjCzCJtI.73B@netcom.com>
Source record: 46432

Gary Trachier (trachier@hanover-crrel.army.mil) writes:

> Is anyone using NCSA/Telnet, Fetch, or Eudora on amateur packet? I
> am quite interested to hear whether this is either being done, or
> has been looked into.

I'm intereseted in experimenting with HTTP over amateur TCP/IP. Lose the embedded graphics from your HTML pages and I think that a WWW server would be a useful addition to the ham toybox.

I run KA9Q NOS on an HP100LX palmtop and use it regularly to exchange files with and back up to my PC via a serial line running SLIP. Just for grins I have tried using Mosaic and Cello on the PC to access the NOS FTP server on the 100LX, which works just fine. I have no reason to assume that this wouldn't also work on the air, except possibly some timeout problems.

While I've never hacked NOS before, I have experience designing and building HTTP servers, and have considered building an extremely simple HTTP server that would run as a NOS service. For the client side I would propose to nab a copy of the DosLynx source code and see if it's feasible to graft it onto NOS, too.

Has anybody else tried anything like this?

KB6JXT, Todd

4198. BLP MODE on MFJ1274 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 08:19:07 UTC
From: ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <784973947snz@oiiag.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46454

Greetings...

I bought a MFJ1274 TNC some months ago which supports KISS and FAX.
These are both documented. However, on power-up, I also see in the
text that it supports BLP. Can anyone please enlighten me as to what
BLP is or does.

Thanks in anticipation...
--

==
Ian Gillingham Oxford Instruments
email: ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk Industrial Analysis Group
Tel : +44 (0)235 532123 19/20 Nuffield Way
Fax : +44 (0)235 535416 Abingdon
Oxon, UK OX14 1TX
==

4199. Re: BLP MODE on MFJ1274 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 09:43:13 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.21.0021C81C@primenet.com>
Source record: 46466

In article <784973947snz@oiiag.demon.co.uk> ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk (Ian Gillingham) writes:

>I bought a MFJ1274 TNC some months ago which supports KISS and FAX.
>These are both documented. However, on power-up, I also see in the
>text that it supports BLP. Can anyone please enlighten me as to what
>BLP is or does.

BLP is a host mode which is built into the firmware in TAPR 1.1.8 and the MFJ equivalent. A disk is available from TAPR with details and some rudimentary routines to interface with it. To my knowledge, nobody has written any software to fully utilize this mode.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4200. Re: Very Local Area Networks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 10:03:58 UTC
From: kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com
Message-ID: <kevin.jessup.110.007F0551@mail.mei.com>
Source record: 46438

In article <3abn9p$r49@cmcl2.NYU.EDU> jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu writes:

>Here's a thought.

>My neighborhood just started a neighborhood watch program, and the thought
>crossed my mind of helping to bring my computerized neighbors closer together
>by using TNC's and short distance motorcycle style 49MHz radios.

Have you considered GMRS radios? Or is that beyond your budget
limitations?? ;-))

>How would the FCC take to using those radios for data? I wouldn't think of
>boosting the power of the radios, just using common sense (like roof mounted
>directional antennas). Do you think they could handle the 100% duty cycle?

Again, if your pockets are deep, you can implement a spread-spectrum based
computer network. I've got four of us (within 5 blocks of each other) on-line
using Windows For Workgroups over a SS RF LAN. This cost us serveral thousand
bucks but it sure if fun! We also have digitized voice going across (semi-real
time, a few seconds of delay) via 16-bit sound cards.

License-free SS modems (with about a 30 mile range if you have point-to-point,
line-of-sight beam antennas) can be had for around $1000.00 (not cheap, I
know). Measured in Bits/second/dollar, it's a better deal than most amateur
radio stuff and, again, requires no license. Of course, you need TWO SS
modems to implment EACH RF network connection back to the server.
And you can send ANY kind of data you want and use encryption too! :-))

Have you considered applying for government aid?? This is probably
possible, no?

Kevin, N9SQB

P A R A D I S E * *
TAR & ASPHALT * * * *
* *)
__ *) (
|| _____ || kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com (
\|||/ ++) [ ]
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"Better living through pavement."

4201. Re: BLP MODE on MFJ1274 ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 10:18:37 UTC
From: tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <784981117snz@microvst.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46456

In article <784973947snz@oiiag.demon.co.uk>
ijg@oiiag.demon.co.uk "Ian Gillingham" writes:

> These are both documented. However, on power-up, I also see in the
> text that it supports BLP. Can anyone please enlighten me as to what
> BLP is or does.

Perhaps it's the programmer's lunch?

--

Tony - G3SKR / AA2PM / tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk

4202. Wanted MC 13055

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 11:53:28 UTC
From: vdonabed@ens-lyon.fr
Message-ID: <3acrro$4r4@cri.ens-lyon.fr>
Source record: 46434

Where can I find 2 MC13055 ??? It's a FSK receiver.

Thanks

E-mail : vdonabed@lip.ens-lyon.fr
Minitel : 72 00 92 39 (bal 5 ou vdonabed)
Packet Radio : F1ICI@F8KLY.FRHA.FRA.EU
E-mail bis : vdonabed@stdin.gatelink.fr.net

4203. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 13:36:33 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <CzD4H2.DKA@eskimo.com>
Source record: 46436

David M. Roseman (c002@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu) wrote:
: why the heck are TNC's so bloody expencive? and a kit a saw was only 60$...
: i don't get it, what MAJOR advantage does an ordinary TNC have over a kit tnc?

Probably that most of the 'kit' TNC's are nothing but a non-intelegent
modem. This type of computer/radio interface depends on the computer to do
all the reconstruction and status tracking of the packet protocol, for both
sending and receiving, in the computer. If the computer is not on and
running the packet software, your station is off the air.

Most of the 'expensive' TNC's have a built-in microprocessor and memory.
The memory is virtually always battery backed. So the TNC is able to
operate even when your computer is off, and is able to store messages others
may leave for you. The TNC is able to do all the work needed to support
on-air connections. Hope that gives you a little idea.

: thanks....

: <note: even tho i have no tnc...i am on landline packet bbs>

: DAvid
: |---|
: | David Roseman | c002@lehigh.edu |
: | SysOp of NODE 3 BBS | The Flying HAm - BBS |
: | Running OBV/2 Software | KBR-9318 - CB |
: | | N3SQE/SVARC - Ham |
: | HAmmy in IRC | N3SQE@N3IQD.FN20GO.PA.USA.NA - Packet |
: |---|

73, Bob, KD7NM

--

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

4204. Re: Good terminal program for packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 14:33:42 UTC
From: gh@christa.unh.edu
Message-ID: <3ad586$cr0@mozz.unh.edu>
Source record: 46462

Hi, Name is Gary. Before I started using tcp/ip I used Procomm. I tried lan-link and a few other programs and found that Procomm did everything I wanted. You could scroll back, do a screen capture as data comes in, and send stuff as a file out to a bbs. Try Procomm I don't think you will be disapointed. 73

--
Gary Hurd gh@christa.unh.edu
Packet address WR1U @ WB1DSW.NH
TCP/IP wr1u.ampr.org [44.52.7.40
PETRA ROCKS ON!

4205. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 14:37:26 UTC
From: im@hydra.carleton.ca
Message-ID: <CzD7AE.G1p@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 46463

Bart Rowlett (bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org) wrote:
: In article <39n9h5$mc7@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>,
: System Bartender <matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu> wrote:
: >Just ran across an interesting pair of articles... "A New Pulsed
: >Bi-Phase Digital Communications System" by K6HH (73 Amateur Radio,
: >June-July 1988). Does anybody know anything about this proposal?

[stuff deleted]

: The only way to get multiple bits per second per Hz bandwidth is to use
: some sort of multilevel modulation, encoding multiple bits per transmitted
: symbol. This will allow the modulator more time to change from one symbol
: state to the next decreasing the required bandwidth. Instantaneous
: transitions will cause wide bandwidths. Some systems work by allowing
: the modulator to transition instantly and then removing the high order
: sidebands by filtering with a bandpass filter. This method requires
: linear amplaification for all subsequent stages and will increase the
: power required by the transmitter.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Just a little clarification here - the rating of the PA will need to be
more. In other words to transmit a 5 Watt signal, you will need
a PA rated at least 10 Watts to keep the amp in it's linear range.
(assuming that the amp is a solid state linear amp). Of course you
will also loose some power in the filters, but more will be lost
trying to keep the signal linear.

im

: bart wb6hqk

: bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org

--
Ian A. McEachern, VE3PFH | Try our new www server:
Packet Working Group, Ottawa A.R.C. | http://hydra.carleton.ca/
im@hydra.carleton.ca | Interesting stuff about packet
ian@ve3pfh.ampr.org | radio & our 56kbps radio LAN

4206. Re: APRS info and software??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 14:49:02 UTC
From: etjfonte@ci.ua.pt
Message-ID: <CzD7ts.Hs4@news.ci.ua.pt>
Source record: 46460

Bill Vaughn (billv@olympus.net) wrote:
: I am looking for information on aprs and a software download site. Any help
: would be appreciated.

Try a SIMTEL mirror , where we have APRS50?.ZIP
in the packet dir. Try : ftp.ua.pt as anonymous !

--
|---|
Jose' Miguel M.B.Fonte	Aveiro University - PORTUGAL - EUROPE
Box 108 - 4801 Guimaraes - PT.	Electronics and Telecomunications Dept.
E-mail : etjfonte@ci.ua.pt |---|-----------------------------------
PACKET : CT1ENQ@CT1EDY.CTAV.PRT.EU	Ham:CT1ENQ - Univer.Club: CT6ARU
Vai-se de fracasso em fracasso ate' ao exito final.
Charles F. Keitering

4207. TFPCX config.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 14:54:19 UTC
From: etjfonte@ci.ua.pt
Message-ID: <CzD82K.Hto@news.ci.ua.pt>
Source record: 46461

Hi , I'm running the Baycom modem and the TFPCX (for TPK1.81) and
I saw that we can emulate the DSRI (?) modem ...my question is :
what is a DSRI modem !!!?? can I run APRS or normal MFJ SW in the baycom !
I normally use TPK1.81,GP1.61,BAYCOM1.5,SP7.0 (Much SW) but I would like
to test APRS and other SW...even FBB , I can I do it ?

73's de CT1ENQ

--
|---|
Jose' Miguel M.B.Fonte	Aveiro University - PORTUGAL - EUROPE
Box 108 - 4801 Guimaraes - PT.	Electronics and Telecomunications Dept.
E-mail : etjfonte@ci.ua.pt |---|-------------------------------------
PACKET : CT1ENQ@CT1EDY.CTAV.PRT.EU	Ham:CT1ENQ - Univer.Club: CT6ARU
Vai-se de fracasso em fracasso ate' ao exito final.
Charles F. Keitering

4208. HELP! I CAN'T GET ON PACKET!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 15:09:12 UTC
From: Tyler Harpster <TJH112@psuvm.psu.edu>
Message-ID: <94320.100913TJH112@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 46291

I've got a ramsey P-IBM packet modem, a Radio Shack HTX-202 tranciever, and an IBM 8088 laptop computer. I can hear the packets on the 202. I can see the received data on the packet modem's LED's. I can run Baycom onthe computer, BUT, taht's it. I can connect with myself on the computer, but if I put the Mic connector into the Tranciever, it locks it in transmit. I've checked the cables. I've checked the soldering. I called ramsey for some help. They said it's probably the connections going to the computer. I'm going to check to see if the serial port on the computer is active tonight. Other than that, HELP ! Any support would be greatly appreciated. thanks. tyler N3SPD

4209. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 15:14:42 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <3ad7l2$2sqi@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46464

>As does RTTY, CW, SSB, ...

May be I was not detailed enough, It is the QRM per information conveyed
that leaves to desire. Fancy there were a large number of unattended
stations around the world, trying to connect to each other 24 h a day.

the error correction algorithm of Packet is just not suited to low HF bands.
Fortunately you mention the modes that should be used.

>Other digital
>modes, in particular clover, g-tor, pactor and amtor work
>a good deal better than packet on 80M.
>

73, Moritz DL5UH

4210. Re: 9600 packet & HTX-202 HT ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 15:41:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov16.154125.23111@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46468

In article <784745197.69snx@agape.sol.net> smp@agape.sol.net (Steven M. Palm) writes:
>
>Does anyone out there have information about hooking a 9600 baud TNC
>into a Radio Shack HTX-202 HT? I might buy a KPC-9612, but not if I
>cannot use it with the radio. :)

Adding 9600 to most any voice radio requires internal connections
to the modulator and demodulator. The HTX-202 is no exception. If
you feel confident in doing micro-surgery on your HT, then the KPC-9612
is a nice TNC.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4211. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 15:47:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov16.154719.23194@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46469

In article <3a8atf$9nh@DGS.dgsys.com> mattb@dgs.dgsys.com (Matt Brosius) writes:
>I'm looking for information from anybody who has used packet on 80 meters
>or other hf band. Has it worked with reliability.

Beyond groundwave range, selective fading and QRN plague 80 meter packet
at 300 baud. At 50 baud, it works much more robustly. The higher bands
are generally better.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4212. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 16:00:30 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov16.160030.23290@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46470

In article <3abja7$kb1@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu> c002@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu (David M. Roseman) writes:
>why the heck are TNC's so bloody expencive? and a kit a saw was only 60$...
>i don't get it, what MAJOR advantage does an ordinary TNC have over a kit tnc?

The $60 "kit" is a single chip modem used with bit banging software. In essence, you're using a $2300 486 computer to emulate what a $120 TNC would do. A TNC includes a modem, HDLC hardware, and a PAD (Packet Assembler Disassembler). The modem is typically either PLL or filter based, much better than the zero crossing detector of the typical bit banger. The HDLC hardware removes the requirement for interrupt per bit servicing by the computer, thus allowing much higher speeds. And the PAD, usually implemented in a Z80 CPU, relieves the computer of handling the low level AX25 protocol and channel management.

This leaves the computer free to be either a terminal emulator (a waste), or free to actually run some useful application that uses packet communications channels.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4213. Windows JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 16:10:13 UTC
From: ttrostel@shl.com
Message-ID: <CzDBL2.5qq@tornews.shl.com>
Source record: 46472

A while back ... I saw in the notes about JNOS that the next released version would be written to run under Windows. For all of you who don't know ... JNOS is a TCP/IP program for packet which will interface to just about every KISS TNC on the planet. I've been using it for a while but most of my stuff is wandering tword Windows and Windows NT.

Thanks in advance ;)

4214. Re: Eudora, Fetch, and NCSA/Telnet on TCP/IP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 16:10:20 UTC
From: kanefsky@halcyon.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3adatc$mbv@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 46473

In article <tcjCzCJtI.73B@netcom.com>, Todd Jonz <tcj@netcom.com> wrote:
>Gary Trachier (trachier@hanover-crrel.army.mil) writes:
>
> > Is anyone using NCSA/Telnet, Fetch, or Eudora on amateur packet? I
> > am quite interested to hear whether this is either being done, or
> > has been looked into.
>
>I'm intereseted in experimenting with HTTP over amateur TCP/IP. Lose the
>embedded graphics from your HTML pages and I think that a WWW server would
>be a useful addition to the ham toybox.
>
>I run KA9Q NOS on an HP100LX palmtop and use it regularly to exchange files
>with and back up to my PC via a serial line running SLIP. Just for grins
>I have tried using Mosaic and Cello on the PC to access the NOS FTP server
>on the 100LX, which works just fine. I have no reason to assume that this
>wouldn't also work on the air, except possibly some timeout problems.
>
>While I've never hacked NOS before, I have experience designing and building
>HTTP servers, and have considered building an extremely simple HTTP server
>that would run as a NOS service. For the client side I would propose to nab a
>copy of the DosLynx source code and see if it's feasible to graft it onto NOS,
>too.

For the Mac, it would be a matter of writing a module to work with MacTCP.
MacTCP comes standard with modules that work over LocalTalk and ethernet,
and 3rd-parties have written modules that do SLIP and PPP over serial
lines. Once you plug in the appropriate module, the existing ftp, http,
talk, etc. servers for the Mac, as well as all the client software
(Mosaic, Netscape, Fetch, Anarchie, Newswatcher, NCSA Telnet, etc.), would
work automatically over packet. You could throw away all the NOS code
that implements the servers and the multitasking (and even a lot of the
TCP/IP stuff) if you could just glue the core code to MacTCP.

--
Steve Kanefsky
AA7QL

4215. Is it possible to run a BBS under Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 17:46:41 UTC
From: mitch@lexmark.com
Message-ID: <CzD7s3.Aps@lexmark.com>
Source record: 46437

I want to switch my DOS system running AA4RE BBS over to Linux.

Is there a comparable BBS-like program for Linux? How about BPQ code?

Thanks, Gary

4216. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 17:57:39 UTC
From: whull@pbs.org
Message-ID: <3adh6j$mdr@mumford.pbs.org>
Source record: 46447

In article <3a9sqn$2voe@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>,
moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () says:
>
>In article <3a8atf$9nh@dgs.dgsys.com>,
>Matt Brosius <mattb@dgs.dgsys.com> wrote:
>>I'm looking for information from anybody who has used packet on 80 meters
>>or other hf band. Has it worked with reliability.
>
>Please don't.
>It creates an increadible amount of world wide QRM.
>Use 10m, when it is open.
>
>73, Moritz DL5UH
Packet message forwarding sites running high power with large antennas
are successful on HF, though I find more and more of them are converting
over to PACTOR, Clover and now G-TOR, because of higher throughput,
particularly on 80 and 40 meters.

If you are interested in having a QSO, then packet on the lower HF
band frequencies is a very poor mode of communications. Multi-path
propogation is particularly destructive on 80 meters. You will have
much better success using AMTOR, PACTOR, or G-TOR here. RTTY (Baudot)
is still used, though has no error correction, and is inferior to
the other digital modes (exception being PACKET) for a 2-way QSO.

This has been my experience on HF, I'm excluding CW from discussion,
though I enjoy it very much, and it could be considered a digital
mode by some.

Good Luck with which ever mode you choose to use.

Bill (N4LRA)

4217. Ham-Digital Digest V94 #379

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 18:36:36 UTC
From: 100407.436@compuserve.COM
Message-ID: <941116183635_100407.436_BHG74-2@CompuServe.COM>
Source record: 46453

PLEASE UNSUBSCRIBE ME FROM THIS LIST !

I've been fighting with the "request" server, but no help is available. I've written to the human administrator, no answer... Can someone make this stop ? Please no answer in
this bulletin, but to 100407.436@compuserve.com

4218. WTB: ENGLISH MILITARY TOWERS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 19:16:23 UTC
From: harrison@boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <CzDK7D.Euu@boi.hp.com>
Source record: 46440

I need 10 of the portable military telescoping towers
that were made in England and used by the US troops
in Desert Storm.

They are being sold at DRMO auctions and sales at US
military bases.

I will pay top dollar and shipping.

__
/ /\ Cliff Harrison
/ / \ Boise, Free Idaho, U.S.A.
__ /_/ /\ \ HP - Hewlett Packard
/_/\ __\ \ _\ \ harrison@boi.hp.com
\ \ \/ /\\ \ \/ / (208)396-5493 work
\ \ \/ \\ \ / (208)939-1513 home
\ \ /\ \\ \ \ TITLE II COLLECTOR
\ \ \ \ \\ \ \ STOCKING FFL DEALER
\ \ _\/ \ \ \ NRA LIFE MEMBER
\ \ \ _\/ GUN CONTROL IS HITTING THE CRIMINAL REPEATEDLY
_\/

4219. Re: Good terminal program for packet???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 20:11:28 UTC
From: g1xgp@g1xgp.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <785041888snx@g1xgp.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46444

In article <3a0p3g$h2g@Owl.nstn.ca> ab006@cfn.cs.dal.ca writes:
> In article <39os7c$h66@dawn.mmm.com>, Joe Showalter <jlshowalter@mmm.com> says:
> >
> >I just want a good terminal program for my kpc-3.
> I really like paKet5.1 ... up and running in no time ... multiple windows,
> macro capabilities, bbs, and a neat function for keeping track of runners &
> such (our ham club does bike-a-thons and road-ralleys for public service)
> paket6.0 is out _so I-ve heard_
>
> >Joe Showalter EMAIL: jlshowalter@mmm.com
> >Amateur: N0JOL@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM
>
> I'm just connected to oak.oakland.edu to see what they have ... AS 2 ...
> .... nope ... sorry
>
> Anybody got a lead on paKet? (my 2 cents worth)
> Ben VE1CBV
>
Hi Guys,

I have put paKet 6.1 onto ftp.funet.fi and ftp.demon.co.uk. If you want
further information, please let me know.

Steve G1XGP/Jim G6FCL Authorised UK Agents for Tony Lonsdale (paKet) in
the UK and Europe.

Steve Blinkhorn G1XGP@GB7WIG.#34.GBR.EU
Internet g1xgp@g1xgp.demon.co.uk
ESSEX PACKET SHAREWARE

4220. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 21:10:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3281.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46446

-> Ian A. McEachern, VE3PFH | Try our new www server:
-> Packet Working Group, Ottawa A.R.C. | http://hydra.carleton.ca/
-> im@hydra.carleton.ca | Interesting stuff about packet
-> ian@ve3pfh.ampr.org | radio & our 56kbps radio LAN

On a complete different subject: much congrats to the Ottawa ARC Packet Working Group for a really neat WWW implementation! If youse guys are looking for what can be done with WWW, check out the http listed above.

One thing though, Ian: ya'll *have* to get a spell checker. Sheesh...all that work and simple spelling errors get left in? Shame! <g>

Regards,
Steve Diggs, President
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4221. Re: Is it possible to run a BBS under Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 22:54:06 UTC
From: jpll@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <CzDuA7.M4q@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 46448

Gary A. Mitchell (mitch@lexmark.com) wrote:
: I want to switch my DOS system running AA4RE BBS over to Linux.

: Is there a comparable BBS-like program for Linux? How about BPQ code?

JNOS has a pretty good Mailbox/BBS. There's a Linux version.

--
~~~~~~
Jim Lill / Vector Board BBS \
jpll@vectorbd.com \ 716-544-1863/2645 /
wa2zkd@wb2psi.#wny.usa.na GEnie: ZKD
~~~~~~

4222. Ohio IP coordinators found

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 23:01:53 UTC
From: s003aps@desire.wright.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov16.180153.28270@desire>
Source record: 46299

Greetings Everyone,

I just responded to the fella who wanted to get in touch with the Ohio IP coordinator. Ok, easy enough, he reads this list occasionally. Just for public record, the following are responsible for IP address coordination in Ohio:

Tony Schliesser (me) n8xja@n8xja.#day.oh.usa.noam
s003aps@desire.wright.edu
John Ackerman jra@ag9v.ampr.org (internet/packet)
ag9v@n8acv.#day.oh.usa.noam
Fred Peerenboom ke8tq@n8acv.#day.oh.usa.noam

Any one of us will be happy to answer question, assign ip addresses, etc.

73,
Tony
--

_____
Tony Schliesser, N8XJA
Internet: S003APS@DESIRE.WRIGHT.EDU
AMPRNET: N8XJA@AG9V.AMPR.ORG
Packet: N8XJA@N8XJA.#DAY.OH.USA.NOAM

4223. Re: 2M 9600-ready radios; which would..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-16 23:45:42 UTC
From: pgreen@interaccess.com
Message-ID: <3ae5j6$d5r@nntp.interaccess.com>
Source record: 46471

Dino Darling (74212.1733@CompuServe.COM) wrote:
: The best Radio for 9600 use today is the Motorola Mitrek! The
: JAP crap is just that! Too slow! 73!
: Dino...KC6RIX

Yep, I have a Mitrek. A buddy of mine has one too. I can reliably pass data to him with TXDs as low as 60 ms. With a TXD of 150 the thruput is 99%. This is on 2m.

Pat --- KA9SCF.

pgreen@interaccess.com

4224. Re: Help! Packet Comport probem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 01:25:14 UTC
From: jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <3aebdq$lf2@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>
Source record: 46450

In article <3a92lr$sbh@newsbf01.news.aol.com>, ablackbelt@aol.com (ABLACKBELT) writes:
>
>Help needed on solving the problem of multiple serial port connections. My
>last computer had a bus mouse and left just enough room. Anyhow
>problem is this......
> Mouse is com1
> internal modem is com2

I do telephone tech support for a computer manufacturer, and today was the
first time I have ever seen four serial devices on a single DOS machine..

COM IRQ
1 4
2 3
3 5
4 2

Be careful with IRQ 5 as that is also used for LPT2.

Good luck, and don't listen to the naysayers.

Steve

--
Steven Jackson Action Consulting

4225. Problem with Savant & SoftKiss on Duo 230

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 01:50:06 UTC
From: hinz@u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <3aecse$ej5@nntp1.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 46290
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am having difficulty with Savant and SoftKiss on a Macintosh PowerBook Duo 230. I cannot communicate with the modem (PacketMac). The system behaves as if I did not set SoftKiss to Kiss mode (which I did). The transmitter key and stays keyed and I cannot send or receive any packets. The same software and setup works fine on my Quadra 800. Anyone have any ideas? Here are the specifics:

Mac PB Duo 230
System 7.5
SoftKiss v1.8
Savant v1.0.2
PacketMac modem

Thanks in advance!

-Rob Hinz N7ATM
hinz@u.washington.edu

4226. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 02:23:35 UTC
From: markm@glock.ramp.com
Message-ID: <3aeer7$m7p@glock.ramp.com>
Source record: 46476

In article <3abja7$kb1@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu>,
David M. Roseman <c002@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu> wrote:
>why the heck are TNC's so bloody expencive? and a kit a saw was only 60$...
>i don't get it, what MAJOR advantage does an ordinary TNC have over a kit tnc?
>
Well, for starters, the kit for $60 is probably a Baycom or equivalent and
it's not a TNC...just a modem. You then need a several-hundred-dollar PC
to make it work. A stand-alone TNC doesn't need a computer...it's smart
enough to hanlde it all itself. Besides, you can probably find a good
used TNC for not much more than $60. A KPC-3 can be had new for about $100.
I've never understood why someone would shell out >$60 for a Baycom type
unit when you can get a real TNC for about $10 more (for a used PK-88, etc.).

Mark AA7TA

4227. TTY Converter for PCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 03:51:00 UTC
From: kurt.wasserman@hofbbs.com
Message-ID: <18a.21.1843@hofbbs.com>
Source record: 46452

Hi folks,

Does anyone have any info on a device that would go between the
SW Receiver and my PC that would convert Morse/TTY into text? I know
they exist but I am not willing to spend mega-bucks on it.

Thanks,
))))====>>
Kurt

 SPEED 1.40 [NR]

4228. SF Packet BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 06:46:20 UTC
From: rossr@tcs.com
Message-ID: <3aeu7s$mga@tcsi.tcs.com>
Source record: 46455

hi anyone , is there a packet BBS in or around San Francisco??
pls contact me here or at rossr@tcs.com , thanks
RR.

4229. Change in WB7TPY Internet <-> Packet Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 07:10:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3290.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46457

-> *** Please note updated information about the WB7TPY Gateway ***

Thanks for the info, David.

I use the text you put out on how to use your Gateway as a bulliten in my Ham Radio phone line BBS. I just updated that text with the revised address for the Internet side of the Gateway. Several of the hams on the board have used the gateway, including myself.

For the techies among us, please give us the system details on how you put the system together, how the automation <if any> makes the system work, etc.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4230. Re: GP,SP,STS,LOGSAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 07:16:54 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <785081814snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46458

In article <941115004037126@tdd.in-berlin.de>
michael.jaekel@tdd.in-berlin.de (Michael Jaekel) writes:
>Yeah look that message attachment now.
>
>When you searching for Graphic Packet 1.61b or Graphic packet tools
>i cane forward the file to you.
>Please i make it private for ham spirit, only 1-3 Files.
>
>Thank You.....Michael DD6VD
>
>Sysop TDD AFU BBS Berlin Germany : +49 30 3824160 (ZyXel)
>
> *** NOTE: The following is a UUEncoded file ***
>
<5000+ lines of stuff I didn't want to download deleted>

Methinks we need a rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc.binary group.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

4231. Change in WB7TPY Internet <-> Packet Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 07:42:58 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <BmcXVc6w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46459
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

Subject: Change in WB7TPY Internet <-> Packet Gateway
From: david@stat.com (David Dodell)
Message-ID: <BmcXVc6w165w@stat.com>
Date: Thu, 17 Nov 94 00:42:58 MST
Organization: Stat Gateway Service, WB7TPY

*** Please note updated information about the WB7TPY Gateway ***

The internet side of the gateway has a new address; instead of sending
mail to:

gate@wb7tpy.ampr.org

The new address is:

gate@stat.com

Please let your friends and gateway users know the new address asap.
The old address will go out of service on January 1, 1995.

Questions to david@stat.com; wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

4232. YT3MV 38,4kbps digital parts (CQ Elettronica)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 13:04:27 UTC
From: benjamin@uta.fi
Message-ID: <3afkcrINN3gk@vuokko.uta.fi>
Source record: 46465

We have been using YT3MV 23 cm radios with G3RUH 19,2 kbps
modems succesfully for a longer period. However, we miss
the part in the original series of articles where the
modified TNC design and 38,4 kbps manchester coded modems
are described.

The articles have been published in the Italian magazine
'CQ Elettronica' some years ago. If somebody out there
would be so kind and send us copies of the missing part,
we would be most grateful. Copying and postal expenses
will be reimbursed in green stamps, IRC's or any which
way you want.

--
Pentti 'Benjamin' Gr|nlund | benjamin@uta.fi | Osa kivisyd{men
Konevitsan Kotipitsa, Ltd. | benjamin@ee.tut.fi | ei ole vaivan arvoinen
voice +358 31 35 60 650 -- fax +358 31 35 60 655 -- mobile +358 40 501 1626
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces

4233. Re: 2M 9600-ready radios; which would..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 13:34:37 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <CzEz6x.As@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46467

In article <3ae5j6$d5r@nntp.interaccess.com>, pgreen@interaccess.com says...
>
>Dino Darling (74212.1733@CompuServe.COM) wrote:
>: The best Radio for 9600 use today is the Motorola Mitrek! The
>: JAP crap is just that! Too slow! 73!
>: Dino...KC6RIX
>
>Yep, I have a Mitrek. A buddy of mine has one too. I can reliably pass
>data to him with TXDs as low as 60 ms. With a TXD of 150 the thruput is
>99%. This is on 2m.
>
>Pat --- KA9SCF.
>
>pgreen@interaccess.com

Isn't 60ms a bit high? I was under the impression that the Motorola Moxie (Moxy?) could do it at around 25ms. Supposed to be a good, inexpensive radio for that purpose. My information is all second hand, however.

Larry W1HJF
--

4234. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 15:51:06 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <3afu5a$qsp@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 46474

In article <3ad7l2$2sqi@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>,
moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () writes:
|>>As does RTTY, CW, SSB, ...
|>
|>May be I was not detailed enough, It is the QRM per information conveyed
|>that leaves to desire. Fancy there were a large number of unattended
|>stations around the world, trying to connect to each other 24 h a day.
|>
|>the error correction algorithm of Packet is just not suited to low HF bands.
|>Fortunately you mention the modes that should be used.

I don't recall the orginal poster ever mentioning unattended operation, so
why drag that flame fight into a simple question, i.e. does HF packet work?

To answer the original question, yes, it works. How well depends upon
band conditions such as noise and propogation. Try it and see if you like
it.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

4235. Please post FAQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 18:33:25 UTC
From: mark@gas.physics.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov17.123326.33121@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 46475

I am working on earning my ham license and want
to get involved in packet radio. Please post the
FAQ.

Mark Wilkinson
mark@gas.physics.usu.edu

4236. Re: Compressed Video

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 19:15:08 UTC
From: rvermeulen@ib.com
Message-ID: <3aga3s$b2f@da.bausch.nl>
Source record: 46477

towen@freenet.vcu.edu wrote:
: Can anyone tell me if there is a way to use a standard
: telephone style modem on the air or am I required to
: use a packet radio modem? My question stems from a desire
: to use a specialized software package over the airwaves.
: I have a teleconferencing audio/video system that allows
: me to use a video camera and a computer to send digitized,
: compressed semi-live video (7 frames/second) over the
: telephone lines to another computer. The system is designed
: for standard 28,800 baud V.Fast modems. Is it possible to
: use this system on a 2m or 70cm band?
: --
: ---
: Todd Owen Virginia Commonwealth University
: towen@freenet.vcu.edu Richmond, Virginia
: ---

Not really. The bandwith would be too big. I suppose that would not be
allowed under your regulations. It will not under ours (in Holland).
For "packet radio" you would need a special TNC, which however would
be too slow to send your video.

4237. DSP Using the Ultrasound Max ??? and more???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 19:33:26 UTC
From: hadleyv@et.byu.edu
Message-ID: <3agb66$q95@bones.et.byu.edu>
Source record: 46487

I just recently recieved some information about the Gravis Ultrasound Max sound card for the PC. The card sound's exciting! It has simultaneous record and playback capability. and according to the literature, a "dedicated digital signal processor...more powerful than general purpose DSP's" It samples at 48 kHz in stereo at 16-bits too. Talking with one of the technical support personel, he says they have released the entire developers' kit to the public and it cost's nothing. This is available from their BBS at 604-431-5927. (The file name is gusdk221.zip). You can find an earlier release on the internet at:

Host faui43.informatik.uni-erlangen.de

Location: /mounts/epix/public/pub/pc/msdos/demos/programming/libs
FILE -r--r--r-- 926218 Oct 17 1993 gusdk201.lzh

The guy at tech support says that they have C code that will let you process things in realtime to create 3D holographic sound in the kit along with many other things. If this is possible to do this how about other things?

My question is the following:
Has anyone developed any programs using this card for realtime DSP for amatuer radio applications?

It would appear to me that using either the on board DSP unit or the math coprocessor on something like a 486/66 you could do some amazing things like:
-a Windows audio spectrum analyzer with point & click/drag to eliminate offending signals,

-Implement an algorithm that would "preserve" the wanted frequency and automatically eliminate a guy who decides to tune-up just up or down from you ...sort of a seek out and destroy idea

-recieve AND clean up SSTV transmissions in realtime all under Windows 3.1 displaying the image in one window and the recieved audio spectrum in another

-eliminate the need for an external device to do Pactor, Amtor, Packet, even G-Tor and possibly...Clover! (with a fast machine like say a Pentium?)...among many other modes!

-even experiment with other modes of digital processing in realtime! reducing development time and cost -utilize the vast amount of resources allready available or invested in on the PC (i.e. languages, toolkits, etc)

-You get the idea.... and all this for less than a dedicated DSP unit.

FYI, I no have affiliation with Gravis. (as you can by tell my late arrival to the scene in fingding out about this board) I just recieved a CD-ROM from them demonstrating its capabilites a couple of days ago and it is years ahead of soundblaster or anyone else on the market.

73,

--
Vince Hadley |
KA7GVQ |
hadleyv@bones.et.byu.edu |

4238. SoftKiss v1.8.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-17 21:44:25 UTC
From: hinz@u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <3agirp$qbt@nntp1.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 46294

Can someone tell me where to get SoftKiss version 1.8.1? Thank you!

-Rob Hinz N7ATM
n7atm@n7fsp.wa
hinz@u.washington.edu

4239. Re: Help! Com port/tnc/rs232 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 00:27:15 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov18.002715.26229@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46300

: do? In a nutshell how do I connect a tnc, rs232 computer/rig interface,
: mouse, and internal fax/modem so that they coexist without conflict. I

Hi ...
The question becomes one of whether the software running on your PC
can be set to an interrupt other than IRQ 3 or 4. For example, Procomm
allows you to define the port address and IRQ to _anything_. Of course,
you can't set it to just anything, but you have some IRQs left.
IRQ 7 and 2 or 5 are normally free. IRQ 7 is not needed by the printer.
Yes, there are situations where it is used. However, I bet if you used it,
you would find it would work. If it doesn't, try another. You also probably
have 2 or 5 depending on the flavor of your machine. If you have a XT, you
can probably use 2. Otherwise you can probably use 5. Yes, there are
situations where you can't use 2 or 5. Try it.
Now, how to try it. Many COM port cards (and all-in-one cards) have only
the copper fingers for the IRQs that are standard. Bummer. If you are going
to buy a COM card, try to find one that has all the copper fingers.
To find out which copper finger represents which IRQ ... the IRQ line is
a hard-wired finger, you need a chart of what pin is for what IRQ. There is
a chart included with MSYS, FTP to coffman.csuohio.edu. Unarc MSYS 1.16
and look for a file called something like IOBUS. The MS400 file is of
interest but you can not use that for what you want to do. Now, take and
find the line going from the IRQ 4 pin and, using a Dremel, cut and move it
to the finger for IRQ7. Set the card to use COM 3 or 4 (whatever) with IRQ4
(that is now wired to 7) and plug it in. Set the software for that address
and interrupt and off you go. In fact, somewhere in those same MSYS docs is
a way to rewire a card to another address. I have nine com ports on quite a
number of interrupts.
You may still have two problems. The first is that your software will
not be able to address other IRQs. Assuming that you read the manual a number
of times and tried a boot with the /h, /? or some other help switch, you
are now sure. Oh well. Call the author and crab. It is easy to use the
other interrupts.
You might not want to do the hardware work. Buy a switchbox.

--
73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)

4240. Re: Help! Tnc/comport problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 01:10:35 UTC
From: chuckorl@aol.com
Message-ID: <3aguub$io0@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46296

In article <3a93id$sh8@newsbf01.news.aol.com>, ablackbelt@aol.com (ABLACKBELT) writes:

>Help needed on solving the problem of multiple serial port connections.

The following is a support file that I ship with my product, PacketPeT For Windows. It should be of some help to you:

This file supplies some information regarding hardware conflicts in PCs and their resolution.

HARDWARE CONFLICT:
Most PCs come with two serial ports standard, COM1 and COM2. Most users will have their mouse on serial port COM1 and their TNC on COM2. Usually these people who have a basic system without a lot of extra adapter cards will have no problem.

When you start adding other cards such as internal phone modems, tape backups, sound cards, buss mouse cards or CDROMs, IRQ conflicts can occur.

These problems are not caused by PacketPeT or Windows, but by the design of the PC and it's numerous adapter cards. Solutions to these problems range from easy to down right impossible. The solution can be stated in one sentence, and if you achieve the following goal, you will save yourself from many problems with serial ports and other adapter cards as well!

EACH DEVICE IN YOUR PC MUST HAVE IT'S OWN UNIQUE IRQ!!!

Don't get side tracked by tips on how to "SHARE IRQs". The author worked on this problem for many months and found the only reliable method (and a MUST for OS/2) is to make sure each serial port has it's own IRQ.

Check your computer hardware manuals and the jumper settings on your adapter cards to make sure no two cards have been configured to use the same IRQ!

Most adapter cards will have jumpers which allow changing IRQs to another number. It is important to note, that even if you change an IRQ, you must then install the proper software driver to utilize that IRQ!! Happily, Windows 3.1 and OS/2 2.x, support serial ports on alternate IRQs.

The author of PacketPeT has a PC with a sound card, a CDROM, and 4 serial ports that work simultaneously! This was accomplished by putting two of serial ports on IRQ10 and IRQ11, and going to the

Windows Control Panel Serial Port Advanced settings and changing the IRQs. This also works with OS/2 2.1, but the IRQs must be changed in the config.sys file (see your OS/2 manual).

When conflicts do occur, somebody has to move to a different IRQ, or be removed from the PC! Often, the easiest course of action is to move the serial port. Some serial cards can be configured for IRQs 2,3,4 and 5. (IRQ2 is really IRQ9 on a 286 or above PC). If you are not using LPT2, IRQ5 is often a good place to move your serial port to, but beware that a sound card or another adapter card may already be using IRQ5. IRQ2 may also be unused. Beware that since IRQ2 is "cascaded" on 286 and above PCs, that it is actually IRQ9, and you must use a software driver configured for IRQ9!

Hope this helps...

73 Chuck
Chuck Harrington Software, Inc.
PacketPeT For Windows

4241. Re: HELP! I CAN'T GET ON PACKET!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 04:15:06 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3ah9oa$eev@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46478

Tyler Harpster (TJH112@psuvm.psu.edu) wrote:
: I've got a ramsey P-IBM packet modem, a Radio Shack HTX-202 tranciever, and an
: IBM 8088 laptop computer. I can hear the packets on the 202. I can see the
: received data on the packet modem's LED's. I can run Baycom onthe computer,
: BUT, taht's it. I can connect with myself on the computer, but if I put the
: Mic connector into the Tranciever, it locks it in transmit. I've checked the
: cables. I've checked the soldering. I called ramsey for some help. They said
: it's probably the connections going to the computer. I'm going to check to see
: if the serial port on the computer is active tonight. Other than that, HELP !
: Any support would be greatly appreciated. thanks. tyler N3SPD

I am not totally familiar with the HTX-202 but I know a few people using
them around here. I use a Yaesu HT for portable packet and when I built
the cable from the TNC to the radio, I had to put a capacitor and
resister in the TX audio line as the PTT and TX audio use the same line.
The capacitor keeps it from being constantly connected and the resistor
pads the TNC audio down so the HT can handle it. If you haven't connected
these components, then that's the problem. Put a .1uf cap and a 2.2 k ohm
resister in the PTT/TX audio line and it should clear it up.

Here's how it goes.

TX audio --------.1uf----------
|--------mic plug
PTT -------------2.2 k --------

Hope it helps.

73

==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4242. Re: SF Packet BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 04:19:38 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3aha0q$ert@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46479

Ronald Ross (rossr@tcs.com) wrote:
: hi anyone , is there a packet BBS in or around San Francisco??
: pls contact me here or at rossr@tcs.com , thanks
: RR.

There are 2 that I know of. WX3K is a bit North of SF and KI6YK is in San Ramon or thereabouts.

73

==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4243. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #381

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 04:58:57 UTC
From: KIRCHHTA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU
Message-ID: <01HJLPR3I8C2936NBA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU>
Source record: 46480

```
SIGNOFF Ham-digital
```

4244. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 04:59:46 UTC
From: KIRCHHTA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU
Message-ID: <01HJLPTCM9UW936NBA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU>
Source record: 46481

SIGNOFF

4245. For Sale MFJ 1214PC Multi-Mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 05:18:28 UTC
From: roth@news.brandonu.ca
Message-ID: <1994Nov17.231828.11198@news.brandonu.ca>
Source record: 46482

For Sale MFJ 1214PC Multi-mode Computer Interface

copies ASCII, CW, RTTY, BAUDOT and FAX incl WEFAX
RX and TX
Manuals and SW included

Asking $115 (US) or $150 (CA) negotiable.

Email roth@brandonu.ca or call
(204) 765-4409 (h)
765-3731 (w)
765-3803 (fax)

4246. Re: Is it possible to run a BBS under Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 06:23:27 UTC
From: ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu
Message-ID: <3ahh8v$9k6@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 46483

Gary A. Mitchell (mitch@lexmark.com) wrote:
: I want to switch my DOS system running AA4RE BBS over to Linux.

: Is there a comparable BBS-like program for Linux? How about BPQ code?

I think it's N0ARY that has a BBS program for Unix systems and I thought someone was working on a Linux port of it. I could have the callsign wrong though.

JNOS v1.09 is ported over to Linux and it runs fine, but it doesn't have all the features that are in the latest JNOS code.

If you can wait a few days or so TNOS will be out for Linux too. This is a version of NOS with a lot of enhancements to operate as a BBS and also includes simple White Pages support and other AX.25 BBS functions.

I thought that there were some folks in Minnesota that wrote some PERL scripts to handle things like mail and simulate a BBS. You can easily add AX.25 to the Linux kernel and run the axl program (AX.25 listener to allow AX.25 connects to your system) and just change that program to run a script or some other Linux program or maybe a BBS program or script.

Ron N8FOW

4247. 1200/9600 pkt with HR-2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 07:12:34 UTC
From: slay@netcom.com
Message-ID: <slayCzGC0y.6Ap@netcom.com>
Source record: 46484

Out of curiosity .... is anybody using the old Regency HR-2A on packet? I'm thinking about possibly using it for either 1200 and/or 9600bps packet but ..... any comments? I just pulled my old HR-2A out of storage .... hadn't used it since 1982 ... so ... it'll be interesting to see how it works. ;-)

Cheers
Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV
slay@netcom.com

4248. 1200/9600 pkt with HR-2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 07:22:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3310.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46485

-> From: slay@netcom.com (Sandy Lynch)

-> Out of curiosity .... is anybody using the old Regency HR-2A on
-> packet? I'm thinking about possibly using it for either 1200 and/or
-> 9600bps packet but ..... any comments? I just pulled my old HR-2A
-> out of storage .... hadn't used it since 1982 ... so ... it'll be
-> interesting to see how it works. ;-)

It would help on requests like this to briefly describe the rig. While
Regency is a common name in radio, I haven't seen a Regency ham rig in
operation in 10 years. Give us a clue here...

On the 1200 baud side, shouldn't be a problem. 9600 is a whole 'nother
matter. Is this an all-mode rig, or just FM? If it's FM only, then it
comes down to how cheap the design is. If the PLL is close-coupled to
the varactor curcuitry, but it back in storage. If not, it <may> be able
to be modified. I'd be happy to have a look at the curcuitry if you want
to send it to me. I would need both the IF section on receive side and
PLL and VCO curcuitry on Xmit side.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4249. TAPR WWW Page...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 11:30:23 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <3ai38f$5ev@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 46486

Packet Radio and TAPR are on the World-Wide-Web!

InfoMotion is proud to sponsor a series of web pages dedicated to Packet Radio. The series is accesible through the Packet Radio Home Page at this URL:

http://bb.iu.net/infomotion/pkthome.html

In addition, Infomotion is maintaining a TAPR page for the time being:

http://bb.iu.net/infomotion/taprhome.html

What's here? A page of links (the Home Page), the TAPR Home Page, a page of Packet Pioneers and Contacts, a hypertext packet primer and FAQ, and more.

We seek: more packet-specific links to add and any comments and suggestions on how to make the series more useful. All ideas welcome, please send them to: Howie, N2WX, imotion@iu.net

---
Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000

4250. Re: Help! Packet Comport probem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 13:45:02 UTC
From: "Larry Rappaport", W1HJF
Message-ID: <CzGuDA.9xt@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46292

In article <3aebdq$lf2@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>, jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu says...
>
>In article <3a92lr$sbh@newsbf01.news.aol.com>, ablackbelt@aol.com (ABLACKBELT) writes:
>>
>>Help needed on solving the problem of multiple serial port connections. My
>>last computer had a bus mouse and left just enough room. Anyhow
>>problem is this......
>> Mouse is com1
>> internal modem is com2
>
>I do telephone tech support for a computer manufacturer, and today was the
>first time I have ever seen four serial devices on a single DOS machine..
>
>COM IRQ
> 1 4
> 2 3
> 3 5
> 4 2
>
>Be careful with IRQ 5 as that is also used for LPT2.
>
>Good luck, and don't listen to the naysayers.
>
>Steve
>
>--
>Steven Jackson Action Consulting

Actually, there is at least one add-in card made for bbs systems that supports 8 com ports..

Larry, W1HJF
--

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc Voice: +1 603 237 8400
Post Office Box 158 Fax: +1 603 237 8430
Colebrook, New Hampshire 03576 CIS: 72427,2567

4251. Re: 1200/9600 pkt with HR-2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 13:49:35 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <CzGuJz.9z3@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46298

In article <slayCzGC0y.6Ap@netcom.com>, slay@netcom.com says...
>
>Out of curiosity .... is anybody using the old Regency HR-2A on packet?
>I'm thinking about possibly using it for either 1200 and/or 9600bps
>packet but ..... any comments? I just pulled my old HR-2A out of
>storage .... hadn't used it since 1982 ... so ... it'll be interesting
>to see how it works. ;-)
>
>Cheers
>Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV
>slay@netcom.com
>

Yes, I've used them at 1200 - never tried 9600, but I don't recall their being terribly selective, so I don't see why they wouldn't work. Easy to modify, I think I still have one kicking around here.

73, Larry W1HJF
--

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc Voice: +1 603 237 8400
Post Office Box 158 Fax: +1 603 237 8430
Colebrook, New Hampshire 03576 CIS: 72427,2567

4252. Any Windows shareware packet software out there?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 14:20:40 UTC
From: z801183a@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us
Message-ID: <3aid7o$e5t@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us>
Source record: 46488

Hi
Im looking for a packet software for windows...
anybody can tell any good shareware?

please e-mail me direct

73 de Steve W4/YV5DTA
--

Esteban J. Morao
z801183a@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us

4253. Re: HELP! I CAN'T GET ON PACKET!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 15:55:05 UTC
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com
Message-ID: <3aiiop$lma@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 46489

In article <94320.100913TJH112@psuvm.psu.edu>, Tyler Harpster <TJH112@psuvm.psu.edu>
writes:
|>I've got a ramsey P-IBM packet modem, a Radio Shack HTX-202 tranciever, and an
|>IBM 8088 laptop computer. I can hear the packets on the 202. I can see the
|>received data on the packet modem's LED's. I can run Baycom onthe computer,
|>BUT, taht's it. I can connect with myself on the computer, but if I put the
|>Mic connector into the Tranciever, it locks it in transmit. I've checked the
|>cables. I've checked the soldering. I called ramsey for some help. They

Sounds like you've identified the problem. If plugging the mic cable into
the HTX-202 causes the transceiver to key up, then I would suspect the
mic cable. Is the HTX-202 one of those HTs that shares a line between
the PTT switch and the microphone like the earlier Yaesu HTs? I would recheck
that cable making sure you have the right kind of connector, i.e. 2 or 3
pin, no shorts, connections to proper pins, and also proper resistor/capacitor
pair if it's like the Yaesu HTs.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

4254. Baycom without modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 16:29:35 UTC
From: ljv92@ecs.soton.ac.uk
Message-ID: <3aikpf$dta@gauguin.ecs.soton.ac.uk>
Source record: 46293

Hi folks,

There are a few bulletins floating around the UK currently
about a program that emulates the modem that is currently
needed to run the Baycom software to run packet without
a TNC. I believe you could then just run the EMBAYCOM.EXE
program, then the BAYCOM program as normal and just trail
a lead from your rig to your PC. Packet for under 5$ / £3 !

I think it is programmed by a Russian guy - although
apparently no-one has seen this software surface for a while.
It's not appeared on any FTP sites my local archie knows about.

Does anyone have a copy / more info?

Cheers, Lee G0MTN

4255. Minisport Laptop Hacker #24

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 16:56:49 UTC
From: bmork@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <3aimch$h61@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 46301
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

MiniSport Laptop Hacker (TM) - Vol #24. November 1994
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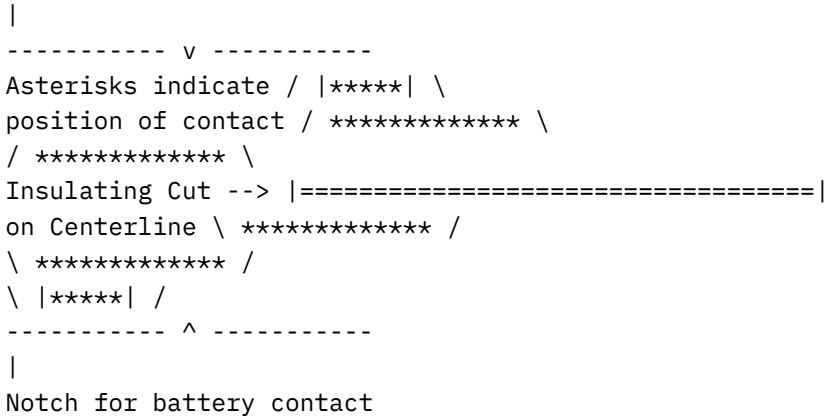
>>> ADMIN
The MLHacker (TM) series is sized to print out on the front and back of a single 8.5"x11" sheet of paper, using 8lpi. You or your print program have to add your own page break lines or form feed character. Back issues are available from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu in the \pub\msdos\ham-radio directory, or on SimTel archives (e.g. oak.oakland.edu in the \pub\msdos\packet\mlhacker.zip file).

>>> MOBILE BATTERY POWER -- CONTINUED
Last issue, I included part one of Jim Harvey's description of how he made a suitable container for the custom battery pack. Here's the second and last part. Next issue I'll include his description of making a custom battery charger.

"Now solder the two brass contacts to the prepared PC board header. Support the PC board on a small piece of wood, copper side up. Tin the board where the contacts will lie, then place the prepared brass contacts on the board. Heat, and flow solder between the contact and board but don't let it run down the stem of the "T". Check the spacing and angle of your contacts on the battery. You can bend the brass to fit or reheat the assembly and move the contact a little. You want a firm, flat contact with the battery terminals when the header is aligned squarely on the top.

PC Board Header Top View With Battery Contacts Attached


Notch for battery contact
Asterisks indicate position of contact
Insulating Cut --> on Centerline
Notch for battery contact

Side Edge View of PC Header Showing Contact Position

```
(Foil side) *************
|===============*******************|
(Bare side) *****
***** Battery fits
***** here
*****
```

"Solder your power cable to the two halves of the header assembly. Use red and black wire to keep track of polarity. You MUST use an in-line fuse holder close to the battery pack with about a 5 amp fuse. Terminate the loose end of the cable with your power connector of choice and the contact header assembly is finished.

"The next step is to wrap the header and the top 2 1/2 inches of the battery pack with insulating fiberglass. Inexpensive auto repair resins set up quickly, so you must have all material cut in advance.

"Prepare a piece of fiberglass to cover the top of the battery by cutting a 2" by 3" piece of cloth and unraveling about 3/8 inch on each of the four edges. This will allow the material to fold down over the sides of the battery without wrinkling. Next, cut a 2 1/2" by 6 1/2 inch rectangular piece, which will wrap around the body of the battery. Cut two small 2 1/2" by 1/2" strips. These will help form a channel around the molded battery keyway, necessary to ensure later that the cap is slipped on with the proper polarity.

"Open the Condom and starting at the contact end, unroll it down over the whole battery. This will protect the battery from the fiberglass resin. Slip the completed contact assembly into working position on the battery over the Condom, taking care not to tear the latex. Now put a bit of half inch wide masking or electrical tape over the brass contacts, carefully sealing the tape to the latex on the sides and up over the top about 1/8 of an inch. You do not want the Epoxy to bind to the contacts in the fiberglass shell, they must be free to move a bit. Be sure to observe polarity of your cable at this time, it's easy to plug the header on backwards.

"Wrap string closely around the battery about 2 1/2 inches down from the top. This will form a reinforcing ridge at the bottom edge of the completed shell. Tuck the loose ends under, or tie an inconspicuous knot.

"You are ready to begin the messy fiberglass process. Spread newspapers around everywhere, this stuff is permanent. You should wear old clothes, rubber gloves and eye protection.

"Mix about an ounce and a half of Epoxy resin per the manufacturers directions. If you have a 3 or 5 ounce Dixie cup, it's easy to guess the amount. Remember, this type of Epoxy sets up in just a few minutes so it is important to plan and to have all the pieces of cloth prepared.

"Paint a thick coat of Epoxy on top of the contact assembly and around the edges. Place the unraveled 2" x 3" glass cloth on top and paint more liquid on the cloth until it is saturated. Brush the unraveled

edges down over the sides of the battery. Now apply Epoxy all the way down to the string and position the two narrow 2 1/2" x 1/2" strips on either side of the molded keyway that runs down the side of the battery case. This helps form a matching keyway in the fiberglass shell. Saturate these strips with resin, then center the 2 1/2" x 6 1/2" cloth over the key way and wrap it around the battery. The bottom edge should cover the string and the top edge should overlap the top of the contact assembly slightly. Flow resin over all the cloth until it is saturated and smooth it out with the brush. Rotate the assembly frequently to help keep the fluid from dripping.

"In about five minutes you will feel the brush start to drag. Continue to rotate the battery slowly to prevent drips until the resin has become stiff. Set the assembly aside for 4 hours or so to set up. When it is solid to the touch, you can gently pull the cap and Condom from the battery. The Condom will separate from the fiberglass with gentle tugging. Let the shell harden a few more hours and if there is still a sticky residue on the inside, wipe it out with a rag and lacquer thinner. Cut and sand the bottom edge even at the string and sand any rough edges on the fiberglass. Dimples, bubbles or ragged edges can be touched up with 5 minute Epoxy cement.

"Paint the finished shell if you desire, and you're done. I also constructed a couple of contactless fiberglass caps to protect my spare batteries from shorting out inside my tool box.

>>> EXTERNAL CGA MONITOR -- WITH COLOR!
I found a source for Minisport external screens. As you're probably aware, the Minisport has the internal logic to drive a Color Graphics Adapter (CGA) monitor. The built-in screen, of course, is monochrome, but there's a plug on the back to hook up an external, full-color screen. Wouldn't it be great to tap into this potential at minimal cost?

Here's what I found: A 5" color monitor, *not* enclosed in any case (you'll have to put it in a metal or wood box). From the picture, you get a tube and the electronics board mounted in a minimal frame arrangement. It runs off from 12 VDC and uses a standard interface connector. They cost $69 plus $5 s/h. Advertisements show up in the magazine _Midnight Engineering_.

The small size and mandatory custom enclosure could make for some interesting portable setups for use with the Minisport! They're available through Timeline Inc., 23605 Telo Ave,, Torrance, CA 90505. Technical info line is 310-784-5488. Orders only line is 800-223-9977. I have not purchased one of these, and I've not dealt with the retailer. I'm bringing it up here only to make known the availability of such a beasty. If you purchase one and use it with the Minisport, let me know!

Please provide feedback! * Direct data 1-509-244-9260
* ARO Net KA9SNF@ka7fvv.#ewa.wa.usa
* Internet bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us

73, Brian * 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011

--
Brian J. Mork, O-V-H V:509-244-3764 D:509-244-9260
Inet bmork@comtch.iea.com / ARO ka9snf@ka7fvv.#ewa.wa.usa.na
USMail 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011

4256. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-18 20:24:18 UTC
From: rick_whiting@atk.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov18.202418.11701@omega.atk.com>
Source record: 46295

In article <3a8atf$9nh@DGS.dgsys.com>
mattb@dgs.dgsys.com (Matt Brosius) writes:

> I'm looking for information from anybody who has used packet on 80 meters
> or other hf band. Has it worked with reliability.

I've used AX.25 packet radio on HF extensively (for ham and non-ham communications), particularly in its early days.

AX.25 300 Bd 200Hz/FSK packet radio is uniquely unsuited for use on HF. One couldn't design a more inappropriate protocol and modulation scheme if they tried! Given the fact that there are some pretty good schemes available now at the same price, it's time the digital community exercised good spectrum stewardship and good operating practice and started to wind down AX.25 packet on HF. Given the alternatives, e.g., the TOR's, AX.25 on HF makes about as much sense as AM on voice.

But to answer your question, more or less, AX.25 packet (like other digital modes) works better with increasing frequency. The rule of thumb is to operate as close to the MUF as practical, e.g., to minimize intersymbol interference. Bottom line is that AX.25 packet is not very good and AX.25 on 80M is worse!

| Rick Whiting Office Phone 612-931-5344 |
| 5780 Rosewood Lane N. Home Phone 612-550-1213 |
| Plymouth, MN 55442 Fax 612-931-5735 |
| U.S.A. E-mail rick_whiting@atk.com |
| Packet W0TN @ WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM |

4257. ZL DATA NEWS 13 NOV 1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 05:27:59 UTC
From: zl1uwv@pinn.nacjack.gen.nz
Message-ID: <c2s2Vc3w165w@pinn.nacjack.gen.nz>
Source record: 46302
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

Date: Sat, 19 Nov 1994 17:27:59 +1200
From: zl1uwv@pinn.nacjack.gen.nz (Carl Trommel)
Subject: ZL DATA NEWS 13 NOV 1994
Message-id: <c2s2Vc3w165w@pinn.nacjack.gen.nz>
Organization: The Pinnacle Club BBS, Auckland, New Zealand. +64-9-631-5382

DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA DATA
DATA DATA ..... DATA DATA
DATA DATA . . DATA DATA
--------- . THE WEEKLY NEWSLETTER OF . ---------
NEWS NEWS . THE ZL DATA GROUP . NEWS NEWS
NEWS NEWS ..... NEWS NEWS
NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS
----------------- TRANSMITTED BY ZL1AMW --------------
-------------------- H A M I L T O N -----------------
13 Nov 1994

This is a weekly unofficial bulletin of news and views from ZL
amateurs. It does not represent any official viewpoint, and all
opinions are those of the contributor.

Change to 40 metres
------------------- From ZL1AMW
The overwhelming opinion from my request last week was for a
change to 40 metres, so I now give notice of a change. From the
evening of Wednesday 16th November the ZL1AMW selcal will shift to
7045KHz (mark note, tune to 7047.125 LSB for most types of modems).
The newsletter next week will transmitted on 7045KHz also.

PacketPet for Windows
---------------------- From RadCom Magazine.
The September issue of RadCom (RSGB magazine) has a review of a
new piece of software released by PacComm called PacketPet for
Windows.
The review is very complementary, the programme includes all the
features expected of windows, with the ability to run multiple
sessions, (each warning of a connect while minimised). You have
the usual colour and layout controls, split screens under mouse
control, lots of screen buttons, an integrated text editor and an
internal macro language.
The programme can be linked with standard .WAV files to announce
connections to you out your sound card... what more can you wish
for?
I have not seen this product advertised here in ZL,but a letter

to your usual PacComm supplier may be worthwhile. The RadComm review copy came from Siskin Electronocs in the UK.
- inserted by ZL1AMW

More Windows Packet
------------------- From ZL1AMW
A bulletin by Bill, ZL4TCO details another programme called PKTWIN by G4YFE, which seems to offer many of the same features. Bill os offering copies of this shareware programme, drop him a note at ZL4AA BBS, or by post to his callbook address.

Selcal off-air!
-------------- From ZL1AMW
I came out to my shack on Friday evening after a hard week, to experience the shock of seeing my Selcal transceiver sitting there dead and cold....
The trusty TS440 gets a bit of a hammering with the RTTY usage, so I am often dread this happening.... and I started checking things out.
First - the radio was cold, with no dial lights at all, so - check the power supply. The supply looked OK, so I got out the trusty multimeter, and pulled the plug on the TS440 to check supply there. It was all OK, so horrors, the problem must be inside the radio!
I moved the radio to the bench and took off the bottom cover - looking for any damage or something similar, and found nothing, so I checked the power on the back of the connector, and - no volts! Pull the plug out and there is volts on the pins, but when in the rig (whether the radio is on or off) and there is no voltage.
To cut a long tale a bit shorter, I tracked it to a high resistance fuse, the in-line glass cartridge holder supplied by Kenwood in their power lead. It looks as if this fuse has been running a bit hot, and the internal wire (well, a bit of metal strip in this case) had curved and loosened itself from the solder. A touch with a soldering iron at both ends, and all is well again. While I am frustrated that the station can be put off-air that easily, it was certainly the lowest cost-repair that could have been imagined.

That concludes the Data News for this week, this sheet is prepared at the shack of ZL1AMW from contributions sent by post, RTTY and packet. Text is also obtained from packet BBS stations, and Selcals on 7045/3545khz.
This news is transmitted weekly on Sunday mornings at 0930hrs (local) and repeated at 1900hrs. Both transmissions are on 3545khz. It is first sent in Baudot at 75 baud, then repeated in AMTOR mode B (FEC) on both occasions.
73 to all from Alan, ZL1AMW, 20 Lorne St., Hamilton.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM ZL1UWV@PINN.NACJACK.GEN.NZ (Carl Trommel)
==========

I am leaving New Zealand in three weeks. (Moving to the Gold Coast - Australia)
I will be no longer be able to POST the ZL DATA NEW to Internet.
I'm looking for a volinteer to take over this horrible (Just joking) job.
Can YOU help??? My C64 will soon be packed away...so please reply promptly THANK YOU!!

...Carl

4258. Re: 220 MHz 9600 bps Lack of equipment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 09:11:06 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.31.00042F84@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 46318

In article <3ab84t$dmk@news.primenet.com> Ken Lotts <klotts@primenet.com> writes:

>> I need to purchase a 220 MHz radio that can run 9600 bps.. From what I have
>> found, There are only two that are available.. The Ramsey (Which I have been
>> counciled *not* to buy) and the Hamtronics (which reportedly has quirks as
>> well).. Several old Midlands have been placed in service at 9600 but they are
>> hard to find.. I know one guy who modified a Mitrek..
>>
>> Can any of you give some suggestions? I am leaning toward the Hamtronics but
>> I would like to hear some advise..

We have been using IC-38s with very good success in Toronto.. Also in Buffalo
they have been using the TM-331 as well.. They have been both integrated with
the Tiny 2 and NB-9600 modems..

Cheers
Keith
VE3OY @ VA3BBS

4259. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 09:16:32 UTC
From: da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <3akfpg$ruf@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 46312

CN> why the heck are TNC's so bloody expencive? and a kit a saw
CN> was only 60$... i don't get it, what MAJOR advantage does an
CN> ordinary TNC have over a kit tnc?
CN>
CN> thanks....

Well the reason that a baycom modem and a AEA tnc are differnet in price
is that a AEA TNC has a mini computer in it, and a baycom doesn't. That's
why you have to run all of the drivers to get it to work, that's becuase you
your PC is the computer for the Baycom, while a REAL TNC you can have your PC
turned off and it's STILL keeping track of your mail. Mini Computer.

--
David Toste [VE3TOS] AMPRnet : ve3tos@ve3tos.ampr.org
Don Mills, Ontario Packet : ve3tos@va3bbs.#scon.on.ca.noam
!* RELEASED NOV 14th ! *! Internet : da884@cleveland.freenet.edu
Author of SWLOGit (The Ultimate SWL'ers Software) Fidonet: 1:250/930

4260. Re: 1200/9600 pkt with HR-2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 14:49:13 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <CzIrzH.Cz@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46315

In article <3310.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>,
steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us says...
>
>-> From: slay@netcom.com (Sandy Lynch)
>
>-> Out of curiosity .... is anybody using the old Regency HR-2A on
>-> packet? I'm thinking about possibly using it for either 1200 and/or
>-> 9600bps packet but ..... any comments? I just pulled my old HR-2A
>-> out of storage .... hadn't used it since 1982 ... so ... it'll be
>-> interesting to see how it works. ;-)
>
>It would help on requests like this to briefly describe the rig. While
>Regency is a common name in radio, I haven't seen a Regency ham rig in
>operation in 10 years. Give us a clue here...
>
>On the 1200 baud side, shouldn't be a problem. 9600 is a whole 'nother
>matter. Is this an all-mode rig, or just FM? If it's FM only, then it
>comes down to how cheap the design is. If the PLL is close-coupled to
>the varactor curcuitry, but it back in storage. If not, it <may> be able
>to be modified. I'd be happy to have a look at the curcuitry if you want
>to send it to me. I would need both the IF section on receive side and
>PLL and VCO curcuitry on Xmit side.
>
>Regards,
>Steve Diggs
>
>----

Heh, heh! It's a CRYSTAL radio! Remember those? It is solid state,
though, uses (I think) a discriminator and a varactor, so it shouldn't be
too bad.

Larry W1HJF
--

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc Voice: +1 603 237 8400
Post Office Box 158 Fax: +1 603 237 8430
Colebrook, New Hampshire 03576 CIS: 72427,2567

4261. TAPR on Internet - Periodic Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 18:41:05 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <3algs1$eho@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 46317

Periodic Announcement - TAPR Information and Internet Access

Greetings from TAPR!

TAPR can be reached via the Internet. The Automated Information Server that TAPR provides allows anyone to request information on TAPR, products, newsletters, and lots of other files. To find out more about this service, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the subject line "Request" and the following text in the body of the message:

help (for a brief set of instructions)
index -all (for a list of all file by topic area)
get tapr taprinfo.txt (or info on TAPR)

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of instructions for info, "index -all" retrieves a list of available files by topic and "taprinfo.txt" retrieves a text file containing information on TAPR and what TAPR is all about. If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a separate line for each "get filename" request.

General Information:

* Ever heard of a TNC ?

* Interested in general packet radio information?

* Interested in high-speed packet operations?

* Interested in other types of digital communications?

* Interested in experimenting or building kits?

* Interested in keeping up-to-date on national digital and packet issues?

Then you might be interested in TAPR!

Goals:

% Support Research and Development efforts in the area of amateur digital communications

% Disseminate information on packet and digital communications

% Provide affordable and useful kits for experimenters and hobbyists

% Pursue and help advance the amateur art of communications through publications, meetings, and standards

History:

If you have used a packet radio TNC, then you are already a part of TAPR history.

The TNC (Terminal Node Controller) project grew from a discussion in October of 1981 at a meeting of the Tucson Chapter of the IEEE Computer Society. A week later, six of the attendees gathered and discussed the feasibility of developing a Terminal Node Controller that would be complete and available to amateurs at a modest cost. This was the genesis of TAPR.

On June 26th 1982, Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, and Den Connors, KD2S, initiated a packet contact with the first TAPR unit. The project progressed from these first prototype units to the TNC-1 and then finally to the TNC-2 which is now the basis for most amateur packet operations worldwide.

TAPR was founded in 1982 as a national organization with interests in the areas of packet and digital communications. Today, TAPR continues as a membership supported non-profit amateur research and development organization. TAPR currently has more than 2000 members, worldwide. TAPR continues to develop kits for the amateur community and is working actively on publications and communications standards.

Membership:

Membership in TAPR includes a subscription to the quarterly published Packet Status Register newsletter. PSR has been published since 1982 and is recognized as an authoritative source for up-to-date user and technical information on packet radio. Much of the material in PSR is timeless. Back issues may be obtained from the TAPR office. Membership in TAPR is $15 for one year. In Canada and Mexico membership is $18 and outside North America they are $25.

Join the amateur digital-revolution -- Join TAPR!

Special Interest Groups

TAPR maintains several SIGs in various areas. To get the latest list of SIG groups, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the subject line "Request" and the following text in the body of the message:

lists (for list of mail groups on TAPR.ORG)

To request the information on any mail group, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org and in the message text include:

information listname (where listname is the name of the mail group)

When you are ready to subscribe, send e-mail to listserv@tapr.org with the following command in the message text:

subscribe <list> <your name>

List should be the name of the mail list you want to join and Your Name
should be both your First and Last Name.

Current SIGs include:
NETSIG Regional Networking SIG
BBSSIG BBS SIG
HFSIG SIG on HF Digital Topics
DSP DSP Software Development Forum
DSP-93 SIG for those that are building TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 kits

---

FTP users

The TAPR Software Library is now available via anonymous FTP. You can
access the library by ftp access to 'ftp.hereford.ampr.org' in the directory
pub/hamradio/tapr. Login in as 'anonymous', with a password of
'your_account@internet_address'.

Packet Raido and TAPR is on the World-Wide-Web!

The series is accesible through the Packet Radio Home Page at this
URL:
http://bb.iu.net/infomotion/taprhome.html

http://bb.iu.net/infomotion/pkthome.html

What's here? A page of links (the Home Page), the TAPR Home Page, a page of
Packet Pioneers and Contacts, a hypertext packet primer and FAQ, and more.

Thanks to Howie, N2WX, President of Infomotion, for his support and invaluable
contributions of the TAPR page.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Road #337
Tucson, AZ 85749-9399
817-383-0000 (Tuesday - Friday 9:00-11:00am, 3:00-5:00pm CT)
(15:00-17:00, 21:00-23:00 UTC)
817-566-2544 FAX

Internet: TAPR@TAPR.ORG

4262. RE: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #384

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 18:49:41 UTC
From: EDSADOW@ids.NET
Message-ID: <941119134941.68e@ids.net>
Source record: 46303

Re: the Regency HR-2x series of 2 mtr fm radios... The entire series of radios were first generation crystal controlled radios covering the range of 146-148 mhz... They should be able to be tuned down to the packet range.

73, Ed Sadowski, K1BYV

4263. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 20:04:25 UTC
From: pschleck@gonix.com
Message-ID: <pschleck.785275465@gonix>
Source record: 46319

In <3aad1d$rft@acorn.acorn.co.uk> agodwin@acorn.co.uk (Adrian Godwin) writes:

>In article <39sbsd$k0l@qualcomm.com>,
>Phil Karn <karn@chicago.qualcomm.com> wrote:
>>
>>John P. Costas, K2EN and the inventor of the Costas Loop, wrote a
>>classic paper in the late 1950s called "Poisson, Shannon and the Radio
>>Amateur" in which he laid out the theoretical foundation for this
>>approach. He was only 3 decades before his time. Only now has the
>>technology finally become capable of implementing his vision.
>>

>Do you know where it was published, or where a copy can be found ?

>-adrian

There's an IEEE reprint volume on multiple-access communications. It was
recently published (1993) and includes the above-mentioned article.
It also includes much foundational work by Kleinrock and others (including
the developers of the Aloha packet radio network at the University of
Hawaii in the early 70's).

Here's the bibliographic information:

Title: Multiple access communications: foundations for emerging
technologies / edited by Norm Abramson.
Publisher: Piscataway, NJ : IEEE Press; New York : Institute of
Electrical and Electronics Engineers, c1993.
Alt Authors: Norm Abramson, IEEE Information Theory Society

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
pschleck@gonix.com

4264. College wants to give packet access to Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 21:13:23 UTC
From: dlewis@cc.memphis.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov19.161323.29030@msuvx1.memphis.edu>
Source record: 46320

I want to set up a digital link to our Internet connection at my college and need someone who is willing to recommend equipment and access methods. I want to permit packet radio access to our network and would like it to be a first class installation. I have the budget to do the job and do have some knowledge but not enough. We are a state school in a rural area and recommendations coming from my local contacts don't seem to be what we need. If you have done it right or know how to do it right you can easily influence me before the vendors do.

If you are willing to send me a list including equipment, licenses, books, services, etc., I would really appreciate it. If you are willing to establish a dialog via email I'd like that even more.

Donald Lewis
Jackson State Community College
Jackson Tennessee
901-425-2640
dlewis@jscc.cc.tn.us

4265. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 21:40:41 UTC
From: muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <5tbpkCysSw6G073yn@cris.com>
Source record: 46304

In article <1994Nov16.160030.23290@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) wrote:

>This leaves the computer free to be either a terminal emulator (a waste),

Which is what most hams are doing... So why not have the computer do what
the TNC does and save a few bucks on the TNC and just buy the modem...???

Don't flame me, I have both... Two Baycoms and a PCB-88...
And I've had just about every kind of VHF packet TNC there has been...

It's fun to have both in different situations... When I'm traveling with
my laptop I use the PacComm Baycom modem because I don't have to have a
separate power supply for the PacComm unit and it's easier to use in the
car... And the Baycom software is better than most terminal programs...
Having the ability to watch what is going on in the monitor window while
being connected is very desireable... You can only do this easily when the
decoding software is part of the computer... Also, Baycom and an old
program, THS, which worked with WA8DED emulation would let you easily be
connected to more than one person at a time... The stream switch thing in
most TNC's has never been properly handled in packet software... At least
I never found anything... And I never was able to connect to anyone who
was connected to someone else... But with Baycom, I have been connected to
three people and a BBS all at one time...

So don't knock the Baycom... It's hard to get the configuration file set
up properly, but a little effort there makes the program worthwhile... I
think that what most people are upset about is the cost of the Baycom
versus a TNC... There isn't much to the Baycom and it's probably a little
overpriced... But for $50-$60 it still offers a good way to get on packet
and some people never leave it... I just sold two TNCs at the local
hamfest and I would have sold this PCB-88, but I'd of had to take the
computer top off and unplug it...

As full service BBS's take care of your mail there isn't much need for
personal mailboxes so Baycom is the more desireable... Of course if you
want a node or a digipeater or a mailbox, then the TNC is the way to go...

Marv...

-- Marv Uphaus -- muphaus@cris.com -- Ph: 205-343-9256 --
-- PGP Public Key available -- "finger muphaus@cris.com" --
-- U.S.Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 --
-- Packet Radio Address -- K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA --

4266. Re: HTX-202 to TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 22:00:44 UTC
From: donbonds@aol.com
Message-ID: <3alsic$o1j@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46322

In article <Cx7uAD.9o2@nntpa.cb.att.com>, dara@physics.att.com (Shel Darack) writes:

See the March 1993 isue of "CQ"...page 110 "Packet User's Notebook"

73's Don N9IHW

4267. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 23:01:05 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <3am03h$8bb@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 46307
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write your contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

4268. Packet and HP-95

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-19 23:59:34 UTC
From: fk192@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <3am3h6$r9l@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 46305

A friend asked me to post the following question. Has anyone used a HP-95 and a tnc for packet? What packet program did you use and what tnc. My friend has a HP-95 and would like to hook it up to packet. Any ideas as to what software to use. He has access to a Kam, KPC-4 or PK232 for the tnc and the radio is no problem.

John Udvari
fk192@cleveland.freenet.edu
or
wb8vpa@barf80.nshore.org

4269. Re: Very Local Area Networks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 00:52:32 UTC
From: zeus@myth.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <785292752snz@myth.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46306

In article <3abn9p$r49@cmcl2.NYU.EDU> jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu writes:

> Here's a thought.
>
> My neighborhood just started a neighborhood watch program, and the thought
> crossed my mind of helping to bring my computerized neighbors closer together
> by using TNC's and short distance motorcycle style 49MHz radios.

There are other bands, like 418 MHz (I think it is a world wide allocation) for which you can obtain tx/rx modules that accept/produce digital data. They are only 1200 baud (ish) and are limited to 0.1mW but have an outdoor range of up to 300 yards. Better if you use a colinear. The RXs aren't wonderful, but they are small. They are designed for garage door openers, alarms etc. so you might have to watch what you do with them (I think they use a slower code anyway).

Mike.

--

Michael S. Cowgill (Mike) _ " ....Cracking toast Gromit!... "
zeus@myth.demon.co.uk (That's me) _ Royal Blue Dragon
G1VOX@GB7WRG.GBR.EU 44.131.2.76 _ -==(UDIC)==-

4270. Re: College wants to give packet access to Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 03:10:39 UTC
From: donbonds@aol.com
Message-ID: <3amenf$ruv@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46308

In article <1994Nov19.161323.29030@msuvx1.memphis.edu>,
dlewis@cc.memphis.edu (Don Lewis) writes:

Contact WB7TPY...he has a Packet <> Internet Gateway....
Maybe he'll help you

Internet: david@stat.com
Packet: wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

73's Don N9IHW

4271. WTB Packet 4 Commodore 64/128

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 03:35:11 UTC
From: ablackbelt@aol.com
Message-ID: <3amg5f$s85@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46309

Looking for a setup for my unused C= system. Heard that packratt64
digicom and a few others are around for use on the 64/128. Any help on the
matter would be appreciated. Any suggestions would also be appreciated.
A.R.S. KD4NAV
MICHAEL RUBIN
11727 S.W. 112 AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33176-3916

E-mail ablackbelt@aol.com
Fax/voice 305 253-7220
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`/ (*)/ (*) '--- __'
=====//////////////~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
73 TU CU SK DE KD4NAV

4272. Re: Change in WB7TPY Internet <-> Packet Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 04:27:34 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <NkN3Vc3w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46323

steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us (Steve Diggs) writes:

> For the techies among us, please give us the system details on how you
> put the system together, how the automation <if any> makes the system
> work, etc.

Very simple actually. Mail comes in via a uucp connection to Waffle
1.65. Customized software reads the information, and converts it to a
smtp formatted message for my JNOS 1.10g to forward out the ax25
network.

Software is fully automated, except I have to manually run the batch
files since this is my only way of screening all the mail to make sure
they comply with FCC regulations.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

4273. Midland 73-005

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 05:30:18 UTC
From: mattsteger@aol.com
Message-ID: <3ammta$jd@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46311

hello all..
I am looking for a schematic for the Midland 73-005 2 meter HT.
I have one and it works great but I would like a schematic for it also.
Any inquiries qill be appreciated.
E-mail to :
WB3DWL@GOLDEN.GANNON.EDU
or via AOL:
MattSteger

73's!
N3NTJ

4274. F6FBB Support BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 05:51:34 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <9411192309221205@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 46310

Hi All!
The F6FBB Support BBS Is Now Accessible Via The Internet! All Files
Are On The BBS Are Also Available Via Internet E-Mail.

To Obtain Information On How To Involk The Server Send E-Mail To:

ARCHIE@AZNETIG.STAT.COM
HELP <<<-----This Is The SUBJECT Of Your Message.

A Detailed Help File Will Be Sent To You Upon Receipt.

LL BBS +1-602-912-0225 300-28,800 Baud V.34/MNP/V.42BIS

Enjoy And 73!

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-489-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio VHF/UHF Digital Coordinator

4275. Re: scc card in OS/2 -> overruns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 08:06:26 UTC
From: chbrain@dircon.co.uk
Message-ID: <3an023$nte@newsgate.dircon.co.uk>
Source record: 46313

>
>: Now I try to migrate to OS/2 (WARP). But that gives me a lot of overruns,
>: mostly on the 9k6 channels.

Hello,
I have had similar problems to yourself but with ordinary serial cards.
I would guess you are trying to use a DOS version of NET. IBM suggest
you don't run DOS applications with serial io above 4800 bit/s. This is
because OS2 has to mimmic the DOS driver and it is very time consuming.
The only real solution is to use an OS2 version if one exsists, then you
will be able to use it at at least 56K.

4276. Minisport Laptop Hacker #25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 08:37:48 UTC
From: bmork@comtch.iea.com
Message-ID: <3an1ss$imb@krel.iea.com>
Source record: 46314
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.zenith,comp.sys.laptops,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

MiniSport Laptop Hacker (TM) - Vol #25. November 1994
To discourage pecuniary interests, Copyright (c) 1994 Brian Mork

>>> ADMIN
Any votes for an index issue yet? Compendiums of all issues are available from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu as \pub\ham-radio\mlhackXX.zip, or on SimTel archives (eg. oak.oakland.edu) as \SimTel\msdos\packet\mlhackXX.zip. The XX in the filename indicates the last issue number, and replaces the previous convention of using mlhacker.zip for all compendiums.

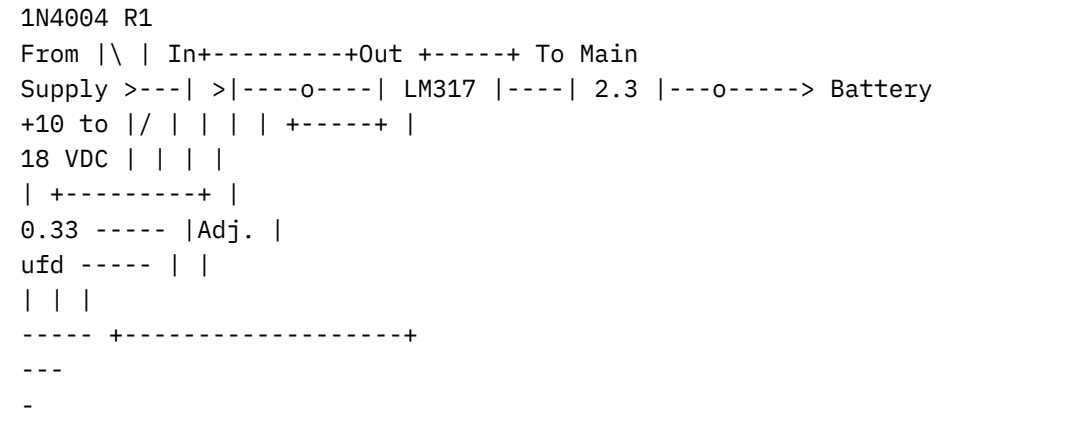
>>> CUSTOM BATTERY CHARGER.
Last issue, I concluded Jim Harvey's description of how he made a custom battery pack using a power drill battery. Now he's built a dedicated charger unit and found a replacement for the expensive Li batteries. What a job, Jim! Others, read on!

"My ZL-2's heritage is Garage Sale. It came with neither battery or charger. I was able to obtain batteries for a reasonable price but Surplus Communications in St. Joseph wanted $70 for a Zenith charger, too much for a Garage Sale computer. For a year I have been unscientifically trickle charging the batteries with a CB radio power pack connected through a 47 ohm resistor.

"I found several state of the art NiCad charger circuits in QST and other magazines. Most depended on a tiny droop in battery voltage near the end of the charge cycle. I wanted to leave the battery in the computer, though, and the 600 milliamp current surge when turning on the machine would surely confuse the chip. One of the references I checked showed simple constant current charge circuits based on the LM317 adjustable voltage regulator(1). The schematic could not be simpler. Two parts! Figure 1 has added a recommended protection diode and a bypass capacitor to bring the parts count up to four.

The way this circuit works is: The LM317 will do it's level best to keep the voltage difference between its output and adjust terminals at exactly 1.25 volts. This will be the voltage dropped across R1 by a current of 1.25/R1 amps. The 2.3 ohm value was obtained by paralleling two 4.7 ohm half watt resistors (at least one watt is needed). This gives a regulated current of about 530 ma, sufficient to operate the Minisport with a little left over to charge the battery.

Fig. 1 Basic Constant Current Regulator I = 1.25/R1 = 530 ma.

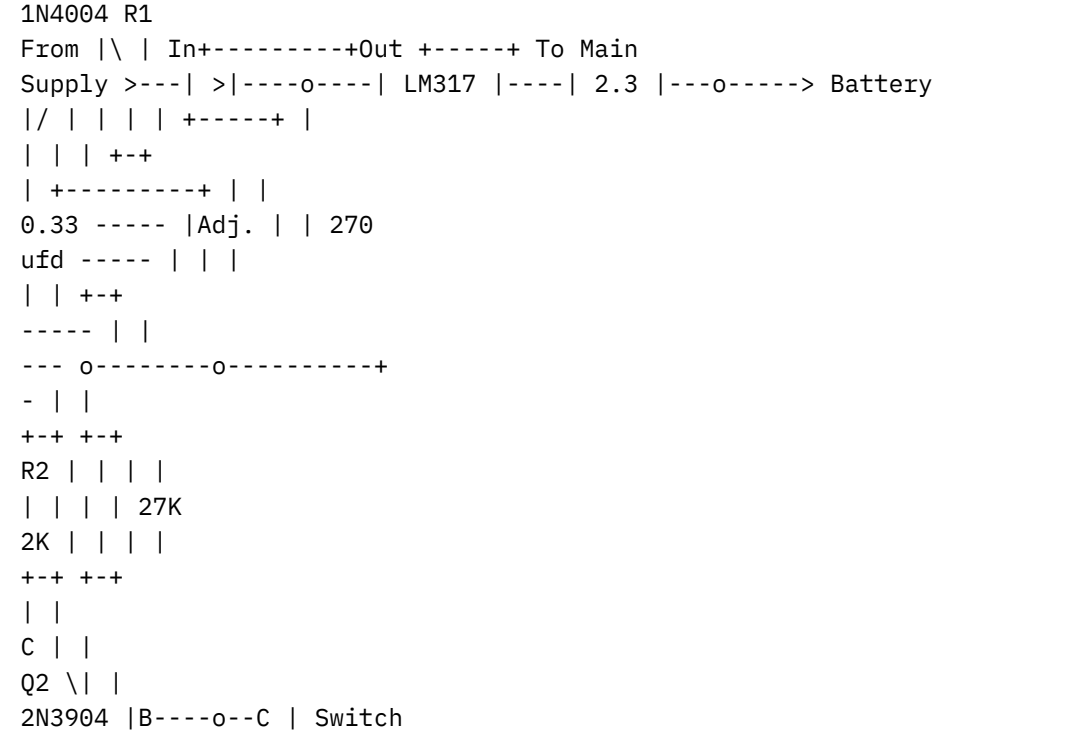


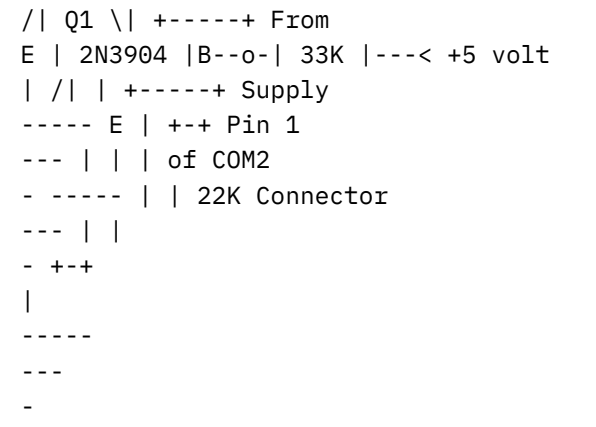
What was really needed was a circuit that would pass enough current to run the computer when it was operating, but would cut back to a traditional 0.1C charge rate when the machine was off. I added the two transistor circuit shown below in figure 2.

The switch lead is connected to the Minisport's internal 5 volt power supply; I obtained this from pin 1 of the internal modem connector (see MLH #8). When the computer is off, this is at a few tenths of a volt above ground. Q1 is cut off, which allows Q2 to conduct. Current flow through the 270 ohm resistor increases the voltage seen by the LM317 adjust terminal and the regulator decreases the current. The 2000 ohm value of R2 allows an output of about 160 milliamps.

When the Minisport powers up, the 5 volts supplied to the switch sense lead causes Q1 to conduct which in turn cuts off Q2. The LM317 then operates as in Figure 1.

Fig. 2 Modified Current Regulator With Trickle Charge Switch





"I assembled the components on a piece of perf board which slides into the internal modem slot of the Minisport. It's wired directly into the main battery terminals at the motherboard. The LM317, for heat sink purposes, is bolted to the metal bottom plate with a mica insulating washer underneath and a nylon screw (the tab of the LM317 is connected to the output terminal.) I epoxied a 2.5 millimeter barrel type power socket into the phone jack hole of the modem slot cover to connect the external DC charger supply (a 14 volt 2 amp switcher, another Garage Sale acquisition). The charger could just as easily be built in an external box. You would need a 3 wire connector to bring out the 5 volt switch sense lead though.

"The LM317 current limited charger will happily run the computer from an auto cigarette lighter socket. You should put an inductor in series with the lead and use an MOV surge suppressor to protect the machine from the relatively dirty auto voltage as discussed in MLH #12 and #21.

"Another improvement made while I had the Minisport disassembled was to discard the expensive coin cell backup batteries and functionally replace them with a set of small NiCads tucked in the modem compartment. There are several cordless phone batteries that can be fitted into the space. You need five NiCad cells for the necessary 6 volts, use thin wire wrap wire to carry the current over to the terminals on the edge of the motherboard adjacent to the coin cell compartment. To keep the new backup battery topped off I connected the positive side to the new charger input jack through a 1000 ohm resistor. This will allow somewhat less than 10 milliamps to trickle in which is reasonable considering the limited duty cycle of the backup system. It is only in use while the main battery is being changed or is completely discharged.

"(1) Engineer's Notebook - Integrated Circuit Applications, 1980 Edition, Forest H. Mims, (C) Radio Shack. [BjM: I use a similar, simple circuit to drive my laser diode experiments. It works well.]

Please provide feedback! * Direct data 1-509-244-9260
* ARO Net KA9SNF@ka7fvv.#ewa.wa.usa
* Internet bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
73, Brian * 6006-B Eaker, Fairchild, WA 99011

4277. internet to packet telnet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 11:07:34 UTC
From: kgrimard@max.tiac.net
Message-ID: <3analm$fsi@sundog.tiac.net>
Source record: 46316

Does anyone know if there are any internet to packet gateways that allow
real time packet ax25 usage from the internet.

ken grimard n1dot

4278. Re: DSP Using the Ultrasound Max ??? and more???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 11:39:41 UTC
From: Leon@lfheller.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <785331581snz@lfheller.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46324

In article <3agb66$q95@bones.et.byu.edu>
hadleyv@bones.et.byu.edu "Vince B. Hadley" writes:

[stuff deleted]

> My question is the following:
> Has anyone developed any programs using this card for realtime DSP for
> amatuer radio applications?
>
> It would appear to me that using either the on board DSP unit or the
> math coprocessor on something like a 486/66 you could do some amazing things
> like:
> -a Windows audio spectrum analyzer with point & click/drag to eliminate
> offending signals,
>
> -Implement an algorithm that would "preserve" the wanted frequency and
> automatically eliminate a guy who decides to tune-up just up or down
> from you ...sort of a seek out and destroy idea
>
> -recieve AND clean up SSTV transmissions in realtime all under Windows
> 3.1 displaying the image in one window and the recieved audio spectrum
> in another
>
> -eliminate the need for an external device to do Pactor, Amtor, Packet,
> even G-Tor and possibly...Clover! (with a fast machine like say a
> Pentium?)...among many other modes!
>
> -even experiment with other modes of digital processing in realtime!
> reducing development time and cost -utilize the vast amount of
> resources
> allready available or invested in on the PC (i.e. languages,
> toolkits, etc)

[more stuff deleted]

Sound cards using the Analog Devices DSP-based PSA chip set such as the
Cardinal PRO16, Orchid SW32, etc. are already being used for this type
of application. For instance, software for PACTOR is available, and a
CW filter.

73, Leon
--
Leon Heller | "Do not adjust your mind, there is
G1HSM | a fault in reality": on a wall
Email: leon@lfheller.demon.co.uk | many years ago in Oxford.
Phone: +44 (01734) 266679 |

4279. internet to packet telnet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 11:58:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3337.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46328

-> From: kgrimard@max.tiac.net (Kenneth Grimard)
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: internet to packet telnet gateways
-> Date: 20 Nov 1994 11:07:34 GMT
-> Message-ID: <3analm$fsi@sundog.tiac.net>
->
-> Does anyone know if there are any internet to packet gateways that
-> allow real time packet ax25 usage from the internet.
->
-> ken grimard n1dot

I don't know of any. I think ham operator with half a brain would have
serious reservations about giving the general public access to his TNC.

I hear, though, that there exists a packet wormhole from the US to
Europe that uses the Internet. I trying to find out more about it; no
details available at the moment. Anyone else heard of such a thing?

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4280. Re: Packet and HP-95

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 15:35:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov20.153539.2541@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46321

In article <3am3h6$r9l@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> fk192@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (John J. Udvari) writes:
>
> A friend asked me to post the following question. Has anyone
>used a HP-95 and a tnc for packet? What packet program did you use
>and what tnc. My friend has a HP-95 and would like to hook it up to
>packet. Any ideas as to what software to use. He has access to a
>Kam, KPC-4 or PK232 for the tnc and the radio is no problem.

The built in terminal program will work, just remember to set the TNC for software flow control since the HP95 doesn't support hardware flow control. Any other communications program for the HP95 should work as well, and most DOS communications programs that don't make assumptions about the screen will work too. Windows programs are right out, of course. Jay Maynard even ported a version of the TCP/IP NET program to the HP95.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4281. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 15:52:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov20.155225.2728@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46326

In article <5tbpkCysSw6G073yn@cris.com> muphaus@cris.com writes:
>In article <1994Nov16.160030.23290@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) wrote:
>
>>This leaves the computer free to be either a terminal emulator (a waste),
>
>Which is what most hams are doing... So why not have the computer do what
>the TNC does and save a few bucks on the TNC and just buy the modem...???
>
>Don't flame me, I have both... Two Baycoms and a PCB-88...
>And I've had just about every kind of VHF packet TNC there has been...
>
>It's fun to have both in different situations... When I'm traveling with
>my laptop I use the PacComm Baycom modem because I don't have to have a
>separate power supply for the PacComm unit and it's easier to use in the
>car... And the Baycom software is better than most terminal programs...
>Having the ability to watch what is going on in the monitor window while
>being connected is very desireable... You can only do this easily when the
>decoding software is part of the computer... Also, Baycom and an old
>program, THS, which worked with WA8DED emulation would let you easily be
>connected to more than one person at a time... The stream switch thing in
>most TNC's has never been properly handled in packet software... At least
>I never found anything... And I never was able to connect to anyone who
>was connected to someone else... But with Baycom, I have been connected to
>three people and a BBS all at one time...

Ok, for realtime keyboarding, the Baycom system is often fine. What I
was trying to intimate above is that realtime keyboarding isn't what
packet does best. For non-realtime services, substantial programs
need to be running in either your computer, or in a TNC. Also, TNCs
generally have better modems, and in the case of other than terrestrial
300/1200 baud FSK, the only modems (I know about the 9600 baud modem
for Baycom, but it costs nearly as much as a 9600 baud TNC). So if you
want to do satellite packet, or higher speed terrestrial packet, the
Baycom system can't help. On HF, of course, one of the TORs and a good
soft decision filter based modem will be better.

Letting the computer do the PAD functions isn't really a bad idea,
however, but at speeds above the lowest, a hardware HDLC assist
is very welcome. It doesn't have to be a complete TNC, but it needs
to be more than what is offered by the Baycom hardware.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary

Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4282. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #384

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 15:56:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov20.155607.2812@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46327

In article <941119134941.68e@ids.net> EDSADOW@ids.NET (EDWARD J. SADOWSKI, JR.) writes:
>Re: the Regency HR-2x series of 2 mtr fm radios... The entire series of
>radios were first generation crystal controlled radios covering the range
>of 146-148 mhz... They should be able to be tuned down to the packet
>range.

No joke. The problem is the reverse, trying to keep their emissions in
the amateur band, and trying to keep everything but the desired signal
out of their broad as a barn receivers. The HR-2 wasn't even a very
good radio in it's day, and it's day is long past. Still, it beats
throwing rocks with a note tied to them. :-)

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4283. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 18:54:01 UTC
From: ajl@sdf.saomai.org
Message-ID: <CzKxu6.6Mz@sdf.saomai.org>
Source record: 46251

In article <3abja7$kb1@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu> c002@ns3.cc.lehigh.edu (David M. Roseman) writes:
>why the heck are TNC's so bloody expencive? and a kit a saw was only 60$...
>i don't get it, what MAJOR advantage does an ordinary TNC have over a kit tnc?
>
>thanks....
>
><note: even tho i have no tnc...i am on landline packet bbs>
>
>DAvid

The reason why that kit is cheap is because it is NOT a TNC. It is a packet modem, which is simply a tone detector and generator for 1200 baud packet. A real TNC has an internal computer to handle all of the packet processing, communications parameters, user interface, etc. while the modem you have seen relies on your PC for the brains. The latter is cheaper, and for personal use is more convenient if you have a compatible computer. But with a regular TNC, you can use any computer with a serial port & a comm package or even just a dumb terminal to do packet. I have one of each type, and I like them both for certain situations. If I just need to connect to a BBS or have a packet QSO, I prefer my Baycom (that's the most popular packet modem) clone kit over my Kantronics KPC-3 for convenience. The Baycom is smaller and has less cables to worry about. On the other hand, if I need to set up a digipeater for field day, or need a way for people to leave me packet E-mail when my PC is off, my KPC-3 will do all of this without the aid of my PC, or any other hardware besides my radio. Each one of these has their own advantages over the other. If you are just starting out, get a Tigertronics BayPac modem. It is essentially the same as that kit you saw, but it's only the size of a DB-25 connector, so it doesn't take up any extra space behind your PC, and it comes with good documentation and the software necessary to make it tick.

Have fun with packet, whichever method you use...

--
ARPAnet: ajl@sdf.saomai.org ..!uunet!saomai.org!ajl

4284. TNC Kits and Suppliers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 19:50:07 UTC
From: andrew@andy.alt.ZA
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.3.91.941120214720.81B-100000@andy.alt.za>
Source record: 46330

I would like to know who supplies the AEA PK-232 & PK-87 TNC as weaal as
the Kantronics TNC's. I would like to know the cost of the above TNC's
as well as if they are sold in Kit form or not. I am thinking of using
them with KA9Q.

Thanks in anticipation

Andrew Cameron
Internet : andrew@andy.alt.za
X.400 : C=ZA G=Andrew S=Cameron Admd=TELKOM400

4285. Info on Packet w/C64/128 needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-20 23:00:20 UTC
From: ablackbelt@aol.com
Message-ID: <3aoke4$bfj@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46325

Subj: Packet for C64/128
Date: 94-11-19 23:30:09 EST
From: ABLACKBELT

I wonder if anyone out there is using the commodore for packet anymore? I would like to put my 64/128 to work as
a dedicated packet terminal and would like information on the setups available for use with this computer. Thanks
A.R.S. KD4NAV
MICHAEL RUBIN
11727 S.W. 112 AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33176-3916

E-mail ablackbelt@aol.com
Fax/voice 305 253-7220
O
<|\ ___o '___
_\\ _`\ <_ '---_____>O
`/ (*)/ (*) '--- __'
=====//////////////~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
73 TU CU SK DE KD4NAV

4286. Re: TTY Converter for PCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 00:59:09 UTC
From: gsmlrn@gsm001.mendelson.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov21.005909.27796@gsm001.mendelson.com>
Source record: 46331

Kurt Wasserman (kurt.wasserman@hofbbs.com) wrote:
: Hi folks,

: Does anyone have any info on a device that would go between the
: SW Receiver and my PC that would convert Morse/TTY into text? I know
: they exist but I am not willing to spend mega-bucks on it.

There is a shareware program called hamcom. You can build the interface
for a few bucks with parts from radio shack. Works ok for morse,
although not much can work really well unless it is sent by machine or
a very good operator. It works very well for baudot/ascii rtty, but
note that many transmissions are neither.

IMHO it is a good intro into rtty.

Geoff.

--
"I am number six. Others come and others go, but I am always number six."
(From the movie "Eminent Domain".)

Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ/AA (215) 242-8712 gsm@mendelson.com

4287. Re: Pulsed BPSK hoax?(???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 02:11:33 UTC
From: flaherty@pa.dec.com
Message-ID: <flaherty.785383893@bora-bora.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 46329

One possible explaination:

Small phase PSK tends to produce a spectrum with a peak at the center, a fast rolloff, a large gap...and then another set of significant sidebands. So, it's possible that this individual looked at the fundamental, saw the fast rolloff, and then got very excited, not bothering to look out a bit further.

So, evil intent isn't a necessity here, just gross carelessness.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Just name a hero, and I'll prove he's a bum."
->paulf@pa.dec.com | -- Col. Gregory "Pappy" Boyington

4288. Ga. Coordinator Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 04:36:08 UTC
From: mark@pirates.Armstrong.EDU
Message-ID: <3ap83o$ghc@pirates.Armstrong.EDU>
Source record: 46333

Would anyone be kind enough to post the address for the coordinator
responsible for Georgia?
I've been attempting to contact the published one for almost a year now with
no results.

Help! I need an ip address!

73,

- Mark Eversoll KQ4WT mark@armstrong.edu -
- Gentlemen!! You can't fight in here! This is the war room!! -
---

4289. Re: internet to packet telnet gateways

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 06:23:59 UTC
From: bgarratt@hookup.net
Message-ID: <bgarratt.15.2ED03CFF@hookup.net>
Source record: 46337

In article <3analm$fsi@sundog.tiac.net> kgrimard@max.tiac.net (Kenneth Grimard) writes:
>From: kgrimard@max.tiac.net (Kenneth Grimard)
>Subject: internet to packet telnet gateways
>Date: 20 Nov 1994 11:07:34 GMT

>Does anyone know if there are any internet to packet gateways that allow
>real time packet ax25 usage from the internet.

>ken grimard n1dot

There are lots of them although most will require a login name and password
unless you are originating from an ampr.org site.
Check your local nodes for sites with IPxxx as an alias. These are generally
IP stations and will be able to point you in the right direction.

Barry D. Garratt bgarratt@chch.wic.ca
CHCH Television
Hamilton, ON. (905) 573-0788 fax: (905) 527-5022

4290. W.L.R.B. Deel 1-2 20-11-1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 06:27:09 UTC
From: cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.yN25Vc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 46335

```
ryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryry
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ZCZC
ZCZC
RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY
RY THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN -=-=- Freq..: 145.300 Mhz. RY
RY ( contact and friendship + P + Mode..: 50 Bd. 170 Hz. RY
RY linking the world.... ) + A + Mark..: 1275 Hz (laag). RY
RY iedere zondagavond vanuit + 3 + Red...: PA3ESF, Weit Lap. RY
RY Ureterp JO33CC R 14. + E + Adres.: Bouekers 40 RY
RY regio: Groningen, Friesland + S + Qth...: 9247AR Ureterp. RY
RY en Drenthe... + F + Tel...: (05125) 2702 RY
RY via NLDNET in Packet -=-=- Packet: PA3ESF via PI8FWD RY
RY Jaargang nr. 06 Afl. nr. 12 (202) Datum.: 20 November 1994. RY
RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY

++ Een vrouw zonder tucht, is als een zeug met een gouden band om ++

INMELDERS 13-11-1994 - NL-6890.......Bertus - PE1FMC..........Fred
---------------------- - Om.....Jelle.de.Jong - Om....Gosse.de.Vries
- NL-6612.........Piet - PE1KMD.........Minne - Om.......Jacob.Bosma
- PE1BNJ..........Henk - NL-11842........Roel - Om......Jan.Dijkstra
- Om.....John.Hogewind - PD0JBR.........Thijs - Om......Theo.Alberts
- PE1LYT............Be - PD0RJZ..........Henk - PE1MPO..........Harm
- PA3CST.........Ruurd - PA3GMQ.........Rapke - Om....Hendrik.Postma
- PD0PEW...........Jan - PA3DFU.........Peter - PA0BVD.........Bothe
- PD0NZP.........Molle - PD0LYF.......Bernard - PA3BYZ..........Pier
- PE1NKU...........Wim - PD0KML.........Geert - PE1LCU...........Cor
- PE1POV.......Gaatzen - 29 inmelders........

Goedenavond, bent U nog allemaal standby voor het RTTY-bulletin.????
Want je weet het maar nooit nu er weer een Spaanse gast door het
land reist met zijn knechten. Ik heb hem gisteren persoonlijk even
kunnen spreken en heb hem gevraagd of er nog wat openingen richting
Spanje waren te verwachten.. De enige opening die hij zich kon be-
denken was die van de jutezak... Dus U bent gewaarschuwd... Vanavond
is weer een hele stapel info dus laten we maar snel verder gaan met
het bulletin... U kunt U inmelden tijdens de uitzending via het over
bekende telefoon nummer (0)5125 - 27 02 en straks na de uitzending
op 145.325 Mhz waar wij naar QSY gaan... Ik wens U veel leesplezier.
..................................................... Weit, PA3ESF.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

FLUCTUATIES IN OZONLAAG. De dikte van de Ozonlaag, die het leven op
----------------------- Aarde beschermt tegen schadelijke ultra-
```

violet (UV)-straling, varieert van nature. Bij natuurlijke processen wordt Ozon gevormd uit zuurstof en ook weer afgebroken. Hierbij is echter sprake van een zeker evenwicht. De processen,die voor aanmaak en afbraak van Ozon zorgen, worden beinvloed door de wisselende hoeveelheid energie, die de Zon aan de aardatmosfeer toevoegt. De mens is echter, vooral sinds de industriele revolutie, deze natuurlijke ozoncyclus gaan verstoren. Chloorhoudende stoffen (zoals CFK's, ofwel Chloorfluorkoolwaterstoffen) spelen een belangrijke rol in de vernietiging van Ozon. Om de invloed van de mens op de ozoncyclus te kunnen meten, moet echter bekend zijn, hoe groot de natuurlijke fluctuaties in de ozonlaagdikte zijn. Dit is een van de taken van ATLAS-3: de reeks vluchten in dit project moet variaties in de hoeveelheid door de Zon uitgestraalde energie aantonen. Dit is ook de reden, waarom de ATLAS-vluchten verspreid zijn over een elfjarige periode, in die tijd doorloopt de Zon een cyclus, waarin de hoeveelheid uitgestraalde energie varieert. Metingen gedurende die periode zullen hopelijk een zekere regelmaat aan het licht brengen in deze energiehoeveelheid. Afwijkingen van dit patroon kunnen dan een belangrijke reden zijn voor een betere aanpak van het ozonprobleem.
..... Bron: Yvo Krijgsman (c) 1994 muurkrant nieuws-service.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

SATELLIETEN GOES. Vanaf 1977 staan er geostationaire satelieten
---------- boven de evenaar, vlak ten Oosten en Westen van Zuid Amerika boven de equator (evenaar). Vanuit die posities kan de bewolking boven de USA en omringende zeegebieden worden bekeken. Zowel dagelijks bij zichtbaar licht als 'snachts met infrarood, worden er minimaal elk half uur opnamen gamaakt waarop het ontwikkelen, verschuiven, oplossen en groeien van wolkendekens (partijen) kunnen worden gevolgd. Deze groep van waarnemende satellieten zijn genaamd GOES en de betekenis daarvan is .: Geostationairy Operational Environmental Satellite.

NOAA. In het systeem van USA polaire satellieten zijn vanaf 1970 de
----- ESSA satelieten opgevolgd door satellieten met de aanduiding NOAA. Deze satelliet typen zijn vanaf de jaren zeventig gelanceerd. Zowel in de opname techniek als ook zijn vorm, verschilt totaal bij de NOAA ten opzichte van zijn voorgangers. De satelliet is kubusvormig met zijden van 101 CM en daaraan gemonteerd drie wieken die bestukt zijn met zonnecellen welke de zonne energie omzet in elektrische energie. Voor het maken van wolkendeken opnames worden in deze satelietten een geheel nieuwe opnametechniek gebruikt.
Het aardoppervlak wordt, middels ronddraiende spiegels, afgetast in stroken met een bepaalde breedte, waarbij de voortbeweging van de satelliet in zijn baanvlak zorg draagt voor de verplaatsing ten opzichte van de elkaar aansluitende stroken. De opnamen van deze stroken vormen de beeldlijnen die geleidelijk worden opgebouwd. De stroken worden zowel infrarood als bij,met zichtbaar licht opgenomen waardoor gelijktijdig twee opnamen worden gemaakt. De licht opnamen

vervallen uiteraard gedurende de nacht. De signalen die bij de af-
tasting verkregen worden zijn wisselend van intensiteit naar gelang
de wisseling in temperatuur of helderheid boven de afgetaste strook.
Deze wisselingen worden voornamelijk veroorzaakt door de aanwezig-
heid van wolkendekens en wordt direkt overgeseind. In de opvang-
stations worden zij omgezet naar beeldlijnen, die samen een opname
leveren van on- en zichtbaar licht. Van horizon tot horizon bedraagt
de lengte van de strook ongeveer 6000KM waardoor naar de Horizontale
zijden een vertekening ontstaat vanwege de kromming van het aard-
oppervlak ten gevolge van het perspektief of uitzicht. Hiervoor werd
door de Technische Hogeschool in Delft een techniek ontwikkeld die
dit kon korrigeren. De satelliet was dus niet meer voorzien van
televisie camera's.
..... wordt vervolgd. bron .: PA3BKW.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

DUITSLAND. De meteorologische dienst van het Amt fur Wehrgeophysik
---------- in Traben-Trarbach bij Keulen, zendt sinds enige tijd
alleen radioteletype weerrapporten uit tijdens militaire oefeningen.
Tot nu toe was het station continu met weerbulletins in de lucht. De
zenders voor deze dienst staan in de plaats Grengel.Er wordt gewerkt
op de volgende frequenties.: 2017.5, 2690.5, 2822.0, 3035.0, 3231.0,
3279.0, 3825.5, 4785.5, 4903.0, 5296.0, 9318.0 en 11125.0 kHz. De
transmissiesnelheid is 100 baud. (Bron: Utility Newletter)

KROATIE. Radio Zagreb kan om ongeveer 09.03 uur UTC met een kort
-------- Engelstalig nieuwsbulletin worden gehoord op de nieuwe
frequentie 7370 kHz. De parallelfrequentie op dit tijdstip is 9830
kHz. De aangekondigde frequentie van 13640 kHz lijkt opzettelijk te
worden gestoord. Het zou uiteraard geen verbazing wekken als de
betreffende stoorzender op Servisch grondgebied blijkt te staan. In
dat geval is het voor het eerst sinds de voormalige oostblokstaten
het communisme afzworen, dat een Oosteuropees land zich schuldig
maakt aan 'jamming'.

NIGERIA. De Voice of Nigeria kan om 18.00 uur UTC met het bekende
-------- interval (drum)signaal worden gehoord op 7255 kHz. Tot
18.00 uur UTC zendt de Nigeriaanse wereldomroep uit in het Arabisch,
daarna in het Frans. De ontvangstkwaliteit is doorgaans zo slecht,
dat de programma's niet of nauwelijks kunnen worden gevolgd.

UZBEKISTAN. Het tweede programma van Uzbek Radio uit Tashkent is in
----------- de ochtenduren met een sterk signaal te horen op 15165
kHz.

ZUIDOOST AZIE. De BBC World Service zendt van maandag tot en met
-------------- vrijdag tweemaal per dag een speciaal Engelstalig
nieuwsbulletin op dicteersnelheid uit. Deze programma's zijn gericht
op het verre oosten en komen in de ether vanaf zenderparken in Hong-
kong, Japan, Singapore en Zuid-Korea. De eerste uitzending vindt
plaats tussen 09.45 en 10.00 uur UTC op 6065 kHz (Yamata, Japan),

7180 en 9580 kHz (Hongkong), 11955 en 15360 kHz (Kranji, Singapore).
De tweede uitzending gaat tussen 14.45 en 15.00 uur UTC de lucht in
op 5990 en 7180 kHz (Hongkong), 7290 kHz (Kimjae, Zuid-Korea) en
9740 kHz (Kranji, Singapore). Omdat de antennerichting voor ons zeer
ongunstig is, mogen de betreffende signalen als DX-vangsten worden
beschouwd. (Bron: BBC World Service, Jan Nieuwenhuis)

Alle tijden in UTC: Europese wintertijd= UTC+1, zomertijd= UTC+2 uur
(c) Kortegolf Nieuwsbrief / Michiel Schaay (Scoop BBS, Bunschoten).

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

Einde deel 1 van 2.

From.: CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4291. TNC Kits and Suppliers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 07:08:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3351.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46243

-> From: andrew@andy.alt.ZA (Andrew Cameron)

-> I would like to know who supplies the AEA PK-232 & PK-87 TNC as weaal
-> as the Kantronics TNC's. I would like to know the cost of the above
-> TNC's

For the PK232 and PK87:
Advanced Electronic Applications, Inc.
2006 196th St. SW
Lynwood, MA 98036
USA

(206) 775-7373

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4292. Ga. Coordinator Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 07:12:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3352.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46244

-> From: mark@pirates.Armstrong.EDU (Mark Eversoll)

-> Would anyone be kind enough to post the address for the coordinator
-> responsible for Georgia?

The statewide IP coordinator has been floating around a bit, but you can
find out more info by sending a request to Jack Mc Clain, AE4Q. He takes
Email at jack.mcclain@totrbbs.atl.ga.us Jack is the IP coordinator
for the Atlanta area, and can tell you how to get one.

BTW, tell me more about your packet use. We are trying to increase our
contact with packet users across the state. Our TCP/IP use is getting
started here in Atlanta, and want to know who else is interested.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN
President, East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4293. 16-QAM at RF...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 07:50:04 UTC
From: matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <3apjfc$ko9@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 46332

Anybody here ever tried to implement QAM on a VHF channel? I'm thinking specifically about V.32, but any tips are appreciated.

I'm thinking of using a DSP-based soundcard to do the bulk of the mod. and demod., but I'm kinda stumped as to how to progress with the radio. One way would to put it on a baseband carrier like 10kHz, then move that to 6m, for instance, via a transverter of sorts. But that seems more complicated than it's worth.

The other obvious way would be to do the final stage of modulation in the radio. The transmitter would look something like:

```
m1 >---------(X)----v
sin(w)--^ | (X) = a mixer
(E)---> out (E) = a summer
cos(w)--v |
m2 >---------(X)----^ m1,m2 out from trellis coder
```

This seems quite easy, with the possible exception of the pi/2 phase shift of the carrier freq. to get cos(w). One possibility that's occured to me would be an appropriate all-pass filter, but I know nothing about building these at 50MHz.

So, does anybody know of a nice, crystal-controlled circuit that will generate a 6m carrier in quadrature? Likewise, any insight into a (simple) implementation for the receiver would be appreciated.

-mgk

--
73 de kb8uox . "Wisdom is ignorance...
Matt Kangas, mgk3@cornell.edu . stupidity, I call freedom!"
aka matt@plab.dmll.cornell.edu . - p. westerberg
[PGP key available] .

4294. AFSK tone for 2400baud Packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 09:08:55 UTC
From: victor@ibpm.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <victor.34.0@ibpm.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 46249

Hello ALL

I read about NEW 2400bps radio modem from MFJ and other.
What's tone standard for Amateur Packet on 2400 ?

I believe that they use some higher AFSK tone than on 1200bps.
I heard about 3658/1996 Hz. Is't true ? Or maybe there no any
standard yet...

I'am try play with TCM3105 on 2400 (it work if S/N is good) and will
set up true tone.

Tnx in advance, 73! de RX3DIN Victor

4295. Re: Low band Packet?? Does it work??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 09:14:27 UTC
From: moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <3apodj$28va@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 46334

>I don't recall the orginal poster ever mentioning unattended operation, so
>why drag that flame fight into a simple question, i.e. does HF packet work?

Todd,

This really was not a flame fight, but a simple controversal discussion,
what these news are for. There have come up several arguments,
so it seems perfectly alritht to me.

73, Moritz DL5UH

4296. FT-530 9600???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 10:18:15 UTC
From: v078l3eg@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <CzM4MF.D21@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 46336

Can anyone tell me how to modify the yaesu ft-530 for something better than 1200 baud?
Thanx
Thomas Tumino
N2YTF

4297. Re: Ga. Coordinator Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 10:40:19 UTC
From: ka4byp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ka4bypCzM5n8.819@netcom.com>
Source record: 46339

Mark Eversoll (mark@pirates.Armstrong.EDU) wrote:
: Would anyone be kind enough to post the address for the coordinator
: responsible for Georgia?
: I've been attempting to contact the published one for almost a year now with
: no results.

Hi Mark... You need to contact Doug Drye, kd4nc. He has several
"sub-coordinator's" in different areas, including myself. Try emailing
him: dug@kd4nc.radio.org should work. He's terribly busy, and usually
replies to his mail on weekends. Let me know if that doesn't work, and
I'll bug him some for you...:)

73/Bob ka4byp

--
****
Bob Merritt KA4BYP -----> ka4byp@netcom.com <-----

4298. 8530 SCC programmers ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 12:23:02 UTC
From: adsb@bnr.co.uk
Message-ID: <3aq3f6lNNff4@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk>
Source record: 46240
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Does anyone have any experience of programming the Zilog/AMD 8530
SCC chip to operate on a radio channel in open-squelch ?

I know it can be done, because my Pac-Comm TNC-220 does it, and
the G8BPQ Packet Switch does as well.

Running TCP/IP with JNOS, the standard SCC.C code checks the SCC port's
DCD line, which is wired to the modem chip on most SCC cards - and so
the DCD is always true when operating in open-squelch mode.

I've modified SCC.C to look at the SYNC/HUNT bit instead, and that tells
me when the SCC port is hunting for an opening flag - and thus not currently
receiving a signal.
This modified code works reasonably well, but by no means as well as the
open-squelch operation of the G8BPQ Packet Switch.

I'd be keen to hear if anyone has a better way of doing =software= DCD.
Yes, I could buy Open-Squelch boards for a hardware solution, but I
specifically want to try a =software= solution - and I know it can be done
successfully... at least by G8BPQ.

73,

Andrew Benham

A.D.S.Benham@bnr.co.uk BNR Europe Ltd, London Road, Harlow,
Essex CM17 9NA
+44 1279 402372 Fax: +44 1279 402885
Home: g8fsl@g8fsl.ampr.org [44.131.181.17]

4299. Re: Packet via Soundblaster???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 13:11:43 UTC
From: sailer@hb9zz
Message-ID: <3aq6af$s3v@elna.ethz.ch>
Source record: 46241

Don Woelz (don@grc.genroco.com) wrote:
I've done some programs that allow you to do packet radio with soundcards
that have the PSA chipset. These contain a freely programmable DSP which
does all the packet transmitting and receiving, resulting in virtually no
overhead on the pc processor.
With just plain old soundblaster hardware, it would be at least a very
hard task to achieve reasonable performance...
--
Thomas (Tom) Sailer EMail: sailer@ips.id.ethz.ch
Weinbergstrasse 76 Ham Radio: hb9jnx @ oe9xpi.aut.eu
CH-8408 Winterthur Phone: ++41 52 2222 933

4300. Using JNOS 1.10 under OS/2 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 13:32:09 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <ag85Vc13w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46242

I'm converting over to OS/2 Warp ... anyone running JNOS 1.10 in a DOS box under Warp?

Is it a straight forward process, or any hints?

david wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

4301. Re: TTY Converter for PCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 15:56:35 UTC
From: cmoore@sedona.intel.com
Message-ID: <3aqfvj$524@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 46248

In article <18a.21.1843@hofbbs.com>,
Kurt Wasserman <kurt.wasserman@hofbbs.com> wrote:
>
> Does anyone have any info on a device that would go between the
>SW Receiver and my PC that would convert Morse/TTY into text? I know
>they exist but I am not willing to spend mega-bucks on it.

Hi Kurt, see the latest issue of QEX where the TTY function is done
with a sound card. Morse is even easier.
--
73, Cecil, KG7BK, OOTC (All my own personal fuzzy logic, not Intel's)

4302. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 16:00:58 UTC
From: cmoore@sedona.intel.com
Message-ID: <3aqg7q$59v@chnews.intel.com>
Source record: 46250

In article <5tbpkCysSw6G073yn@cris.com>, Marv Uphaus <muphaus@cris.com> wrote:
>
>So why not have the computer do what
>the TNC does and save a few bucks on the TNC and just buy the modem...???

Hi Marv, or why not have the computer+sound card do the whole thing? See
the latest QEX.
--
73, Cecil, KG7BK, OOTC (All my own personal fuzzy logic, not Intel's)

4303. 49MHz for digital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 17:00:53 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9410217854.AA785448654@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 46246

Steve Jackson asked about using 49MHz part 15 radios for a neighborhood watch setup.

Steve I know of nothing in part 15 prohibiting data useage of these radios. The only problem is that you are not allowed to modify the transmitters IN ANY WAY. This includes using something other than the supplied antenna. However, you could use 2 radios: one for transmit mounted in the attic or on the roof and another with a good antenna on the roof and the receiver near the computer. It might also be possible to use the receiver with a good antenna on the roof to communicate with the transmitter inside the house. It's worth buying 2 to 4 of these to run a set of tests.

Just keep in mind you cannot legally modify the transmitters in any way.

Ray Mack
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

4304. Re: SF Packet BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 17:55:45 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <3aqmv1$4rh@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 46245

In article <3aha0q$ert@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>, ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca (Paul Piercey) writes:
|> Ronald Ross (rossr@tcs.com) wrote:
|> : hi anyone , is there a packet BBS in or around San Francisco??
|> : pls contact me here or at rossr@tcs.com , thanks
|> : RR.
|>
|> There are 2 that I know of. WX3K is a bit North of SF and KI6YK is in San
|> Ramon or thereabouts.

W6PW is in San Francisco.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

4305. 1200/9600 pkt with HR-2A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 18:34:53 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <199411211838.KAA00342@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46247

>-> Out of curiosity .... is anybody using the old Regency HR-2A on
>-> packet? I'm thinking about possibly using it for either 1200 and/or
>
>It would help on requests like this to briefly describe the rig. While
>Regency is a common name in radio, I haven't seen a Regency ham rig in
>operation in 10 years. Give us a clue here...
>
>Steve Diggs

it's crystal controlled (i think a big 12 channels in the A model), wide front end (a bad thing today) and i don't remember the transmitter in any great detail...certainly a lot of HR-2's are in use on packet for 1200 baud after they get moved down to cover 144-146 MHz (default was 146-148, if i remember correctly).

bill wb9ivr

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4306. Using SHARP WIZARD IQ8200 as Packet Terminal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-21 21:41:40 UTC
From: felon@insane.apana.org.au
Message-ID: <felon.2.0015B272@insane.apana.org.au>
Source record: 46338

Can someone advise me how to use a Sharp electronic organiser as packet terminal. I read recently that it can be done but I have been unable to work out how to do it.

Does anybody know how to configure the terminal program built into the IQ 8200 so has to get it to control a TNC such as a Kantronics Packet Communicator 3?

response appended to this message or addressed to tpw@insane.apana.org.au would be appreciated

Tom (VK3DTW)

4307. Re: Packet via Soundblaster???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 00:13:39 UTC
From: Ken Lotts <klotts@primenet.com>
Message-ID: <3ard3j$51a@news.primenet.com>
Source record: 46252

> Don Woelz (don@grc.genroco.com) wrote:
> I've done some programs that allow you to do packet radio with soundcards
> that have the PSA chipset. These contain a freely programmable DSP which
> does all the packet transmitting and receiving, resulting in virtually no
> overhead on the pc processor.
> With just plain old soundblaster hardware, it would be at least a very
> hard task to achieve reasonable performance...
> --
> Thomas (Tom) Sailer EMail: sailer@ips.id.ethz.ch
> Weinbergstrasse 76 Ham Radio: hb9jnx @ oe9xpi.aut.eu
> CH-8408 Winterthur Phone: ++41 52 2222 933

I have a Soundblaster 16 ASP.. Does this have the chipset you
refer to? and if it does, What software is available right now?

Ken aa7jc

4308. Re: 16-QAM at RF...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 00:41:01 UTC
From: rick@cs.sunysb.edu
Message-ID: <3aremt$85j@sbrick.cs.sunysb.edu>
Source record: 46254

In article <3apjfc$ko9@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu> you wrote:

[text deleted]

: So, does anybody know of a nice, crystal-controlled circuit that will
: generate a 6m carrier in quadrature? Likewise, any insight into a
: (simple) implementation for the receiver would be appreciated.
: 73 de kb8uox . "Wisdom is ignorance...

The easiest way, IMO, to build a quadrature modulator for 6M would be to use an RF Micro Devices RF2802 - that part takes a low level LO signal in the 20-250 mHz range, phase splits it, and mixes/combines the I/Q data, all in one part. Image/carrier suppression is typically 40 dB or better. They make demodulator parts too.

BTW, in the "read before you try" department you might chase down some of the papers produced by Sampie's research group at Osaka U in Japan. One article they published recently is in IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, Aug '93, pg 528: titled "Performance of a Trellis-Coded 16QAM/TDMA System for Land Mobile Communications".

Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
State U of NY

4309. NJ IP Coordinator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 01:01:06 UTC
From: jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <3arfsi$8be@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>
Source record: 46255

Anyone have the IP coordinator for New Jersey?

I've been studying JNOS and TCP/IP in my area for several months by decoding packets with my scanner. I would like to put my ethernet network on the air the minute my ticket arrives (or quickly thereafter) and need to engage the state coordinator to accomplish this.

Many thanks.

Steve (CSCE 9/10/94)
--
Steven Jackson Action Consulting

4310. Help with BPSK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 01:40:10 UTC
From: dlane@weber.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <3ari5q$hnf@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46253

Not knowing anything about bpsk, here is my question: is there any
standard reception equipment that would allow me to hear
a (satellite) bpsk audio
feed being sent out (i believe) on an scpc frequency? Would a
normal scpc receiver work? Any sort of scanner? Any and all help
greatly appreciated as I am a total newbie to this. ?
--
----
dlane@weber.ucsd.edu
email for PGP Public Key

4311. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 06:05:59 UTC
From: muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <ZkNqkCysSAhV073yn@cris.com>
Source record: 46256

In article <3aqg7q$59v@chnews.intel.com>, cmoore@sedona.intel.com wrote:

>Hi Marv, or why not have the computer+sound card do the whole thing? See
>the latest QEX.

Oh, absolutely, Cecil...! You should become a member of the TAPR HFSIG...
Johan Forrer, who wrote the QEX article is the moderator... It ain't gonna
be long before all the TNC's are going to be antique hardware... Computers
are taking over the world and all analog processes are becoming digital...!

I can't wait...!!!

BTW, all the software is written for DOS... Yeah...!!!! WinDOZ is too
slow... hahaha...

Marv...

-- Marv Uphaus -- muphaus@cris.com -- Ph: 205-343-9256 --
-- PGP Public Key available -- "finger muphaus@cris.com" --
-- U.S.Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 --
-- Packet Radio Address -- K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA --

4312. NJ IP Coordinator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 07:23:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3371.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46261

-> From: jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu

-> Anyone have the IP coordinator for New Jersey?

Here it is:

44.064 Dave Trulli NN2Z New Jersey: northern
44.065 Bob Applegate WA2ZZX New Jersey: southern

This info may be dated, but it should get you started.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4313. Re: Ga. Coordinator Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 07:30:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3373.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46262

-> From: ka4byp@netcom.com (Bob Merritt)

-> : Would anyone be kind enough to post the address for the coordinator
-> : responsible for Georgia?

-> Hi Mark... You need to contact Doug Drye, kd4nc. He has several
-> "sub-coordinator's" in different areas, including myself. Try
-> emailing

Bob,
Doug no longer is the IP address coordinator for Georgia. He told me on the air one day that he had turned it over to someone else, and for the life of me, I can't remember who. I'll catch Doug on the air and ask him again. I keep a copy of AMPRNET.TXT on TOTRBBS, and I try to keep it current. My last copy is dated 7/11/94.

I got the Modem kit. Tks. much.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4314. Kenwood 732.dead.2mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 07:40:07 UTC
From: droy@netcom.com
Message-ID: <droyCznryv.5As@netcom.com>
Source record: 46257

Hello,
Has anyone here had problems with the Kenwood 732. I sent the radio back because the power output on the 2mtr side died. They had the radio for 2 days and sent it back after having, quote "Repaired APC circuits. Resoldered all joints and do corrective/preventive repairs on TRX unit and APC 023 protect mod. Full function test rx/tx GOOD. 2 mtrs po 50/12/5 Stable." unquote.

This seems to translate to "could not find the intermittent problem."

The radio worked for 3 days and now does not put out any power on the 2mtr side. It is back in the brown truck to Long Beach.
Have you had similar problems? Please let me know, I would like to suggest to the kenwood folks a plan of attack to fix this problem.

Please reply here or e-mail me. I may post your replys minus your name if you have a similar story to save the next ham radio brother (sister) a few UPS charges.

Thanks for reading this.
Dave Roy kb6hlr
--

--

"I was gratified to be able to answer
promptly, and I did. I said I didn't know."

-mark twain

Please Send Money To:
Dave Roy
100 Harbor Blvd
Space # 16
Belmont, CA 94002-4049

4315. Just a test.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 08:54:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.1.27.0N35CEE1@sahara.com>
Source record: 46274

Hi folks
Here is station 7Z1IS handle is Ibrahim QTH dammam city eastren saudi
arabia.
We just join this conference hope it w,ll be helpfull 4 our digital
comms.
if u give a short idea abt this news it w,ll be he;pfull
best 73,s de Ibrahim
7Z1IS @ 7Z1IS.DAM.SAU.MDLE

4316. DSP2232 & SSTV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 08:57:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.2.27.0N35CEE2@sahara.com>
Source record: 46275

Hi all.
I wounder if there is any way to recive SSTV bu DSP2232 and which
program can be used.
any help is highly appreciated .de Ibrahim.

4317. G3RUH fsk or psk?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 11:41:30 UTC
From: icesb@iroe.fi.cnr.it
Message-ID: <icesb.11.2ED1D8EA@iroe.fi.cnr.it>
Source record: 46258

I've only see the schematic of G3RUH modem, and I haven't understand if it is
a psk modem(demodulator part look like this) or a fsk modem since modulation
is made on varicap diode of FM TX, or maybe the TX ROM make the conversion
psk->fsk ?
I know both tipe of modem in principle and some realizzation but this modem
isn't clear to my could anybody help me?
Thanks in advance
Lapo Pieri IK5NAX

4318. Re: Packet via Soundblaster???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 12:19:32 UTC
From: adsb@bnr.co.uk
Message-ID: <3asnkkINNij0@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk>
Source record: 46260

In article <3ard3j$51a@news.primenet.com>,
Ken Lotts <klotts@primenet.com> wrote:
>> Don Woelz (don@grc.genroco.com) wrote:
>> I've done some programs that allow you to do packet radio with soundcards
>> that have the PSA chipset.
...
>I have a Soundblaster 16 ASP.. Does this have the chipset you
>refer to? and if it does, What software is available right now?

I had a message from a friend recently to say that he'd heard of software
which was available for the SoundBlaster card that enabled it to handle
cw, rtty, sstv, etc.

I think that a 9H1 was the source, but try as I have I can't find any
more details about it.

I wonder if this is one and the same thing??

Andrew Benham

A.D.S.Benham@bnr.co.uk BNR Europe Ltd, London Road, Harlow,
Essex CM17 9NA
+44 1279 402372 Fax: +44 1279 402885
Home: g8fsl@g8fsl.ampr.org [44.131.181.17]

4319. Re: your LISTSERV request "help with bpsk"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 13:18:46 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411221318.FAA05088@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46263

```
The mailing list "with" could not be found.
You may use the INDEX command to get a listing
of available mailing lists.
```

4320. Digital squelch (DPL) question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 13:29:05 UTC
From: hanley@courier6.aero.org
Message-ID: <hanley.245.000D7C86@courier6.aero.org>
Source record: 46268

Hi

Any one know the spec's on DPL? I know it is a digital signal supperinposed
on the audio like regular PL but carries a digital id in place of a tone id.

What I would like to know is things like:
Data rate
Modulation level (Relative to audio level)
Word length/codes
Format
Ect.

Thank you in advance.

Clark
KA2NWL

hanley@courier6.aero.org

4321. Re: AFSK tone for 2400baud Packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 14:27:26 UTC
From: CSLE87
Message-ID: <CSLE87-221194092727@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 46264

In article <victor.34.0@ibpm.serpukhov.su>, victor@ibpm.serpukhov.su
(Victor Voronkov) wrote:

> Hello ALL
>
> I read about NEW 2400bps radio modem from MFJ and other.
> What's tone standard for Amateur Packet on 2400 ?
>
> I believe that they use some higher AFSK tone than on 1200bps.
> I heard about 3658/1996 Hz. Is't true ? Or maybe there no any
> standard yet...
>
> I'am try play with TCM3105 on 2400 (it work if S/N is good) and will
> set up true tone.
>
> Tnx in advance, 73! de RX3DIN Victor

This should be quite interesting, since commercial equipment is favored by
most large packet systems and the FCC requires a rolloff of 6 dB/octave
starting at 2500 Hz and most manufacturers also include an LPF at 3100-3400
hz. Remember to set your transmit deviation so that the high tone does not
exceed 5 kHz deviation or the non-linearity in the receiver IF filters will
destroy the data.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. <The difference between stupidity and >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data <genius is that genius has its limits.>

Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI
The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.

4322. Info on Paging Tones

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 15:14:58 UTC
From: starin@netcom.com
Message-ID: <starinCzoD0z.1z4@netcom.com>
Source record: 46265

Can anyone give me a brief (three or four sentence) description on paging tones - are they digital? Analog? Can they be pulled in off the airwaves and decoded?

Thanks

--
Jeffrey
{New York}

4323. Re: Kenwood 732.dead.2mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 15:23:28 UTC
From: CSLE87
Message-ID: <CSLE87-221194102329@145.39.1.10>
Source record: 46259

In article <droyCznryv.5As@netcom.com>, droy@netcom.com (Dave Roy) wrote:

>
> Hello,
> Has anyone here had problems with the Kenwood 732. I sent the radio back
> because the power output on the 2mtr side died. They had the radio for 2
> days and sent it back after having, quote "Repaired APC circuits.
> Resoldered all joints and do corrective/preventive repairs on TRX unit
> and APC 023 protect mod. Full function test rx/tx GOOD. 2 mtrs po 50/12/5
> Stable." unquote.
>
> This seems to translate to "could not find the intermittent problem."
>
> The radio worked for 3 days and now does not put out any power on the
> 2mtr side. It is back in the brown truck to Long Beach.
> Have you had similar problems? Please let me know, I would like to
> suggest to the kenwood folks a plan of attack to fix this problem.
>
> Please reply here or e-mail me. I may post your replys minus your name if
> you have a similar story to save the next ham radio brother (sister) a
> few UPS charges.
>
> Thanks for reading this.
> Dave Roy kb6hlr
> --
>
>
> --
>
> "I was gratified to be able to answer
> promptly, and I did. I said I didn't know."
>
> -mark twain
>
>
> Please Send Money To:
> Dave Roy
> 100 Harbor Blvd
> Space # 16
> Belmont, CA 94002-4049

Actually they gave you a HUGE amount of information, at least when compared
to what you get from most warranty repair shops that just say "Repaired
under Warranty." Here's what they did:
1) "Repaired APC (Automatic Power Control) Circuits" which means that

there was a problem in the tx power sensing on the 2M side;

2) "Resoldered all joints and do corrective/preventive repairs on TRX unit." Well, the first part is self-explanatory; apparently they are having problems with cold solder joints on the assembly line. The second section is very vague, but they may have upgraded the power rating of some components in the PA.

3) "...and APC 023 protect mod." This confirms it, there is a factory-required upgrade on the Auto Power Control board. If you access the Kenwood BBS you can get a copy of that service repair note for your files.

4) And the testing results after their service and modification were: "Full function test rx/tx GOOD. 2 mtrs po 50/12/5 Stable." So THEY think it is working within the published specs. Remember that Kenwood only warrants the unit's performance and tests it WITHIN THE AMATEUR BANDS. If you program in anything outside the band (or the MARS/CAP modified band) you are strictly on your own, including the cost to repair even while under the normal warranty.

And, since it died again, you did the right thing by immediately returning it for investigation and repair. The only thing you didn't mention was that hopefully you did call them to discuss the situation before you put it in the box a second time. Repair facilities usually want to know immediately if there is a repair problem on a specific model. The manufacturer will usually stop repair of all other units of that model and problem until your re-repair can be diagnosed and a proper fix found. Nobody wants to spend time repairing a unit more than once, because the PR is terrible when that happens.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E. <The difference between stupidity and >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data <genius is that genius has its limits.>

Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI
The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.

4324. PK 232 MBX, or Packratt II (DOS) lockup

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 16:23:41 UTC
From: tom medin <tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Message-ID: <50734.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 46266

my tnc sometimes locks up at changeover (from local to distant control). i don't know if it is the tnc or soft, but suspect the tnc. if anyone has a solution, please cc to my e-mail, as i might miss it over the Thanks-Giving holiday.

tom medin
tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
n0ufm

4325. info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 18:19:19 UTC
From: cb1hdh@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.waT8Vc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 46267

Hi all,

I am looking for F6FBB sysop's, preferably running F6FBB, to set me up in
their forward.sys file to receive @WW stuff.

I am a F6FBB sysop of a CB packet BBS in the Netherlands.

I can each day dump a file (Eport to BBS) and e-mail the file, so e-mail seems
like a viable route.

Harmen

CB PACKET : HV1BBS@HV1BBS.HV1BBS.FRL.NLD.EU
INTERNET : CB1HDH@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4326. Help, PK-1 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 23:01:19 UTC
From: ab728@rgfn.epcc.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov22.230119.15422@rgfn.epcc.edu>
Source record: 46270

A friend of mine, Art - KC5EFM, has a PK-1 tnc but has no documentation
on how to properly hook it up to power, his radio, or computer.

Any suggestions or pointing in the right direction would be appreciated.

73,
Bill
--
Bill Lindberg Internet: ab728@rgfn.epcc.edu
KC5FKN packet: kc5fkn@wb2ars.nm.usa.noam

4327. computer noise on TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-22 23:11:45 UTC
From: tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
Message-ID: <17503.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>
Source record: 46271

i have a sailing friend who has much computer generated noise into his TNC
coming from his computer. does anyone have a solution?
tom medin
tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
n0ufm

4328. HF packet e-mail with a MAC from a sailboat?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 00:09:50 UTC
From: jeff@venus.rand.org
Message-ID: <3au18e$t2q@venus.rand.org>
Source record: 46269

I am trying to help a friend who is about to embark on a long voyage in a 40 foot sailboat. He would like to investigate the possibility of establishing an e-mail link that would work over long distances (i.e., from mid-ocean). Ideally, he would like to be able to use his radio and computer to send and receive e-mail to anyone with an e-mail account with any service connected to the Internet; most of these people would not be hams.

He is planning to sail down the West Coast of the U.S. to the Panama Canal, go through to the Caribbean, sail the East Coast for a while, eventually cross the North Atlantic by way of the Azores, and wind up in Europe. He is not a computer or technical expert, but he has a ham license and a fair amount of radio equipment on board. He will also be carrying a MAC Duo 230, so he will have some computing power available--at least as long as the Duo can continue to function in a marine environment. Note that since the boat is a sailboat, aimed antennas are out of the question--satellites do not offer a solution. Similarly, power is a limited resource on a sailboat, so it is not feasible to leave a radio or computer on for long periods of time.

I am a computer scientist but a "lapsed" ham, so I am not up to speed on what is available in the way of packet radio or for that matter what bands might currently offer good coverage for the kinds of distances he will be facing; nor am I clear about what would be involved in setting up an e-mail link for him (he has no institutional affiliation that would provide network access, so presumably he would need to buy access via a commercial service). He has one or two ham contacts with whom he has arranged regular contact, so it is possible that one of them could maintain a network link for him and relay e-mail to him, but it would be nicer if he could establish a direct link to some kind of server. Whatever he does must involve software that can be run on his MAC, using a reasonably inexpensive interface to his ham equipment, and which he can use with relatively little expertise. Ideally, the hardware and software interface should be capable of being replaced by something equivalent for a PC, in case the MAC dies during the journey and gets replaced by a non-MAC machine (I personally wouldn't bet on ANY off-the-shelf computer surviving for very long in salt air).

I have scanned this newsgroup and gather that almost all packet radio stuff is done with PCs, not with MACs and that to interface between a computer and a radio, one needs either a packet modem or a TNC (which includes the modem). I also gather that using HF would effectively limit baud rate to around 300. Still, I am unclear about how one "connects" to a packet/Internet gateway or what such a gateway consists of.

I would particularly appreciate an overview of how Internet e-mail and packet interface with each other and how one might use a radio on a sailboat to send and receive e-mail to and from people on the Internet who know nothing about ham radio. All advice gratefully accepted.

Jeff Rothenberg
(jeff@rand.org)

4329. need TNC PC Software for MFJ 1278

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 01:33:22 UTC
From: cwyatt@netcom.com
Message-ID: <cwyattCzp5nn.6wL@netcom.com>
Source record: 46272

Hi there,

I've owned this MFJ 1278 for a couple of years now, and I'm wondering if anyone has a handle on some decent software (shareware/freeware???) that might be available for it.

Personally, I think the thing is sort of a dog, but perhaps with a decent interface to work with, it might not be so bad.

-- Chuck Wyatt, KB5GC

4330. Re: Packet and HP-95

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 01:46:10 UTC
From: knauer@ibeam.jf.intel.com
Message-ID: <knauer.785555170@ibeam>
Source record: 46345

In <3am3h6$r9l@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> fk192@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (John J. Udvari) writes:
> A friend asked me to post the following question. Has anyone
>used a HP-95 and a tnc for packet? What packet program did you use
>and what tnc. My friend has a HP-95 and would like to hook it up to
>packet. Any ideas as to what software to use. He has access to a
>Kam, KPC-4 or PK232 for the tnc and the radio is no problem.

One of my reasons for getting into packet was to waltz around with a KPC3, HT, and HP-100. It isn't quite small enough to carry everywhere, but I did have some fun sending E-mail from odd places (like a ski lift around 7000' up Mt. Hood :).

I just used the built-in datacomm program (the HP95 has nearly the same thing; the main difference is the screen resolution). On the HP95, you'll have trouble running most of the MS-DOS packet programs both because of disk space (unless you have a large SRAM/Flash card) and because of the screen resolution (it's a pain panning around to see 80x24 characters).

Rob
--
Rob Knauerhase [knauer@ibeam.intel.com] Intel Mobile Technology Lab
"It would be quite possible to control a distant computer by means of a telephone line." -- Alan Turing, 1947

4331. Re: computer noise on TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 02:27:37 UTC
From: kb5rtk@rt66.com
Message-ID: <3au9ap$8cj@mack.rt66.com>
Source record: 46273

In article <17503.tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu>, "" <tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu> says:
>
>i have a sailing friend who has much computer generated noise into his TNC
>coming from his computer. does anyone have a solution?
>tom medin
>tmedin@che2.che.umn.edu
>n0ufm

Tom,
I am sure you friend has done this but just in case the sugestion has not come up, try placing the
power supply for the tnc and rig on a different outlet! I had to do this to keep the computer noise
out of my tnc/radio!

Sincerely hope this helps,
Cliff

Cliff Nail
US - 227 USWA!!!!
KB5RTK - Windsurfing ..... There is no faster Ham on the water!
Internet - kb5rtk@rt66.com
Ham internet 44.30.0.54 (KB5RTK on 446.8 MHz - Albuquerque NM)

4332. MFJ1270B upgrade and problem. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 05:04:18 UTC
From: asirene@v9001.ntu.ac.sg
Message-ID: <1994Nov23.130418.1@v9001.ntu.ac.sg>
Source record: 46341

I am using a MFJ-1270B and would like to know how I can upgrade to MFJ-1270C with the mailbox option. Please can anyone direct me. How much will this cost me?

Another problem I have is with my use of the TNC with Telemate program. I find that when using DTE speeds of anything above 1200 baud, everything seems to work fine except when I try to past a bunch of text to the TNC. That is a dump, and then I start losing characters. I have checked the handshaking and the cables, and associated handshaking parameters but cannot understand why there is lost characters. Right now I have to use 1200 baud speed for computer connection. Can anyone advise?

73 es TNX de 9V1ZV Daniel

4333. Hello.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 10:13:00 UTC
From: ken.snipes@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.4305.7582.0NFB6463@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 46348

With this message....

The Listening Post BBS
Hampton, Va.
Becomes a new member of AR-Net

Hope to enjoy many good conversations with all of you!

Ken Snipes , KD4IEN
Sysop of The Listening Post BBS.

--- From Ken's PVT Point
* Origin: (1:271/263)

4334. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 13:22:50 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <Czq2I2.6DE@world.std.com>
Source record: 46276

In article <3akfpg$ruf@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>,
David Toste <da884@cleveland.Freenet.Edu> wrote:
>
>CN> why the heck are TNC's so bloody expencive? and a kit a saw
>CN> was only 60$... i don't get it, what MAJOR advantage does an
>CN> ordinary TNC have over a kit tnc?
>CN>
>CN> thanks....
>
>Well the reason that a baycom modem and a AEA tnc are differnet in price
>is that a AEA TNC has a mini computer in it, and a baycom doesn't. That's

Actually the term "micro controller" might be a better choice. The AEA and most other TNCs which are based on the TAPR TNC2 designs use a Z80, a nice, modern 1970s class microprocessor. It's fine for the simple job it has, though most of the designs suck down way too much current for this day and age.

Kantronics broke from this approach long since, and produces TNCs which use very little power, and use more modern circuitry. They do all the HDLC in software, which provides them lots of flexibility (and the ability to fix most any problem in software, rather than hardware). I noticed that AEA has finally come around on this and produced a software-implemented TNC.

>why you have to run all of the drivers to get it to work, that's becuase you
>your PC is the computer for the Baycom, while a REAL TNC you can have your PC
>turned off and it's STILL keeping track of your mail. Mini Computer.

The other major advantage to running a real TNC (read: an outboard microprocessor providing modem, PAD, and HDLC service) is that your main computer is able to communicate with the device in an asynchronous fashion. This means that when your computer is ready to, it can send characters, and the TNC will take care of getting the data out on the air. If you're using your expensive computer to do this, don't expect to be able to run too much else at the same time. DOS generally runs one program at a time. Windows, OS/2, Unix and variants are not accustomed to that.

You CAN force most of these systems to do something useful with a baycom modem and brute force, but true synchronous hardware or an outboard TNC would do a much better job. The outbaord TNC is likely a cheaper solution than a decent, commercially available sync-serial card and a modem.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com

508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

4335. Re: TTY Converter for PCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 14:55:40 UTC
From: landisj@drager.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov23.105541.212@drager.com>
Source record: 46279

In article <18a.21.1843@hofbbs.com>, kurt.wasserman@hofbbs.com (Kurt Wasserman) writes:
> Does anyone have any info on a device that would go between the
> SW Receiver and my PC that would convert Morse/TTY into text? I know
> they exist but I am not willing to spend mega-bucks on it.

I had a Kantronics UTU (Universal Terminal Unit) a year or so ago. I paid abt
$15 for it at a hamfest. It will decode CW/RTTY/AMTOR(FEC), and encode it too.
I sold it this past summer for abt the same, when I was trying to clean house.
Keep an eye for them at hamfests.

Joe - AA3GN
--
Joe Landis - Systems and Network Manager - North American Drager - Telford, PA
landisj@drager.com - Ax25: AA3GN@WA3TSW.#EPA.PA.USA.NA

4336. List of Q-codes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 16:09:43 UTC
From: rodneys@hpubvwa.nsr.hp.com
Message-ID: <3avpg7$979@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 46277

Can anyone send me a complete list of Q codes?

4337. Re: DSP2232 & SSTV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 16:46:50 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <CzqBy2.uu@indirect.com>
Source record: 46278

In article <292.2.27.0N35CEE2@sahara.com>, ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com (Ibrahim Alshugair) says:
>
>Hi all.
>I wounder if there is any way to recive SSTV bu DSP2232 and which
>program can be used.
>any help is highly appreciated .de Ibrahim.

Well I am not sure if the two units work the same as far
as the Analog mode is concerned, but I have been
using JVFAX 7.0 with my PK900 and it receives SSTV
exceptionally well.

Here is the method that I use.

1. Start a terminal program configured for the unit.

2. From the command prompt, type ANALOG <enter> or
the correct Modem Command.

3. Exit Terminal Program.

4. Start JVFAX 7.0.

5. Set the JVFAX interface to COMPARATOR.

6. Set JVFAX to the proper Port Address and IRQ.

7. Start the SSTV or Fax modes.

Note : I have foung that the program works well, but it
it did require loading a VESA TSR driver before it
would copy in color.

73 Gary KF7XP

****
* Gary L. Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook *
* gjohnson@indirect.com * Mesa, Arizona 85205 *
* CIS : 74041,2317 * (602) 833-6997 Voice *
* XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM * (602) 898-1058 BBS 2400->14400*
* FTP : ftp.indirect.com * software/msdos/hamradio/xpware*
****

4338. Re: your LISTSERV request "info"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 19:44:07 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411231944.LAA03943@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46280

```
==================================================
Informational Documents Available via UCSD LISTSERV
==================================================
To obtain any of the following documents, send a
message to 'listserv@ucsd.edu' containing the line
INFO filename
where 'filename' is any of the names listed below.
==================================================
name description
---- -----------

dialins An updated list of dial-in data service telephone numbers.

dialin-info An updated list of dial-in data numbers, definitions
of the various types of service, and explanations of
different modem types.

ccmail How to send mail to the Internet and other
networks from the cc:Mail program on Novell networks.

elm How to use the 'elm' program, a user-friendly UNIX-based
mail program. Oriented towards new users.

email How to use the Berkeley mail program, the default mailer
on most UNIX systems. Oriented towards new users.

gateways How to send electronic mail to other computer networks.

jobbulletin The most recent UCSD job bulletin.

locating Finding someone's email address: Some tips to put you in
touch with your friends and fellow researchers.

mailname Registering for a campus-wide mailname

services An updated list of Internet services accessible via ftp,
telnet and finger/whois

software An article by Chris Lewis of Canada on UNIX Email
software, descriptions and configuration, circa April 1992
This is primarily useful for systems administrators who
are considering what email system to install.

telnetinstall Installing NCSA Telnet in a Novell Environment
```

4339. Re: your LISTSERV request "info on paging tones"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 19:44:15 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411231944.LAA03998@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46281

File on does not exist.

4340. Re: your LISTSERV request "info on paging tones"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 19:44:19 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411231944.LAA04011@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46282

```
File paging does not exist.
```

4341. Re: your LISTSERV request "info on paging tones"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 19:44:24 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411231944.LAA04036@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46283

```
File tones does not exist.
```

4342. Re: HF packet e-mail with a MAC from a sailboat?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 20:16:03 UTC
From: Richard Matthews <Richard_Matthews@Huntsville.Sparta.com>
Message-ID: <3b07u3$803@louie.udel.edu>
Source record: 46284

> I am trying to help a friend who is about to embark on a long voyage in a 40

Yes, you can do packet on a Mac using TCP/IP software.

For information about amateur radio packet to Intenet E-mail

see http://www.arasmith.com/n0ary/index.html

This is ham station N0ARY's bulletin board that works as a link
between radio transmitted E-mail and Internet E-mail

By the way a am also a sailor and envious of your friend.

73, WA4NWW

4343. Re: What should I buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 20:51:18 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <3b0a06$2oj@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 46285

In article 0005ED5E@usa.net, dickt@usa.net (Dick Thompson) writes:
-->I'm thinking of buying a new TNC. I've heard some good reports on the KPC-3
-->by Kantronics. Can anybody who is using a KPC-3 tell me if this is a good
-->piece of gear?
-->
-->Any comments appreciated. Tnx es 73...
-->
-->Dick
-->dickt@usa.net

Do you want to be limited to just 1200 baud packet or do you want to
run RTTY, Pactor, etc..?

KPC-3 is fine for a starter TNC for VHF packet only.

Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP

4344. TNC for a beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-23 23:57:01 UTC
From: DDDP59B@prodigy.com
Message-ID: <3b0ksd$hmc@usenetw1.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 46286

I was wondering if anybody out there knows a good TNC for me. I'm 11 years old and I have an Tech + license. I'm interested in packet radio and I want to buy a TNC for VHF and HF and I don't want to spend a lot of money.

Tnx, 73,

-
VICTOR MORANGE, DDDP59B@prodigy.com, tmorange@delphi.com, KE6MWA

4345. Re: Using JNOS 1.10 under OS/2 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 03:06:22 UTC
From: rgm@bilbo.baylor.edu
Message-ID: <3b0vveINN619@BUDS1.baylor.edu>
Source record: 46287

David Dodell (david@stat.com) wrote:
: I'm converting over to OS/2 Warp ... anyone running JNOS 1.10 in a DOS
: box under Warp?

I think that your best bet youd be to get a copy of NOS that has been
compiled for OS/2. There are two that I know of, one that is text based and
on that is PM based.
I'm currently using OS/2 2.1 and have found that any serial communications
through DOS emulation is very slow. I don't know if they've fixed this is
WARP but I know trying to use a plain modem (telephone) at 9600 baud brings
my 486-33Mhz to a crawl. OTH, using similar software to do the same stuff
but in native OS/2 doesn't put hardly any dent in the system...
I don't currently run any packet software, but I suspect it would suffer from
similar problems.

Good Luck,
Ross
KB2RVB

4346. Re: HF packet e-mail with a MAC from a sailboat?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 05:09:55 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov24.050955.17116@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46288

: I am trying to help a friend who is about to embark on a long voyage in a 40
: foot sailboat. He would like to investigate the possibility of establishing

Hi ...
I have a number of users of the HF port on my BBS. One spends the summer
in the Carribean on a sailboat. He uses a wind driven generator to charge
batteries.
There are two main modes of digital HF communication. Those are GTOR and
Pactor. There are also those who still use and swear by RTTY. There are
those who use HF packet effectively. However, if you want to move data and
get into and out of a BBS on HF, Pactor and GTOR are the way to go.
From my own use, I know that I can get back to the area where I live
from anywhere within about 400 miles anytime day or night. This is about
85-90% reliable. When 80 meters goes long at night, things get slow.
For info on longer trips I draw on many HF users who are located in the
Carribean and South America. Depending on band conditions, it would be rare
when a link could not be established.
For antennas, I have found that a mobile mast and resonator (Hustler)
which is mounted on the luggage rack of my motorhome (for portable operation,
obviously) is as effective as a dipole or trap vertical. There is not that
much gain to be had in the large, hard to transport vertical and the hard
to set up and take down (and set up and down and up and ...) dipole. I am
sure that on 20 I would prefer a beam for rejection.
You both need licenses and both need to set up stations. Do it right!
Most TNCs are coming with built in mail boxes. Setting up a small
BBS outside of the TNC is not that big of a challenge.

--
73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)

4347. Forwarding between MSYS and JNOS 1.10d - HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 06:06:00 UTC
From: Matt Werner <kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <x6z098Q.kb0kqa@delphi.com>
Source record: 46289

I'm trying to setup forwarding between a MSYS (1.17 I think) and JNOS 1.10d.
I got JNOS to forward to MSYS fine, but we can't get the MSYS system to forward
back to JNOS correctly. I connects, hits enter once, and then just sits there,
until it times out, where it disconnects and waits a half hour, only to try
again. Can anyone offer any suggestions?

I've heard rumors that MSYS 1.17 supports and IP address - our MSYS operator
has asked for one, and we gave him one. I tried pinging him, and I don't
get a response... Can anyone help?

73 - Matt

4348. Re: OS/2 Implementation of NOS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 10:35:34 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.22.000A20D8@primenet.com>
Source record: 46343

In article <Z2sawc9w165w@stat.com> david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:

>Anyone familiar on where I can get a OS/2 implementation of NOS?

Try pmnos at ftp.ucsd.edu in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/os2

It hasn't been updated in about a year, however.

73, Bob

>---
>Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
>Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
>Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4349. Re: MFJ1270B upgrade and problem. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 10:40:40 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.23.000ECA9B@primenet.com>
Source record: 46344

In article <1994Nov23.130418.1@v9001.ntu.ac.sg> asirene@v9001.ntu.ac.sg writes:

>I am using a MFJ-1270B and would like to know how I can
>upgrade to MFJ-1270C with the mailbox option. Please can
>anyone direct me. How much will this cost me?

In the MFJ ad in the November, 1994 issue of QST, the price for the latest
1.2.9 firmware is $19.95. I would guess that this would give <10K for
the mailbox. Memory expansions boards are $49.95 for 32K, $69.95 for 128K and
$239.95 for 512K, including the firmware. This might not be exactly the same
as a 1274C, but functionally pretty close.

73, Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4350. Re: Packet via Soundblaster???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 11:23:35 UTC
From: szb50@ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov24.112335.13346@ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 46351

I think you'll find it at ftp.ucsd.edu, called psator__.zip.
I haven't tried it out, but downloaded it quite some time ago.
It's in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming I think.
73.....
Sid.... G3VBV .... Amdahl(UK).....

4351. interface TS450

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 12:20:58 UTC
From: pito@semt1.smts.cea.fr
Message-ID: <3b20fa$iar@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46340

Quelqu'un pourrait-il me faire parvenir les schemas logiques et le typon
d'un interface de pilotage de Kenwood TS 450 ou 850 .

D'avance merci a tous 73 51

Thierry

4352. OS/2 Implementation of NOS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 14:06:46 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <Z2sawc9w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46342

rgm@bilbo.baylor.edu (Ross G. Miller) writes:

> I think that your best bet youd be to get a copy of NOS that has been
> compiled for OS/2. There are two that I know of, one that is text based an
> on that is PM based.

Thank you for the information.

Anyone familiar on where I can get a OS/2 implementation of NOS?

david wb7tpy

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

4353. Making the IC38A work at 9600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 16:49:50 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.66.053B219B@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 46354

I have had a few request for this information, so here it is:

The rx audio comes off the discriminator. What we used was the feed point on
the connector that feeds the optional PL board.

TX goes into the varactor for the unit.. It is at the junction of two diodes
on the tail end of the audio modulation section. It is after the pre-emphasis
system on the radio.

You cannot feed the audio directly into this insertion point. Most G3RUH compatible
units are always generating audio even if the TNC has nothing to transmit.
The varactor on the IC38 is also used in part of the receive circuitry and
this constant audio willtake the receiver off freq. Therefore this audio must
be gated.

On the Tiny 2, there is a readily accessible audio gate that they use for the 1200 bps
stuff..
We disconnected the 1200 modem and inserted the 9600 audio in its place..
The gate is a VN10 fet on the board.

The TM331 info can be obtained from KE2VW @ KE2VW..

Obviously there are three ways to increase through :

1. Increase speed, that is what we are doing

2. Get radios with fast TX keyup

3. Go full duplex

The IC38A will work with a TXD of 15.. The TM331 can be made to work with a TXD of 20..
Our D4-10 network uses a TXD of 30 ms..

The TXD is not the best, but we are now moving a tremendous amount of data.. We see in
the order of 10 Megs of data a day through our 19K2 / 9K6 networks..

Cheers
Keith
VE3OY @ VA3BBS

==
Keith Goobie	goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
CFCSC, Toronto, ON CANADA	>>> If you come to a fork in
(416)-482-6807 FAX 482-6908	the road, take it <<<
==

4354. Kenwood TM 451 and 9600 packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 17:05:25 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.67.0549679E@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 46355

After much waiting, I finally was able to get my hands on a Kenwood TM 451 for use at 9600. Our desire to get this radio was based on the recommendation that the Kantronics people had extremely good success with the KPC 9612 and the TM 251. Making the assumption that Kenwood would be using similar design concepts, we were prepared to wait for this product.

ASIDE : assume - makes an ass of u and me

Our initial research has show that the radio does indeed make a very good radio for doing 9600 bps packet with the KPC 9612, the PK 900 and the PK96. The Kantronics folks have even suggested that they were able to make the TM 251 work at 19k2. We did some long data transfers and all worked quite well with the 451.. The KPC 9612 did not have it equalization adjusted for the radio, but with the BER port that is available on the unit, tuning was easily accomplished.

Now for the bad news: The TM 451 is as broad as a barn door and lets everything in. This was a very big disappointment.. It readily picks up intermod (which for a UHF radio is not a good indication) which will obviously impeed effective 9600 communications. Based on the small size of the radio it is obvious that Kenwood has turned itself into a computer company (with all the features that they have available on the unit) and the radio business is nothing more than a sideline. The unit is more a computer and with the small footprint of the unit, it is obvious that they forgot to put in the front-end. I think it is high time that Kenwood started to build radios again with effective intermod suppression and if that means bigger, I am quite content with that..

As a result , I am now waiting to get my hands on a Yaesu unit to run similar tests.. Hopefully they will be building units that a little better in the front end.

Cheers
Keith
VE3OY @ VA3BBS

==
Keith Goobie	goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
CFCSC, Toronto, ON CANADA	>>> If you come to a fork in
(416)-482-6807 FAX 482-6908	the road, take it <<<
==

4355. Looking for Packet<->Internet Gateway in Philly

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 17:39:52 UTC
From: bob@clark.net
Message-ID: <bob.4.0011AAA1@clark.net>
Source record: 46347

Help. I am looking to communicate with my Brother and Nephew who are hams via Internet Email.

They run on Packet as KA3ZVJ and WY3A (packet address WY3A @ KA3VSP.#EPA.PA.USA.NA). Can I send EMail to them now, can they send to me? They live in Philadelphia and I live in Washington, D.C. It would be nice if they did not need to pay an Internet Access Provider to send me mail.

Additionally, it would be nice for them to be able to use Mosaic etc. over AX25 or other digital radio protocols.

Anyone out there who can give me a tip, I'd appreciate it.

If you please, send Email since I do not regularly read this group.

TIA,

--
Robert R. Patton
V.P. Engineering
Patton Electronics Company

4356. Re: HF packet e-mail with a MAC from a sailboat?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-24 19:52:29 UTC
From: jeffj@crl.com
Message-ID: <3b2qtt$buo@nntp.crl.com>
Source record: 46346

Steve Wolf (sww@csuohio.edu) wrote:
: : I am trying to help a friend who is about to embark on a long voyage in a 40
: : foot sailboat. He would like to investigate the possibility of establishing

When reading this I was wondering if he was out at sea wouldn't he be out
of range of a lot of packet bbs's? Also couldn't he use digital micro
sats to relay and get his email? Just kinda wondering....

Jeff

--
jeffj@crl.com | When I gave food to the poor, they call me a saint.
AB6MB | When I asked why the poor had no food, they call me a
| communist. Dom Camara KPFA 94.1 Bay Area Progressive Radio!

4357. Re: GP,SP,STS,LOGSAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 02:02:13 UTC
From: dave@eram.esi.com.au
Message-ID: <3b3gj5$5vp@eram.esi.com.au>
Source record: 46356

In article <785081814snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>,
dave@llondel.demon.co.uk (David Hough) writes:

| Methinks we need a rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc.binary group.

Closely followed by rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc.binary.pictures.erotica.yl
of course...

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) | dave@esi.com.au | VK2KFU @ VK2AAB.NSW.AUS.OC | PGP 2.6
Opinions expressed are mine. | E7 FE 97 88 E5 02 3C AE 9C 8C 54 5B 9A D4 A0 CD

4358. Re: HF packet e-mail with a MAC from a sailboat?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 05:06:17 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov25.050617.24830@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 46353

: : I am trying to help a friend who is about to embark on a long voyage in a 40
: : foot sailboat. He would like to investigate the possibility of establishing
:
: When reading this I was wondering if he was out at sea wouldn't he be out
: of range of a lot of packet bbs's? Also couldn't he use digital micro
: sats to relay and get his email? Just kinda wondering....
:

I don't know about the fellow in the boat but for me, HF is the answer.

The satellites never were an option due to the cost, dependence on others and the need to link to a _station_ rather than to the network. Linking to the station gives you the ability to bypass the networks quirks. It also allows real time QSOs should the need arise. There are tons of advantages to drawing a line between two stations and using it. You also have many, many other stations should the need to enter the network become necessary. Even a QSO could be used to forward your data.

--
73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)

4359. Re: Using JNOS 1.10 under OS/2 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 05:49:28 UTC
From: kstrieby@mbnet.mb.ca
Message-ID: <3b3tt8$c0p@canopus.cc.umanitoba.ca>
Source record: 46349

In <ag85Vc13w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:
>I'm converting over to OS/2 Warp ... anyone running JNOS 1.10 in a DOS
>box under Warp?

Yes, and it works fine here...
>
>Is it a straight forward process, or any hints?

Pretty straight forward...I'd recommend using a batch file to handle
any "nos parameter" passing and directory pointing that you might
do. The other tip is to set the "video_mode_restrict" setting to CGA
to free that extra chunk of base memory...

Make sure your com ports are addressed correctly (if need be) in OS/2's
config.sys, etc, and it should run fine...

73 de Karl VE4KHS
[Team OS/2]
ve4khs@ve4kv.#wpg.mb.can.na
ve4khs@ve4khs.ampr.org

4360. Re: need TNC PC Software for MFJ 1278

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 06:13:38 UTC
From: gjohnson@indirect.com
Message-ID: <Czt7yr.E23@indirect.com>
Source record: 46350

In article <cwyattCzp5nn.6wL@netcom.com>, cwyatt@netcom.com (cew) says:
>
>Hi there,
>
>I've owned this MFJ 1278 for a couple of years now, and I'm wondering if
>anyone has a handle on some decent software (shareware/freeware???) that
>might be available for it.
>
>Personally, I think the thing is sort of a dog, but perhaps with a decent
>interface to work with, it might not be so bad.
>
>-- Chuck Wyatt, KB5GC

You might try XPCOM, it was originally written for the 1278.
you can ftp the program from

ftp.indirect.com

software/msdos/hamradio/xpware

Filename is XPCOM154.ZIP

****
* Gary Johnson KF7XP * 702 S. Ashbrook *
* Packet : KF7XP@K7BUC.AZ.US.NA * Mesa, Arizona 85204 *
* gjohnson @indirect.com * (602) 833-6997 Voice *
* CIS: 74041,2317 * (602) 898-1058 BBS 1200->14400 *
* Author of XPCOM / XPDUAL * *
****

4361. Re: HF packet e-mail with a MAC from a sailboat?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 06:16:47 UTC
From: no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Message-ID: <Czt83z.L4C@hamnet.wariat.org>
Source record: 46352

```
: I am trying to help a friend who is about to embark on a long voyage in a 40
: foot sailboat. He would like to investigate the possibility of establishing
>
>When reading this I was wondering if he was out at sea wouldn't he be out
>of range of a lot of packet bbs's? Also couldn't he use digital micro
>sats to relay and get his email? Just kinda wondering....
>
>Jeff

I don't know about the fellow in the boat, but HF would be my choice.

I need to connect to a particular station. Once there, I can read, leave mail
or chat real time. I am not depended on the sats, the cost to get on them or
the need for them to be working. In fact, if I can't make that one station,
I have many others to choose from. I haven't given up the benefit of being
able to connect to the network.

It is nice to plug the mic or key in once in a while, too. The equipment
is more servicable. Etc.

--
73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)
--

73,
Steve
```

4362. Baycom HELP!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 11:39:22 UTC
From: J.FRisby@herts.ac.UK
Message-ID: <Pine.3.87.9411251122.A15194-0100000@altair.herts.ac.uk>
Source record: 46357

Hi there, I wonder if somebody might be able to play some light on a problem I am having! Well I run a Baycom (7910) with NOS using the AX25v3 packet driver. It ran fine on my 286 PC. But I know have a 486 it I get nothing out of it at all. I have tried removing all memmory managers but still nothing at all. I power the modem directly from the serial port. I have tried using a external PSU but that make the rig TX flicker a bit, so I was wondering if perhaps there is a n earthing problem. It is driving me up the wall, as I need to get rid of the 286 as I just don't have room for it, so I really need to get the baycom working onthe 486.

If you have ANY suggests at all please let me know.

Thanks

73 de Jon G8DJU

(Pls reply direct if u can, J.Frisby@Herts.ac.uk)

4363. Ethernet card help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 12:10:03 UTC
From: J.FRisby@herts.ac.UK
Message-ID: <Pine.3.87.9411251203.E18015-0100000@altair.herts.ac.uk>
Source record: 46358

This might not be the best place to ask these questions, but I wonder if someone can help me.

I have 3 ethernet cards, one true Novell NE1000 card and two SAGE 8 bit Ethernet cards. The SAGE cards were made in 1990 and the only thing written on them is "8 BIT ETHERNET CARD". Does anybody know anything abt these? I have no software for them at all. I want to run them with NOS to require a Packer driver. There is also "000F85" on a label stuck to an IC, would these be the cards address??????

Do you happen to have or know a way how I can find out what Packet driver I should use and HOW DO I FIND OUT WHAT IRQ they are using, is there some software available that might help me? I have no paper work for either the NE1000 card or the SAGE cards, so any help would be more than useful!

Thanks.......

Jon G8DJU

J.Frisby@Herts.ac.uk

4364. Re: MFJ1270B upgrade and problem. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 12:37:54 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <CztpxM.8Kw@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46359

In article <1994Nov23.130418.1@v9001.ntu.ac.sg>, asirene@v9001.ntu.ac.sg
says...
>
>I am using a MFJ-1270B and would like to know how I can
>upgrade to MFJ-1270C with the mailbox option. Please can
>anyone direct me. How much will this cost me?
>
>Another problem I have is with my use of the TNC with Telemate
>program. I find that when using DTE speeds of anything above
>1200 baud, everything seems to work fine except when I try to
>past a bunch of text to the TNC. That is a dump, and then I
>start losing characters. I have checked the handshaking and
>the cables, and associated handshaking parameters but cannot
>understand why there is lost characters. Right now I have to
>use 1200 baud speed for computer connection. Can anyone advise?
>
>73 es TNX de 9V1ZV Daniel

A friend of mine just upgraded a 1270b. It either cost him $19 or $35,
something like that (you just replace the EPROM as I recall), but he also
added the ability to receive weather.

I am not familiar with the Telemate program, but if you are losing
characters, that means you are overrunning the buffer and that has to be
a handshaking problem.

Larry W1HJF
--

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc Voice: +1 603 237 8400
Post Office Box 158 Fax: +1 603 237 8430
Colebrook, New Hampshire 03576 CIS: 72427,2567

4365. Re: Kenwood TM 451 and 9600 packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 14:17:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov25.141723.2906@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46361

In article <goobie.67.0549679E@cfcsc.dnd.ca> goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca (Keith Goobie) writes:
>Now for the bad news: The TM 451 is as broad as a barn door and lets
>everything in. This was a very big disappointment.. It readily picks up
>intermod (which for a UHF radio is not a good indication) which will obviously
>impeed effective 9600 communications. Based on the small size of the radio it
>is obvious that Kenwood has turned itself into a computer company (with all
>the features that they have available on the unit) and the radio business is
>nothing more than a sideline. The unit is more a computer and with the small
>footprint of the unit, it is obvious that they forgot to put in the front-end.
>I think it is high time that Kenwood started to build radios again with
>effective intermod suppression and if that means bigger, I am quite content
>with that..

Don't hold your breath. At HF, the companies have moved the tuning
equipment outside the radio so that they can sell you another box
to give back the knobs they took away. At VHF/UHF, you now have to
buy an external bandpass filter to restore the narrow front-end that
the scanner enthusiasts and out of band operators wanted removed.
Fortunately for packet, it's no big whoop since you'll normally be
operating on a single frequency anyway, and a pass cavity can be
inserted in the line. It is annoying, however.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4366. Re: Using JNOS 1.10 under OS/2 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 14:22:27 UTC
From: chrism@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <CztuLG.JnL@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 46360

rgm@bilbo.baylor.edu (Ross G. Miller) writes:

>David Dodell (david@stat.com) wrote:
>: I'm converting over to OS/2 Warp ... anyone running JNOS 1.10 in a DOS
>: box under Warp?

> I think that your best bet youd be to get a copy of NOS that has been
> compiled for OS/2. There are two that I know of, one that is text based and
> on that is PM based.
> I'm currently using OS/2 2.1 and have found that any serial communications
> through DOS emulation is very slow. I don't know if they've fixed this is
> WARP but I know trying to use a plain modem (telephone) at 9600 baud brings
> my 486-33Mhz to a crawl. OTH, using similar software to do the same stuff
> but in native OS/2 doesn't put hardly any dent in the system...
> I don't currently run any packet software, but I suspect it would suffer from
> similar problems.

> Good Luck,
> Ross
> KB2RVB

I've been running JNOS 1.10 under OS/2 2.11 for quite some time with
absolutely no trouble. I suspect you'll have the same success under
OS/2 Warp. You have to set a few of the DOS Settings just right to make
it run well; e-mail me when you get Warp and I'll send them to you.

Good luck!!
Chris Morrison KG5NK
chrism@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu

4367. quest re: packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 15:52:00 UTC
From: john.avery@uchoice.com
Message-ID: <1ad.2140.1963@uchoice.com>
Source record: 46367

A friend is going to sail his sailboat to europe. While he has an Extra
ticket, he hasn't been involved for a couple years in ham radio.
Is it possible to use packet on HF and send and receive e-mail through
internet?
If not, anybody know of anyway to accomplish the same?
Your help and advice is greatly appreciated.
You can send your responses to me at:

john.avery@uchoice.com

Thanks.

 SLMR 2.1a Gotta run, the cat's caught in the printer.

4368. Re: your LISTSERV request "list of q-codes"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 16:15:06 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411251615.IAA28330@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46362

```
of is not a valid email address. Please see the help
documentation for assistance with this command.
```

4369. Re: your LISTSERV request "list of q-codes"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 16:15:08 UTC
From: Listserv@ucsd
Message-ID: <199411251615.IAA28338@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 46363

```
You can subscribe or unsubscribe to any of the various campus mailing
lists and the local redistributions of global mailing lists by sending
email to "listserv@ucsd". The commands understood by the listserv
program are:

HELP
lists this file. This is also sent whenever a message to
listserv is received from which no valid command could be
parsed.

HELP groupname
lists a brief description of the group requested.

INDEX
lists all the groups available for subscription.

LONGINDEX
lists all the groups and their descriptions.

ADD listname
DELETE listname

ADD address listname
DELETE address listname
adds or deletes the given address to or from the list
specified. Mail is sent to the address given to confirm
the add or delete operation. We strongly recommend that
you use your campus registered mailname when subscribing
(i.e., use the second form of the command which includes
a specification of the address). If you omit the 'address'
the command will assume the mailbox that is in the From:
line of the message. Note that SUBSCRIBE is a synonym for
ADD; UNSUBSCRIBE for DELETE.

DELETE-ALL
UNSUBSCRIBE-ALL

DELETE-ALL address
UNSUBSCRIBE-ALL address
unsubscribes given address from all mailing lists. Mail is sent
the address given to confirm the deletions. If you omit
the 'address' the command will assume the mailbox that is in
the From: line of the message.
LIST

LIST address
lists all mailing lists to which the given address is subscribed.
```

If you omit the 'address' the command will assume the mailbox is
in the from line.

FAQ

FAQ listname
sends a list of "Frequently Asked Questions" for the appropriate
mailing list. The command "FAQ" by itself sends an index of
available FAQ's.

INFO

INFO filename1 filename2 ... filenameN
GET filename1 filename2 ... filenameN
sends a copy of the appropriate information sheet associated
with each file name. The command "INFO" by itself will send
an index of available info sheets.

FAX faxnumber filename1 filename2 ... filenameN
sends a fax of the appropriate file to faxnumber. Faxnumber
is the phone number of the desired fax machine, including
any necessary dialout prefixes. Fax machines on UCSD's Ericson
telephone system are best accessed using their 5 digit extension.
The command "INFO" by itself will send an index of available
documents.

A command must be the first word on each line in the message. Lines
which do not start with a command word are ignored. If no commands were
found in the entire message, this help file will be returned to the
user. A single message may contain multiple commands; a separate
response will be sent for each.

Please note that is IS possible to add or delete someone else's
subscription to a mailing list. This facility is provided so that
subscribers may alter their own subscriptions from a new or different
computer account. There is therefore some potential for abuse; we
have chosen to limit this by mailing a confirmation notification
of any addition or deletion to the address added or deleted including
a copy of the message which requested the operation. At least you
can find out who's doing it to you.

Examples:

add sunusers

add ewombat foodlovers

delete wombat@cyberpunk.ucsd.edu connectionists

help eggbeaters

Note that although you would mail submissions to a campus mailing list by
addressing mail to e.g., sunusers@ucsd.edu, in a subscription request
you specify the name of the list simply (without the @ucsd part) as in

the first example above.

4370. Re: Packet and HP-95

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 16:46:49 UTC
From: philkeys@olympus.net
Message-ID: <philkeys-2511940846490001@ptpm013.olympus.net>
Source record: 46365

The FTP site for HP95LX has communications programs (Commo, Kermit) and even a stripped down version of TCP/IP (NOSHP). The site is eddie.mit.edu pub/hp95lx.

I am currently getting Commo running on my HP95LX. I found that the built in COMM program has a very small buffer (doesn't save many lines scrolled off yje screen).

I am setting up portable packet for Search & Rescue.

Phil Keys
KJ7ET
--
philkeys@pt.olympus.net (Phil Keys) KJ7ET
Software Consultant - specializing in software safety & SQA
Port Hadlock, WA 98339 (206) 379-8650 122 44.0W 48 02.0N

4371. JNOS Docs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 17:30:15 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3b56v7$a9n@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46364

Howdy,

I am looking for an ASCII version of the docs for JNOS 1.10g or
equivilent. I have the latest Buckmaster CD-ROM with the docfile on it
but it is formatted for 2 specific printers, neither of which I have. I
have looked around several ftp sites and found other versions for 1.10
but none for 1.10g. If such a creature exists, I would like to get a copy
of it. Thanks for any help.

73

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4372. Re: 220 MHz 9600 bps Lack of equiptment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 17:42:21 UTC
From: adenaf@utica.ge.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov25.174221.13634@knight.vf.ge.com>
Source record: 46194

In article dmk@news.primenet.com, Ken Lotts <klotts@primenet.com> () writes:
> > I need to purchase a 220 MHz radio that can run 9600 bps.. From what I have
> > found, There are only two that are available..> >
> > Ken (aa7jc)
>

Ken - First things first. Are you running compressed 9600 baud (i.e. takes up standard 5KHz deviation?) If not you wont legally be able to run it on 222MHz band. If so than any radio you can convert to transceive in band will most likely work fine. We have converted G.E. regency and Pheonix radios both xtal and synthesized work fine. You simply find good spots to inject TX audio and recover RX audio. Then adjust these levels to produce proper amplitude/deviation. I can help with this if needed. We are running TINY-2 Paccomm modems. We have modified the radios for 440 9600 baud, but have modified others for 222 FM voice so can recommend some VHF-HI banders that will do 222.

Nick Ferro KU2A adenaf@sn520.utica.ge.com
PacketCluster > WB2BIN
PBBS @ WA2TVE
LIFE MEMBER ARRL & AMSAT
QRV 1.8/3.5/7/10.1/14/18/21/24.9/28/50/144/222/432/903/1296/2401
CW/RTTY/PACTOR/AMTOR/PACKET/SSB/AM/FM

4373. jnos & linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 17:55:49 UTC
From: otcnyit@escape.com
Message-ID: <3b58f5$4g8@beyond.escape.com>
Source record: 46370

Please reply to this account via mail/usenet if any questions.

First of all Hello,
as a ham on the east cost and being into this tcpip thing since getting
my licence, i have learned alot. Now that Linux is avalible and working
i wanted to get my tcpip box and my linux box to work together. This project
which will take a year to complete du to my hectic sced, will aloow hams
(NYC Primarilly) to sent mail back and forth to the net. Also i will
attempt to have the rec.radio groups avalible for radio browing. This
setup is currently using my tcpip setup, running jnos 110g and my linux
setup runing 1.1.64. it took a while, but i actually have them sliped
together and they can send mail back and forth. I thought by posting
this, i would see how many NYC and metro hams would be intrested in
something like this. Since i am in school the majority of my time, i
nolonger keep any radios on, but i can be reached at this account
If anyone has some suggestions or comments, feel free to respond
Dexter Mobley
n2pwg

4374. Re: MFJ1270B upgrade and problem. Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 18:09:33 UTC
From: imotion@iu.NET
Message-ID: <199411251813.NAA22329@bb.iu.net>
Source record: 46366

asirene@v9001.ntu.ac.sg writes:

>I am using a MFJ-1270B and would like to know how I can
>upgrade to MFJ-1270C with the mailbox option. Please can
>anyone direct me. How much will this cost me?
>

A daughter board is available if you desire more than about 10K of mailbox.
Contact the manufacturer.

>Another problem I have is with my use of the TNC with Telemate
>program. I find that when using DTE speeds of anything above
>1200 baud, everything seems to work fine except when I try to
>past a bunch of text to the TNC. That is a dump, and then I
>start losing characters. I have checked the handshaking and
>the cables, and associated handshaking parameters but cannot
>understand why there is lost characters. Right now I have to
>use 1200 baud speed for computer connection. Can anyone advise?

Does it drop characters with procomm, procomm+, or other known good terminal
programs? Did you change the factory defaults? Are you sending in
transparent mode when telemate expects XON/XOFF flow control (transparent
defaults to no XON/XOFF)

Howie N2WX imotion@iu.net

4375. Re: Using JNOS 1.10 under OS/2 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 19:37:38 UTC
From: medin@electriciti.com
Message-ID: <medin.57.0013A124@electriciti.com>
Source record: 46369

In article <3b3tt8$c0p@canopus.cc.umanitoba.ca> kstrieby@mbnet.mb.ca writes:
>From: kstrieby@mbnet.mb.ca
>Subject: Re: Using JNOS 1.10 under OS/2 Warp
>Date: 25 Nov 1994 05:49:28 GMT

>In <ag85Vc13w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:
>>I'm converting over to OS/2 Warp ... anyone running JNOS 1.10 in a DOS
>>box under Warp?
FYI I run wnos under warp & had to make no changes. It just ran as expected.
73 ted
n6trf

4376. Need help with Commo on HP95LX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-25 20:14:56 UTC
From: philkeys@olympus.net
Message-ID: <philkeys-2511941214560001@ptpm006.olympus.net>
Source record: 46368

Anybody using the HP95LX version of the COMMO communications program?

I've got it installed but can't get it running correctly. I get part of
startup lines saying COMMO is running but can't get any farther.

Any advice would be appreciated.

Thanks
Phil Keys
KJ7ET
philkeys@pt.olympus.net
--
philkeys@pt.olympus.net (Phil Keys) KJ7ET
Software Consultant - specializing in software safety & SQA
Port Hadlock, WA 98339 (206) 379-8650 122 44.0W 48 02.0N

4377. DRSI driver source in C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-26 03:21:50 UTC
From: bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <4ioDwc1w165w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 46373

I have high ambitions here: can anyone point me at a likely spot
to find source for a driver for a DRSI type II (serial ports, no
modem) board ? This should keep me out of the pool halls for some
time. I'm told the Linux folk have AX.25 drivers for this board;
this would be a good starting point for an OS/2 driver, if I could
find source code for this or anything that used an 8530 chip.
Bill

bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca-
The Inquiring Mind BBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba 204 668-8845

4378. 9600 mods for micor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-26 06:13:08 UTC
From: ve2nrn@ve2noq.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <9036@ve2noq.ampr.org>
Source record: 46371

I was wondering if anyone has had any succes in using VHF
micors for 9600 baud packet. I have a couple of them either to
modify or to use as boat anchors......

Randy ve2nrn@ve2noq.ampr.org
VE2NRN@VE2NOQ.#NOQ.QC.CAN.NA

4379. Packet BBS w/internet mail gateway in Mendicino, Ca.??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-26 08:05:38 UTC
From: kent110142@aol.com
Message-ID: <3b6q8i$j2b@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46372

Can anyone give me any information on packet bbs in Mendicino County, that has an internet e-mail gate way. My freind has a 2mtr. packet setup and would like to get his messages sent via internet to the bay area. Any help or tips would be appriciated..

TIA,
William Link

Please reply to william.link@jdr.com

4380. Re: TNC for a beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-26 13:20:15 UTC
From: Leon@lfheller.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <785856015snz@lfheller.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46376

In article <3b0ksd$hmc@usenetw1.news.prodigy.com>
DDDP59B@prodigy.com "VICTOR MORANGE " writes:

> I was wondering if anybody out there knows a good TNC for me. I'm 11
> years old and I have an Tech + license. I'm interested in packet radio
> and I want to buy a TNC for VHF and HF and I don't want to spend a lot of
> money.

If you can make do with VHF, the BAYCOM modem and software is the way
to go. The software is shareware, and the PCBs for the modem are quite
easy to get hold of, here in the UK, at any rate. Mine cost me less than
#20 to build - $40 or so. Ramsey do a kit for this system, which isn't
very expensive.

73, Leon
--
Leon Heller | "Do not adjust your mind, there is
G1HSM | a fault in reality": on a wall
Email: leon@lfheller.demon.co.uk | many years ago in Oxford.
Phone: +44 (01734) 266679 |

4381. Re: Kenwood 732.dead.2mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-26 14:21:07 UTC
From: wnewkirk@bb.iu.net
Message-ID: <Czvp77.7A2@zeno.fit.edu>
Source record: 46374

Dave Roy (droy@netcom.com) wrote:
: days and sent it back after having, quote "Repaired APC circuits.
: Resoldered all joints and do corrective/preventive repairs on TRX unit
: and APC 023 protect mod. Full function test rx/tx GOOD. 2 mtrs po 50/12/5
: Stable." unquote.

: This seems to translate to "could not find the intermittent problem."

no it doesn't. it says they repaired a circuit, resoldered the transceive
unit and brought it up to date and the unit passed test with stable
output.

so now they've got it working on their bench.

: The radio worked for 3 days and now does not put out any power on the
: 2mtr side. It is back in the brown truck to Long Beach.

how's your antenna look? the radio should have some sort of load protection
but then again...and how's the cooling air getting to the radio? heat
is an enemy of reliability...

: Dave Roy kb6hlr

--

Bill Newkirk WB9IVR The Space Coast Amateur Technical Group
Melbourne, FL duty now for the future of amateur radio

4382. Re: TNC for a beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-26 14:24:37 UTC
From: wnewkirk@bb.iu.net
Message-ID: <CzvpD2.7Bp@zeno.fit.edu>
Source record: 46375

probably any of the TNC-2 clones would do for a start...

--

Bill Newkirk WB9IVR The Space Coast Amateur Technical Group
Melbourne, FL duty now for the future of amateur radio

4383. Re: Help! Com port/tnc/rs232 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-26 21:48:54 UTC
From: tgi@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us
Message-ID: <3b8ag6$a27@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us>
Source record: 46378

ABLACKBELT (ablackbelt@aol.com) wrote:
: Help needed on solving the problem of multiple serial port connections. My
: last computer had a parallel mouse and left just enough room. Anyhow
: problem is this......
: Mouse is com1

The first thing I did with this problem was purchase ($13) a "serial bus mouse" card. This isn't really a good name, but that's what Mouse Systems called it. What it *really* is is a single serial port card addressed to (if memory is recalling without parity errors) 0x0238 port address, and I selected IRQ5 for the interrupt. That freed up COM1 for more important tasks. The board comes with a modified mouse 8.0 driver (a little out of date, but completely functional).

: internal modem is com2
: I know that Com1 and 3 share same irq and 2 and 4 share same irq. I

As another respondant said, you can use different IRQ's for various COM3/4 ports, as you see fit (assuming that your serial port board allows you to jumper the IRQ). The usual system config is:

IRQ Function
0 System timer
1 Keyboard
2 Diskette (XT) or IRQ9 (AT)
3 COM2, default for COM4
4 COM1, default for COM3
5 LPT2 (2nd Parallel Printer)
6 Hard Disk (AT)
7 LPT1 (Parallel Printer)

Thus, IRQ5 makes an easy first target (unless you're already using IRQ5 for something else, like a sound card).

: A.R.S. KD4NAV

--
Physical: Craig Strickland Amateur: KE4QJN
FreeNet: tgi@bcfreenet.seflin.lib.fl.us CompuServe: [76545,1007]
Internet: tgi%tgi.uucp@encore.com MCI Mail: CStrickland
UUCP: uunet!encore!tgi!tgi Telex: 650-272-3350
Voice: +1 305 720-0845

4384. LANLINK2.3 OR BETTER need copy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 01:06:11 UTC
From: pgiusti@iaccess.com.au
Message-ID: <pgiusti.1.00011A6D@iaccess.com.au>
Source record: 46377

i am hoping one of you out there have a copy of ll232.exe or ll230.exe that
someone could kindly email to me i beleive it has been around since july 94
but i have been unable to find it on any of the ftp sites or local bbs's

if anyone can help it would be greatly appreciated
73 vk3fpg paul
melbourne australia

4385. Token Ring Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 05:21:52 UTC
From: storkus@heather.greatbasin.com
Message-ID: <CzwuwI.HvM@greatbasin.com>
Source record: 46380
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Forgive me if I missed a newsgroup or two in my newsgroups line, but to all
who do read my message, I was wondering if anyone has ever created a ham packet
version of a token ring (preferably with 9600 bps and tcp/ip)?
--
****
*Mike P. Storke N7MSD Snailmail: 2308 Paradise Dr. #134 *
*Inet: storkus@heather.greatbasin.com Reno, NV 89512-2712 *
Amateur: None--the little !?#%@ around here won't let me have one!! *
*Famous Sayings: "Pascal-The Handcuff of the Programmer." "Life sucks; *
*then we die and go to hell, which is supposedly worse than life was!" *
*Oh, yea, and DEATH TO THE PURPLE BEAST 666 AND ALL ITS SPONGITES!!!!!! *
*And what's more, finger me...I !!DARE!! you!!!!!!! AAAHAHAHAHAHAA!!!!! *
****

4386. baycom version 1.6 where can you find it

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 11:21:22 UTC
From: pgiusti@iaccess.com.au
Message-ID: <pgiusti.4.000B5B8B@iaccess.com.au>
Source record: 46379

a couple of guys have ased me where they can find baycom v1.6 i have had no success so if any of you guys out there know a site that has it it would be great

73 de paul
vk3fpg
melbourne australia

4387. Re: 9600 mods for micor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 11:57:49 UTC
From: healy@ee.unr.EDU
Message-ID: <9411271153.AA14456@solstice>
Source record: 46381

> I was wondering if anyone has had any succes in using VHF
> micors for 9600 baud packet. I have a couple of them either to
> modify or to use as boat anchors......
>
> Randy ve2nrn@ve2noq.ampr.org
> VE2NRN@VE2NOQ.#NOQ.QC.CAN.NA
>

Here's a message that went around on packet early this year that explains the mod for UHF micors, I think it will also work on VHF. You can contact the author and see if he knows more.

Bill N8KHN
healy@moriah.ee.unr.edu

Revised UHF Micor Modification...
R:940515/2054z @:N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA #:57647 [FBB-Internet-Gate-Phx] Z:85016

From: N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA
To : MICOR@USA

This is an updated text file containing the MICOR 9600 Baud operation modification. The only major changes are the X-TAL filter changes and the wiring of the first stage of the exciter board "hot." The changes are noted with a > in front of the text.

First, the MICOR was modified for "stand alone" operation (without a control head) - on P901 (the big connector in the front), pin 11 is jumpered to pin 1 (Gnd), pins 8,3 & 22 are connected together and to a 2amp fuse connected to the big A+ feedthru going into the PA. All these jumpers are done on the control(interconnect) board, except for mounting the fuse itself. Unless you want speaker audio to listen to, there is no need to install volume or squelch pots, and the audio amps are not used in this application.

Second, we did a couple mods that seem to help prevent problems before they arise: add a capacitor (at least 20 microfarads, I use 220 uf) across C903 on the control board (this is the tubular electrolytic located just to the rear of the 9.6v regulator transistor heatsink). Add a diode (1N4001 or better) from P901 pin 16 to any of the A+ pins (3,8,18), with the banded end to the A+ pin. (this is a "spike" suppression diode)

Third, one mod on the Audio/Squelch board: replace C203 with a 1-10uf electrolytic/tantalum- I recommend at least a 20v rating. This improves the low frequency end of discriminator audio.

If your radio has a CTCSS encode board plugged into the exciter,
remove it. Install JU304, which is located immediatly adjacent to the
encoder board connection on the exciter. Depending on which exciter you
have, the encoder will have either 7 or 11 pins - in either case the pin
you will use to inject transmit "audio" is the one adjacent to the big
square hole, towards the outside edge of the radio (pin 6 for 7-pin, or
pin 10 for 11-pin ones). Connect a shielded lead from this pin to an
unused pin on P901 (I use pin 27). On the exciter, trace the land from
the pin you just connected to and you will find an 82k resistor -
replace it with a 10k resistor (1/4w) and a 10uf capacitor in series.
(Some exciters already have a 6.8uf cap in series - if you are SURE
yours has the cap, you don't need to add another!

> On the receiver RF/IF board, remove the SENCOND (2nd) and FOURTH (4th)
> crystal filter "cans" that come after the IF amp, and replace them with
> 1000pf disc caps (not critical). Note that the caps DO NOT connect to
> the center ground pin! This mod is CRUCIAL to making the receiver work at
> 9600!
>
> The previous mod required the removing of the LAST TWO crystal filter
> cans and after about 6 months of operation, the receiver IF began to
> oscillate badly and thus retries went through the ceiling. The data being
> received was quite jittery on a scope and thus not decodeable. The
> above new modification has been stable for the past year now, and there
> have been absolutely NO problems since then.
>
>
> The next step is to wire the first stage of the exciter "hot." Find
> regulated continual 9.6v and apply it to the first stage of the exciter.
> The has allowed for a much quicker key up time. Before this
> modification it was necessary to have longer TXD's to be certain the
> data was decoded on the other end completely. You will find by completing
> this modification, you can operate with a TXD of 8ms and I've even made
> it work at 5ms.
> This is pretty amazing. On some of the longer paths like I have that
> contain path fades etc. I have found that with the MICOR radios, that a
> TXD of 12 or 13 is just right and I have continued to maintain a retry rate
> of 0-1% for the past 2 years now on all links that contain MICOR/MITREK
> mixes.

Thats ALL there is to it - naturally, you need to tune the radio up,
but I figure you already knew that! Connect your transmit audio to
whichever pin you connected the jumper to, receive audio (discriminator)
is on pin 20, PTT is pin 16, and 12v goes to the two big pins in the
middle (pins A and B).

I would advise obtaining a service manual for these radios if you plan
on using them - it is Motorola part # 68P81015E70, and you should be
able to order one through any Motorola service shop.

The original mod was written by Hartley J. Gardner, W1OQ@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA
and implemented by Daniel J. Meredith, N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA

The revision to this mod has been worked on by both of the above mentioned parties and has been revised by Daniel J. Meredith, N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA

<<<---------------------------------->>>
Daniel J. Meredith
Arizona Packet Coordinator
Voice/Fax: (602) 956-2566
Data : (602) 912-0225
Ax.25 : n7mrp@n7mrp.az.usa.na
Internet : daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com

[Entered at 13:53 MST on 15-May-94]

4388. Any good packet programs for OS2 3.0 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 12:24:15 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <3b9tpf$7fn@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 46382

I'm looking for good packetprograms designed specially for
os2. I'm hoping to use OS2 to have multiple downloads.
I've heard that using packet programs in the dos prompt
in os2 is not to good.

tnx in advance
73 cul de TF3BNT
Benedikt Sveinsson
e-mail :bnt@rhi.hi.is

4389. Re: pactor comparision on

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 13:08:00 UTC
From: jack.mcclain@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3451.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46389

TO: martin@digex.net

Ma> I am looking for info on PACTOR able TNC's. Anyone have some
Ma> comparision of effectiveness of different TNC's while using this
Ma> mode??? Also how does PACTOR compare with GTOR ?? I am interested in HF
Ma> packet alternatives.

Martin, I use PACTOR daily on 80 meters on a sked with a friend.
I use an AEA PK-232MBX and he uses a Kantronic KAM-Plus. Both
seem to work very well so I suppose it's just a matter of preference
among individuals. Of course, this operation is not the same as one
might experience say on 20 meters looking for contacts around the
world. In other words, I can't comment on which would be the best
under heavy interference and poor conditions one might encounter there.
I have made other contacts than my sked station with very good results.

I have no experience with the MFJ-1278 (I think it is) that will also
operate PACTOR.

As for G-TOR, that works only between two KAM-plus TNC's so I don't
have any input to give you. I understand it is about twice as fast
as PACTOR under good conditions but shifts down when the going gets
rough.....but so does PACTOR!

73, de AE4Q jack.mcclain@totrbbs.atl.ga.us

___ Blue Wave/QWK v2.12

. KMail 3.00w

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4390. pactor comparision on TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 14:02:18 UTC
From: martins@digex.net
Message-ID: <3ba3ha$2dr@news1.digex.net>
Source record: 46383

Martin S
I am looking for info on PACTOR able TNC's. Anyone have some comparision of effectiveness of different TNC's while using this mode???
Also how does PACTOR compare with GTOR ?? I am interested in HF packet alternatives.

Thanks.
Martins@digex.net

4391. Re: Packet and HP-95

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 15:05:12 UTC
From: djvelez@aol.com
Message-ID: <3ba778$99p@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46384

In article <3am3h6$r9l@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>, fk192@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (John J. Udvari) writes:

>A friend asked me to post the following question. Has anyone
>used a HP-95 and a tnc for packet? What packet program did you use
>and what tnc. My friend has a HP-95 and would like to hook it up to
>packet. Any ideas as to what software to use.

John - I use the HP-95 and a KPC-3 frequently for portable packet ops. I simply use the built in COMM program! The only negative is that there is no way (that I have found) to PASTE to the COMM program...so everything has to be done real time...Give a holler if your friend needs help.

Dan N4WZR - djvelez@aol.com or N4WZR@N4LXI.VA

4392. Re: baycom version 1.6 where can you find it

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 15:11:47 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3ba7jj$qfl@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46385

paul giusti (pgiusti@iaccess.com.au) wrote:
: a couple of guys have ased me where they can find baycom v1.6 i have had no
: success so if any of you guys out there know a site that has it it would be
: great

: 73 de paul
: vk3fpg
: melbourne australia

Version 1.7 is at the anonymous ftp site ve4umr.ampr.org in the
/pub/terminal subdirectory. I don't think Lan-Link 2.32 is there but, as
soon as I figure out how to insert programs into E-mail, I can send you a
copy.

==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4393. NEED JNOS1.10g

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 15:19:29 UTC
From: MKFR00C@prodigy.com
Message-ID: <3ba821$4uum@usenetp1.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 46386

I'm Looking for a copy of JNOS1.10g for a 386 computer. If anyone can
tell me where to located it . Thanks!
-
JONATHAN MINER N2XFZ MKFR00C@prodigy.com

4394. jnos/slip/laplink

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 16:35:33 UTC
From: jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <3bacgl$51p@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>
Source record: 46192

Good morning everyone..

In case no one else has done this, here's my setup:

386sx-25 desktop and a 386dx-20 laptop; JNOS 1.10g. I priced some ethernet paraphernalia at around $400. I decided to try a 10' serial laplink cable from CompUSA for $8 and it works just fine with the two machines configured with slip connections.

My question:

My intention is to leave the desktop on 24-7 with the internal TNC. Then, I'll connect the laptop each morning and download my mail and bulletins via POP so I can read and respond while at work. Then I'll upload my replies nightly.

I was able to finger, ftp, and telnet across the wire without issues. When I telnetted to the desktop and sent mail to an account on the desktop, the hostid in the From line read (null) and forced an SMTP error.

How can I set that address? I think it's the hostid command on the desktop, but I'm not sure.

I also see (null) near the JNOS version on the telnet welcome screen, if that helps any.

I passed in early 9/94 and really want to hit the ground running, so any help would be greatly appreciated.

Oh, and one more thing, are sysops usually good at making SMTP arrangements at 1200 baud in 2m anymore, or will they only deal with 9k6 and up? I can't afford any more radios any time soon and know that there's a network node less than a mile from me. Should I call him and ask him, or sign on and discuss via his PBBS after my ticket arrives?

Many thanks.

Steve (passing time by studying JNOS and my General book)
--
Steven Jackson Action Consulting

4395. Baycom or PMP to 9600 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 18:20:17 UTC
From: jonathan.swan@welcom.gen.nz
Message-ID: <9411280808261538@welcom.gen.nz>
Source record: 46388

I've browsed over numerous mail (& mag.) articles recently getting up to
mental readiness for packet radio. With todays 14.4k phone modems
spoiling us for speed, I feel 1200 b.p.s. will be so S L O W that use
will cease after the novelty wears off !! Has anyone one any ideas on
some Baycomm style approach that allows at least 9600 ? Additionally
I'm considering a "non ham" radio link using several VHF or UHF freqs
open for all here in New Zealand. (I teach electronics & computer
technology here in N.Z. at a Polytech & plan a class project next year)
Has anyone ideas on a mile or so packet setup along LAWN lines ?

Best reply to work swan@eng.wnp.ac.nz (or here. 73s ZL2AJZ

4396. Re: Any good packet programs for OS2 3.0 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 18:58:34 UTC
From: wnewkirk@bb.iu.net
Message-ID: <Czxwpn.LAo@zeno.fit.edu>
Source record: 46387

Benedikt Sveinsson (bnt@rhi.hi.is) wrote:
: I'm looking for good packetprograms designed specially for
: os2. I'm hoping to use OS2 to have multiple downloads.
: I've heard that using packet programs in the dos prompt
: in os2 is not to good.

: tnx in advance
: 73 cul de TF3BNT
: Benedikt Sveinsson
: e-mail :bnt@rhi.hi.is

you should be able to use the terminal program that came with os/2
for a start (both the softerm version and the windows terminal...)

if you have in mind something that tracks stream switches and all that,
i don't know of one off hand.

should be able to use the dos ones tho...
--

Bill Newkirk WB9IVR The Space Coast Amateur Technical Group
Melbourne, FL duty now for the future of amateur radio

4397. RS232 to RS422 adapter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 19:16:33 UTC
From: jens4813@hgc.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov27.191633.13049@merlin.hgc.edu>
Source record: 46190

I am looking for an RS232 to RS422 adapter. Can someone tell me
if I cam build one? Where would instructions be?

Or maybe someone can point me to an individual who can tell me
about this, or even a company that does this.

Thanks in advance!! jens4813@mstr.hgc.edu N1KCG Kevin T. Jensen

Please respond by email. Thanks again.

4398. Re: Token Ring Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 19:47:35 UTC
From: k23690@proffa.cc.tut.fi
Message-ID: <3banon$o6e@proffa.cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 46212
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Mike P. Storke (storkus@heather.greatbasin.com) wrote:

> Forgive me if I missed a newsgroup or two in my newsgroups line,
> but to all
> who do read my message, I was wondering if anyone has ever created
> a ham packet
> version of a token ring (preferably with 9600 bps and tcp/ip)?

In a normal AX.25 packet network, the "hidden" transmitter problem
will cause some collisions when all stations can not hear each other.

A marginal link will also cause retransmissions.

In a token ring/token buss configuration, in addition to transfering
the actual data between two stations, you must also be able to pass
the token from station to station in a sequential way. If all stations
can not hear each other directly, the sequence must be ordered in such
a way that each station can hear the previous station and be able to
pass the token to the next station in the sequence.

If you have marginal links (e.g. QSB), the token can get lost. The
remaining stations will eventually recreate the token and reconfigure
the ring and the actual data traffic can resume. If this happens
frequently, it will reduce the total throughput, even if no data is
transmitted from the station with marginal links. In a normal AX.25
CSMA (Carrier sence multiple access) network the total throughput
is reduced only if there is actual data from the "hidden" station
(due to collisions).

If a link fades in and out in a token ring system, there is always
the risk that the ring is split into two or more independent rings,
which is a really nasty thing in this kind of network.

IMHO, a token ring network might even work, if each station can reliably
hear each other, but if you have hidden transmitters in the net,
there is a risk that at least the standard token ring protocols
might loose the control of the situation.

Paul OH3LWR

--
Phone : +358-31-213 3657 Mail: Hameenpuisto 42 A 26
Internet: Paul.Keinanen@cc.tut.fi FIN-33200 TAMPERE
Telex : 58-100 1825 (ATTN: Keinanen Paul) FINLAND
X.400 : G=Paul S=Keinanen O=Kotiposti A=ELISA C=FI

4399. Re: NEED JNOS1.10g

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 21:59:26 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3bavfu$3p6@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46191

JONATHAN MINER (MKFR00C@prodigy.com) wrote:
: I'm Looking for a copy of JNOS1.10g for a 386 computer. If anyone can
: tell me where to located it . Thanks!
: -
: JONATHAN MINER N2XFZ MKFR00C@prodigy.com

Try anon ftp to ve4umr.ampr.org

73

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4400. Re: baycom version 1.6 where can you find it

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-27 22:35:50 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.grumman.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov27.223550.29789@gdstech.grumman.com>
Source record: 46193

In article <pgiusti.4.000B5B8B@iaccess.com.au> pgiusti@iaccess.com.au (paul giusti) writes:
>a couple of guys have ased me where they can find baycom v1.6 i have had no
>success so if any of you guys out there know a site that has it it would be
>great
>
>73 de paul
> vk3fpg
>melbourne australia

I was told by the German authors of Baycom, that 1.6 has been sent to PacComm over 6 weeks ago for distribution. And, I sent an order in for it last week. Costs $26. Remember, Baycom software from version 1.5 is NOT shareware or public domain. Previous versions (1.2, 1.4) were. This 1.6 cannot be uploaded to any server legally. PacComm is (to my knowledge) the only legal place in the USA where you can obtain ver 1.6. -pat

--
---
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

4401. Re: Ethernet card help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 03:32:05 UTC
From: ronb@antlabw1.svl.trw.com
Message-ID: <3bbivl$lot@gatekeeper.svl.trw.com>
Source record: 46195

Jonathan Frisby (J.FRisby@herts.ac.UK) wrote:

: I have 3 ethernet cards, one true Novell NE1000 card and two SAGE 8 bit
: Ethernet cards. The SAGE cards were made in 1990 and the only thing
: written on them is "8 BIT ETHERNET CARD". Does anybody know anything abt
: these? I have no software for them at all. I want to run them with NOS to
: require a Packer driver. There is also "000F85" on a label stuck to an
: IC, would these be the cards address??????

Checking a copy of the Linux HOWTO for Ethernet, I find a Sager card listed,
says it's a 3C501 clone. That fits the 8 bit note. 000F85 might be a
manufactor date, it's certainly not an address. 3C501s are OK for 8088 boxes.

4402. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #395

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 04:42:35 UTC
From: KIRCHHTA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU
Message-ID: <01HJZO59Q1IQ95NCS2@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU>
Source record: 46196

```
UNSUBCRIBE Ham-digital
```

4403. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #395

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 04:43:02 UTC
From: KIRCHHTA@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU
Message-ID: <01HJZO5V6PVS95NCS2@SLUVCA.SLU.EDU>
Source record: 46197

```
unsubscribe Ham-digital
```

4404. W.L.R.B. Deel 2-2 20-11-1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 06:42:43 UTC
From: cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.w21Hwc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 46198

RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY
RY THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN -=-=- Freq..: 145.300 Mhz. RY
RY via NLDNET in Packet -=-=- Packet: PA3ESF via PI8FWD RY
RY Jaargang nr. 06 Afl. nr. 13 (203) Datum.: 27 November 1994. RY
RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

Weer en persdienst frequenties. De hierna volgende stations afstem-
------------------------------ men in de USB mode.

Station Call QRG kHz Baud, shift mode

Deutsche teststation DCF49 129,1 200, 300Hz normaal
DCF49 alleen testuitzendingen:The Quick Brown Fox

Deutscher Wetterdienst DDK2 4583 50, 425Hz reverse
,, DDH7 7646 50, 425,, ,,
,, DDK8 11638 50, 425,, ,,
China BZP54 14367 75, 425,, ,,
,, BZR66 16136 75, 425,, ,,
,, BZG48 17443 50, 425,, reverse
Algerije-persdienst APS 14932 50, 850,, normaal
,, APS 15705 50, 425,, reverse
Marokko-persdienst CNM61 14760 50, 425,, ,,
,, CNM66X2 15753 50, 425,, ,,
,, CNM76X9 18221 50, 425,, ,,
,, CNM80X11 18496 50, 425,, ,,
Italie-persdienst IRJ50 12083 50, 425,, ,,
Iran-persdienst IRNA 7801 50, 425,, ,,
,, IRNA 7959 50, 425,, ,,
Irak-persdienst INA 13524 50, 425,, ,,
Libie-persdienst JANA 12186 50, 425,, ,,
,, JANA 14573 50, 425,, ,,
voormalig
Joegoslavie-persdienst TANJUG 5240 50, 425,, ,,
,, TANJUG 7658 50, 425,, ,,
,, TANJUG 7806 50, 425,, ,,
,, TANJUG 7996 50, 425,, ,,
,, TANJUG 11604 50, 425,, ,,
.... Bron.: CQ-DL 4/94.

SCHEMATHEEK. De schematheek in Eindhoven is WEER uit z'n jasje ge-
------------ groeid. In de woning van beheerder PD0MHS bleef wat al
te weinig leefruimte voor Toine zelf, z'n XYL en de kids, om maar te
zwijgen over de twee kleine hondjes (voor een grote hond was hele-

maal geen plaats). Had de XYL dan toch gelijk.? 'Een postzegelverzameling is handiger.' Onverwacht snel is nu een grotere woning ter beschikking gekomen. Dit houdt in dat de rest van dit jaar alle energie en vrije tijd moet worden besteed aan verhuizen, behangen, inrichten, enzovoort. De schematheek activiteit gaat dus 2 maanden lang op nul. Stuur alstublieft geen aanvragen in 1994. De aanvragen die binnen zijn, zullen eerst moeten meeverhuizen. Met ingang van 1995 hoop ik weer zoveel mogelijk mensen van dienst te kunnen zijn via postbus 4228, 5604 EE Eindhoven. De nieuwe schematheek inhoudsopgave is in de meeste BBS's beschikbaar, eventueel met behulp van het REQFIL commando uit PI8ZAA en uiteraard ook in area HAMRADIO van FILELIFT BBS, 040-123677. Tenslotte wil ik langs deze weg iedereen bedanken die middels het opsturen van doc's, heeft meegeholpen de verhuizing noodzakelijk te maken. 73', Toine PD0MHS.
..... Bron .: Via packet van Arthur, PA2AJS.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

TENSLOTTE is het toch weer gelukt vandaag een bulletin voorelkaar
--------- te krijgen, maar daar behoeft u ook geen twijfel over te hebben natuurlijk...hi. Het bulletin van vorige week is ook via het Internet verspreid, dus de lezerskring wordt als maar groter. En dat geeft mij weer de motivatie om het goed te doen...hi.... Reakties of dope voor het bulletin zijn natuurlijk altijd van harte welkom. Doet U dat via packet dan graag aan PA3ESF @ PI8FWD op de VHF/UHF en op de CB aan CB1WLU @ DR1BBS (DR1BBS heeft als SysOp henk, PD0RJZ).Wilt U via Internet reageren dan kan dat aan .: CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL Dit gaat dan via de Internet Gateway van Harmen Dam uit heerenveen, die als sponser optreed voor telefonische forwarding op het Cb packetnet. Het lijkt misschien wel wat ingewikkeld maar dat is het niet. Komt er misschien bij enkele geesten van U de vraag op, is dat nu wel verstanding en gaan we ons nou niet al te veel mengen als zendamateurs met CB.??? Wel daar is maar (1) een passend antwoord op en dat is volgens mij NEEN..... Immers hoeveel NL'ers en PA'ers (Luisteramateurs) en gelisenceerde.? PD0'ers kunnen niet op deze wijze een aktieve bijdrage leveren aan ons RTTY bulletin... kun je eigenlijk nagaan hoe gek het is om ieder jaar trouw je machtigingsgelden over te maken naar de HDTP, en dat hele volkstammen gratis en zonder (examen) zuchten.. deel kan nemen aan een wereldwijd netwerk. Moet voor een PD0'er toch wel vreemd zijn... Heeft U binnen de VERON en VRZA daar wel eens wat over gehoord.????? toen er weer eens moest worden verhoogd .?? of is daarvoor het toverwoord NOVICE machtiging uitgevonden.??. Wij gaan nu QSY voor het inmelden naar 145.325 Mhz, dat kunt U ook nog telefonisch doen via telefoon.nr.: (0)5125 27 02. Ik wens U veel plezier met onze zo fijne hobby, en graag tot volgende week. Een prettige avond verders.
..... 73' Weit, PA3ESF.

+ PA3ESF + END OFF THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + JO33CC +

NNNN
NNNN

From .: CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4405. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 07:38:07 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <786033487snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46210

In article <Czq2I2.6DE@world.std.com>
dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>
>Kantronics broke from this approach long since, and produces TNCs which use
>very little power, and use more modern circuitry. They do all the HDLC in
>software, which provides them lots of flexibility (and the ability to fix
>most any problem in software, rather than hardware). I noticed that AEA
>has finally come around on this and produced a software-implemented TNC.
>
Interesting that when I owned first a KAM and then a KPC4, neither was
very good on a busy channel - obviously the poor CPU was still rushing
round sorting out what it had received and never got chance to transmit.
Neither was any good when I wanted to upgrade to run 9600baud either -
there is a limit to what you can get a micro to do without a bit of
extra help!

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

4406. Re: Any good packet programs for OS2 3.0 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 08:50:46 UTC
From: Richard.Saue@jur.uib.no
Message-ID: <Richard.Saue-2811940953320001@mac21.jur.uib.no>
Source record: 46199

In article <3b9tpf$7fn@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>, bnt@rhi.hi.is (Benedikt Sveinsson) wrote:

> I'm looking for good packetprograms designed specially for
> os2. I'm hoping to use OS2 to have multiple downloads.
> I've heard that using packet programs in the dos prompt
> in os2 is not to good.
>

Try FTP.FUNET.FI/HAM/PACKET. They have a OS2 directory there with Graphic packet for OS2.

73 de Richard, LA4SGA ? LA1B

4407. BAYCOM terminal Version 1.7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 10:23:59 UTC
From: jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <3bcb3v$hbt@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46200

I just download the version 1.7 of the famous BAYCOM packet without TNC terminal program.

One week ago, I just go to the Version 1.6 !!!

Someone could say to me what's difference between BAYCOM 1.7 and 1.6 !!!!!

In 1.7, where is 7+ and autobin mode ??????

4408. Re: Ethernet card help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 11:20:03 UTC
From: pgreen@interaccess.com
Message-ID: <3bced3$qf5@nntp.interaccess.com>
Source record: 46229

Jonathan Frisby (J.FRisby@herts.ac.UK) wrote:

: This might not be the best place to ask these questions, but I wonder if
: someone can help me.

: I have 3 ethernet cards, one true Novell NE1000 card and two SAGE 8 bit
: Ethernet cards. The SAGE cards were made in 1990 and the only thing
: written on them is "8 BIT ETHERNET CARD". Does anybody know anything abt
: these? I have no software for them at all. I want to run them with NOS to
: require a Packer driver. There is also "000F85" on a label stuck to an
: IC, would these be the cards address??????

: Do you happen to have or know a way how I can find out what Packet driver
: I should use and HOW DO I FIND OUT WHAT IRQ they are using, is there some
: software available that might help me? I have no paper work for either
: the NE1000 card or the SAGE cards, so any help would be more than useful!

: Thanks.......

: Jon G8DJU

: J.Frisby@Herts.ac.uk

Look in the packet driver repository at ftp.clarckson.edu. Look under
the packet directory and get the drivers.zip files.

73 de Pat -- KA9SCF.

pgreen@interaccess.com
pgreen@ais.net
green.pat@mfsdatanet.com
ka9scf@sputnik.fernuni-hagen.de

I need to get more!

4409. Re: BAYCOM terminal Version 1.7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 12:05:53 UTC
From: mrus@intgp12.ih.att.com
Message-ID: <Czz89t.GK@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 46201

In article <3bcb3v$hbt@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>,
Jean-Christophe Monier <jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr> wrote:

Can anyone tell me where to get both, Software and Schema on the NET ?

E-:-) Martin

>
>I just download the version 1.7 of the famous BAYCOM packet without TNC
>terminal program.
>
>One week ago, I just go to the Version 1.6 !!!
>
>
>Someone could say to me what's difference between BAYCOM 1.7 and 1.6 !!!!!
>
>In 1.7, where is 7+ and autobin mode ??????
>

--

+---+
| |
| PE1POJ Office Phone: +31-35-875332 |
| Martin Rus Private Phone: +31-1751-40706 |
| Strandwal 21 Cellular Phone: +31-6-52723366 |
| 2241 MH Wassenaar e-mail: m.rus@ns-nl.att.com or |
| The Netherlands e-mail: pe1poj@bbs.arasmith.com |
| |
| * * * * * * I N T E R N E T F O R E V E R * * * * * * |
+---+

4410. Re: pactor comparision on TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 12:33:12 UTC
From: Jean-Christophe MONIER <jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr>
Message-ID: <3bcim8$jj4@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46202

martins@digex.net wrote:
>
> Martin S
> I am looking for info on PACTOR able TNC's. Anyone have some comparision of
> effectiveness of different TNC's while using this mode???
> Also how does PACTOR compare with GTOR ?? I am interested in HF packet
> alternatives.
>
> Thanks.
> Martins@digex.net
>
>

For people interrested :

I've a KAM Plus (include PACTOR and G-TOR mode) for sale.
For HF and V/UHF packet and other for me it's the best.
Much better than a PK232MBX because of HF AND V/UHF at the same
time !!

Reply by mail to : jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr

TNX

4411. GE 2 chan Pheonix programing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 15:54:53 UTC
From: kb2ear@kb2ear.overleaf.com
Message-ID: <3bcugd$620@kb2ear.overleaf.com>
Source record: 46203
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.noncomm

Is anyone out there able to program the rom in a 2 channel Pheonix
radio? If so please let me know. I have the programer for the 16
Channel version but it has no where to plug in on this one.

73,
--
Scott R. Weis KB2EAR, EMT-A
Kendall Park First Aid & Rescue Squad
Internet: kb2ear@kb2ear.overleaf.com
Snail Mail: 10 Palmer Rd., Kendall Park, NJ, 08824-1228
Phone: +1 908 297 0469

4412. BC4 and NOS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 16:17:10 UTC
From: rthompsn@dgim.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1994Nov28.161710.24772@clark.dgim.doc.ca>
Source record: 46204

I've been trying to compile several versions of NOS with Borland C++ Ver. 4.0 with no luck, yet under Ver. 3.0 everything is fine. Is there something Iam missing, or does BC4 have a bug? Any help would be great..

Tks...
Roger

****
* rthompsn@clark.dgim.doc.ca *
* VE9RI *
****

4413. Repost of TNC comparison available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 18:58:42 UTC
From: "F. Kevin Feeney" <fkf1@cornell.edu>
Message-ID: <3bd992$ss4@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 46205

Hi,

A while back someone posted a very detailed comparison of the KPC3,DRSI, and I think Tiny-2 mini size 1200 baud TNCs. I carefully saved it away, knowing I would want to refer to it when the time came to purchase such a critter. The time has come, but I can't remember for the life of me where I stored the file. :-(Would the kind soul who did it back then consider emailing me a copy, or maybe posting it again for other's use also.

Intersted in flexibility, ability to put a satellite modem on it, BBS functions, etc. Thanks

Kevin, WB2EMS

4414. AEA PK-900: Opinions and Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 19:01:35 UTC
From: jmonaco@dorsai.org
Message-ID: <CzzrIn.DoG@dorsai.org>
Source record: 46206

I am considering the purchase of an AEA PK-900 multi-mode TNC. I would appreciate any comments, both pro and con, from anyone that has used this piece of equipment. A friend of mine has a PK-232MBX which I think is a fine unit, but it lacks simultaneous dual port operation. I have also considered the Kantronics KAM, but have heard that it does not perform as well as the PK-232MBX under poor HF conditions.

Thanks in advance for your opinions.

--
John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.org>

4415. Packet Transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 20:29:54 UTC
From: mbunney@bank8.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <3bdek2$esr@news.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 46207

I recently purchased an AEA PK-96 along with an ICOM 281H mobile radio and couldn't wait to get online and converse with someone. After wiring up the radio to the TNC, I was able to pass the loop back tests and finally started to read some packet mail on my screen. I use procomm as my communication package. Here is where the problem starts. I try and converse with a local station and I can see the TNC sending out my transmission, but after five trys the TNC tells me it has timed out. I have set the 1200 baud deviation pot on the back of the TNC to the factory recommended setting. I have even tried to set it by using the TNC tone method--but still no luck. I do not own a deviation meter and I hate to have to buy one just to set the initial deviation.

What am I doing wrong?????????

Thank you in advance for any help.....................

--

Mike Bunney Mail Stop: JE-41
FMS Manager Phone: 685-1508
Physical Plant Dept. Fax: 543-0831
University of Washington E-Mail: mbunney@u.washington.edu

4416. Re: G3RUH fsk or psk?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-28 22:39:49 UTC
From: rick_whiting@atk.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov28.223949.6534@omega.atk.com>
Source record: 46208

In article <icesb.11.2ED1D8EA@iroe.fi.cnr.it>
icesb@iroe.fi.cnr.it (Lapo Pieri) writes:

> I've only see the schematic of G3RUH modem, and I haven't understand if it is
> a psk modem(demodulator part look like this) or a fsk modem since modulation
> is made on varicap diode of FM TX, or maybe the TX ROM make the conversion
> psk->fsk ?
> I know both tipe of modem in principle and some realizzation but this modem
> isn't clear to my could anybody help me?
> Thanks in advance
> Lapo Pieri IK5NAX

Lapo, the G3RUH modem uses FSK. It is designed for direct connection
to the FM modulator, e.g., varicap. It uses a carefully selected
waveform to allow 9.6 Kbd in a 20 Khz bandwidth (including guard
bands). Some people have reported using G3RUH-type modems for 9.6 Kbd
in 15 Khz bandwidth with appropriate reduction in deviation. By the
way, the receive AF must be taken directly from the discriminator. In
other words, the modem is not designed to interface via the microphone
and speaker jacks of a typical radio.

| Rick Whiting Office Phone 612-931-5344 |
| 5780 Rosewood Lane N. Home Phone 612-550-1213 |
| Plymouth, MN 55442 Fax 612-931-5735 |
| U.S.A. E-mail rick_whiting@atk.com |
| Packet W0TN @ WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM |

4417. DSP Choices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 00:43:53 UTC
From: smithson@rosharon.wireline.slb.com
Message-ID: <3bdtg9$dj5@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 46209

If this is in a FAQ somewhere, flame me and tell me where to go find it
HI.

I am considering a DSP for my HF applications. There are now so many out
there I'm not sure which to go with. As I see it there is:

Timewave
W9GR II
Radio Shack
MFJ
Kits
(OK whom did I offfend by leaving out??)

Costs run from $150-$300+. Just curious if anyone has used some of the new
kids on the block and which has given the most pleasure. I have no pre-
conceptions so no convincing necessary.

Should tell my applications: Amtor/Pactor; SSB on 15, 40, and 75; possible
CW and RTTY (contest time). I use a PK-232 and rig is TS-850SAT. Antenna
may be only a dipole or 4 EL beam (5 bander.)

Your input will be appreciated.

Tony
KN4TX

4418. Re: Coast Guard Differential Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 09:37:39 UTC
From: dbraun@ilx049.iil.intel.com
Message-ID: <3besp3$19o1@ilx018.iil.intel.com>
Source record: 46211
Cross-posted to: sci.geo.satellite-nav,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

How are the MF DF beacons modulated with the DGPS data?
Could I use a RTTY decoder and a MF receiver to display
this data? If so, is it the the correct format to
feed it into a GPS receiver to get DGPS capability?

Doug Braun Intel Israel, Ltd. M/S: IDC-42
Tel: 011-972-4-655069 dbraun@inside.intel.com

4419. Re: BC4 and NOS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 12:07:33 UTC
From: rkm@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <D0130M.2FB@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 46222

Roger Thompson (rthompsn@dgim.doc.ca) wrote:
: I've been trying to compile several versions of NOS with Borland C++ Ver.
: 4.0 with no luck, yet under Ver. 3.0 everything is fine. Is there
: something Iam missing, or does BC4 have a bug? Any help would be great..

: Tks...
: Roger

It compiles fine here. Explain *exactlt* what problems you are
having.

- Rich

4420. Re: Packet Transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 12:59:05 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D015Lt.EFL@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46213

In article <3bdek2$esr@news.u.washington.edu>,
mbunney@bank8.u.washington.edu says...
>
> I recently purchased an AEA PK-96 along with an ICOM 281H mobile
radio
>and couldn't wait to get online and converse with someone. After wiring
>up the radio to the TNC, I was able to pass the loop back tests and
>finally started to read some packet mail on my screen. I use procomm as
>my communication package. Here is where the problem starts. I try and

>converse with a local station and I can see the TNC sending out my
>transmission, but after five trys the TNC tells me it has timed out. I
>have set the 1200 baud deviation pot on the back of the TNC to the
>factory recommended setting. I have even tried to set it by using the
>TNC tone method--but still no luck. I do not own a deviation meter and
I
>hate to have to buy one just to set the initial deviation.
>
>What am I doing wrong?????????
>
>
>Thank you in advance for any help.....................
>
>
>
>--
>--
>

Mike, since you're reading the mail, it must be the tone level. Without
a deviation meter, your best bet would be to ballpark it by first trying
to lower the level until something reads you ok. Perhaps a friend with a
packet setup. Then, once you're at least being read, if you can connect
into an X1J node with the deviation meter modification, you can type
mheard to see how you compare with others. You can also use a monitor or
spare transceiver to judge how your signal "sounds" compared with someone
else whose system is working.

Someone else who knows the equipment better might be able to determine if
you are, perhaps, not connected properly, but you should be able to know
that by listening to your signal on a scanner.

Oh yeah, also try increasing TXD to, say, 50 or so.

Larry W1HJF
--

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc Voice: +1 603 237 8400
Post Office Box 158 Fax: +1 603 237 8430
Colebrook, New Hampshire 03576 CIS: 72427,2567

4421. Re: AEA PK-900: Opinions and Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 13:34:58 UTC
From: jwl@walter
Message-ID: <1994Nov29.073458.20706@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 46214

John Monaco (jmonaco@dorsai.org) wrote:
: I am considering the purchase of an AEA PK-900 multi-mode TNC. I would
: appreciate any comments, both pro and con, from anyone that has used this
: piece of equipment. A friend of mine has a PK-232MBX which I think is a
: fine unit, but it lacks simultaneous dual port operation. I have also
: considered the Kantronics KAM, but have heard that it does not perform as
: well as the PK-232MBX under poor HF conditions.

: Thanks in advance for your opinions.

: --
: John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.org>

I have the PK-900 and the PK-232mbx (without mods). I hooked both
of them up to my FT-990, my laptop to one and the big computer to the
other. I found that the PK-990 performed quite a bit better on weak
rtty signals. I was unable to detect any difference on FEC modes of
amtor or pactor, but I didn't really copy enough weak signals to
make any definitive statements. Maybe I'll try it again and see.
I didn't spend a lot of time, just enough to reassure myself that
the money hadn't been wasted. It would be difficult to compare
the units in the ARQ mode, for obvious reasons, so I didn't try.

While I didn't compare the PK-900 to the TTL/2 or ST-5, I think
the old TU's are still superior on rtty. Maybe I'll give that
a try one of these days. (Now where did I put that supply of tubes
for the TTL/2?)

I understand there are mods that one can make to improve the pk-232 for
hf operation, but it renders the unit inoperable on vhf packet.

Operation of the PK-900 in simultaneous dual mode is not a pleasant
experience if you don't have specific software to handle the simultaneous
data. It can be done, but it would be nicer if you displayed each channel
on a different window/screen. I can't comment on the KAM. I've
used them, but never compared them to the AEA products.

73, y'all.

Jim.

--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

4422. Re: Packet Transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 13:46:00 UTC
From: jwl@walter
Message-ID: <1994Nov29.074600.20932@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 46215

You can do a lot by just listening. If you have an HT, tune it to your packet frequency and see what your signal sounds like compared to another. If you don't have one, call up another ham and have him listen to your signal. It will help if he(she) is also active on packet. If you don't know anyone, copy down one of the calls that you hear and get his name/address from a callbook or callbook CD or online callbook database and give him(her) a call. You can set it by ear if you are careful. I've done it.

Now, maybe you weren't able to connect for other reasons. Remember that the station that you are trying to connect to may not have heard you. There might have been another station transmitting at the same time that you couldn't hear and interferred with you.

73, Jim.

--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

4423. Interfacing a modem for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 14:42:10 UTC
From: sltw2@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov29.084210.33982@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 46217

Here is a question that I thought I'd ask you people.

Is it possible to interface a standard computer modem to be used as a packet radio modem? (If possible.. how?)

Please reply..
Thanks.

4424. Re: Coast Guard Differential Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 14:48:10 UTC
From: billv@olympus.net
Message-ID: <billv.115.000ECDFA@olympus.net>
Source record: 46223
Cross-posted to: sci.geo.satellite-nav,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <3besp3$19o1@ilx018.iil.intel.com> dbraun@ilx049.iil.intel.com (Braun Doug) writes:
>From: dbraun@ilx049.iil.intel.com (Braun Doug)
>Subject: Re: Coast Guard Differential Broadcasts
>Date: Tue, 29 Nov 1994 09:37:39 GMT

>How are the MF DF beacons modulated with the DGPS data?
>Could I use a RTTY decoder and a MF receiver to display
>this data? If so, is it the the correct format to
>feed it into a GPS receiver to get DGPS capability?

The USCG uses minimum shift keying with 25Hz of modulation which I think comes out to 50 baud.

4425. Packet Transmission Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 16:04:02 UTC
From: mbunney@bank8.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <3bfjdi$gff@news.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 46216

I recently purchased an AEA PK-96 along with an ICOM 281H 2M mobile
radio and couldn't wait to get online and converse with someone.
After wiring up the radio to the TNC, I was able to pass the loop back
tests and finally started to read some packet mail on my screen.
I use procomm as my communication package. Here is where the problem
starts. I try and converse with a local station and I can see the TNC
attempting to send out my transmission, but after five trys the TNC tells
me it has timed out. I have set the 1200 baud deviation pot on the back
of the TNC to the factory recommended setting. I have even tried to set
the deviation by using the TNC tone method and monitoring my
transmission on a second transceiver--but still no luck. I do not own a
deviation meter and I hate to have to buy one just to set the initial
deviation.

What am I doing wrong?????????

Thank you in advance for any help.....................

Mike Bunney
KC7BNQ

Mike Bunney Mail Stop: JE-41
FMS Manager Phone: 685-1508
Physical Plant Dept. Fax: 543-0831
University of Washington E-Mail: mbunney@u.washington.edu

4426. Sound Blaster Card for my TNC????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 16:58:32 UTC
From: thweatt@picard.cig.mot.com
Message-ID: <thweatt.786128312@picard>
Source record: 46218

Recently, an article was posted indicating the
possibility of using a sound blaster card as your
TNC. This post did not contain the details to
actually perform this, so I ask is this possible?
How do we use this sound blaster card as our TNC
for packet??

Your help is greatly needed,
Thanks,
John Thweatt

4427. JNOS v 1.10g and the KAN Data Engine (dual TNC) ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 18:38:30 UTC
From: feistjf@nisewest.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1994Nov29.183830.1397@nosc.mil>
Source record: 45973

Greetings to ALL, I was wondering if the JNOS has the capability of addressing the dual ports of the Kantronics DE ?
I have used JNOS once before with G8BPQ as the port drivers. BPQ allows the differentation between Port A/B using a single async line. This works well with FBB.
Also, If I use the BPQ driver with JNOS, what is the maximum number of ports I can assign. Currently, with BPQ and FBB, I have 5 ports with 3 tncs working. Can JNOS fill these shoes?

Regards, 73, John F Feist

4428. Common 9600bps freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 18:41:09 UTC
From: nickb@netcom.com
Message-ID: <nickbD01L8L.B3K@netcom.com>
Source record: 46224

Are there common frequencies (especially in the bay area) for 9600 bps
on 2m and 440?

--
Nick Barbieri Amateur Radio: KB6QI
(nickb@netcom.com)
(nlb1@goldengate.rtc.sc.ti.com)
(408)247-4268
Santa Clara, CA, USA

4429. WINDOWS-BASED QSO LOGGING PROGRAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 19:57:25 UTC
From: sem2r@galen.med.Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <D01orq.434@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 46219

I'm looking for a Windows-based QSO logging program that will extract QSL data from a Buckmaster CD-rom HAM database. The program does not need to tune my radios or move my beam (I prefer the manual route) but it should allow all the usual "lookups" by name, call, etc. and automate printing of QSL cards using name and address data from the Buckmaster CD-rom.

Any and all recommendations are appreciated!!

Please E-mail direct to:

sem2r@galen.med.virginia.edu

Thanks & '73's --- Stacey / WB4QKT

4430. Help, I want to start in digital HF!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 20:19:56 UTC
From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Nov29.141956.35665@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 46220

What would be the best way to start out in digital HF?

I really would like a Tnc that covers CW, but I have no idea which one to get
and the price I'd have to pay! Please help! Oh, yeah I have a Yaesu FT301
and a Macintosh SE if that helps! 73's de N0ZYA

4431. Re: BAYCOM terminal Version 1.7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 20:25:06 UTC
From: bat@gdstech.grumman.com
Message-ID: <1994Nov29.202506.15194@gdstech.grumman.com>
Source record: 46142

```
In article <Czz89t.GK@nntpa.cb.att.com> mrus@intgp12.ih.att.com (-Rus,M.) writes:
>In article <3bcb3v$hbt@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>,
>Jean-Christophe Monier <jcmonier@muguet.saclay.cea.fr> wrote:
>
>Can anyone tell me where to get both, Software and Schema on the NET ?
>
>E-:-) Martin
>
>>
>>I just download the version 1.7 of the famous BAYCOM packet without TNC
>>terminal program.
>>
>>One week ago, I just go to the Version 1.6 !!!
>>
>>
>>Someone could say to me what's difference between BAYCOM 1.7 and 1.6 !!!!!
>>
>>In 1.7, where is 7+ and autobin mode ??????
>>
>
>
>--
>
> +-------------------------------------------------------------------+
> | |
> | PE1POJ Office Phone: +31-35-875332 |
> | Martin Rus Private Phone: +31-1751-40706 |
> | Strandwal 21 Cellular Phone: +31-6-52723366 |
> | 2241 MH Wassenaar e-mail: m.rus@ns-nl.att.com or |
> | The Netherlands e-mail: pe1poj@bbs.arasmith.com |
> | |
> | * * * * * * I N T E R N E T F O R E V E R * * * * * * |
> +-------------------------------------------------------------------+

Baycom 1.6 is being sold in America only by PacComm. It is not
freeware or shareware, and should not appear on any FTP site.
In this country, to do so would violate copywrite laws. And,
by archiving it at a public site deprives the authors of some
much-deserved cash, which they could use to enhance future
developement efforts. -pat
--
*-----------------------------------------------------------*
* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD *
* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. *
```

* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com *

4432. Re: Sound Blaster Card for my TNC????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 20:43:10 UTC
From: smithson@rosharon.wireline.slb.com
Message-ID: <3bg3ou$agt@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com>
Source record: 46221

In article <thweatt.786128312@picard>, thweatt@picard.cig.mot.com (John Thweatt) says:
>
>Recently, an article was posted indicating the
>possibility of using a sound blaster card as your
>TNC.
>How do we use this sound blaster card as our TNC
>for packet??

I spoke to someone today who is working on the sound blaster as a TNC and
according to him, there is no problem with using it to receive but there
are some transmit problems. He has developed SW to use it for Slow Scan
TV (color and BW) but has not yet come to the next step (other digi modes.)
To his/my knowledge, no one has developed SW to do what you ask but there
is some work in progress.
Not much help FWIW.
Tony
KN4TX

4433. Re: Token Ring Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 22:51:13 UTC
From: myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com
Message-ID: <3bgb91$r0@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 46225

In article HvM@greatbasin.com, storkus@heather.greatbasin.com (Mike P. Storke) writes:
>
> Forgive me if I missed a newsgroup or two in my newsgroups line, but to all
>who do read my message, I was wondering if anyone has ever created a ham packet
>version of a token ring (preferably with 9600 bps and tcp/ip)?

What exactly do you mean? A token passing protocol would rule on
packet channels where hidden transmitters are common. However, the
problem with a token passing protocol is that changes in topology
need to be allowed. Furthermore, a token passing protocol may be
best suited for point-to-point linking of nodes.

Karn has published a paper on a form of token passing which he called
"MACA". I believe the paper is available from ftp.ucsd.edu. This protocol
doesn't actually pass a token, as I recall, but it uses a short token to
grab the channel. A strict token passing protocol requires a token to be
constantly passed around (i.e. some transmitter in the network is always
active), where Karn's proposal only requires the channel to be active when
it needs to be (this is all from memory and may be in error).

Now that I've said all this, I'll mention that everytime I've seen someone
post a note saying "Can I have Token Ring on packet?", they really haven't
had a clear idea of what they were asking for. Keep in mind, token ring,
as developed by IBM and standardized in the IEEE 802.x family, doesn't really
directly translate to the packet radio context. What exactly did you
really mean asking this question?

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* "Antenna waves be burnin' up my radio" -- ZZ Top *

4434. Help! Com port/tnc/rs232 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-29 23:34:52 UTC
From: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov29.233452.14291@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us>
Source record: 46226

ABLACKBELT (ablackbelt@aol.com) wrote:
: Help needed on solving the problem of multiple serial port connections. My
: last computer had a parallel mouse and left just enough room. Anyhow
: problem is this......
: Mouse is com1
: internal modem is com2
: I know that Com1 and 3 share same irq and 2 and 4 share same irq. I

This posting brings to mind a company that sells AMI motherboards
with built-in mouse ports, similar to how the PS2 had a motherboard
mouse.

Washburn & Co. Distributors
3800 Monroe Avenue
Pittsford, New York 14534
716-248-3627 fax 716-381-7549

Just a satisfied customer...

Also Kensington sells a trackball mouse in two versions: serial, which
ties up a com port, or buss version, which comes with a card that
does not tie up a com port address. The card can be addressed to
INT 12, which is the usual interrupt for buss or motherboard mice.

--
Mike Morris WA6ILQ | All opinions must be my own since nobody pays
PO Box 1130 | me enough to be their mouthpiece...
Arcadia, CA. 91077 |
ICBM: 34.12N, 118.02W | Reply to: morris@grian.cps.altadena.ca.us

4435. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 01:29:48 UTC
From: DAVID6440@delphi.COM
Message-ID: <01HK2C379ENC936542@delphi.com>
Source record: 46228

```
subscribe David6440@delphi.com
```

4436. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 01:33:11 UTC
From: DAVID6440@delphi.COM
Message-ID: <01HK2C7IT5TG936542@delphi.com>
Source record: 46227

```
subscribe david6440@delphi.com
```

4437. BAYCOM Terminal Version 1.7 a FAKE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 05:12:59 UTC
From: ve4mjm@draco.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <3bh1kr$mui@draco.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 46158

Yes it's true.

Apparently someone has hacked up version 1.4 or 1.5 and passed it off as
version 1.7.
The last official version of the BAYCOM Terminal Software is 1.6. The
BAYCOM programmers do not intend to release a version 1.7 in the future.

So if you find a version 1.7, it's a fake and should be discarded.

This is my interpretation of a packet message I received from someone in
Cal. If anyone wants confirmation of this, I will gladly post that
message to the net. I don't have it at my disposal at the moment.

Michael
--
Michael Markmann VE4MJM | Univ. of Manitoba Computer Engineering
ve4mjm@ve4umr.ampr.org (Internet) | ERROR! REALITY.SYS Corrupted!
VE4MJM@VE4KV.#WPG.MB.CAN.NOAM (AX.25) | Reboot UNIVERSE.EXE!
Hobbies: Electronics, Amateur Radio, Computers, Model Trains, ...

4438. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #398

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 06:04:02 UTC
From: bill@halcyon.COM
Message-ID: <199411300602.AA04797@halcyon.com>
Source record: 46230

>Date: Mon, 28 Nov 1994 19:01:35 GMT
>From: jmonaco@dorsai.org (John Monaco)
>Subject: AEA PK-900: Opinions and Comments
>
>I am considering the purchase of an AEA PK-900 multi-mode TNC. I would
>appreciate any comments, both pro and con, from anyone that has used this
>piece of equipment.

I have a PK-900 and love it. It does have better filters than the Kam does.
You are getting something for your money. I very much like the large LCD
display and all of the information that it displays.

>A friend of mine has a PK-232MBX which I think is a
>fine unit, but it lacks simultaneous dual port operation.

As I am sure you are well aware the PK-900 is a dual port multi mode TNC. I
have been connected to the VHF DX node and been working HF pactor at the
same time. It really works!

>I have also
>considered the Kantronics KAM, but have heard that it does not perform as
>well as the PK-232MBX under poor HF conditions.

This is due to the better filters in the PK-900.

73,

Bill
Reply to bill@halcyon.com

4439. Pseudo-Bayesian stabilization of Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 06:47:27 UTC
From: tedwards@Glue.umd.edu
Message-ID: <3bh75v$p88@thrash.src.umd.edu>
Source record: 46231

In 1985, Ron Rivest came up with a way of stabilizing the Aloha protocol (which is closely related to AX.25) known as the "pseudo-bayesian" method.

If there are too many packets backlogged at all of your TNC's, then you know that everyone is trying to resend their backlogged packets too quickly. I forget what AX.25 defaults to, but I think it is something like exponential backoff, i.e. it decreases the chance Qr that it will resend a packet in a given time quantum every time it fails to correctly send it.

The "Pseudo-Bayesian" method makes an estimate of the number of backlogged packets by reducing Qr every time there is a collision... the important part here being that the collision does not have to be your TNC's collision, but detection of collision from another station as well.

Basically, every time quantum your TNC would see if there was a collision (either through it timing out on a packet, getting a bad checksum message back from the receiving node, or hearing any other node send a bad checksum message). If there was a collision, Qr would be reduced by the proper amount. If not (i.e. idle or successful packets transfered), it would increase Qr.

The real difference between this and AX.25 is monitoring the failures of other TNCs, and also going immediately into a mode where Qr is used as a chance to send a packet, instead of sending the packet right away the first time, then going into "backlog" mode.

I have to check the details of AX.25 to see if there is already a flag in the packets indicating how many times a packet has been resent. That is a good way to see if there are other TNCs having timeout problems as well as collisions detected by receiving nodes. If you see packets that have a flag indicating they are resends of timed-out packets, you can know that a collision has occurred. Infact, you don't really need a counter, just a one bit flag. The first time a packet goes out it is 0, the second time and thereafter (due to timeout or bad checksum) it is 1. Every time you see a packet sent with a "1" in the resend flag, you know another collision has occurred.

Of course, this simplification ignores the reality that no one packet station will be able to fully monitor the collisions of all nodes on frequency because of the "hidden node" problem, and also that not all retries are due to collisions.

But it would be interesting to see how this compares with vanilla AX.25. One of the big problems I encounter is that two powerful stations communicating with each other (say one NET-ROM node and one power-user) can deny service of other less powerful users, especially if they are sending long packets continuously.
With pseudo-bayesian, these nodes will start slowing down when they see the weaker nodes failing to communicate, lowering individual throughput to increase global throughput.

-Thomas N3HAU

4440. Re: HF packet e-mail with a MAC from a sailboat?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 06:53:41 UTC
From: tedwards@Glue.umd.edu
Message-ID: <3bh7hl$p8p@thrash.src.umd.edu>
Source record: 46232

In article <1994Nov25.050617.24830@news.csuohio.edu>,
Steve Wolf <sww@csuohio.edu> wrote:

>I don't know about the fellow in the boat but for me, HF is the answer.

>The satellites never were an option due to the cost, dependence on others and
>the need to link to a _station_ rather than to the network.

At the same time, PACSAT could be a win on the high seas. There won't be
anyone else in the footprint trying to talk to it.
You do need two radios and the appropriate TNC, but 25W
out and 1/4 wave antennas should allow you to use PACSAT OK
(you could make freakier antennas to reduce the overhead hole of
verticals, but keep in mind that PACSAT uploading and downloading
can be fairly automatic, and you can take a couple of passes to
get/grab your message).

-Thomas N3HAU

4441. Warning: Baycom 1.7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 10:19:00 UTC
From: jonep@dg13.cec.BE
Message-ID: <2EDC5491@smtp>
Source record: 46233

Johannes, one of the authors of Baycom has stated in a message to my friend ON1BRQ, that Baycom 1.7 is not genuine. It is version 1.4 or 1.5 which has been modified by someone. Johannes further said that there will NEVER be a version 1.7. The next version will be 2.0 and will not be available until the end of 1995.

Pete ON9CUK

4442. ### LOOKING FOR PART : TCM3105 IC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 11:16:09 UTC
From: s2202629@np.ac.sg
Message-ID: <3bhmtp$6e1@nova.np.ac.sg>
Source record: 46234
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I'm trying to put together a simple packet modem for VHF use, and I seem to have problem locating this IC locally:

TCM3105

It's a 'single chip FSK modem' and is manufacturered by Texas Instruments. It comes in a 16 pin DIL package if I'm not mistaken (TCM3105N)

Can someone let me know where I can find this part number, and how much should I expect to pay for it if I'm getting it in small quanitites (Perhaps 2-3 pieces?) ^^^

Thanks!

4443. DSP FM FAX Demodulation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 13:19:11 UTC
From: nash@nokia.com
Message-ID: <3bhu4f$30h@noknic.nokia.com>
Source record: 46236

I want to demodulate HF weather FAX and other FM type FAX transmissions using a digital signal processor: ADSP-2101 or TMS320C25/C50. Has anyone got some source code (assembler, C etc) or application articles regarding the implementation of digital FM demodulators with DSP that isn't zero-crossing based (eg PLL, discriminator or some other clever noise-robust digital technique)?

Adrian G4ZHZ

4444. Weather Fax docs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 15:35:56 UTC
From: mda@cam-orl.co.uk
Message-ID: <3bi64s$ehq@lyra.csx.cam.ac.uk>
Source record: 46235

Could someone point me at a source of information for the specification
of weather fax signal format and any related items.

Mike Addlesee

4445. *Looking for vendor info--Janus*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 16:28:58 UTC
From: wrc@wwa.com
Message-ID: <3bi98a$e53@sashimi.wwa.com>
Source record: 46237

I came across a Janus 2010 RF terminal, but I have no idea if it is made by a company named 'Janus' of if Janus is a product line. It looks useful, so if anyone can give me a lead, like a phone number or company name, I'd appreciate it.

Thanks,

Bill

--

William R. Cummins
wrc@wwa.com

4446. Re: 220 MHz 9600 bps Lack of equiptment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 16:34:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov30.163441.19509@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46140

In article <1994Nov25.174221.13634@knight.vf.ge.com> adenaf@utica.ge.com writes:
>
>Ken - First things first. Are you running compressed 9600 baud (i.e. takes up
>standard 5KHz deviation?) If not you wont legally be able to run it on 222MHz
>band.

What do you mean by this, Nick? According to 97.307(f)(6), up to 56 kps
and 100 kHz occupied bandwidth are permitted for data emissions in the
1.25 meter band.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4447. TNC For Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 16:41:48 UTC
From: Richard Matthews <Richard_Matthews@Huntsville.Sparta.com>
Message-ID: <3bia0c$6eh@louie.udel.edu>
Source record: 46238

What is the best TNC for use with a Mac and TCP/IP software for 2 meter FM work?

4448. Re: Interfacing a modem for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 16:45:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Nov30.164555.19729@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46143

In article <1994Nov29.084210.33982@cc.usu.edu> sltw2@cc.usu.edu writes:
>
>Here is a question that I thought I'd ask you people.
>
>Is it possible to interface a standard computer modem to be used as a packet
>radio modem? (If possible.. how?)

Yes, if it's a Bell 202, half duplex leased line computer modem. That
probably means it was made prior to 1980. You'll still have to do the
HDLC bit stuffing and AX25 protocol in software on your computer, and
rig some way to do PTT of the radio. Newer Smartmodems(tm) can't do
the tones used for amateur packet.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4449. Re: ### LOOKING FOR PART : TCM3105 IC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 17:06:25 UTC
From: djwang@nmrsg.biophys.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <3bibeh$k2f@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 46239
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Saw it in Active Electronics, I think it is $12 a piece, they do mail order but I don't know whether they take foreign order or not. I also
remember someone mentioned on the Net a while ago that either Jameco or JDR have them too, for about $6 a piece.
Hope this helps. 73's D.J.

4450. Re: HF packet e-mail with a MAC from a sailboat?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 17:07:27 UTC
From: svollum@teleport.com
Message-ID: <svollum-301194090727@ip-pdx1-08.teleport.com>
Source record: 46141

In article <3bh7hl$p8p@thrash.src.umd.edu>, tedwards@Glue.umd.edu (Thomas Grant Edwards) wrote:

> In article <1994Nov25.050617.24830@news.csuohio.edu>,
> Steve Wolf <sww@csuohio.edu> wrote:
>
> >I don't know about the fellow in the boat but for me, HF is the answer.
>
> >The satellites never were an option due to the cost, dependence on others and
> >the need to link to a _station_ rather than to the network.
>

My brother (N7BPT) is single handing his 27' sailboat VIRTUE in the South Pacific and we stay in touch with packet via the N6QMY gateway to internet. He use an HF xcvr and KAM tnc.

Things works pretty well (and we both use Macs) except when N6QMY's routing tables include the satellite! Then packets seems to get swallowed up and never delivered to him.... I don't know what the real cause is but since I have no control over the routing, its frustrating to have the link 'go down' for weeks at a time!

-steve-
N7SNR

4451. Re: AFSK tone for 2400baud Packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 18:16:42 UTC
From: jking@gdls.com
Message-ID: <3bifia$h72@gdls.com>
Source record: 46149

In article <victor.34.0@ibpm.serpukhov.su>, victor@ibpm.serpukhov.su (Victor Voronkov) writes:

> I read about NEW 2400bps radio modem from MFJ and other.
> What's tone standard for Amateur Packet on 2400 ?

Some form of BPSK related (or) to Bell 201A. Most are using the EXAR BPSK chip.

>
> I believe that they use some higher AFSK tone than on 1200bps.
> I heard about 3658/1996 Hz. Is't true ? Or maybe there no any
> standard yet...

The only work I am aware of with AFSK 2400bps, is some work done in Quebec Canada in 1980 using 2000-4000hz AFSK tones. There were fed into modified 220 mhz radios. This is not hard to do with TNC1/TNC2 and MFJ tnc's, all of which have tuneable modems in them.

>
> I'am try play with TCM3105 on 2400 (it work if S/N is good) and will
> set up true tone.

TCM3105 (bell 202) only has 1000hz shift so won't work on 2400bps. I've been able to get 1800bps out of bell 202 modems, but starts to fall apart at that point. You'll need at least 1200hz shift to even attempt to do 2400bps AFSK.

>
> Tnx in advance, 73! de RX3DIN Victor

Sure

73 Jeff King WB8WKA

4452. Nubie with Mac & KPC-9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 19:45:47 UTC
From: per@cchem.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <per-3011941145360001@lostcabin.cchem.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 46144

I have a Macintosh, PB180, 7.1, and am having trouble with the connection to my Kantronics TNC. I scanned the articles already posted to this group but it seems that there are few mac users. Can any one point me in the right direction? I can't get the TNC to talk to me, and I can't seem to talk to it. Is there some software I am missing, where do I go from here? Help?

Any advice happily gobbled up.

Per Brashers
Computing and Network Services, CChem Domain
per@cchem.berkeley.edu

--
--Per Brashers
Computing and Network Services , CChem domain
per@cchem.berkeley.edu

4453. AEA DSP1232 /2232 software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 19:59:42 UTC
From: gwod@rye.az.stratus.com
Message-ID: <3biljf$15l@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 46145

Greetings:

I own a DSP 1232 multimode TNC from AEA. Does anyone know of 3rd party or non-AEA developed software for this unit? I am particularly interested in software for commercial/military digital modes, wefax, and SSTV reception.

I have AEA's Packrat for Windows and I understand that AEA introduced a wefax package. The DSP unit has the capability to do a lot but there is limited amateur and non-amateur software for it.

I spoke to AEA a few times and was suprised to find that the new wefax program is expensive and does not integrate to Packrat for Windows in any way.

Has anyone had any experiences with the DSP 1232 or DSP 2232?

Any valid suggestions are welcome.

Greg Wodynski
N2MFG
gwod@az.stratus.com

4454. Re: Token Ring Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 20:04:54 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <D03Js7.M85@world.std.com>
Source record: 46146

In article <3bgb91$r0@abyss.West.Sun.COM>,
Dana Myers <myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com> wrote:
>In article HvM@greatbasin.com, storkus@heather.greatbasin.com (Mike P. Storke) writes:
>>
>> Forgive me if I missed a newsgroup or two in my newsgroups line, but to all
>>who do read my message, I was wondering if anyone has ever created a ham packet
>>version of a token ring (preferably with 9600 bps and tcp/ip)?
>
>What exactly do you mean? A token passing protocol would rule on
>packet channels where hidden transmitters are common. However, the
>problem with a token passing protocol is that changes in topology
>need to be allowed. Furthermore, a token passing protocol may be
>best suited for point-to-point linking of nodes.

Token ring in the 802.5 sense does provide for topology changes. They
are not necessarily pretty, but it works. (Beaconing). Some similar
type of thing could be conceived of for packet radio.

>
>Karn has published a paper on a form of token passing which he called
>"MACA". I believe the paper is available from ftp.ucsd.edu. This protocol
>doesn't actually pass a token, as I recall, but it uses a short token to
>grab the channel. A strict token passing protocol requires a token to be
>constantly passed around (i.e. some transmitter in the network is always
>active), where Karn's proposal only requires the channel to be active when
>it needs to be (this is all from memory and may be in error).

Actually, having all the stations transmitting in sequence, even when they
have no data to send is an interesting idea. It certainly would let others
thinking about using a given frequency that the frequency was otherwise
occupied. Given the lack of coordination for non-repeaters in some parts
of the country, this could be useful.

If truly token passing, it would be essential to have all stations keep
transmitting, especially if not all stations can hear one another. All
packet data also would have to be passed from one station to the next.

>
>Now that I've said all this, I'll mention that everytime I've seen someone
>post a note saying "Can I have Token Ring on packet?", they really haven't
>had a clear idea of what they were asking for. Keep in mind, token ring,
>as developed by IBM and standardized in the IEEE 802.x family, doesn't really
>directly translate to the packet radio context. What exactly did you
>really mean asking this question?

I think the topology would be closer to 802.4 token bus, but without the ability of all stations to hear one another, as is usually the case.

Dan

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

4455. Re: WHY SO MUCH MONEY!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 20:09:20 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <D03JzK.19J@world.std.com>
Source record: 46147

In article <786033487snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>,
David Hough <dave@llondel.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>In article <Czq2I2.6DE@world.std.com>
> dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>>
>>Kantronics broke from this approach long since, and produces TNCs which use
>>very little power, and use more modern circuitry. They do all the HDLC in
>>software, which provides them lots of flexibility (and the ability to fix
>>most any problem in software, rather than hardware). I noticed that AEA
>>has finally come around on this and produced a software-implemented TNC.
>>
>Interesting that when I owned first a KAM and then a KPC4, neither was
>very good on a busy channel - obviously the poor CPU was still rushing
>round sorting out what it had received and never got chance to transmit.
>Neither was any good when I wanted to upgrade to run 9600baud either -
>there is a limit to what you can get a micro to do without a bit of
>extra help!
>
>Dave

I totally disagree. The condition you referred to with a busy channel
is a factor of the parameters you set for your TNC (slottime, etc.) and
the traffic load on the network. If you'd set it to do so, it would
gladly have walked over other people, etc.

There is NEVER a case where a "fast enough" CPU is any worse solution
than a CPU and specialized HDLC hardware, UART hardware or whatever.
As long as there is enough compute power, the job can get done.

Do you still own a KAM? Does it still have this problem? Mine does not.
Perhaps they fixed the issue in software (bugs happen). Bugs also happen
in HDLC chips and other pieces of hardware. The software bugs are a lot
easier to fix.

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

4456. Re: AEA PK-900: Opinions and Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 20:11:33 UTC
From: dts@world.std.com
Message-ID: <D03K3A.2A6@world.std.com>
Source record: 46148

In article <CzzrIn.DoG@dorsai.org>, John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.org> wrote:
>I am considering the purchase of an AEA PK-900 multi-mode TNC. I would
>appreciate any comments, both pro and con, from anyone that has used this
>piece of equipment. A friend of mine has a PK-232MBX which I think is a
>fine unit, but it lacks simultaneous dual port operation. I have also
>considered the Kantronics KAM, but have heard that it does not perform as
>well as the PK-232MBX under poor HF conditions.
>
>Thanks in advance for your opinions.
>

I've contested with both the KAM Plus and with the PK232MBX. They do about
as well as each other, and I personally like using the KAM. If you look at
the RTTY roundup results for the last two years, you'll see that I got
4th in the USA, low power multi, in both years. Last year I used a KAM+,
the year before I used a PK232MBX. (next year I may try a HAL ST8000).

Dan

--

Daniel Senie Internet: dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439 Compuserve: 74176,1347

4457. Re: Token Ring Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 21:10:11 UTC
From: myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com
Message-ID: <3bipnj$2ab@abyss.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 46150

In article M85@world.std.com, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>In article <3bgb91$r0@abyss.West.Sun.COM>,
>Dana Myers <myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com> wrote:
>>In article HvM@greatbasin.com, storkus@heather.greatbasin.com (Mike P. Storke) writes:
>>>
>>> Forgive me if I missed a newsgroup or two in my newsgroups line, but to all
>>>who do read my message, I was wondering if anyone has ever created a ham packet
>>>version of a token ring (preferably with 9600 bps and tcp/ip)?
>>
>>What exactly do you mean? A token passing protocol would rule on
>>packet channels where hidden transmitters are common. However, the
>>problem with a token passing protocol is that changes in topology
>>need to be allowed. Furthermore, a token passing protocol may be
>>best suited for point-to-point linking of nodes.
>
>Token ring in the 802.5 sense does provide for topology changes. They
>are not necessarily pretty, but it works. (Beaconing). Some similar
>type of thing could be conceived of for packet radio.

Certainly 802.5 provides for topology changes. However, the algorithm for
a half-duplex radio environment would have to be considerably different.

>>Karn has published a paper on a form of token passing which he called
>>"MACA". I believe the paper is available from ftp.ucsd.edu. This protocol
>>doesn't actually pass a token, as I recall, but it uses a short token to
>>grab the channel. A strict token passing protocol requires a token to be
>>constantly passed around (i.e. some transmitter in the network is always
>>active), where Karn's proposal only requires the channel to be active when
>>it needs to be (this is all from memory and may be in error).
>
>Actually, having all the stations transmitting in sequence, even when they
>have no data to send is an interesting idea. It certainly would let others
>thinking about using a given frequency that the frequency was otherwise
>occupied. Given the lack of coordination for non-repeaters in some parts
>of the country, this could be useful.

Well, what is the real advantage of building a protocol which acts like
real token ring, constantly passing a token around? In the case of an
802.5 network, failures in the ring are rapidly detected, and, if possible,
corrected (this is the top change issue again). In an RF network, the
failure of a node would be caught this way, but not the addition of a node.
Furthermore, constantly passing the token around is probably going to increase
the chance of dropping the token, even when no one needs it. A dropped token
causes the topology change algorithm to begin, which is probably quite a bit
more costly for an RF network than an 802.5 ring. So, things that are benefits

for an 802.5 ring are either of little value to an RF network or likely to be too costly.

Anyway, an RF environment is likely to have unequal and variable connectivity, which an 802.5 ring doesn't. Having an RF topology pass a token out somewhere where there is no hidden transmitter problem is inefficient. Also, the latency issue with token ring would be made worse, I think.

The idea that constantly passing a token keeps a frequency busy so others will be discouraged from using the frequency strikes me as wrong. Given the shared nature of amateur allocations and the FCC desire for maximal utilization of frequencies in general, a technology which keeps an otherwise idle channel unusable by anyone is not a good goal.

>If truly token passing, it would be essential to have all stations keep
>transmitting, especially if not all stations can hear one another. All
>packet data also would have to be passed from one station to the next.

Yup, all the way around the ring. Ugh.

>I think the topology would be closer to 802.4 token bus, but without the
>ability of all stations to hear one another, as is usually the case.

The fact that not all stations can hear each other should be exploited; nodes which don't impact each other should be able to have contention-free exchanges whenever possible and wait otherwise.

---
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 348-6043 | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com | reflect those of my employer *
* "Antenna waves be burnin' up my radio" -- ZZ Top *

4458. Re: BC4 and NOS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 21:47:19 UTC
From: gareth@lightfox.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <19941130.214719.56@lightfox.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46152

In article <D0130M.2FB@vectorbd.com>,
rkm@vectorbd.com (you) wrote:

> Roger Thompson (rthompsn@dgim.doc.ca) wrote:
> : I've been trying to compile several versions of NOS with Borland C++ Ver.
> : 4.0 with no luck, yet under Ver. 3.0 everything is fine. Is there
> : something Iam missing, or does BC4 have a bug? Any help would be great..

I believe that there are some patches for BorlandC 4.0 residing at ftp.ucsd.edu
in the usual hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. These are for use with JNOS

I had quite a lot of flaky executables from BorlandC 3.0, whilst version
3.1 seems to produce a very stable JNOS 1.10g. I hear that WNOS
is designed with version 2.0 in mind.

Cheers,
Gareth.

4459. Re: AEA DSP1232 /2232 software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-11-30 22:39:54 UTC
From: tedwards@Glue.umd.edu
Message-ID: <3biuvq$i5b@reggae.src.umd.edu>
Source record: 46151

In article <3biljf$15l@transfer.stratus.com>,
Greg Wodynski <gwod@rye.az.stratus.com> wrote:

>I own a DSP 1232 multimode TNC from AEA. Does anyone know of 3rd party or
>non-AEA developed software for this unit? I am particularly interested in
>software for commercial/military digital modes, wefax, and SSTV reception.

At W3EAX (University of Marylanda ARA), we've used our DSP 1232 for all
kinds of things, copying AO-13 telemetry, PACSAT, 2400 bps packet, etc.

One of the things "promised" to come was a PACSAT modem that automatically
triggered up/down tuning of the receiving radio. Has this been implemented?
Is it free, or how much is it? Following the downlink by hand is really
annoying.

Has anyone tried using the special meteor scatter mode?

-Thomas
N3HAU

4460. Re: What should I buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 00:00:51 UTC
From: martinbw@jackatak.theporch.com
Message-ID: <5Jomwc7w165w@jackatak.theporch.com>
Source record: 46162

dickt@usa.net (Dick Thompson) writes:

> I'm thinking of buying a new TNC. I've heard some good reports on the KPC-3
> by Kantronics. Can anybody who is using a KPC-3 tell me if this is a good
> piece of gear?
>

I have both a KAM and a KPC-3. I love the KPC-3. Small, lightweight and
works on a 9v battery. The documentation is excellent. i learned more
about using my KAM from the KPC-3 docs than with the KAM docs. One
sugestion. Kantronics tells you to solder a 9v battery connector to two
pads on the PC board for battery operation. Instead solder the 9v battery
connector to a power plug to fit in the external power connection. It is
much easied to change the battery and less likely to accedently run the
battery down.

73 de KQ4TV

****
* Bruce W. Martin Internet: martinbw@jackatak.theporch.com *
* 4558 Brooke Valley Dr. AOL: Dragon16 *
* Hermitage TN 37076-2650 HAM Call: KQ4TV *
* Voice: (615) 872-9942 Work: (615) 244-2022 *
* FAX/MODEM: (615) 885-4182 *
****

4461. mlhack25.zip - Zenith Minisport docs, hints, hacks & goodies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 05:33:58 UTC
From: bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <9412010533.kp13857@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 46153
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.zenith,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

I have uploaded to SimTel, the Coast to Coast Software Repository (tm),
(available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu
and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/packet/
mlhack25.zip Zenith Minisport docs, hints, hacks & goodies

MLHACK25.ZIP is a compendium of newsletters about the Zenith Minisport
laptop computer and its use as a packet radio host computer. Zenith
offers only minimal and expensive support for this popular but
discontinued 8086 compatible notebook computer. Newsletters contain
technical notes, construction projects, operating hints, resources,
architecture details and other related goodies. The Minisport Laptop
Hacker (TM) series is the result of owning and repairing Minisports and
donations from others on Internet and the Amateur Radio packet networks.

Special requirements: None

Changes: Compendium includes Minisport Laptop Hacker #1 - #25.

mlhack25.zip has replaced mlhacker.zip.

FreeText. Uploaded by the author.

Brian Mork
bmork@opus-ovh.spk.wa.us
bmork@comtch.iea.com
ARO ka9snf@ka7fvv.#ewa.wa.usa.na

4462. Re: aprs62.zip - Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 05:53:09 UTC
From: ghiscox@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ghiscoxD04B0L.FtC@netcom.com>
Source record: 46154

Tim Dugan (TPDugan@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL) wrote:
: I have uploaded to SimTel, the Coast to Coast Software Repository (tm),
: (available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu
: and its mirrors):

: SimTel/msdos/packet/
: aprs62.zip Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Good program, but wait for an upload of APRS62a which is a bug fix
version. The bug concerns a rain alarm in the new version. The new 62a
version is supposed to be available as of 11/28/94.

Also, I had packet mail to WB4APR returned as undeliverable to that
packet BBS Tim listed. I resent it this evening.

ghiscox@netcom.com

4463. Re: Warning - Baycom 1.7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 08:11:05 UTC
From: heis1633@mailszrz.zrz.TU-Berlin.DE
Message-ID: <199412010811.AA01585@mailszrz.zrz.TU-Berlin.DE>
Source record: 46155

> Baycom 1.7 is not genuine. It is version 1.4 or 1.5 which has
> been modified by someone.
> The next version will be 2.0 and will not be available until the end of >
1995.
>Pete ON9CUK

I think the latest version must be 1.6. This one is useable by an 9k6
FSK-Modem for LPT.

73 de Wolfgang (DL7VWH)

Wolfgang Heise - VOICE: ##49-30-31425672 - FAX: ..-31426797
Technische Universitaet Berlin :-%
Institut fuer Bergbauwissenschaften, Sekr. BH 3 :/i
Str. des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany ||*(
possible on hamradio/packetradio too by DL7VWH@db0gr.bln.deu.eu

4464. Re: BAYCOM terminal Version 1.7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 08:36:52 UTC
From: kurpiers@demeter.uet.e-technik.th-darmstadt.de
Message-ID: <3bk1v4$9t2@rs18.hrz.th-darmstadt.de>
Source record: 46166

Hi!

Baycom 1.7 maybe a virus or something like that. There is no Baycom 1.7
according to the developers. The last version is 1.6. There will be
no 1.7. The next version is called 2.0. So perhaps you just
remove Baycom 1.7 from your computer...

73 Alexander DL8AAU

4465. FBB5.15c & QEMM problem.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 11:13:57 UTC
From: Rolla@ICO.OLIVETTI.COM
Message-ID: <Rolla.3.0@ICO.OLIVETTI.COM>
Source record: 46156

Hallo,
Yesterday I had a problem:
After many months of succesful running of FBB5.15c I changed my
memory manager to QEMM v.7.
The advantages of using this memory manager are cospicous, but now
when I start FBB, after loading the messages base, I get an error message
in a pop-up that says that there is an error on drive D: (My DOS 6.00
compressed drive where FBB is). After this I get the classical message
from QEMM saying that an internal error occurred in the application..etc,etc.
I know that many errors of this kind are possibles if there is a memory
conflict, but why I get the error on drive D:?
It is maybe another gift from the Microsoft's Doubledisk ? ;)
Any ideas about solving this problem ??
Many thanks anticipately.

4466. Re: baycom version 1.6 where can you find it

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 11:19:48 UTC
From: unrz45@cd4680fs.rrze.uni-erlangen.de
Message-ID: <3bkbglEc7f@uni-erlangen.de>
Source record: 46170

pgiusti@iaccess.com.au (paul giusti) writes:

>a couple of guys have ased me where they can find baycom v1.6 i have had no
>success so if any of you guys out there know a site that has it it would be
>great

>73 de paul
> vk3fpg
>melbourne australia

Hello evertybody,
BayCom Version 1.6 is COPYRIGHTed to the BayCom-Team and not
longer any kind of Public Domain-, Shareware, Freeware ....
It is avaible ONLY from BayCom in Germany or it's Distibution-dealers

You are not allowed to put BayCom Version 1.6 in any kind of
Mailboxes or FTP-sites.

So please be patience otherwise You will get trouble with the
BayCom-Team

73 de Dieter, DF4RD (A very good friend of the BayCom-Team)

EMail: unrz45@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de

a

4467. new Amicom version uploaded to aminet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 12:22:01 UTC
From: kittler@uni2a.unige.ch
Message-ID: <1994Dec1.142201.1@ugun2a>
Source record: 46102

Hello all Amiga ham radio operators,

I've just uploaded Amicom version 2.1a to the Aminet. It is in the misc/sci directory. ftp sites are numerous and available all over the world, so please choose the one closest to you. To get a list of these mirror sites, ftp to wuarchive.wustl.edu and get the list in the pub/aminet directory.

Amicom is a packet radio program which allows multi-connects, use of a BayCom modem (standard PC version), all kinds of TNCs and is user friendly.

It is really worth a look at!

Best 73s de Daniel

PS: please send any mails to hb9vbc@pccr01.cern.ch and not to this account! Thank you

4468. TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 14:38:39 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3bkn5f$eai@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 46159

Ian Wade's NOSIntro book mentions that Net/ROM nodes of verison X1G and later can act as TCP/IP routers, but I am unable to figure out how to take advantage of this. The sysop of a local node (TheNet X1J) I wish to use forwarded to me a list of parameters to include in my autoexec.nos, and he has put my call and IP number in the node's database, so it appears in the IProute list, but I have been unable to connect to the node with TCP/IP, even though I have no problem making an ax25 connection to the same node.

I have quite a bit of experience using TCP/IP on NOS to NOS direct links and via a TCP/IP repeater, so I am pretty sure there are no problems in my autoexec.nos or other setup files.

I am using PA0GRI NOS, the Nov 1991 version. Is this version possibly lacking some feature I need to take advantage of NetROM IP routing?

-- Al, N1AW

Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4469. Re: Help, I want to start in digital HF!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 14:54:33 UTC
From: wasmir@dlep1.itg.ti.com
Message-ID: <wasmir.30.00B28CF8@dlep1.itg.ti.com>
Source record: 46157

Try HamComm. Get the program from oak.oakland.edu. The docs has the ASCII ckt
for the interface. You can also use that interface to use JVFAX (weather-fax)
program.

Goodluck es 73. Mabuhay from Philippines... de DU2BBH (Wasmir)

In article <1994Nov29.141956.35665@cobra.uni.edu> parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
writes:>From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
>Subject: Help, I want to start in digital HF!
>Date: 29 Nov 94 14:19:56 -0600

>What would be the best way to start out in digital HF?

> I really would like a Tnc that covers CW, but I have no idea which one to get
>and the price I'd have to pay! Please help! Oh, yeah I have a Yaesu FT301
>and a Macintosh SE if that helps! 73's de N0ZYA

4470. PK-88 Good/Bad/or??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 16:51:51 UTC
From: mweitzen@coho.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3bkuv7$1rv@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 46160

I am a new Ham and really new to packet. I am thinking of purchasing a PK-88 TNC that an acquaintenance has for sale ($85) but, I don't know too much about TNCs. Can anyone tell me if this is good way to go for a starter?

Mark, KC7FAA

4471. aprs62a.zip - Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 17:25:06 UTC
From: TPDugan@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <9412011725.kp17732@SimTel.Coast.NET>
Source record: 46173
Cross-posted to: comp.archives.msdos.announce,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have uploaded to SimTel, the Coast to Coast Software Repository (tm),
(available by anonymous ftp from the primary mirror site OAK.Oakland.Edu
and its mirrors):

SimTel/msdos/packet/
aprs62a.zip Hams: Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS)

APRS can be summed up with two concepts, REAL-TIME PACKET TACTICAL
COMMUNICATIONS and MAPS. Probably 98% of APRS potential does not need
GPS or any tracking devices. Think of APRS as just a multi-user
distributed packet network with a MAP display for many exciting amateur
applications:

Network topology monitoring Direction Finding
weather reporting DX cluster monitoring
AMSAT ground station tracker Satellite tracker (future)
boat/mobile/RV tracker Special event tracker/organizer
Local area CHAT mode HF DX plotter
RF path estimating Search and Rescue
Frequency Coordination database

APRS nets are springing up nation wide on the experimental two-meter
frequency of 145.79 MHz and on the HF frequency of 10.1515 LSB for
vehicle tracking and SKYwarn applications,

aprs62a.zip is the latest version (as of 28 November 94) of APRS, and
contains all files. It replaces all previous versions and fixes a bug
in aprs62 that prevented turning off weather alarms.

ShareWare. Uploaded for the author, Bob Bruninga, WB4APR @ WB3V.MD.USA.NA

Tim Dugan KA3YYP
TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil

4472. Re: AEA DSP1232 /2232 software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 18:21:30 UTC
From: wroth@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wrothD059nv.An1@netcom.com>
Source record: 46161

Thomas Grant Edwards (tedwards@Glue.umd.edu) wrote:
: In article <3biljf$15l@transfer.stratus.com>,
: Greg Wodynski <gwod@rye.az.stratus.com> wrote:

: >I own a DSP 1232 multimode TNC from AEA. Does anyone know of 3rd party or
: >non-AEA developed software for this unit? I am particularly interested in
: >software for commercial/military digital modes, wefax, and SSTV reception.

: At W3EAX (University of Marylanda ARA), we've used our DSP 1232 for all
: kinds of things, copying AO-13 telemetry, PACSAT, 2400 bps packet, etc.

: One of the things "promised" to come was a PACSAT modem that automatically
: triggered up/down tuning of the receiving radio. Has this been implemented?
: Is it free, or how much is it? Following the downlink by hand is really
: annoying.

: Has anyone tried using the special meteor scatter mode?

: -Thomas
: N3HAU

The 12/93 firmware release does tune the radio through a pair of
pulsed outputs. I havn't hooked this up on the dsp2232, because I'm
using a dsp-12 at the moment for that function. However, there are
several folks who are using it successfully.

Wayne
WA2N/5

--
wroth@netcom.com

4473. PK-88 not made any more

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 19:46:33 UTC
From: "Steven V. Christensen" <chrissv@cat.com>
Message-ID: <3bl96p$56e@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 46163

Greetings,

Last week I got a flyer from AEA showcasing their new
products. They mentioned that the PK-88 will not be sold any
more, in favor of a new PK-12 (the number may be wrong). The
PCB-88 (again unsure on the number) - the internal PC card
TNC - will still be sold and supported.

It would be nice if AEA released the source code to
the EPROM in the PK-88 (since they aren't going to do any more
upgrades). Wishfull thinking?

Steven

--
From the desk of:
Steven Christensen N9XJY
Machine Systems
Phone: 8-2306
or (309) 578-2306
Internet: chrissv@cat.com
Packet: N9XJY@W9UVI.IL.USA.NOAM

For information about this Usenet posting service, send mail to
remailer@soda.berkeley.edu, with Subject: remailer-info.
Please, don't throw knives.

4474. Re: AEA DSP1232 /2232 software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 20:56:41 UTC
From: ptaber@xis.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <9412011656.A12548@xis.xerox.com>
Source record: 46167

Text item: Text_1

>...I am particularly interested in software for commercial/military
>digital modes, wefax and SSTV reception.

You must be mistaken. I talked to the guy who finished developing the
AEA code after McGwier (sp?) had his net.meltdown here a couple of
years ago and he specifically said that he never once had a request
for SSTV. (He said this after I requested it, so I had a good sense of
the chance it would happen....)

>>>==>PStJTT (KC1TD)

4475. Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 22:26:24 UTC
From: russell@spdcc.com
Message-ID: <D05L01.K62@spdcc.com>
Source record: 46165

In article <3bkn5f$eai@gort.oit.umass.edu>,
Albert S Woodhull <aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu> wrote:
>Ian Wade's NOSIntro book mentions that Net/ROM nodes of verison X1G
>and later can act as TCP/IP routers, but I am unable to figure out how
>to take advantage of this. The sysop of a local node (TheNet X1J) I
>wish to use forwarded to me a list of parameters to include in my
>autoexec.nos, and he has put my call and IP number in the node's
>database, so it appears in the IProute list, but I have been unable to
>connect to the node with TCP/IP, even though I have no problem making
>an ax25 connection to the same node.

I think you may be confused as to concepts. As far as I know (and
please correct me if I'm wrong, someone) TheNet nodes won't accept actual
connects to the node interface (i.e. telnet connects) via TCP/IP, they
will only act as TCP/IP routers, accepting TCP/IP packets from stations and
routing them on to the appropriate routers or end nodes.

You can connect to Net/ROM nodes via the netrom code in NOS, but that
doesn't involve using TCP/IP at all, only Net/ROM protocols. You can also
route TCP/IP traffic through a Net/ROM node by encapsulating it in Net/ROM
packets and forwarding it through the network to NOS stations that are
set up to be Net/ROM nodes themselves. This is designed to allow creation
of wide-area TCP/IP networks using the existing Net/ROM network as the
long-haul transport.

--
Tim Russell n0zhy@wd0har.#ene.ne.us.na russell@spdcc.com
Most people would rather have comfort than freedom. The paradox is that you
can't really have the former, in the long term, unless you have the latter.
-- Amanda Walker

4476. Re: AFSK tone for 2400baud Packet ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 22:35:58 UTC
From: waf@sunfish.zk3.dec.com
Message-ID: <WAF.94Dec1173558@sunfish.zk3.dec.com>
Source record: 46164

> > I read about NEW 2400bps radio modem from MFJ and other.
> > What's tone standard for Amateur Packet on 2400 ?
>
> Some form of BPSK related (or) to Bell 201A. Most are using the EXAR BPSK chip.

Yes, BPSK. My MFJ-1278T uses the eXar 2123 modem chip. I don't have
a suitable eXar databook handy, so I can't tell details, but the 2123
is a BPSK chip.

73, Bill - KE1G
--
Bill Freeman, waf@zk3.dec.com, KE1G, PP-SMEL-IA(ME VFR only) N4365Z
USABDA, MassABDA (novice modern), NMRA, rounds, squares, bad jokes.
Telemarketing: Do more than just say no, write saying you seek other vendors.

4477. How do you id with a temp call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-01 23:10:54 UTC
From: gsmlrn@gsm001.mendelson.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec1.231054.24143@gsm001.mendelson.com>
Source record: 46168

Hi,

I would like to get into hf packet, but I can't set my call properly.
Until I get the paper in my hand (or dec 20), I need to add "/AA" to my
call on hf. My PK232 will not allow me to set mycall to a call ending
in "/AA". Is there any to get around it?

Do I need the "/AA" for packet or only for voice and cw?

Will an MFJ tnc (tapr 2 clone) work? (I have one I am using for VHF).

Thanks and 73,

Geoff.

--
"I am number six. Others come and others go, but I am always number six."
(From the movie "Eminent Domain".)

Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ/AA (215) 242-8712 gsm@mendelson.com

4478. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 00:05:08 UTC
From: Rob.CArtier@snetlink.COM
Message-ID: <199412020005.TAA10029@starfleet.snetlink.com>
Source record: 46172

Help Needed on DEC Rd-53 RD-54 Disk Drives

Hi name here is Rob and I have a (2) small problems. I was fortunate
enough (I think) to get 2 disk drives from a Digital Micro-VAX II
that was being scrapped. The big problem is knowing what to do
with them (hi). They are a RD-53 and RD-54.

The RD-53 is a Micropolis Model #: 1325 (71.3 Megabytes)

The RD-54 is a MAXTOR Model#: XT-2190 (190 Megabytes)

Well the problem is what type of PC controller (MFM,IDE..etc)
controller will work if any and what special things must
I do to get these drives IBM compatible

I think one of them was stamped as a RQDX series. Any and all
info would be greatly appreciated...

73 es tnx in advance..

Rob
(Packet : kd1jg @ w1edh.ct)
(Internet : rob.cartier@snetlink.com)

4479. KAM+ memory problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 00:26:32 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3blpjo$24b@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 46169

--

Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4480. Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 01:11:44 UTC
From: root@mit.edu
Message-ID: <3bls8g$6mm@senator-bedfellow.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 46171

Is Spread Spectrum legal on 10Ghz, and is there a place to learn more about spread spectrum on the net or off?
(oh, don't email, this is just a public workstation)
`

4481. Re: Using JNOS 1.10 under OS/2 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 01:50:07 UTC
From: nmcewen@metronet.com
Message-ID: <D05uFo.I5M@metronet.com>
Source record: 46176

In message <3b3tt8$c0p@canopus.cc.umanitoba.ca> - kstrieby@mbnet.mb.ca writes:

>In <ag85Vc13w165w@stat.com>, david@stat.com (David Dodell) writes:>Pretty straight forward...I'd recommend using a batch file to handle
>any "nos parameter" passing and directory pointing that you might
>do. The other tip is to set the "video_mode_restrict" setting to CGA
>to free that extra chunk of base memory...
>
also make sure you set RMSIZE=639 in config.sys
this gives me a 735k DOS box to work in.

Neal McEwen K5RW
k5rw@k5rw.ampr.org

4482. Re: NEED JNOS1.10g

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 01:54:31 UTC
From: nmcewen@metronet.com
Message-ID: <D05uMx.Iwz@metronet.com>
Source record: 46177

>: I'm Looking for a copy of JNOS1.10g for a 386 computer. If anyone can
>: tell me where to located it . Thanks!
>: -
>: JONATHAN MINER N2XFZ MKFR00C@prodigy.com
>
>Try anon ftp to ve4umr.ampr.org
>
also try dfwgate.ampr.org
i have files jn110g.086
jn110g.286
jn110g.386
there. pull off and rename
accordinly,

Neal McEwen K5RW
k5rw@k5rw.ampr.org

4483. Re: TNC For Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 02:27:18 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <3bm0m6$jt@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46174

I use the PK88 but have used the PK232 also... both are compatible with NET/Mac.

Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host

4484. Re: Nubie with Mac & KPC-9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 02:30:05 UTC
From: tstader@aol.com
Message-ID: <3bm0rd$ju@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46175

You might want to check to see if you are setup for hardware enabled operation??? It sounds like the TNC is waiting for the right signals to enable the flow. You might see if there are some software switches in the softwarte that will enable without the proper handshaking?

Terry Stader - KA8SCP
America Online Ham Radio Club Host

4485. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 03:55:22 UTC
From: gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <3bm5ra$5lm@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 46178

System PRIVILEGED Account (root@mit.edu) wrote:
: Is Spread Spectrum legal on 10Ghz, and is there a place to learn more about spread spectrum on the net or off?
: (oh, don't email, this is just a public workstation)
: `
I'm pretty sure it is, and the ARRL published a book about Spread Spectrum a while back which I found less than satisfying to me. If there are good sources, maybe the net will list them. GL and 73 Gerry K8EF @ W8CQK.OH.USA.NA

4486. Re: How do you id with a temp call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 05:09:54 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3bma72$a8p@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 46179

On Thu, 1 Dec 1994 23:10:54 GMT Geoffrey S. Mendelson (gsmlrn@gsm001.mendelson.com) wrote in rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:

: ... My PK232 will not allow me to set mycall to a call ending
: in "/AA". Is there any to get around it?

I think you should be OK as long as you put your full call in your text strings, ctext, btext, etc.

I had the same problem operating in another country, with a "/" in my call.

73, Al N1AW

Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4487. KAM Plus loses memory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 05:20:30 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3bmaqu$a8p@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 46180

I have a KAM Plus, purchased 2nd hand, but less than a year old. It frequently loses its stored parameters and comes up in the mode where it starts searching for the baud rate. Has anyone else experienced this, and is there a fix?

This frequently happens when I have been operating tcp/ip in KISS mode and then want to start using ordinary ax.25 again. But that may be just a coincidence. These failures don't seem to be related to how long it has been since the last time I used it. Sometimes the parameters are good when the unit has been off for a month, other times they erase themselves overnight.

The schematic shows a battery, but it isn't mentioned in the manual (or at least not in the index to the manual). Does anyone know the specs on this battery or how long it ought to last?

73, Al N1AW

Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4488. FBB User Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 05:54:44 UTC
From: "Steven V. Christensen" <chrissv@cat.com>
Message-ID: <3bmcr4$mho@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 46181

Greetings,

I am a user of an FBB BBS system, and lately I don't have
time to log on and "L"ist all new messages since the last time I
log on. So I log on and list only topics I want to see.

What I want to do is then reset the "last message seen"
number that FBB reports when I log on, without having to do a "L"
and see every message since the last time I logged on.

Does anyone know how I can reset this number without listing
all messages?

Thanks and 73,

Steven
--
From the desk of:
Steven Christensen N9XJY
Machine Systems
Phone: 8-2306
or (309) 578-2306
Internet: chrissv@cat.com
Packet: N9XJY@W9UVI.IL.USA.NOAM

For information about this Usenet posting service, send mail to
remailer@soda.berkeley.edu, with Subject: remailer-info.
Please, don't throw knives.

4489. W.L.R.B. number 13 Wrong Ascii code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 06:42:40 UTC
From: cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.TPFPwc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 46093

Hello, From the net i got some informatie about the use of wrong ascci codes.
I understand that only codes lower then code 127 will do the right way...
So sorry for the this wrong upload.. and you can find again the bulletin
in the good way...hi.

Many thans to Brain Kantor (brain@nothing.ucsd.edu) and Harm Dam the SysOp of
the CB packet bbs and Internet gateway of Heerenveen.

73' From Weit, PA3ESF

CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4490. W.L.R.B. Deel 1-2 27-11-1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 06:43:02 UTC
From: cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.FqFPwc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 46092

```
ryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryry
ryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryry
ZCZC
ZCZC
RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY
RY THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN -=-=- Freq..: 145.300 Mhz. RY
RY ( contact and friendship + P + Mode..: 50 Bd. 170 Hz. RY
RY linking the world.... ) + A + Mark..: 1275 Hz (laag). RY
RY iedere zondagavond vanuit + 3 + Red...: PA3ESF, Weit Lap. RY
RY Ureterp JO33CC R 14. + E + Adres.: Bouekers 40 RY
RY regio: Groningen, Friesland + S + Qth...: 9247AR Ureterp. RY
RY en Drenthe... + F + Tel...: (05125) 2702 RY
RY via NLDNET in Packet -=-=- Packet: PA3ESF via PI8FWD RY
RY Jaargang nr. 06 Afl. nr. 13 (203) Datum.: 20 November 1994. RY
RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY

INMELDERS 20-11-1994 - Om....Gosse.de.Vries - PD0PEW...........Jan
---------------------- - Om....Hendrik.Postma - PE1FMC..........Fred
- NL-6890.......Bertus - Om......Jan.Dijkstra - PE1BNJ..........Henk
- Om.......Jacob.Bosma - NL-6612.........Piet - PD0JBR.........Thijs
- PE1NKU...........Wim - PD0LYF.......Bernard - PA0BVD.........Bothe
- PE1OLM.........Gjalt - PE1MPO..........Harm - PA3CST.........Ruurd
- PA3BYZ..........Pier - PA3DFU.........Peter - PE0JBN...........Jan
- PE1IMT..........Anne - PE1LYT............Be - PE1POV.......Gaatzen
- PE1LUB......Johannes - PA3FPE........Ljibbe - PA3FFZ......Bastiaan
- PD0RJZ..........Henk - PA3GMQ.........Rapke - Om.....John.Hogewind
- PE1LCU...........Cor - 29 Inmelders........

Goedenavond RTTY'ers/sters... het is vandaag weer behoorlijk laat
alvorens ik met het RTTY bulletin aan de gang ga.. Dit alles heeft
deels te maken met uitslapen... en deels met de nogal trage gang van
het packet gebeuren op 144.650 Mhz. Maar we zijn er toch weer in ge-
slaagd om het bulletin weer voorelkaar te krijgen... U kunt weer in-
melden tijdens de uitzending via telefoonnummer (0)5125 27 02 .. En
starks wanneer wij na de uitzending weer QSY gaan naar 145.325 Mhz
voor hen die hiervoor de mogelijkheden hebben..... Veel succes met
het meelezen en schrijven.......................... Weit, PA3ESF.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

NASA voorlopig niet naar Pluto. Het had zo mooi kunnen zijn, twee
------------------------------ kleine ruimte vaartuigjes die in
2001 gelanceerd worden en die in 2008 een vlucht langs de buitenste
planeet Pluto maken. Met het PFF-project (Pluto Fast Flyby) zou de
NASA de eerste verkenningsronde van het zonnestelsel hebben voltooid
```

elke planeet zou dan van nabij zijn onderzocht. Maar de plannen gaan voorlopig niet door. NASA topman Daniel Goldin vindt het project te duur. Goldin lanceerde enkele jaren geleden zijn faster, cheaper, better adagium, NASA zou zich niet langer moeten richten op grote, peperdure projecten, maar kleine, relatief goedkope ruimtesonde's moeten bouwen. Hoewel het PFF project niet echt goedkoop is (580 miljoen dollar, inclusief de lancering met een Russische Proton raket), was Goldin jarenlang een fervent voorstander van het project Daar is nu dus verandering in gekomen. Het PFF project mag van Goldin niet meer dan 250 miljoen dollar kosten,zo vertelde hij begin november op een bijeenkomst van de Division for Planetary Science van de American Astronomical Society. Zo'n ingrijpende bezuiniging lijkt onhaalbaar, zelfs wanneer besloten zou worden om maar een ruimtesonde te lanceren. Er is de planeetonderzoekers alles aan ge-legen om zo snel mogelijk naar Pluto te gaan. De kleine, verre planeet bevindt zich nu in een deel van zijn baan dat wat dichter bij de zon ligt dan gemiddeld. Daardoor is het methaanijs op het oppervlak gedeeltelijk verdampt, en heeft Pluto zich in een zeer ijle dampkring gehuld,die door een passerende ruimtesonde onderzocht kan worden. Na 2010 is de afstand tot de zon weer zo groot geworden dat de dampkring verdwenen zal zijn..... Bron.: Science Today.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

SATELLIETEN (NOAA-2). De opname scherpte wordt bepaald door het zo-
---------- genaamde scheidend vermogen wat aangeeft hoe groot voorwerpen dienen te zijn om nog van elkaar te kunnen worden onderscheiden.Met de NOAA satellieten worden dan ook opnamen gemaakt met een verschillend 'scheidend vermogen'. Dit verschil bereikt men door de aftast spiegel sneller te laten draaien (voor APT opnamen 48x p/m). Het scheidend vermogen is voor zichtbaar licht 3,9 KM en voor infra-rood opnamen 7,8 KM. Om een nog groter onderscheidend vermogen te verkrijgen maakt men gebruik van VHRR opnamen (Very High Resolution Radiometer) waarbij het spiegeltje 400x p/m draait en zo de afgetaste stroken op aarde, smaller en dichter tegen elkaar komen te liggen. Zo bereikt men een zichtbaar vermogen van 0.87 KM bij beide opname (licht) technieken. Deze VHRR opnames geven bijzonder scherpe en heldere beelden van het aardoppervlak of bewolkingen. Een opvolger van de NOAA sateliet werd in 1978 de TIROS-N die op 830 KM hoogte zijn baanvlak en evenals de NOAA satellieten ook onderzoek verrichtte aan de sondering van temperatuur profielen in vakken van slechts 22 vierkante KM terwijl de NOAA satelliet ook onderzoek verichtte naar vertikale temperatuur profielen in een vlak van 59 vierkante KM. Tot zover de NOAA satelliet.
..... wordt vervolgd. bron .: PA3BKW.

Misbruik 2M frequenties. Hallo allemaal, het blijkt nog steeds, dat
---------- er mensen zijn, die nog steeds niet (willen) weten, dat het frequentie-gedeelte tussen 144.845 en 144.990 MHz EXCLUSIEF voor bakens is en dat het gebied 145.800 tot 146.000 EXCLUSIEF voor satelliet-verkeer bedoeld is.

LAAT DEZE FREQUENTIE-GEDEELTEN A.U.B. VRIJ VAN FM SIGNALEN!!!
==========

En dan bedoel ik voor aardse verbindingen..... 73' Jan. (Call??)

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

AZOREN. Het aeronautical fixed station (AFS) van het vliegveld
------- Santa Maria is 24 uur per dag met 50 baud radioteletype-
uitzendingen in de lucht. De frequentie is 14497.5 kHz en de roep
letters zijn CSY.

EGYPTE. Het persbureau Middle East News Agency (MENA) uit Cairo
------- heeft eind oktober drie satelliet-kanalen in gebruik ge-
nomen. Door middel van een Eutelsat- en twee Intelsat-transponders
is MENA niet langer afhankelijk van de kortegolf. Op dit moment zijn
de HF-radioteletype uitzendingen te horen en te lezen op ondermeer
15935 kHz.

GUAM. De Adventist World Radio-zender KSDA bij Facpi Point kan
----- tussen 15.00 en 17.00 uur UTC met een Engelstalige uitzending
worden gehoord op 9370 kHz. De signaalsterkte is nogal wisselend.
Volgens een nieuwsbrief van AWR, is men van plan om volgend jaar een
nieuwe kortegolfzender in Paraguay op te richten.

NEDERLAND. Radio Nederland Wereldomroep kondigt een nieuw internet-
---------- adres aan. Het station is binnenkort te bereiken via,
letters@rnw.nl (Bron: Media Network/Radio Nederland Wereldomroep)

PARAGUAY. Radio Nacional uit de hoofdstad Asuncion is weer met
--------- goede signalen in ons land gehoord. Wian Stienstra uit
Groningen rapporteert het station rond 01.00 uur UTC op 9735 kHz.

RUSLAND. Als gevolg van een door president Jeltsin uitgevaardigd
-------- decreet gaat de wereldomroep van Radio Moskou sinds 1
november als Voice of Russia World Service door het leven. De uit-
zendingen gericht op Burma, Thailand, Laos en de Filipijnen zijn in
de recente bezuinigingsdrift ten onder gegaan. (Diverse bronnen)

TAIWAN. Het semi-clandestiene station Voice of China zendt tweemaal
------- per dag uit via het zenderpark van Taiwan's Central Broad-
casting System (CBS). De op de volksrepubliek gerichte Chinese
propaganda-uitzendingen komen tussen 08.30 en 09.30 uur UTC in de
lucht op 11940 kHz. Van 21.00 tot 22.00 uur UTC is het station
actief op0 15280 kHz. Onlangs kwam de band tussen CBS en de Voice of
China nog eens aan de oppervlakte, toen de ochtenduitzending abusie-
velijk op de CBS-frequentie 9690 kHz werd geschakeld. (Bron: Summary
of World Broadcasts/BBC Monitoring)

Alle tijden in UTC, Europese wintertijd= UTC+1, zomertijd= UTC+2 uur
(c) Kortegolf Nieuwsbrief / Michiel Schaay (Scoop BBS, Bunschoten)

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

Einde deel 1-2.

From .: CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4491. JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 09:59:52 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.30.00054EC0@primenet.com>
Source record: 46185

N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and pc.usl.edu.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4492. Zyxel modem and FBB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 11:50:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.55.27.0N35CF3F@sahara.com>
Source record: 46094

Hi all and thanks for reading this message.
I am running a packet bbs using F6FBB program.
The problem i got when i call my bbs by landline modem it keeps RINGING
and RINGING no any respons from FBB.
u may say u have to put it at host mode !! itried that
In terminal mode !! itried that
at auto answer mode itried this one also
I issued the command from Initnc.sys also i issued the command from
phone modem programm from FBB but no luck.
I have another modem EXTERNAL it wrks fine with same setup..
Any help any Idea is most welcome
Best 73,s de Ibrahim
7Z1IS @ 7Z1IS.DAM.SAU.MDLE
ibrahim_alshugair@shara.com

4493. Re: KAM Plus loses memory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 15:36:30 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3bnetu$2br@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46182

Albert S Woodhull (aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu) wrote:
: I have a KAM Plus, purchased 2nd hand, but less than a year old. It
: frequently loses its stored parameters and comes up in the mode where
: it starts searching for the baud rate. Has anyone else experienced
: this, and is there a fix?

: This frequently happens when I have been operating tcp/ip in KISS mode
: and then want to start using ordinary ax.25 again. But that may be
: just a coincidence. These failures don't seem to be related to how
: long it has been since the last time I used it. Sometimes the
: parameters are good when the unit has been off for a month, other
: times they erase themselves overnight.

: The schematic shows a battery, but it isn't mentioned in the manual
: (or at least not in the index to the manual). Does anyone know the
: specs on this battery or how long it ought to last?

: 73, Al N1AW

: Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
: awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

HI Al, I have a KPC-9612 that I run in KISS with JNOS and it sometimes returns to standard mode with different parameters. I think it's because the JNOS program changes them from the set up files in the program. I don't think it's a problem with the memory or the battery but on a similar note, i have noticed that sometimes the TNC reverts to default and waits for the autobaud routine when I turn it off or there's a power failure. I am operating two stations with the KPC-9612 and it happens to both but another HAM has one and runs it in HOST mode without any trouble this way. There could be something to the backup battery when in KISS but it's certainly strange when it goes back to default. I believe the batteries are good for 3 to 5 years in the meantime. I've checked both of mine and they're fine, charge wise.

73

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4494. Re: FBB User Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 15:42:34 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3bnf9a$2br@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46184

Steven V. Christensen (chrissv@cat.com) wrote:

: Greetings,

: I am a user of an FBB BBS system, and lately I don't have
: time to log on and "L"ist all new messages since the last time I
: log on. So I log on and list only topics I want to see.

: What I want to do is then reset the "last message seen"
: number that FBB reports when I log on, without having to do a "L"
: and see every message since the last time I logged on.

: Does anyone know how I can reset this number without listing
: all messages?

: Thanks and 73,

: Steven

I run an FBB BBS and have used many of them. I am not totally sure what
you want but I'll say this. When you pick topics, with the LC command, it
will set your last message read flag to the last message on the board at
the time of disconnect, regardless which category you are viewing. If you
are only interested in certain categories, you would have to view them
all in one connect or the BBS would assume that you had anyway and set
your LMR number accordingly. If you subsequently connect to view another
categoryu, you won't see any bulletins before the LMR, unless you use the
LL command.

If this is not what you wanted to know, please disregard HI.

73

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4495. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 16:29:21 UTC
From: billv@olympus.net
Message-ID: <billv.117.00107DC5@olympus.net>
Source record: 46090

In article <3bls8g$6mm@senator-bedfellow.MIT.EDU> root@mit.edu (System PRIVILEGED Account) writes:
>From: root@mit.edu (System PRIVILEGED Account)
>Subject: Spread Spectrum
>Date: 2 Dec 1994 01:11:44 GMT

>Is Spread Spectrum legal on 10Ghz, and is there a place to learn more about
>spread spectrum on the net or off?
>(oh, don't email, this is just a public workstation)
>`
The Arrl Spread spectrum Source Book is the typical coppendeum of articles. It will get you started and has a lot of good references. If you are looking for a SS how to book you are kind of out of luck. It is still pretty experimental and you must hold a general class license to experiment with it.

4496. Re: FBB User Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 16:36:50 UTC
From: Gerald Schmitt <ggs@aerie.lanl.gov>
Message-ID: <3bnm97$gld@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 46098

When you do a list use the command "l nnnn-" where nnnn is the number of the last message you listed. This is supposed to be automatic but often is not. Subject filters will still apply as that is a different command. 73 de Jerry packet address in signature.

4497. Re: Sound Blaster Card for my TNC????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 16:39:24 UTC
From: forrerj@frl.orst.edu
Message-ID: <forrerj.42.0@frl.orst.edu>
Source record: 46183

In article <3bg3ou$agt@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com> smithson@rosharon.wireline.slb.com (Tony Smithson) writes:
>Path: gaia.ucs.orst.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!cica.cica.indiana.edu!usenet.ucs.indiana.edu!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!news.sinet.slb.com!news
>From: smithson@rosharon.wireline.slb.com (Tony Smithson)
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>Subject: Re: Sound Blaster Card for my TNC????
>Date: 29 Nov 1994 20:43:10 GMT
>Organization: Schlumberger SINet, Sedalia, CO
>Lines: 17
>Message-ID: <3bg3ou$agt@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com>
>References: <thweatt.786128312@picard>
>NNTP-Posting-Host: 163.185.36.67
>X-Newsreader: WinVN 0.90.4
>In article <thweatt.786128312@picard>, thweatt@picard.cig.mot.com (John Thweatt) says:
>>
>>Recently, an article was posted indicating the
>>possibility of using a sound blaster card as your
>>TNC.
>>How do we use this sound blaster card as our TNC
>>for packet??
>
>I spoke to someone today who is working on the sound blaster as a TNC and
>according to him, there is no problem with using it to receive but there
>are some transmit problems. He has developed SW to use it for Slow Scan
>TV (color and BW) but has not yet come to the next step (other digi modes.)
>To his/my knowledge, no one has developed SW to do what you ask but there
>is some work in progress.
>Not much help FWIW.
>Tony
>KN4TX

Greetings,

Just to clear up a few things: Please note that not all sound cards are equal - "Soundblaster" is a trademark of Creative Labs, however there are many other manufacturers making fine sound cards that are "Soundblaster" compatible. Some of these contain DSP chips, not all of which are easy to use for "other" applications - the reason being mainly the lack of technical details and support from manufacturers.

There was an earlier post regarding the use of a sound card for doing packet by Tom Sailer, HB9JNX. He has developed innovative software for 1200/9600 baud packet modems that uses the on-board DSP chip of a Cardinal PRO 16

sound card (card only costs $80). In Tom's software, the DSP does
the packet modem in DSP on the sound card, thus relieving the PC from this
computational loading. The PC, however, still does play an active part in
routing data between the modem and the radio.

I also have developed DSP software for this type of sound card, i.e. AMTOR,
Pactor, and a port of well-known W9GR noise processor. This code is
available (free) for anonymous ftp downloading from:

ftp.UCSD.edu /pub/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming

-look for:

PSATORxx.ZIP ----- AMTOR/PACTOR
DSPSNDx.ZIP ----- W9GR port noise processor. (x means the latest version)
Some of this is also available on ftp.cs.buffalo.edu in /pub/ham-radio.

The reason why this is possible with the Cardinal-type sound cards, is
that programming specifics for the DSP chip set are available, whereas for
the Creative labs' "Soundblaster" boards, this is a closely guarded secret.

Hope this helps - for those further interested, also check the August 1994
and November 1994 QEX for ham radio projects based on DSP-based sound cards.

I am sure, however, others have made some progress using "Sound blaster"
cards - please keep us posted on progress. There are a lot of interest in
this type of developement.

73's

Johan, KC7WW

4498. FBB problem - 3 TNCs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 17:23:36 UTC
From: russell@spdcc.com
Message-ID: <D071nC.1HK@spdcc.com>
Source record: 46186

I've been working with the sysop of a local FBB system, trying to add a third TNC. He currently has two hooked up fine and running. When the system comes up, it takes just a second to initialize the two and comes up properly.

However, when we add the configuration for the third port (which is on COM3, IRQ 5, tested), the system comes up and starts initializing the first TNC in a different way, with some sort of a counter, and it gives up before it even finishes that first one. The initialization portion looks completely different than it does with just the two hooked up.

All three TNCs are PK-88s, and when I hook the third one up as one of the initial two and start things up with two TNCs, it works fine, so I don't think it's a config problem with the new TNC.

Any ideas? I've RTFM, and didn't see anything that looked helpful.
I'd much appreciate any help!

--
Tim Russell n0zhy@wd0har.#ene.ne.us.na russell@spdcc.com
Most people would rather have comfort than freedom. The paradox is that you can't really have the former, in the long term, unless you have the latter.
-- Amanda Walker

4499. TCP/IP via Packett

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 21:42:03 UTC
From: JBowling@aol.com
Message-ID: <JBowling-0212941742030001@jax-a03.gttw.com>
Source record: 46188

Hello,

I am very interested in getting started with packet radio. Of particular interest to me is the ability to use tcp/ip across packet. I am a Macintosh developer and would welcome the opportunity to get down and dirty with some code.

Thanks,

John Bowling
JBowling@aol.com

4500. Re: ### LOOKING FOR PART : TCM3105 IC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-02 21:44:00 UTC
From: djwang@nmrsg.biophys.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <3bo4f0$f2u@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 46187
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Found it in a latest catalogue from JDR Microdevices (CA, USA).
$6.95 is the listed price for single unit purchase, but the shipping
is $5.00 for UPS Ground, and $7.50 for 2nd Day Air shipping. Their
Phone/Fax numbers are:

Sales: 800-538-5000
Fax Order: 800-538-5005
BBS: 408-494-1430

D.J. Wang, N2YKP

4501. Re: Nubie with Mac & KPC-9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 00:43:23 UTC
From: per@cchem.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <per-0212941643210001@128.32.198.88>
Source record: 46189

Thank you all! I have received a great response to my querry, and have found that macintosh, the wonderfull loves that they be, have two different (at least) types of modem cables. This is not a problem in and of its self, it's just that they decided not to make any visible markings. Bless there pointy hearts. :-)
Again thank you all for the advice, I look forward to chatting on the 'waves'.

Per

--
--Per Brashers
Computing and Network Services , CChem domain
per@cchem.berkeley.edu

4502. DSP for power line noise reduction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 02:42:55 UTC
From: bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org
Message-ID: <D07rJK.Lu8@wb6hqk.ampr.org>
Source record: 45995

After many years of school and apartment living i'm finally in a house and starting to become active on HF once again. Over the next few months I plan to add some more antennas, purchase a new HF Rig and catch up where I left off 15 years or so ago. My biggest problem so far is dealing with various noise sources on the 80 and 40 meter bands. There are at least three distinct noise sources causing trouble at various times during the day. They typically are S7 with the SSB filter and occupy about 50 kHz at any given time. I have identified one as a switching power supply operating at a switching frequency at around 340 kHz but can't locate it's physical location. I'm wondering how well, if at all, the new DSP based audio filters can deal with this sort of periodic interference.

Anyone out there have any experience?

Thanks,

bart wb6hqk

bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org

4503. Re: FBB User Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 03:40:41 UTC
From: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <786426041snz@gw6hva.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46099

Hi ...

In article <3bmcr4$mho@agate.berkeley.edu>
chrissv@cat.com "Steven V. Christensen" writes:

> I am a user of an FBB BBS system, and lately I don't have
> time to log on and "L"ist all new messages since the last time I
> log on. So I log on and list only topics I want to see.
>
> What I want to do is then reset the "last message seen"
> number that FBB reports when I log on, without having to do a "L"
> and see every message since the last time I logged on.
>
> Does anyone know how I can reset this number without listing
> all messages?

Well, without writing some external s/w to bolt onto the BBS (which I
keep threatening to do, since some of my users are bothered by this),
the only way is to kludge it.

What you do is log-on, set your paging to say a couple of lines, do a
list, abort the listing, reset your paging and then do what you want and
disconnect. This can be easily achieved with a little script at your
end after logging on :-

OP 2
LR
A
A
OP (whatever it was)

do your own stuff and then exit with a B. Note, if you don't exit with a
B, then your list pointer will not be updated.

Cheers, Martin.
--
Martin Vernon, Supavision
Sysop GB7OS & GB7OSP
BBSnet: GW6HVA@GB7OSP
AMPRnet: gw6hva@gb7osp.ampr.org
Internet: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk

4504. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 05:18:03 UTC
From: mbalch@panix.com
Message-ID: <3bov2b$c64@panix2.panix.com>
Source record: 46091

(whoops, I can't quote the original message)...

Are you sure that a General class license is needed to experiment with spread spectrum modulation techniques? From my reading of the rules, it appears that a technician can use all amateur UHF frequencies and no mention was made of SS restrictions.

Mark

4505. Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 07:05:39 UTC
From: dino@cam.org
Message-ID: <dino-0312940205390001@dino.hip.cam.org>
Source record: 46096

In article <3bkn5f$eai@gort.oit.umass.edu>, aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
(Albert S Woodhull) wrote:

> Ian Wade's NOSIntro book mentions that Net/ROM nodes of verison X1G
> and later can act as TCP/IP routers, but I am unable to figure out how
> to take advantage of this. The sysop of a local node (TheNet X1J) I
> wish to use forwarded to me a list of parameters to include in my
> autoexec.nos, and he has put my call and IP number in the node's
> database, so it appears in the IProute list, but I have been unable to
> connect to the node with TCP/IP, even though I have no problem making
> an ax25 connection to the same node.
>
> I have quite a bit of experience using TCP/IP on NOS to NOS direct
> links and via a TCP/IP repeater, so I am pretty sure there are no
> problems in my autoexec.nos or other setup files.
>
> I am using PA0GRI NOS, the Nov 1991 version. Is this version possibly
> lacking some feature I need to take advantage of NetROM IP routing?
>
> -- Al, N1AW
>
> Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
> awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

Did you try to at least ping it? Since it's a router, I don't think you'll be able to connect to it directly. Try connecting to yourself via the router, maybe that will work. I worked with X1J TCP routing last winter and it seems to me that it worked as a straight router. As long as it knows where what is going it will forward it, but all the paths must be entered in the IProute table before you can go anywhere.

good luck, dino

--
[Dino Moriello : dino@cam.org or moriello@rouyn-ogc.hydro.qc.ca]
[VE2DM@VE2FKB : WWW Home Page:http://www.cam.org/~dino/]
["To boldly go where no one has gone before" - Star Trek]

4506. Re: FBB User Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 08:06:09 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <3bp8th$po9@crcnis3.unl.edu>
Source record: 46100

"Steven V. Christensen" <chrissv@cat.com> writes:

>Greetings,

> I am a user of an FBB BBS system, and lately I don't have
>time to log on and "L"ist all new messages since the last time I
>log on. So I log on and list only topics I want to see.

> What I want to do is then reset the "last message seen"
>number that FBB reports when I log on, without having to do a "L"
>and see every message since the last time I logged on.

> Does anyone know how I can reset this number without listing
>all messages?

I tell my users of this easy way. When you connect and want to clear
your LIST, do:
lc sex
l
lc *

This changes your TO field list control to SEX, lists all messages to
SEX (normally none), and then changes back to wildcard. Log off and
relog and you will find you are fully reset. It does NOT work to do
an L and then disconnect, like it used to several years ago.

73, Gary - AG0N
mcduffie@hannilbal.wncc.cc.ne.us <-- note email address

4507. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 13:02:08 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D08KFA.n1M@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46103

In article <nielsen.30.00054EC0@primenet.com>, nielsen@primenet.com says...
>
>N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and pc.usl.edu.
>
>Bob
>
>-------
>Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
>Tucson, AZ
>nielsen@primenet.com
>

Bob,

Can you tell us what the changes are from g?

Thanks,

Larry W1HJF
--

4508. Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 14:15:02 UTC
From: ka4byp@mail.radio.org
Message-ID: <3bpui2$au5@wa4mei.radio.org>
Source record: 46101

dino@cam.org (Dino Moriello) wrote:
>In article <3bkn5f$eai@gort.oit.umass.edu>, aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
>(Albert S Woodhull) wrote:
>
[deleted]
>> database, so it appears in the IProute list, but I have been unable to
>> connect to the node with TCP/IP, even though I have no problem making
>> an ax25 connection to the same node.
[deleted]
Dino.... you can only route through X-1J nodes, you cannot connect to them. Make sure he has
setup the iproutes and an arp table for the local lan. Then try to ping it. I can send you examples by
mail, if you/he needs them.

73/Bob ka4byp

4509. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 15:43:26 UTC
From: gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <3bq3mu$ehv@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 46104

Bill Vaughn (billv@olympus.net) wrote:
: >From: root@mit.edu (System PRIVILEGED Account)
: >Subject: Spread Spectrum
: >Date: 2 Dec 1994 01:11:44 GMT

: >Is Spread Spectrum legal on 10Ghz, and is there a place to learn more about
: >spread spectrum on the net or off?

: If you are looking for
: a SS how to book you are kind of out of luck. It is still pretty experimental
: and you must hold a general class license to experiment with it.

I haven't looked at the regs to find out, but I will be surprised if I find
that SS experiments on 10GHz need general class or better. I would think
this is exactly the kind of thing the no-code tech license was supposed
to be for. GL and 73 Gerry K8EF@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA

4510. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 20:09:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec3.200908.3253@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46105

In article <billv.117.00107DC5@olympus.net> billv@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn) writes:
>In article <3bls8g$6mm@senator-bedfellow.MIT.EDU> root@mit.edu (System PRIVILEGED Account) writes:
>
>>Is Spread Spectrum legal on 10Ghz, and is there a place to learn more about
>>spread spectrum on the net or off?

SS is legal on all amateur frequencies above 420 MHz.

>The Arrl Spread spectrum Source Book is the typical coppendeum of articles. It
>will get you started and has a lot of good references. If you are looking for
>a SS how to book you are kind of out of luck. It is still pretty experimental
>and you must hold a general class license to experiment with it.

Huh? Where'd you get the idea you need a General Class license to use
SS? SS is legal *only* in the Tech spectrum, and nowhere in the rules do I
see a restriction against Techs using any mode legal in their spectrum.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4511. Re: KAM Plus loses memory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 22:15:05 UTC
From: donbonds@aol.com
Message-ID: <3bqql9$6qu@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46106

In article <3bmaqu$a8p@gort.oit.umass.edu>, aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu (Albert S Woodhull) writes:

What is the version of your firmware? 7.0 or 7.1? Don't know if what you were experiancing was a problem that Kantronics fixed in the firmware upgrade. I have the 7.1 and works like a charm.

73's Don N9IHW DonBonds@AOL.COM

4512. Microvax drives....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 23:25:28 UTC
From: VK2YQA@vk2djg.une.EDU.AU
Message-ID: <4654@vk2yqa.ampr.org>
Source record: 46095

> Hi name here is Rob and I have a (2) small problems. I was fortunate
> enough (I think) to get 2 disk drives from a Digital Micro-VAX II
> that was being scrapped. The big problem is knowing what to do
> with them (hi). They are a RD-53 and RD-54.

> The RD-53 is a Micropolis Model #: 1325 (71.3 Megabytes)

> The RD-54 is a MAXTOR Model#: XT-2190 (190 Megabytes)

They basically look like MFM/RLL drives depending on the controller. Try
the info below

�PHYSICAL� LOG.
MANUFACTURER UNFORMAT WTH. PL CYLS ST CYLS INTERFACE ACC XFER. POWER
MODEL NUMBER FORMATED HGT. HD PREC AC HDS REC.METH T-T CACHE MTBF
L.Z. ST

MICROPOLIS 85.3MB 5.25 5 1024 17 ST506/412 28ms 5.0Mb 29.0W
1325 71.3MB FULL 8 VC (1,3)RLL 6.0ms 35K
AUTO

MAXTOR 191.2MB 5.25 8 1224 17 ST506/412 29ms 5.0Mb 25.0W
XT-2190 159.8MB FULL 15 NONE VC (1,3)RLL 4.0ms 150K
AUTO

Hope it is of some help

73's from Bob in Armidale NSW Australia.
- Amprnet vk2yqa@vk2yqa.ampr.org (44.136.33.8)
- Internet vk2yqa@vk2djg.une.edu.au (UNE Armidale)
- AX25 VK2YQA@VK2DOQ (Glen Innes)

4513. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 23:31:28 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.31.001BD428@primenet.com>
Source record: 46111

In article <D08KFA.n1M@mv.mv.com> rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:

>In article <nielsen.30.00054EC0@primenet.com>, nielsen@primenet.com
>says...
>>
>>N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and
>pc.usl.edu.
>>
>>Bob
>>

>Bob,

> Can you tell us what the changes are from g?

> Thanks,

>Larry W1HJF
>--

1.10h (941201)

- FBB batched forwarding added (by KF5MG). Enabled if FBBFWD is #defined
in config.h. THIS IS A PRELIMINARY VERSION ... more to come later.

- XP setting remembered and restored at subsequent connects (by DL1BJL).

- MBOX RESET <callsign> command added (by N2RJT). Forces a disconnect
from the mailbox of the indicated callsign.

- Xpert-mode prompt now contains current message number.

- Color tracing enabled via -gN command-line option. N=0 is the
default, and N=1 is for grey-scale monitors, and N=2 for color monitors.
N=1 or 2 assumes ANSI.SYS was loaded. By PE1DGZ.

- AX.25 users can be prompted for login name and password, if AX25PASSWORD
is defined in config.h. (KF5MG)

- More files added to CMDSHELP.ZIP. Some files updated, too.

- Protocol-specific permissions name checked in ftpusers (and is used instead
of univperm): (N2RJT)
tcpperm - telnet login to mailbox
ax25perm - ax.25 login to mailbox
nrperm - netrom login to mailbox
confperm - convers signin
pppperm - PPP's call to userlogin
ftpperm - ftp login

tipperm - tip login to mailbox

- Sessions can be toggled between single and split screen, by using the "session N split on|off" command (N2RJT).

- Status line counters extended to include SMTP, NNTP and POP sessions, and are not displayed when zero (KD1SM).

- A asy interface may now have bpq-style checksums added and checked on KISS packets if the interface was attached with the attach flag "c". The format of the attach command is:
attach asy <ioaddr> <irq> ax25 <label> <bufsize> <mtu> <speed> c
Submitted by OH2BNS.

- The packet ID used for encapsulated packets can be changed from the default 94, to 4, by the "IP ENCAP 4" command.

- Jnos will now remove NNTP locks at startup (unless -l was given on the command line).

- SMTP messages which are subsequently forwarded as bulletins, will have unique BIDS assigned based on their entire Message-Id, thus eliminating spurious DUPE BID rejects. From KF5MG.

- SLIP/PPP problems with invalid frees at detach or Jnos exit, have been fixed.

- Multiple entries for the same BBS in the forward.bbs file is now OK, provided each entry is for a different time range.

- Many miscellaneous fixes, and small enhancements.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4514. 2400 with TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 23:32:12 UTC
From: VK2YQA@vk2djg.une.EDU.AU
Message-ID: <4656@vk2yqa.ampr.org>
Source record: 46097

Gidday

I saw a comment here some time ago regarding running 2400BPS on a TCM3105.

Has anyone done this successfully and if so what does the modem circuit looks like.

I also wonder whether the computer would keep up with this modem if it was being run in "Baycom" mode. (using RTS DTR on a serial port etc and not a TNC)

73's from Bob in Armidale NSW Australia.
- Amprnet vk2yqa@vk2yqa.ampr.org (44.136.33.8)
- Internet vk2yqa@vk2djg.une.edu.au (UNE Armidale)
- AX25 VK2YQA@VK2DOQ (Glen Innes)

4515. Re: TCP/IP via Packett

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 23:37:53 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.32.0021AE5D@primenet.com>
Source record: 46112

In article <JBowling-0212941742030001@jax-a03.gttw.com> JBowling@aol.com (John M. Bowling, Ph.D.) writes:
> I am very interested in getting started with packet radio. Of particular
>interest to me is the ability to use tcp/ip across packet. I am a
>Macintosh developer and would welcome the opportunity to get down and
>dirty with some code.

Try ftp.ucsd.edu in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac and look for NetMac which is an implementation of KA9Q's software for the Mac. Also IMMac, a mailer program. Later versions are in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.

73, Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4516. Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-03 23:41:50 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.33.00254BF0@primenet.com>
Source record: 46113

In article <dino-0312940205390001@dino.hip.cam.org> dino@cam.org (Dino Moriello) writes:
>From: dino@cam.org (Dino Moriello)
>Subject: Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?
>Date: Sat, 03 Dec 1994 02:05:39 -0500

>In article <3bkn5f$eai@gort.oit.umass.edu>, aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
>(Albert S Woodhull) wrote:

>> Ian Wade's NOSIntro book mentions that Net/ROM nodes of verison X1G
>> and later can act as TCP/IP routers, but I am unable to figure out how
>> to take advantage of this. The sysop of a local node (TheNet X1J) I
>> wish to use forwarded to me a list of parameters to include in my
>> autoexec.nos, and he has put my call and IP number in the node's
>> database, so it appears in the IProute list, but I have been unable to
>> connect to the node with TCP/IP, even though I have no problem making
>> an ax25 connection to the same node.
>>
>> I have quite a bit of experience using TCP/IP on NOS to NOS direct
>> links and via a TCP/IP repeater, so I am pretty sure there are no
>> problems in my autoexec.nos or other setup files.
>>
>> I am using PA0GRI NOS, the Nov 1991 version. Is this version possibly
>> lacking some feature I need to take advantage of NetROM IP routing?
>>
>> -- Al, N1AW
>>
>> Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
>> awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
>> awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
>s a straight router. As long as it knows where what is going it will forward it, but all
the paths must be entered in the IProute table before you can go anywhere.

>good luck, dino

>--
>[Dino Moriello : dino@cam.org or moriello@rouyn-ogc.hydro.qc.ca]
>[VE2DM@VE2FKB : WWW Home Page:http://www.cam.org/~dino/]
>["To boldly go where no one has gone before" - Star Trek]

A funny thing I noticed when running the older NET program (it doesn't happen
with NOS) -- pinging an X1G node doesn't appear to get a response. Monitoring
shows an error when the response is received, however. It works with X1J and
I think H.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4517. FSP on packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 00:35:18 UTC
From: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu
Message-ID: <3br2s6$jfp@bingnet1.cc.binghamton.edu>
Source record: 46107

Just a thought...has anyone here tried fsp on tcp/ip over radio? this looks like it would be excelent do to the fact that it's connection less

any thoughts?

'73 Dave

--
David J. Graff
FCC Amateur Call: KB2RUM (Technician/no code)
Email: bd27015@bingsuns.cc.binghamton.edu or
graff85@snycorva.cortland.edu

4518. Pacterm on IBM PS/2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 02:17:26 UTC
From: Bryan P King <kingbp@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <Z4wUewG.kingbp@delphi.com>
Source record: 46108

I have been having some difficulty using Kantronics Pacterm program with a KPC-3 on an IBM PS/2 Model 60. I have been running this from DOS, not shelling out to DOS from windows. The serial port connection from the KPC-3 is on COM2 and the mouse is on COM1. Both have their own IRQ's which are unique but share the same physical serial connection to the system through a Y cable. When I download information to buffer or print when connected to a station on packet, it will hang the pc. The error message I get at the bottom of the screen is: "INTERNAL STACK OVERFLOW" "SYSTEM HALTED"

The same program runs fine on a DECpc 333sx LP from either windows or DOS.

The baud rate has been dropped for the COM port on the IBM to 9600 baud.

When I use Windows Terminal to connect to the TNC at 9600 baud, I have no problems at all.

Thanks,

Bryan

4519. Re: KAM Plus loses memory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 02:20:06 UTC
From: markm@glock.ramp.com
Message-ID: <3br90m$8ul@glock.ramp.com>
Source record: 46109

Check your TCP/IP software and what commands are being sent to the TNC when you exit KISS mode. My guess is that it's doing a reset when you exit KISS.

Mark AA7TA

4520. Re: FBB User Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 06:02:45 UTC
From: muphaus@cris.com
Message-ID: <HiKukCysSM94075yn@cris.com>
Source record: 46110

In article <3bmcr4$mho@agate.berkeley.edu>,"Steven V. Christensen"
<chrissv@cat.com> wrote:
> I am a user of an FBB BBS system, and lately I don't have
>time to log on and "L"ist all new messages since the last time I
>log on. So I log on and list only topics I want to see.

Steven...

Get TPK v1.82...

TPK works with FBB and just gets the headers of all the messages...
Then you can scroll through at your leasure and mark all you wantto read...
It's totally automatic...

Marv...

-- Marv Uphaus -- muphaus@cris.com -- Ph: 205-343-9256 --
-- PGP Public Key available -- "finger muphaus@cris.com" --
-- U.S.Mail: 4031 Airport Blvd. #49 -- Mobile, AL 36608 --
-- Packet Radio Address -- K4BVG @W4IAX.#MOBAL.AL.USA.NA --

4521. Re: PK-88 Good/Bad/or??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 16:16:58 UTC
From: darrylb@delphi.com
Message-ID: <xqyVOUC.darrylb@delphi.com>
Source record: 46114

Mark D. Weitzenhoffer <mweitzen@coho.halcyon.com> writes:

>I am a new Ham and really new to packet. I am thinking of purchasing a
>PK-88 TNC that an acquaintenance has for sale ($85) but, I don't know too
>much about TNCs. Can anyone tell me if this is good way to go for a
>starter?

The PK-88 is a fine tnc. I've had one for about three years now. If you
want basic vhf packet, it's a good way to go. Connection is easy to most
vhf rigs. Make sure you get the user manual with the tnc.

4522. RTTY, Hamcom, and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 17:23:06 UTC
From: dennisg@microware.com
Message-ID: <3bsttq$gtr@mcrware.microware.com>
Source record: 46115

Hi Everybody,

I am trying out the Hamcomm 3.0 software how it works, and what life on RTTY, etc. is like. I built the LM741 based interface (full blown) and it does receive ok, my question on xmitting.

I "think" that my signal is being modulated o.k. I have scoped the input to my mike circuit and it is appx 30mV which is o.k. for the data in on my FT-890. The signal looks like a sine wave with no clipping or distortion. I have no receiver to monitor my AFSK sig with, but my stereo RFI sounds like RTTY :-)

The problem is, I sit and call CQ all day long and get no replies. This of course makes me paranoid. I don't know if I am putting out a decodable signal or exactly what is happening. I a complete neophyte in RTTY so any suggestions will be appreciated. Is there some sort of standard center frequency I should use? One problem I do have is my CW filter is 250hz so when I receive I have to set Hamcomm's center freq real low (~500Hz) because either the high or low tone roll off quickly. It does receive fine though. Because of this I am xmitting with a ~500 Hz center tone.

I have read Steve Fords book cover to cover and got some ideas from it but noone wants to talk to me :-(Of course that might be by design?

73's
Dennis
--
Dennis Gabler --o----------===----------o--
dennisg@mcrware.com KB5HVN/AA_____|

4523. Re: How do you id with a temp call?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 19:02:15 UTC
From: imotion@iu.NET
Message-ID: <199412041907.OAA02438@bb.iu.net>
Source record: 46116

gsmlrn@gsm001.mendelson.com (Geoffrey S. Mendelson) writes:

>I would like to get into hf packet, but I can't set my call properly.
>Until I get the paper in my hand (or dec 20), I need to add "/AA" to my
>call on hf. My PK232 will not allow me to set mycall to a call ending
>in "/AA". Is there any to get around it?

Yes, set IDTEXT (in a TNC-2 clone) to w4xyz/aa

>
>Do I need the "/AA" for packet or only for voice and cw?

Only need /AA for those privs granted by the temporary authorization

>
>Will an MFJ tnc (tapr 2 clone) work? (I have one I am using for VHF).

Via IDTEXT, yes. It won't eat '/' characters in the mycall

Howie N2WX

4524. Where do I start (with packet and TCP/IP)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 20:10:07 UTC
From: negaard@draagen.graceland.edu
Message-ID: <NEGAARD.94Dec4141007@draagen.graceland.edu>
Source record: 46117

Well, the subject tells the story; I'm waiting on my tech license, and
am interested in doing some advance prep for getting involved with
packet, and eventually TCP/IP, on the cheap.

I help administer a unix system at Graceland College, and I'm planning
on being involved in both the Graceland College Ham Club and the
Lamoni (Iowa) Amateur Radio Association (or whatever it's called). I
work for the department at the college which is responsible for our
Internet connection there, and my boss (who got me into amateur radio)
is the main decision-maker with regard to network issues.

Once I know a bit more, I may propose that the college club work with
my department to establish a packet gateway to the internet. The
college club already operates a digipeater. The thing is, I need a
resource or set of resources that will take me from where I am (lots
of general technical knowledge, but little in the way of specifics),
to a point where I can tell people what such a gateway would entail.
So, where do I start?

Thanks.
--
+---+ David Negaard
| o Disciple o Shade-tree mechanic o Ham in | Help Desk Technician
| o Linux-phile o Reef-keeper wannabe training | 700 College Avenue
+---+ Lamoni, IA 50140
--
+---+ David Negaard
| o Disciple o Shade-tree mechanic o Ham in | Help Desk Technician
| o Linux-phile o Reef-keeper wannabe training | 700 College Avenue
+---+ Lamoni, IA 50140

4525. Re: Weather Fax docs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 20:41:29 UTC
From: dra@pipeline.com
Message-ID: <3bt9hp$k1l@pipe2.pipeline.com>
Source record: 46118

mda@cam-orl.co.uk (Mike Addlesee) wrote:

>
>Could someone point me at a source of information for
>the specification of weather fax signal format and any
>related items.

Two suggestions: "Guide to Facsimile Stations," by J. Klingenfuss, and "The Weather Radio Handbook," by Dr. Ralph Taggart.

Both are available from most of the major radio stores; the Taggart book can also be ordered direct from the ARRL.

<<DRA>>

4526. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 20:51:55 UTC
From: PUMPS@delphi.COM
Message-ID: <01HK91TVZZTE99ENB7@delphi.com>
Source record: 46119

Maybe someone can help me with a problem. I have a Yeasu FT 1000, a AEA PK-900, and an MFJ DSP filter. I want to use the combination on RTTY and HF Packet. MFJ does not answer my fax when I questioned them about cable connections. I want to use the Packet Din jack on the FT 1000. It is an AFSK input/output jack. The MFJ DSP filter has a filter for RTTY and Packet but I can't seem to get it right.

Has anyone successfully hooked up the combination? I would like a wiring diagram so I can make the cables.

Regards
Dave Hungerford
N1OLX

4527. Swisslog

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 20:53:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.96.27.0N35CF54@sahara.com>
Source record: 46128

Hello and thanks for reading this message
I wounder if there is any way to update my swisslog.
as u know befor OK OL OM prefixes belong to checkoslovakia.
after the seperation OK OL prefix for check republic and OM for slovak
republic.
now how to tell my program to show OK for check and OM for slovak
republic.
best 73,s de Ibrahim
****
This message from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Packet 7Z1IS@7Z1IS.DAM.SAU.MDLE
Internet Ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
****

4528. Re: Nubie with Mac & KPC-9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 22:29:30 UTC
From: N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU
Message-ID: <N0OVF-0312941627080001@dialin-005.mankato.msus.edu>
Source record: 46126

In article <per-0212941643210001@128.32.198.88>, per@cchem.berkeley.edu
(Per Brashers) wrote:

> Thank you all! I have received a great response to my querry, and have
> found that macintosh, the wonderfull loves that they be, have two
> different (at least) types of modem cables. This is not a problem in and
> of its self, it's just that they decided not to make any visible
> markings. Bless there pointy hearts. :-)
> Again thank you all for the advice, I look forward to chatting on the 'waves'.
>
> Per
>
> --
> --Per Brashers
> Computing and Network Services , CChem domain
> per@cchem.berkeley.edu

The two types really are just incomplete cables versus complete cables...
A basic cable just needs a few lines from one end to the other. A
hardware handshaking cable (like that needed for the Kantronics Hostmaster
for Macintosh for example) needs a few extra lines, so it can control the
flow of data by pulling up the voltage on a couple lines.... So it really
comes down to whether you bought a good cable or a cheap cable...

--
Christopher Schmelzer
Internet: n0ovf@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
Packet: n0ovf@kf0vc.mn.usa.noam

4529. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-04 23:01:05 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <3bthnh$s3k@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 46120
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write your contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

4530. ax.25 & Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 00:05:08 UTC
From: Bryan P King <kingbp@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <JEx02Sc.kingbp@delphi.com>
Source record: 46121

I heard that AX.25 support is available in Linux. Is there truth in this rumor?
Thanks,

Bryan - KA1FQT

4531. High Speed Packet Modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 00:13:14 UTC
From: Paul Christenson <PJC130@psuvm.psu.edu>
Message-ID: <94338.191314PJC130@psuvm.psu.edu>
Source record: 46122

I'm looking for some high speed (56Kbps or greater) modems. Is the GRAPES 56K modem still available? Are other high speed modems available?

Has anyone done any kind of work with Ethernet stuff, now that those cards are so cheap?

Thanks,
Paul

4532. Re: AEA DSP1232 /2232 software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 01:06:02 UTC
From: Robert D Houghton <rhought@cello.gina.calstate.edu>
Message-ID: <3btp1q$c6o@cello.gina.calstate.edu>
Source record: 46123

Regarding the question about DSP-1232 doppler correction.

The up/down doppler correction (STEP ON) for the DSP-1232 firmware ver. 7.0 dated 12/93 does work with the following caveats:

1) Only works on 1200 baud psk modems (modem 13)

2) The mic up/down control lines for radio 1 and radio 2 are REVERSED in the pinout diagram in the AEA manual. That one cost me 2 months before someone (*not* AEA tech support!) clued me in. I guess I should have been smart enough to figure that out (I tried LOTS of other things) but one tends to trust documentation that comes from the manufacturer. :)

I am now quite happy with the AEA 1232.

Good Luck,

Bob KC6LVG

4533. 1278B??? and Programs!!??!!??!!??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 01:36:15 UTC
From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec4.193616.35982@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 46124

How does the MFJ 1278B stack up for HF digital? I am (hopefully) getting one for Christmas, and I need opinions.

Also, are there some free software programs for a Mac that I can get off the Internet? Please fill me in! Thanks! N0ZYA

4534. Re: High Speed Packet Modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 02:31:08 UTC
From: ka4byp@mail.radio.org
Message-ID: <3btu37$sgk@wa4mei.radio.org>
Source record: 46125

Paul Christenson <PJC130@psuvm.psu.edu> wrote:
>I'm looking for some high speed (56Kbps or greater) modems. Is the GRAPES
>56K modem still available? Are other high speed modems available?
>
[some deleted]

Hi Paul... Yes the GRAPES 56k Modem is still available. Below is our email blurb. Email me direct if you additional info.

Heatherington WA4DSY 56KB RF Modem

GRAPES (a Non-Profit Volunteer Organization of Georgia Amateur Radio Operators) is selling full kits of the WA4DSY 56KB RF Modem for $250. The proceeds from the kits support our club's network building activities.

To go along with the kit, you'll need a transverter with a 28 MHz I.F., a case, connectors, power supply and frequency determining crystals. The printed circuit boards, documentation, State EPROM, support diskette and all other parts are supplied in the kit.

To drive the modem, we provide instructions with the kit to modify your tnc-2 for operation as a "kiss56 tnc". However, the tnc-2 serial port is limited to 38.4kbps, so you may want to use Ottawa PI Cards to fully utilize the modem. The PI cards are easily capable of sustained 56kbps thruput (the PI2 cards have been tested to over 460kbps). The PI2 is available from the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club for about $130 US, try pi-info@hydra.carleton.ca for more details.

The transverter chosen should switch as quickly as possible in the 5-15 msec range to be effective. We use the Microwave Modules MMt 432-28S units; however, these are getting difficult to find except as used ones at hamfests. The last few we purchased new were also pretty expensive ($389). We believe that their 220 MHz units were quite a bit cheaper, but we've never bought any new. On the hamfest market, we have been paying $125 to $185 for used, normally working units.

Maple Leaf Communications (Bob Morton, VE3BFM) is shipping a 220 transverter which has good charactertistics and an even better price tag ($279). We have two of these units and they seem to work fine. Contact Bob at 705-435-0689 or RR #1, Everett, ONTARIO, Canada, L0M 1J0.

The transverter must be linear as the modem has amplitude variations as part of the converyed modulation, which must be reproduced by the transverter. Usually any transverter capable of SSB operation is suitable if it switches quickly enough.

We also sell a printed circuit board set that includes the State EPROM, documentation and support diskette for $110. Documentation sets are available separately for $20 and we have a VHS (beta by special request) Video tape featuring Dale Heatherington explaining the Beta modem design for $20.

Doumentation sets are creditable towards the full parts kits or board sets and the board sets are also creditable towards the full parts kits.

We pay U.S. shipping, however, we do require that the approximate difference between domestic ground delivery and premium shipping be sent in advance. Overseas second day air can cost up to $60 per kit! The kits weigh about 2.5 pounds each, and we can put 3 to 4 kits in a single box to save on shipping.

Please mail your orders (a letter is fine) with your check or money order payable in US funds to:

GRAPES, Inc.
PO Box 636
Griffin, GA 30224-0636

We're sorry, but we cannot accept Purchase Orders nor Credit Cards and we have no fax machine available. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery.

For more info email: ka4byp@mail.radio.org

73/Bob

4535. Re: ax.25 & Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 03:29:30 UTC
From: "Steven R. Bible" <srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <3bu1eq$mul@nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 46127

Bryan P King <kingbp@delphi.com> wrote:
>
> I heard that AX.25 support is available in Linux. Is there truth in this rumor?
> Thanks,
>
>
> Bryan - KA1FQT

Yes Bryan, you have heard correctly and it works! The best place to start is to read Terry Dawson's "Linux NET-2/NET-3 HOWTO" available at

sunsite.unc.edu in /pub/Linux/docs/howto

Terry explains in section 12 how to get the code needed to compile into the Linux Kernel and how to set it up for operation. I won't go into it all here, but sufice to say the HOWTO will get you going. It is not hard to do.

I have AX.25 up and running on several machines. I can ftp and telnet between them using 9600 bps packet. You can run AX.25/Linux to TNCs in KISS mode. I have 2 Ottawa PI2 cards that I am going to put into my machines next.

The neatest thing I've been doing is using Mosaic on one machine and httpd (a web server) on another. Opens up some real possiblities.

73, Steve N7HPR

4536. W.L.R.B. Deel 1-2 04-12-1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 06:15:30 UTC
From: cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.Jgyuwc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 46129

```
ryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryry
ryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryry
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ZCZC
RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY
RY THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN -=-=- Freq..: 145.300 Mhz. RY
RY ( contact and friendship + P + Mode..: 50 Bd. 170 Hz. RY
RY linking the world.... ) + A + Mark..: 1275 Hz (laag). RY
RY iedere zondagavond vanuit + 3 + Red...: PA3ESF, Weit Lap. RY
RY Ureterp JO33CC R 14. + E + Adres.: Bouekers 40 RY
RY regio: Groningen, Friesland + S + Qth...: 9247AR Ureterp. RY
RY en Drenthe... + F + Tel...: (05125) 2702 RY
RY via NLDNET in Packet -=-=- Packet: PA3ESF via PI8FWD RY
RY Jaargang nr. 06 Afl. nr. 14 (204) Datum.: 04 December 1994. RY
RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY

++++ De Sint trapte erin en gleed uit......
.....en hij had zijn hand vol met lekkers. ++++

INMELDERS 27-11-1994 - Om....Gosse.de.Vries - NL-6890.......Bertus
---------------------- - NL-719...........Cor - NL-6612.........Piet
- Om......Jan.Dijkstra - Om.......Jacob.Bosma - PE1PRW.........Jelle
- PD0JBR.........Thijs - PE1PGD..........Henk - PE1MPO..........Harm
- PD0LYF.......Bernard - PE1BNJ..........Henk - PA3FGB...........Jan
- PD0RUT..........John - PA3BYZ..........Pier - PA0BVD.........Bothe
- PD0PEW...........Jan - Om....Hendrik.Postma - PE1LYT............Be
- PE1IMT..........Anne - PA3GMQ.........Rapke - PA3FFZ......Bastiaan
- PD0RJZ..........Henk - PE1LYA.........Arjen - PE1POV.......Gaatzen
- PE1LCU...........Cor - PD0NZP.........Molle - PA3FPE........Ljibbe
- PE1NKU...........Wim - PD0RUG.........Sjors - PD0LDX.........Klaas
- PE1LUB......Johannes - NL-9595........Harry - 33 Inmelders........

Goedenavond allemaal, zo net voor Sinterklaas avond hebben wij dan
het 14e World Link RTTY bulletin. Hebt U misschien nog net de tijd
om eens rond te kijken wat voor speeltjes Sinterklaas nog kan mee-
brengen.. Want U maakt toch tegenwoordig niks meer zelf. ??? Ben je
nu helemaal gek... Een beetje zendamateur heeft toch alleen maar van
die glimmende toeters en bellen waarmee hij zijn niets begrijpende
familie leden versteld doet staan.???? Of brengt St.Klaas in plaats
van grote dozen glimmer misschien bij U nog van die zakken vol met
onderdelen, zodat U de winter weer met veel plezier doorkomt.??? Ik
hoop dat het laatste bij U van toepassing is, en dat de Sint U nadat
hij allang weer in Spanje zit, U trots kunt laten zijn op wat U nu
dan toch maar weer hebt gemaakt..hi... Maar goed.. het is altijd nog
geen Sinterklaasavond dus heb geduld en lees gezellig verder met dit
```

Bulletin.. Inmelden kan weer tijdens de uitzending via (05125) 2702.
En straks natuurlijk wanneer wij QSY gaan naar 145.325 Mhz.....
Tot straks..... Weit, PA3ESF.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

SATELLIETEN METEOSAT. In het kader van de ESA een afkorting van
---------- European Space Agency, zeg maar de europese
ruimte organisatie,(waarin een aantal europese landen zijn verenigd)
is er een type weersatelliet ontwikkeld die men de naam ''METEOSAT''
heeft gegeven Deze geostationaire satelliet is vanaf november 1977
gelanceerd naaar het snijpunt boven de evenaar en 0 (Greenwich) me-
ridiaan. Daarbij heeft de satelliet een uitzicht over Zuid- en
Midden-Europa, de Atlantische oceaan en Afrika. Van dit gebied maakt
de satelliet elk half uur een opname zowel met infrarood als zicht-
baar licht en zendt deze direkt over. Tevens wordt de satelliet
gebruikt als relais-station voor het centrale grondstation, dat na
bewerking de foto's en aanverwante gegevens heruitzend naar ander
stations. Ook geeft de Meteosat satelliet gegevens door die het
ontvangt van weer andere automatisch bediende weerstations, naar
ontvangstations op aarde.

FRANKRIJK, USSR. Van de Russische activiteiten op 't gebied van
========== meteorologische sateLlieten werden Tussen 1966 en
1969 een zestal KOSMOS satel lieten gelanceerd, uitgerust met appa-
ratuur om straling en bewolking waar te nemen. Deze werden opgevolgd
in 1971 door de METEOR satellieten die apparatuur bevatte gelijk aan
de Amerikaanse satellieten werkend volgens het APT systeem. Eveneens
in 1971 werd een Franse satelliet gelanceerd met de naam EOLE. Daar-
bij werden kort na de lancering, in Zuid Amerika 500 ballonnen opge-
laten, die op ongeveer 11 KM hoogte zwevende gehouden werden, omdat
de luchtdruk daar 200 mbar bedroeg. De EOLE satelliet op zijn beurt
bepaalde hun lokatie regelmatig en zo konden de winden op genoemde
hoogte worden gemeten. Ook vonden er temperatuurmetingen plaats, die
met alle andere gegevens verstuurd werden aan het volgstation.
..... wordt vervolgd. bron .: PA3BKW.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

KWHR - HAWAII. Ruim een jaar geleden kwam het religieuze station
---------- KWHR voor het eerst in de ether. Op eerste Kerstdag
1993 nam het moederbedrijf LeSea Broadcasting een 100 KW sterke
zender in gebruik bij Naalehu, op het zuidelijkste punt van Hawaii.
De programma's van KWHR zijn identiek aan die van het station WHRI
uit de Amerikaanse staat Indiana en worden door middel van de Galaxy
satelliet vanuit de VS naar Hawaii overgestraald. De twee antennes
bij Naalehu- een dipool gordijnantenne en een log periodic staan
gericht op Azie en het Pacifisch gebied. Er zijn daarom in het afge-
lopen jaar niet zoveel gelegenheden geweest om de zender in Neder-
land of Belgie te beluisteren. Omdat KWHR het enige kortegolf
omroepstation op Hawaii is, blijft het de moeite waard om naar zijn
signalen te speuren. In het winterschema zijn twee van de vijf

frequenties voor ons van belang. Op 9930 kHz zendt KWHR uit tussen 04.00 en 16.00 uur UTC. Gezien de huidige propagatie-mogelijkheden, liggen de beste ontvangstkansen hier tussen ruwweg 09.00 en 14.00 uur UTC. Dat wil zeggen, tot ca.11.00 uur via het korte pad en vanaf ongeveer 13.00 via het lange pad. Op 13625 kHz zendt KWHR tussen 18.00 en 20.00 uur UTC en zouden de signalen ons theoretisch via het lange pad kunnen bereiken...
..... Bron .: Radio Amateur Magazine Nov.'94.

Radio Nederland Wereld Omroep. Het nieuwe zendschema van de Hilver-
---------- sumse Wereldomroep laat enkele op-
zienbarende veranderingen zien. Het meest opvallend is wel de introductie van een relaystation in Duitsland. In de praktijk bleek het zenderpark bij Zeewolde niet zo geschikt voor uitzendingen in de richting van Engeland. Radio Nederland besloot daarop om voor de Engelstalige uitzending tussen 11.30 en 13.25 uur UTC faciliteiten van onze oosterburen te huren. Daarbij wordt gebruik gemaakt van het zenderpark Nauen,in de voormalige DDR. Zo'n vijf jaar geleden waren deze zenders nog in gebruik bij de communistische Stimme der DDR. sinds eind september kunt u vanuit Nauen op 7130 kHz dagelijks Ginger da Silva, Harry Kliphuis, Marijke van der Meer en andere Wereldomroep-cotyfeeen horen. Ook opvallend is de introductie van de middengolf-frequentie 1386 kHz voor het avondprogramma tussen 20.00 en 23.30 uur UTC. De zender die de Wereldomroep hiervoor huurt,staat in Bolshakovo in de Russische enclave Kaliningrad. De indrukwekkende antenne is gemonteerd op twee parallel opgestelde rijen van elk vier masten. Deze zomer werd de zender in Bolshakovo al eens gehuurd, om wedstrijdverslagen van de wereldkampioenschappen voetbal te relay-
eren.
..... Bron .: Radio Amateur Magazine Nov.'94.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

Crisis Joegoslavie:Frequentie's. Voor bezitters van een kortegolf
---------- (HF)-ontvanger plaats ik wat info ivm. de crisis in ex-Joegoslavie, dit heb ik al eerder losgelaten op de BBS, maar gezien de omstandigheden nu, wellicht interessant om te weten. Ondergetekende betreurt deze bloedige oorlog,in het land waar ik zelf in '89 en '90 vakantie had (Kroatie en Montenegro) ,een land met vriendelijke mensen, en waar nu vrouwen en kinderen op afschuwelijke manier worden afgeslacht, toch zo relatief dichtbij Nederland.

Op 5310 kHz kun je allerlei onderling communicatie verkeer waarnemen van Westerse landen die toezien op naleving van de zgn. handelsblokkade zoals scheepsbewegingen in de diverse gecontroleerde wateren. Ook grondradar en AWACS tref je hier aan. Verkeer tussen AWACS onderling vindt plaats op en rondom 6723 kHz. De AWACS Stijgen doorgaans op vanuit Gelsenkirchen en als callsign wordt vaak 'DHN66' gebruikt.Luister eens op 11270,5 en 6762,5 kHz. Ook heeft het nut op 6738 kHz te luisteren,hierop is militair vliegverkeer te horen dat zorg draagt voor aanvoer van humanitaire hulpgoederen. Datzelfde

geldt voor de volgende frequentie-gebieden .:

4725- 4745 kHz, 6730- 6750 kHz, 8965- 8995 kHz, 11175-11235 kHz,
13200-13260 kHz, 15000-15100 kHz, 17950-18020 kHzn 23220-23260 kHz.

(Mode is USB). Daarnaast is natuurlijk FleetSatcom satellietverkeer
te horen. Afhankelijk van de kwaliteit v/d antenne kan,vooral rond
het middaguur, communicatie waargenomen worden tussen 261.450 en
261.950 MHz.(N/FM-mode).

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

Einde Deel 1 van 2.

From .: CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4537. W.L.R.B. Deel 2-2 04-12-1994

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 06:15:54 UTC
From: cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.8gyuwc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 46130

RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY
RY THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN -=-=- Freq..: 145.300 Mhz. RY
RY via NLDNET in Packet -=-=- Packet: PA3ESF via PI8FWD RY
RY Jaargang nr. 06 Afl. nr. 14 (204) Datum.: 04 December 1994. RY
RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY

PERSBERICHTEN. Via de kortegolf maken ambassades over de hele
-------------- wereld contact met het Ministerie van Buitenlandse
Zaken in het land van oorsprong. Andersom worden ook (pers)berichten
naar die ambassades gezonden. Op diverse freq. zijn RTTY-berichten
te zien van 'DFZG'. De persberichten moeten met een korrel zout ge-
nomen worden, want het betreft doorgaans Servische propaganda.
Engelstalige persberichten worden de ether ingestuurd vanaf ca. 1430
u UTC Baudrate 75Bd. 9056, 11140, 13400, 18055, 20130 en 22890 kHz.
De uitzendingen beginnen met allerlei afkortingen en codes,zoals de
callsign. Dit wordt gedaan zodat de div. ambassades af kunnen
stemmen, en dit kan best een kwartier duren.Daarna volgen meestal
berichten. in de Servische taal en gecodeerde berichten voor diverse
ambassade personeel, meestal te herkennen aan een reeks letter- en
getallencodes. Daarna volgen dan de Engelstalige berichten. Stop
maar een flink pak papier in je printer, want een pagina of 50
berichten zijn geen uitzondering..

TANJUG. (Telegrafska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija) Dit bekende pers-
------- bureau heeft over de hele wereld haar persmuskieten zitten,
en zendt dan ook berichten van allerlei aard uit, en wat niet wense-
lijk is, uiteraard NIET). Je zou het zo niet zeggen van een int.
persbureau,maar de spelling en grammatica van Engelstalige berichten
is vaak allerbelabberst. Er is dus niets aan de hand met uw decoder.
De callsigns beginnen met YZD of YZJ en de Baudrate is 50.

7658 kHz (24 uur p/d) 7806 kHz (1700-0400) 7996 kHz (1700-0400)
11604 kHz (0400-1700) 13440 kHz (0400-1700)

DIVERSE STATIONS. Populair voor berichten vanuit Joegoslavie is de
----------------- 40 Meter-Amateurband (7.0-7.1MHz). Hoewel het
onderste stukje van 40 kHz bedoeld is voor CW, kom je hier vaak
Joegoslavische stations tegen in 'phone'. Daarnaast vindt net onder
de amateurbanden veel communicatie plaats, niet alleen van en naar
zendamateurs, maar ook tussen militaire groeperingen. Het laat zich
raden, dat men geen uren op dezelfde freq. blijft 'hangen'. Draai de
freq. eens af vanaf p/m 6930-7100 kHz. USB/LSB worden beide gebruikt
Verder zijn er nog legale en niet-geregistreerde radio-stations (AM)
te vinden tussen 6200-6300 kHz. Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina tref je aan
op en rondom 6218 kHz. Hoor je in dit gebied iets,wil dat nog niet

meteen zeggen,dat het een radio-station is,het eerste 30 kHz stukje wordt nl. ook gebruikt in de scheepvaart (phone). Radio Zagreb (Kroatie), vaak gestoord door Serviers, en derhalve vaak van freq. gewisseld, vindt je op 13830 kHz en is het best te beluisteren tussen 2000-2230 uur UTC. Radio YUGASLAVIA zendt uit op 11870, 17740 en 21605 kHz.
..... Bron .: CB packet-net van NL1MNS @ RY1BBS.OV.NLD uit Meppel.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

STROOM (17) Allessandro Volta. De elektriseermachines zouden zeker
------------------------------ steeds groter zijn geworden, de Leidse flessen steeds verder zijn verbeterd, wanneer niet tegen het eind van de achttiende eeuw een nog veel beter idee was geboren in het brein van Allessandro Volta, een Italiaan dit keer, de uitvinder van het elektrisch element en daarmee de grondlegger van 'de batterij'. Volta was een zorgenkind. Op zijn vierde kon hij nog niet praten. Maar hij haalde die achterstand ruimschoots in. Wat hij eerst helemaal niet kon, deed hij later vlot in vijf talen waaronder Nerderlands. Zo kon hij, eenmaal gegrepen door de wonderen van de elektriciteit - toen de grote rage in Europa -, corresponderen met onderzoekers in andere landen. Hij was achttien toen hij al in een geschrift probeerde aan te tonen dat de zwaartekracht uit de elektriciteit verklaard kon worden. Maar hij was ook praktisch.
Hij bedacht een elektrisch pistool waarmee hij moerasgas, dat hij opving in het meer van Como, tot ontpolffing kon brengen.Hij opperde ook in 1777 de mogelijkheid om langs houten palen een draadverbinding te maken tussen Como en Milaan, een afstand van vijftig kilometer. Langs die draad zou dan een stroomstoot kunnen gaan die bij aankomst in Milaan het elektrische pistool vanzelf zou doen afgaan. (Hoe lang het zou duren voordat de stroom daar was, wist toen nog niemand). Zijn element bedacht hij in 1880. Hij ontdekte dat er elektrische spanning ontstond wanneer twee stukken van verschillend metaal in een zoutoplossing werden gedompeld, zonder dat er verder nog enige spierkracht aan te pas kwam. Hij ontdekte ook dat men zoveel bakken achter elkaar, of op elkaar - de Zuil van Volta werd dat genoemd - kon plaatsen als men wou, en dat de spanning hoger werd naarmate het aantal bakken toenam. Het eind was zoek. Hij ging met zijn toestel op reis door West-Europa, een hele onderneming in die tijd - hij had zesentwintig dagen nodig om van Pavia, waar hij professor was geworden, naar Parijs te komen -. Maar daar werd zijn moeite danig beloond. Zoals alle geleerden in die dagen, als kermisgasten bijna, hun kunst aan vorsten en adellijke lieden vertoonden, was ook Volta met zijn Zuil een sensatie, waar hij maar kwam.
Napoleon had allang begrepen dat de elektriciteit grote mogelijkheden in zich borg en maakte Volta graaf nadat hij de batterij met eigen ogen had gezien. Hij was zo onder de indruk van de vinding,dat hij twee jaar later nog, toen hij in de Nationale Bibliotheek in Parijs kwam, van een opschrift ter ere van Voltaire onmiddellijk de laatste drie letters liet wegslaan, zodat er kwam te staan, Au Grand Volta. Como, de geboorteplaats van Volta, eerde hem op zijn honderd-

ste sterfdag in 1927 met een marmeren graftempel in griekse stijl. Maar een onverwoestbaar monument had Volta al eerder gekregen. In 1881 werd op het Internationale Elektrisch Congres in Parijs zijn naam voorgoed vastgelegd in alle talen als 'de eenheid van elektrische spanning'.
..... Wordt vervolgd..... Frans, PA3BKW.

++ PA3ESF + THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + R14 + JO33CC ++

FRAG. Friese Radio Amateur Groep te Leeuwarden houdt a.s. zaterdag
----- 10 december in het FRAG Club gebouw aan de Brandmeer 47a in Bilgaard te Leeuwarden een vlooienmarkt. Alles op het gebied van de hobby is er te vinden zo melde onze correspondent ter plaatse, Ljibbe, PA3FPE. U bent vanaf 10.00 uur tot 16.00 uur van harte welkom.. in het FRAG club gebouw....

TE KOOP. Meerdere keren kwam er bij de redaktie een verzoek binnen
-------- om in dit bulletin een rubriek op te nemen van het een of ander te koop aangeboden. Daar wilde ik het toch even over hebben... Berichten voor te koop of gevraagd, kunnen worden doorgegven aan de colega ronde leiders van het Hunnebednet te Assen (regiowinkel) of aan de Muntronde leiders (Muntwinkel). Voor de regiowinkel van het Hunnebednet kunt U dat doen aan Michel, PE1OZA via telefoon.nr.: 05929 1542 Ma t/m Vr 18:00 - 21:00. Voor de Muntwinkel kunt U Uw aanbiedingen doorgeven tijdens de Muntronde op de repeater van Akrum op 145.700 Mhz (20.00 uur op Zondag) of telefonisch via het tijdens deze ronde genoemd telefoon nummer. Waarbij gesteld dat aanbiedingen niet van commerciele aard mogen zijn en,let U daar vooral op als het zendaparatuur betreft, dit enkel en alleen mag worden verkocht aan daarvoor bevoegde personen (gelicenseerde zendamateurs). Dit ter voorkoming van oneigelijk gebruik op de amateurbanden.. (piraterij). Zie daarvoor ook de bepalingen in de machtigingsvoorwaarden o.a. het bijhouden van een register voor het in bezit, danwel verkocht hebben van de aparatuur..... Bij niet nakomen van deze bepaling volgt voor de zendamateur een boete van 500,= en voor handelaren is dit 2500,=. Zie voor meer info ook de publikatie van de HDTP t.a.v. het sanctiebeleid.... Maar buiten deze zaken.... is het zowiezo ook voor Uw collega zendamateurs prettig te weten dat ze gevrijwaard blijven van gestoor op de amateurbanden van lieden die hiervoor geen toestemming hebben ontvangen van de HDTP en/of omdat er weer eens een collega 'amateur' meer zag in harde valuta dan in sociaal collegiaal gedrag. 't is maar even dat U dit weet..... Weit, PA3ESF.

TENSLOTTE. hebben wij U nog mede te delen dat wij volgende week er
---------- natuurlijk weer zijn.. Dat er op dit monent leuke SWL info wordt aangeleverd uit alle hoeken van Nederland.. Dat ik graag zie dat dit ook zo doorgaat... Dat U hier via het bulletin weer Uw voordeel mee kunt doen.. Dat ik dat weer heel plezierig vindt.. En ik dan ook vraag aan al die informanten... BLIJFT U A.U.B. DOORGAAN MET DIE MOOIE INFO.... En..... als U dat nog niet deed.. dit kunt sturen aan Weit, PA3ESF via PI8FWD, of CB1WLU via DR1BBS of via

Internet aan CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL ... Maar U kunt het ook heel gewoon doen via Bouekers 40, 9247AR te Ureterp.... of U belt even met mij net als U dat vanavond voor het inmelden nog kunt doen via tel .: (0)5125 27 02 ... Voor de zendamateurs gaan wij nu QSY naar 145.325 Mhz en ik hoop U volgende week weer aan te mogen treffen op deze qrg... Prettige avond verders... en doe St.Klaas de groeten van mij..... 73' Weit, PA3ESF.

+ PA3ESF + END OFF THE WORLD LINK RTTY BULLETIN + URETERP + JO33CC +

From .: CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4538. CDMA IS-95 and PCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 08:19:33 UTC
From: zeta_skypoint_com@holt-systems.com
Message-ID: <dc4_9412060050@holt-systems.com>
Source record: 46025

From: zeta@skypoint.com
Subject: CDMA IS-95 and PCS
Organization: The Complete Solution

I'm looking for information on the IS-95 (CDMA) protocol for use in wireless communciations.

I know about the qualcomm site and have already retrieved the CDMA docs there but they are in .PS format which I do not have the ability to view, edit, or print out. I would appreciate any help in finding more information.

I also am searching for information on the emerging "PCS" technology as well.

If anyone knows where I can locate more information on these subjects please let
me know..

Thanks
Greg Youngblood
zeta@tcscs.com
--
|Fidonet: zeta@skypoint.com 1:3609/504
|Internet: zeta_skypoint_com@holt-systems.com
|
| Standard disclaimer: The views of this user are strictly his own.

4539. NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 09:41:01 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9412050941.AA13871@iag.tno.nl>
Source record: 46131

```
The Netherlands, December 5, 1994.
Hello dear reader,

Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx...

For those who don't know NET/Mac... NET/Mac is the application that
supports TCP/IP over packet-radio, which means, that hamradio operators
can use NET/Mac for their wireless TCP/IP network...

In this version of NET/Mac I implemented the following:

- Support 'adjustclock' command
- Support 'fontsize' command
- Speed-up hostname lookups from the hosts.net file

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-net-mac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new NET/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to:
ftp.ucsd.edu, to the directory hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming.
If it's not there then look at hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.

Scott WY1Z may have also uploaded the new version to:
oak.oakland.edu, to the directory pub/hamradio/mac/digital

Kind regards and (maybe a little early...) Merry Xmas and a prosperous 1995,

Adam PA2AGA (e-mail: adam@iag.tno.nl )
( or: pa2aga@iag.tno.nl for letters only, NO BIG files here)
```

4540. Re: RTS flow control in TAPR KISS mode?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 10:24:51 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.36.000E15BD@primenet.com>
Source record: 45996

In article <3bv2fo$dku@lyra.csx.cam.ac.uk> svp@cam-orl.co.uk (Steve Platt) writes:

>Hello - I wonder if anyone can help me?
>I want to run TCP/IP, 9600 baud packet with a small portable (ie SLOW) PC.

>I'm trying to get a TNC with TAPR 1.1.8 firmware to do RTS flow control - that is
>I want it to stop sending characters in a KISS frame if my host (a very slow PC!)
>drops its RTS line on the rs232c connector.

>I have observed that the same firmware honors the RTS signal in "native" (non-KISS) mode,
>so I know the hardware is capable of working properly ...

>As a workaround, I have reduced my serial baud rate to 4800; but at 9600 I find the host
PC
>is dropping characters from long frames so that I get TCP CheckSum errors
(fortunately!!!).

If you are using NOS, add the following command to your autoexec.nos file:

param <iface> rts 1

It is probably a good idea to set dtr to 1 the same way.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4541. RTS flow control in TAPR KISS mode?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 12:53:12 UTC
From: svp@cam-orl.co.uk
Message-ID: <3bv2fo$dku@lyra.csx.cam.ac.uk>
Source record: 46132

Hello - I wonder if anyone can help me?
I want to run TCP/IP, 9600 baud packet with a small portable (ie SLOW) PC.

I'm trying to get a TNC with TAPR 1.1.8 firmware to do RTS flow control - that is
I want it to stop sending characters in a KISS frame if my host (a very slow PC!)
drops its RTS line on the rs232c connector.

I have observed that the same firmware honors the RTS signal in "native" (non-KISS) mode,
so I know the hardware is capable of working properly ...

As a workaround, I have reduced my serial baud rate to 4800; but at 9600 I find the host PC
is dropping characters from long frames so that I get TCP CheckSum errors (fortunately!!!).

Thanks in advance,
--
Steve Platt (g4wsz)
Olivetti Research Ltd
Cambridge

4542. Baycom 1.7 possible virus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 12:54:39 UTC
From: aballen@COLBY.EDU
Message-ID: <9412051254.AA12482@host0.COLBY.EDU>
Source record: 46133

I downloaded Baycom Version 1.7 from a landline BBS and proceeded
to use the packet cluster to distribute the new software. One of
the stations I sent it to, replied with this.....

> There is indeed a virus in that bogus version of baycom, it is
> residing in l2...My microsoft anti virus won't recognize it but
> heres how i know its there...

> When i load the bogus L2 into memory, it takes up 80k when i
> check the memory using microsoft MEM... when i "unload" it,
> only 65k of memory is freed up, the other 15k wont show up
> listed on the MEM program. However, the bytes free indicator
> says that 15k is being used somewhere...My processor speed
> goes from 90% to 110% after using this bogus L2 and removing
> it, and i get random resets. heres the thing, after the computer
> resets by itself, all memory is wiped out.....Except that darn 15k...
> only way to get rid of it is to kill the power, after that the
> resets will stop too.

Maybe there is a problem, maybe there isn't...I am not knowledgable
in virus detection. But this message is posted for the benefit of
anyone who might like to investigate this problem. I have kept the
original zipped download of the baycom version 1.7 on my computer
without any ill effects, so far, that is....

By the way, a small group of locals have figured out how to use the packet
cluster to send binary files, without errors, using the packet cluster.
If anyone wants further technical details on the process, please send
me email direct-do not post requests for this info in this publication.

73 de Art, KY1K...

4543. Where to find PACKET TCP/IP addresses ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 13:56:12 UTC
From: mrus@intgp12.ih.att.com
Message-ID: <D0CC1o.14L@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 46134

Can anyone tell me where I can find the most up to date
list of Packet TCP/IP addresses ?

Thanks in advance,

Martin
E-:-)

+---+
| |
| PE1POJ Office Phone: +31-35-875332 |
| Martin Rus Private Phone: +31-1751-40706 |
| Strandwal 21 Cellular Phone: +31-6-52723366 |
| 2241 MH Wassenaar e-mail: m.rus@ns-nl.att.com or |
| The Netherlands e-mail: pe1poj@bbs.arasmith.com |
| |
| * * * * * * I N T E R N E T F O R E V E R * * * * * * |
+---+

4544. Re: RTTY, Hamcom, and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 14:14:01 UTC
From: dennisg@microware.com
Message-ID: <3bv779$8k2@mcrware.microware.com>
Source record: 46135

As a follow-up to my own post.... I experimented further and finally figured out what was wrong. I was xmitting upside down (normal) on LSB. I receive using narrow CW mode on my FT-890 (USB). I have to flip keying to reverse to xmit on SSB (LSB), and then flip back to normal to receive in narrow CW.

I don't yet know if there is some sort of relationship between keying orientation and which sideband you're on. I have found nothing documenting it anyway. I know that there is a relationship in AMTOR, so maybe this is true for RTTY also? Anyway, once I figured it out I had a ball with RTTY QSO's.

--
Dennis Gabler --o----------------------===----------------------o--
dennisg@mcrware.com KB5HVN/AA_________|

4545. Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 14:50:45 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3bv9c5$fnm@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 46137

On 1 Dec 1994 14:38:39 GMT Albert S Woodhull (aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu) wrote in rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:

: Ian Wade's NOSIntro book mentions that Net/ROM nodes of verison X1G
: and later can act as TCP/IP routers, but I am unable to figure out how
: to take advantage of this.
...
: I am using PA0GRI NOS, the Nov 1991 version. Is this version possibly
: lacking some feature I need to take advantage of NetROM IP routing?

Thanks to all who have posted and written to me. It is working now. I had some wrong information and some wrong expectations.

The wrong info was that I didn't have the correct IP number for the node, I had an IP number for the sysop's call with a different SSID. Once I got that straight I was able to ping the node and verify that it indeed knew something about AX.25 encapsulation of IP packets.

Additionally I didn't have a proper route with the gateway specified. Once I added the route I was able to get through the node to other NOS nodes.

The wrong expectation was that I thought I could telnet directly to the node, but by tracing packets I discovered that the node was responding to my connect attempts with a message indicating the service was unavailable.

73 de Al, N1AW

Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4546. Re: Where to find PACKET TCP/IP addresses ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 14:51:33 UTC
From: pevy@mobira.nmp.nokia.com
Message-ID: <3bv9dl$g11@noknic.nokia.com>
Source record: 46136

-Rus,M. (mrus@intgp12.ih.att.com) wrote:
> Can anyone tell me where I can find the most up to date
> list of Packet TCP/IP addresses ?

> Thanks in advance,

You should be able to fie the up to date list at :-

ftp.ucsd.edu in /hamradio/ampr.org

Rgds..Andy Pevy G4XYW.

> Martin
> E-:-)

> +---+
> | |
> | PE1POJ Office Phone: +31-35-875332 |
> | Martin Rus Private Phone: +31-1751-40706 |
> | Strandwal 21 Cellular Phone: +31-6-52723366 |
> | 2241 MH Wassenaar e-mail: m.rus@ns-nl.att.com or |
> | The Netherlands e-mail: pe1poj@bbs.arasmith.com |
> | |
> | * * * * * * I N T E R N E T F O R E V E R * * * * * * |
> +---+

--
Disclaimer....

All my own personal fuzzy thoughts and actions, not Nokia's.

4547. Help with FBB and MFJ!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 15:12:40 UTC
From: strongst@plhp145.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <strongst.786640360@plhp145>
Source record: 45954

Hi all,

If anyone has had any luck with (or knows how to) get FBB working with an MFJ1278B TNC I would appreciate some help.

1st problem appears to me to be that FBB can't handle doing what is needed to do an auto baud detect with the TNC. So I tried going into a terminal program and getting the TNC going on 9600 baud. Then I exit the terminal program and try to run FBB (set up for 9600 baud of course). Sometimes this will work (sort of) and get me past the "Init TNC - PK232 Host mode" (or something to that effect).

2nd problem then pops up at this point. When FBB finally gets to the normal screens, the numbers for port I think bop around a good bit and the display window shows something like:

pk_send : error <CMD: GG>

I think it is a KISS command. So... I went back to the terminal program and turned KISS mode on and did a RESTART. Now the TNC is in KISS mode (LEDs flash 3 times) and I exit and run FBB.

Now all it seems to do is get stuck on the PK232 Host Mode thing and every so often issues a "Sending Reset". I can't get anywhere from this point.

I have tried WA8DED and BPQ as TNC types in port.sys. I have played some with the inittnc1.sys and inittnc.pk files with no success.

I can't even find were I would set things like # of data bits and parity type... thought this might help too... (as I pull a clump of hair out of my head).

Can anyone help????? OR... is there BBS software out there that is better???? same or more features and easier to get working!

H E L P pse and tnx in adv.

73,
Steve

--
Stephen Strong P.E. // KS4EL // Standard Disclaimer
ess007@email.mot.com // s.strong@ieee.org // strongst@plhp002.comm.mot.com
(V) 305-475-6390 (F) 305-475-4327
Motorola - Radio Software Technology Center, Plantation, FL, USA

4548. FSK Modem With Scalable Baud Rate

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 15:17:01 UTC
From: seeler@UPEI.CA
Message-ID: <seeler.154.786640621@UPEI.CA>
Source record: 46138

Hi - I am interested in the FSK modem that was described in the 13th ARRL Digital Conference (1994) which can do DC to 19k2. The paper was by W.-H. Rech and G. Jost. Has anyone had the opportunity to try this modem out? Has it been used for 220, 440 MHz operations - if so how did / does it do? I have noticed that TAPR has indicated an interest in supplying 1.2GHz digital radios by G-W Rech. Does this system use the scalable baud rate FSK modem? Is the modem available separately?

Any information would be greatly appreciated!

73 for now - Dave Seeler, VY2DCS
Internet: Seeler@upei.ca

4549. Wanted BBS software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 16:14:00 UTC
From: roger@uptowne.com
Message-ID: <298.101.46@uptowne.com>
Source record: 46014

I would like to have greater capability with my PK232M
than it has at present.
Can you use a higher paclen like 1000 ? if using different
software ?
Can I have my BBS take mail off HF and diall up a land line to
up and down load mail
IE WORM HOLE THRU internet ?
Automatically PKZIP and UNZIP files in mail areas ?
I use only HF packet at present and the 232 manual
leaves me pretty sleepy...It also seems to be very limited
and I feel there must be software that willl do what I would
like to do . I am very new to packet and I guess this all
must look like silly questions to the vets of packet.

Regards
Roger TOwnsend VE3XVK
613 387 3080
fax 387 3081

Internet: roger@uptowne.com (Roger)
This message was processed by NetXpress from Merlin Systems Inc.

4550. CDMA IS-95 and PCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 16:19:33 UTC
From: zeta@skypoint.com
Message-ID: <3bveil$iuc@stratus.skypoint.net>
Source record: 46139
Cross-posted to: comp.dcom.telecom.tech,alt.cellular-phone-tech,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I'm looking for information on the IS-95 (CDMA) protocol for use in wireless communciations.

I know about the qualcomm site and have already retrieved the CDMA docs there but they are in .PS format which I do not have the ability to view, edit, or print out. I would appreciate any help in finding more information.

I also am searching for information on the emerging "PCS" technology as well.

If anyone knows where I can locate more information on these subjects please let me know..

Thanks
Greg Youngblood
zeta@tcscs.com

4551. Re: 2400 with TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 17:43:18 UTC
From: kurpiers@hera.uet.e-technik.th-darmstadt.de
Message-ID: <3bvjfm$ak3@rs18.hrz.th-darmstadt.de>
Source record: 45993

Hello!

It is actually possible to use the TCM3105 with 2400 baud by just using a different quartz. There are several digipeaters here in Germany that use this modulation scheme.
The main problem is, that the higher tone is now very high (4800 Hz) and is usually attenuated at least 10dB with normal radios. So you need noisefree signals and perhaps modified radios for 2k4 operation. The BER is very high compared to normal 1k2 operation with the same S/N.

My personal opinion: don't try it. Try 9k6 using G3RUH/DF9IC etc. type modems.

73' Alexander DL8AAU

4552. wnos's autoexec.nos???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 17:56:06 UTC
From: oh1kwp@mea.utu.fi
Message-ID: <D0Cn5J.n1n@utu.fi>
Source record: 45990

```
Howdy!
Does anyone have autoexec.nos for wnos???
If it's possible, please mail it to me..??

--

#-----------------------------------------------------#
# ///// #
# @ @ @) The All mighty.. #
#----ooo-( )-ooo--------------<oh1kwp@mea.utu.fi> #
#---------------------------<oh1kwp@linux.ratol.fi> #
# Opinion: Hackers are from deep in ass!!! #
#-----------------------------------------------------#
```

4553. Calling Andy Pevy - G4XYW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 18:17:12 UTC
From: seeler@UPEI.CA
Message-ID: <seeler.155.786651432@UPEI.CA>
Source record: 45991

Hi Andy - sorry for using this route but my return message to you
bounced for some reason. I do not have an electronic copy but send
me your snail mail address and I will try to get it to you.

73 Dave Seeler, VY2DCS
Internet: Seeler@upei.ca

4554. Info on TAPR DSP-93?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 18:43:11 UTC
From: he@monk.physio.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <3bvmvv$mvt@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 45992

I just passed my Technician-Plus exams and try to set up a packet radion station. Someone recommended TAPR DSP-93 kit as TNC. I tried to get more details on that kit from TAPR, but received nothing more than the information in the article in QST magazine. Is there someone out there has more details and experience on that kit? More specifically I would like to know:

(1) What special equipments, besides solder and multimeter, do I need to put the kit together?

(2) How programmable is the TNC? Does the kit come with any development tools? Can I download program to it from a PC?

(3) What are the technical data of this TNC? Like size of memory, mailbox, the modes supported, etc.?

Thanks in advance. I tried to subscribe DSP-93 mail list from TAPR, but been told the list has not been formed yet.

Liang

4555. F6FBB BBS Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 19:54:25 UTC
From: srwilson@lexmark.com
Message-ID: <D0CsMp.Fsw@lexmark.com>
Source record: 45994

Does anyone know what the latest level of F6FBB software
and where it is posted?

Thanks...

Organization: Lexmark
X-Newsreader: WinVN 0.92.5

4556. Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 21:56:13 UTC
From: lawrence@combdyn.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec5.215613.29443@combdyn.com>
Source record: 46010

In article <3bkn5f$eai@gort.oit.umass.edu> aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu (Albert S Woodhull) writes:
>Ian Wade's NOSIntro book mentions that Net/ROM nodes of verison X1G
>and later can act as TCP/IP routers, but I am unable to figure out how
>to take advantage of this. The sysop of a local node (TheNet X1J) I
>wish to use forwarded to me a list of parameters to include in my
>autoexec.nos, and he has put my call and IP number in the node's
>database, so it appears in the IProute list, but I have been unable to
>connect to the node with TCP/IP, even though I have no problem making
>an ax25 connection to the same node.
>
>I have quite a bit of experience using TCP/IP on NOS to NOS direct
>links and via a TCP/IP repeater, so I am pretty sure there are no
>problems in my autoexec.nos or other setup files.
>
>I am using PA0GRI NOS, the Nov 1991 version. Is this version possibly
>lacking some feature I need to take advantage of NetROM IP routing?
>
I think you have something mixed up somewhere....you just your system to think that the X1J node is another NOS system that you can route IP packets through.

So, you have its callsign and its IP address.....then you do something like

For instance I have a node known as VE6PAQ-1 [44.135.152.2]...so I just do something like:

```
arp add 44.135.152.2 ax1 VE6PAQ-1
route addprivate default ax1 44.135.152.2
```

I don't have autoexec.nos handy...but hopefully you get the idea.

--
WORK: lawrence@combdyn.com | PHONE 403 529 2162 | FAX 529 2516 | VE6LKC
HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | 403 526 6019 | 529 5102 | VE6PAQ

Praxis Society K12 BBS - 403 529 1610 | Lunatic Haven BBS - 403 526 6957
---
disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

4557. High Speed Packet Modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-05 23:00:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3613.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46004

-> From: Paul Christenson <PJC130@psuvm.psu.edu>
-> Subject: High Speed Packet Modems

Paul,
I see you got a response from Bob Merritt; that gives you the basics on the GRAPES RF modem. I maintain a file on my phone line BBS titled "GRAPES.ZIP" This is an expansion on the message you got from Bob, including sources for a number of the things you'll need to get it all working.

Good luck,

Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4558. Re: ax.25 & Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 01:10:24 UTC
From: ronb@antlabw1.svl.trw.com
Message-ID: <3c0dm0$q54@gatekeeper.svl.trw.com>
Source record: 46002

Steven R. Bible (srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil) wrote:

: I have AX.25 up and running on several machines. I can ftp and telnet
: between them using 9600 bps packet. You can run AX.25/Linux to TNCs
: in KISS mode. I have 2 Ottawa PI2 cards that I am going to put into
: my machines next.

: The neatest thing I've been doing is using Mosaic on one machine and
: httpd (a web server) on another. Opens up some real possiblities.

Are you using one of the X extensions for low-bandwidth serial lines?
How does Mosaic fare over 9600 baud?

4559. TS-450 Question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 01:30:16 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3c0er8$qo8@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45997

Hi, I have a question regarding the kenwood TS-450. Our club is operating a 450 into a long wire, through an external tuner. Unfortunately, I have misplaced the manual but know there are keypad commands to disable the internal tuner to operate the external tuner. Could someone who has a 450 please let me know what the command is? I have to set the station up for a special event on Sunday evening. We were using a TS-850, which disabled the tuner by a panel button, but have to use the 450 this time. Thanks.

73

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4560. ham.digital

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 04:47:35 UTC
From: sean@texas.net
Message-ID: <3c0qd7$2o3@cactus.texas.net>
Source record: 45998

[No readable article body recovered]

4561. Re: NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 05:00:07 UTC
From: N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU
Message-ID: <N0OVF-0412942257470001@dialin-003.mankato.msus.edu>
Source record: 46005

In article <9412050941.AA13871@iag.tno.nl>, adam@iag.TNO.NL (Adam van Gaalen PA2AGA) wrote:

>
> The Netherlands, December 5, 1994.
> Hello dear reader,
>
> Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx...

I just recently started playing with Net/Mac and wanted to thank you for taking the time to write this package for the mac. I went back and read some of the papers written about Net/Mac in the Computer Networking Conference notes and noticed that several years ago there was some talk about making the jump to a more mac-like interface and 'catching-up' with NOS (Domain Name lookup, etc...)

I was wondering if this was still in the works...

Thanks,
Chris

--
Christopher Schmelzer
Internet: n0ovf@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
Packet: n0ovf@kf0vc.mn.usa.noam

4562. Internet to AX.25 Gateways?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 06:35:33 UTC
From: jtomason@li.net
Message-ID: <3c10nl$j8n@linet02.li.net>
Source record: 45999

I too am interested in finding an AX.25 <-> Internet mail gateway. If anyone is aware of one, please let me know. I am in the NY Metro area if that is relevant.

73.

```
*****************************************************************************
* :JOE TOMASONE: GOD IS REAL; UNLESS DECLARED INTEGER *
* INTERNET: jtomason@li.net AMPR AX.25: N2MUO@N2BQF.#NLI.NY.USA *
*****************************************************************************
```

4563. 9600 radio mod database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 06:39:41 UTC
From: jtomason@li.net
Message-ID: <3c10vd$ji3@linet02.li.net>
Source record: 46000

Does anyone know of a database/book/whatever with mods for 9600 on
various rigs? It would be appreciated.

73 de Joe

```
**************************************************************************
* :JOE TOMASONE: GOD IS REAL; UNLESS DECLARED INTEGER *
* INTERNET: jtomason@li.net AMPR AX.25: N2MUO@N2BQF.#NLI.NY.USA *
**************************************************************************
```

4564. FBB Multi-Port on 8088?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 06:39:50 UTC
From: jtomason@li.net
Message-ID: <3c10vm$ji3@linet02.li.net>
Source record: 46001

I've run a few PBBS programs, but have no experience with FBB. I know that one copy of the program can handle multiple connections, but can that run in that manner on an 8088 or 286?

Thanks, Joe

```
*****************************************************************************
* :JOE TOMASONE: GOD IS REAL; UNLESS DECLARED INTEGER *
* INTERNET: jtomason@li.net AMPR AX.25: N2MUO@N2BQF.#NLI.NY.USA *
*****************************************************************************
```

4565. Re: F6FBB BBS Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 08:20:27 UTC
From: jcmonier@saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <3c16sb$d2t@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46006

```
In article Fsw@lexmark.com, srwilson@lexmark.com (steve wilson) writes:
|>Does anyone know what the latest level of F6FBB software
|>and where it is posted?
|>
|>Thanks...
|>
|>Organization: Lexmark
|>X-Newsreader: WinVN 0.92.5
|>

The latest version is 5.15c

Try at oak.oakland.edu and ftp.funet.fi

---

+--------------------------------------+-----------------------------+
I Jean-Christophe MONIER I ATHESA - C.E.A. Defense I
I Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer I BP 28 I
I I C.E.N. de Saclay I
I E-Mail : Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr I 91192 GIF SUR YVETTE CEDEX I
I Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41 I FRANCE I
+--------------------------------------+-----------------------------+
I BinHex and MIME data accepted I
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

4566. GB2ATG (December 1994)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 09:59:00 UTC
From: IKENDALL@UNIVERSITY-OF-HUMBERSIDE.AC.UK
Message-ID: <199412060959.CAA17200@news.primenet.com>
Source record: 46003
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.info

BARTG * GB2ATG * NEWS * BARTG * NEWS * GB2ATG * BARTG
This is the - British Amateur Radio Teledata Group - News Broadcast
Service for all Amateurs and Short Wave Listeners interested in RTTY
Amtor, Pactor and Packet Radio.

This news is broadcast during the first full week commencing Monday
each month, to the following schedule..

Evening transmissions at 20:00 U.K. local time on 3.584 MHz. Mark.
RTTY on Monday-AFSK, Wednesday-AFSK and Friday-FSK.
Pactor-FEC on Tuesday.
Amtor-FEC on Thursday and Saturday.

Morning transmission at 10:00 U.K. local time on 7.041 MHz. Mark.
RTTY on Sunday-FSK.

Both frequencies could be +/- for QRM.

An edited version of this bulletin is available on the Packet
network as a BARTG at GBR. file thanks to:
Andy (G3ZYP) BARTG Publicity Officer at GB7MXM.#36.GBR.EU.

It is also posted on the "INTERNET" system via the INFO-HAMS list
on UCSD.EDU. thanks to Iain (G6ARO) who is available on the
"JANET" network as Iain@HUMBER.AC.UK

News for December 1994. Bulletin No. 024.

BARTG Information.
The first meeting of the new committee took place in London on Saturday
November 26. where Andy G3ZYP was elected as the new Chairman.

RTTY DX Activity. (all times are GMT.)
14 MHz.
ZD8X 0700, TZ6FIC 0730,
D4CAG, FK8GM, 4X1BD, EA6MQ, EA8PP, BV7WB and ZL2ATP 0800,
9G1BS, VK2BQS and ZL2QR 0830, VK5ACP 0900, VK3AMK 0930, HB0/HB9AON 1030,
YK0A 1100, VS6GA 1130, V47AD 1200, C31SD 1230,
VQ9TN, 9K2IC, VK6AD and FS/DJ2BW 1300, JW0I and EA8PDT 1330,
A41KT, OD5PL and ZC4ZZ 1400, IK/3A2LZ/1P0D 1430, ST2AA and 9H4AC 1500,
5T5MS, FR5ZU, J28JJ, CS8CBI, FJ/N2HIG, YI1AL and 9I30A 1530,
5X1CE 1600, NL7WM/VP9 and J68AS 1700, FG5GH and FG5FT 1930,

QSL Information.
HB0/HB9AON via DJ2YE. J68AS via N9AG. FR5ZU via VE2NW.
ST2AA via WB2RAJ. YK0A via W6OAT. VQ9TN via K5TNP.

JW0I to Box 280115, D-13441 Berlin. (was previously SP3ASN).
ZD8X to Chris Salmon, Box 2, Ascension Isl, South Atlantic.
TZ6FIC via F6KEQ.

Contests.
Just enough time to advise you of the FAIRS data contest, sponsored jointly by: The Foundation for Amateur International Radio Service and Ulyanovsk Technical State University (Russia).

Contest period:
From 0000 Saturday 9, until 2400 Sunday 10, December.
Maximum operating time of 24 hours for single operators.

Contest call: CQ FAIRS Test.
Modes: RTTY, Amtor, Pactor.
Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 meters.

Categories:
A. Single operator all band.
B. Single operator single band.
C. Multi-operator all band.
D. Short Wave Listener.

Exchange message: Send, RST + CQ Zone number.
FAIRS station send, RST + FAIRS number.

Multipliers:
Count each DXCC country and each FAIRS number on each band.
Note: (CQ Zone does not count as multiplier).

QSO Points:
Count 3 points for QSO with own continent.
Count 5 points for QSO outside own continent.

Final score:
Total QSO points times total multipliers.
SWL rules apply as above.

Log sheets:
Use separate log sheets for each band. Logs must show, band, date and time in UTC, callsign, message sent and received, country multipliers and points claimed. Multi-Op stations must show names and callsigns of all operators involved with the station.

Mail your logs to: FAIRS Digital WW Contest manager,
Yuri Katyutin, UA4LCQ, P.O.Box 1200, Ulyanovsk, 432035 Russia.
(Closing date not mentioned. ed.)

Start 1995 with 3 hours of fun in the S.A.R.T.G. Happy New Year RTTY Contest.

Contest Period:
From 0800 until 1100 Sunday, January, 1. 1995.

Bands:
3.5 and 7 MHz. only two way RTTY.

Classes:
A) Single Operator. B) Multi-Operator. C) SWL's.

Message:
RST/QSO number/Own name + Happy New Year (in your own language).

Points:
One (1) point for each QSO on each band. The same station may be contacted once on each band.

Multipliers:
A multiplier of one (1) is given for each DXCC country (outside Scandinavia). and for each LA-OH-OZ-SM-TF prefix number (0-9) contacted on each band.

Final Score:
Sum of QSO points times sum of multipliers.

Logs:
Logs to be received by 21st January 1995, containing: Band, Time UTC, Message sent and received, Points and Multipliers. Use a separate sheet for each band and enclose a Summary sheet showing the Scoring, Class, Your call, Name and address.
Logs from Multi-Operator stations must contain the calls and names of all operators involved.
SWL's use the same rules, based on stations and messages copied.

Send Logs to:
SARTG Contest Manager, Bo Ohlsson, SM4CMG, Skulsta 1258, S-71041 Fellingsbro, Sweden.

Awards to: The Top 5 stations in each class and to the winner in each country. Your comments will be very much appreciated.

The ARRL RTTY Roundup starts 1800 Saturday 7, ends 2400 Sunday 8, January. Operate no more than 24 hours. Two rest periods (for a combined total of 6 hours) must be taken in two single blocks of time, clearly marked in the log.

Modes:
Baudot RTTY, ASCII, Amtor and Packet, (attended operation only).

Bands:
All Amateur bands, 3.5 to 30 MHz (excluding 10, 18 and 24 MHz).

Categories:
(A) Single operator, multi-band. One person performs all operating and logging functions.(The use of spotting nets or Packet cluster etc,is not permitted).
1) Less than 150 watts output.
2) 150 watts output or more.
(B) Multi-Operator, single transmitter only. More than one person operates, checks for dupes, keeps the log etc. The station must remain on any band for a minimum of 10 minutes before changing bands.

Exchange:
United States give signal report and state.
Canada give signal report and province.
DX give signal report and QSO serial number beginning with 001.

Scoring:
(A) Count one point for each completed QSO. A station may be worked once per band for QSO credit (but not for additional multipliers).
(B) Multipliers count only once (not once per band), each US state (except KH6 and KL7), each VE province (plus VE8 and VY1) and each DXCC country. KH6 and KL7 count only as separate DXCC countries. The USA or Canada do not count as DXCC countries.

Logs:
Entries must be post marked no later than 30 days after the end of the contest (February 9th 1995). No late entries accepted. Use ARRL RTTY Roundup forms or reasonable facsimile, submit your entry on diskette, upload your entry to the ARRL BBS, or send your entry to ARRL HQ via Internet.
Official entry forms are available from HQ for an SASE. with 2 units of first class postage or 4 IRC's.
Logs must indicate Band, Mode, Date, Time UTC, Calls and complete exchanges (sent and received), Multipliers and QSO points.
Multipliers should be clearly marked in the log the first time they are worked.
Entries with more than 200 QSO's total must include cross-check sheets (dupe sheets).
Send entries to:- ARRL Contest Branch, 225, Main Street, CT 06111. U.S.A.

Copy of the full rules for the above contests are available from the editor. Please enclose A4 SASE.

Notes of interest:
Syria. (YK). YK0A working 14 MHz. RTTY on November 23 as promised and making a very welcome sight. QSX up 1-5.

Sudan, (ST). ST2AA working a few stations on 14 MHz. RTTY November 22. but very active on Pactor.

Ghana, (9G). 9G1BS working both 21 and 14 MHz. RTTY at no set times. Making up for the shortage of data from recent expeditions.

Zambia, (9J). 9I30A is a special event call to celebrate 30 years of independence in Zambia.

Thanks this month to..
G3ZYP, GU0SUP, VK3EBP, DXNS, ARRL/ARLD, KB8NW/OPDX/BARF80.

BARTG caters for all DATA interests with information-components-kits -ready built units and software from experts. Members receive a 120 page quarterly journal devoted to data modes. Beginners guides for most data modes are available. The group sponsors HF and VHF RTTY contests, administers its own DX and members award scheme and runs an annual rally.

This copy of BARTG News is posted by Iain Kendall (G6ARO) who can be contacted via Internet e-mail at.. iain@humber.ac.uk Items for inclusion in the

broadcast may also be mailed to this address, as well as any queries regarding membership or services offered by BARTG.

Christmas greetings to all our readers from the team at GB2ATG.

Copy of the news as distributed by G0ARF 941129.

4567. Steinbrecher at Wireless Exhibition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 10:15:11 UTC
From: kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com
Message-ID: <kevin.jessup.172.003A33E8@mail.mei.com>
Source record: 46007
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Still trying to get my boss to feel this is important enough for
him to pay for the course, air, and lodging. That project I'm
on now isn't NEARLY as important as this!! ;-))

Anyone else going?

Wireless Symposium/Exhibition
February 15,16,17 1995
Santa Clara Convention Center
Santa Clara, California

Worskshop 4, Tuesday, Feb 14,1995, 8:30AM to 12:00PM
DIGITAL RECEIVERS and DSP $150.00
By: Dr. Donald Steinbrecher and Professor Fred Harris
"This halfday tutorial workshop will explore the performance limits
of systems designed to convert RF signals to the digital realm and
explain how to digitally process these signals for maximum effectiveness
in wireless communications. ...will explain how to achieve maximum
dynamic range and sensitivity in the RF-to-digital portions of a digital
receiver and how to apply DSP techniques for optimal channelizing
and demodulation of multiple communications channels."

Woskshop 5, Tuesday, Feb 14,1995, 2:30PM to 5:30PM
SPREAD SPECTRUM $150.00
by: Dr. Jack Holtzman
"...will cover the basic theories behind frequency-hopped and direct-
sequence systems and how to implement spread-spectrum systems
for maximum performance. This lively course will also highlight the
important aspects of CDMA and wireless LANS."

Any other hams involved in the field planning on attending either
of these??

P A R A D I S E * *
TAR & ASPHALT * * * *
* *)
__ *) (
|| _____ || kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com (
\||/ ++) [ ]
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_\\\|///_ ___|| ||))
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-||- |******|/ || |******| ((
|| _ |******|______|*n9sqb|))

```
_\/ \_-- \___ ****__________****_________________________________________
"Paving paradise and putting up parking lots."
```

4568. Re: 9600 radio mod database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 10:51:51 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.37.000D633B@primenet.com>
Source record: 46015

In article <3c10vd$ji3@linet02.li.net> jtomason@li.net (Joe Tomasone) writes:

>Does anyone know of a database/book/whatever with mods for 9600 on
>various rigs? It would be appreciated.
Mike Curtis, WD6EHR, has compiled such a thing. Contact tapr@tapr.org for
information on obtaining a copy.

73, Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4569. dbBx speakers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 13:46:31 UTC
From: tetrault@mv.mv.com
Message-ID: <D0E69J.IrE@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46008

To: sweaston@magnus.acs.ohio-

In a recent message, you wrote;

> I am selling a pair of dBx Soundfield 5 home speakers. These things are
>monsterous. They have one fifteen inches woofer one eight inch mid-woofer,
one
>three inch mid-tweeter, one two inch tweeter and one ribbon tweeter per
speaker
>It can be biwiired for seperate bass and treble. Each speaker is also fused
for added protection incase you push it too hard. The pair is rated from 10
>250 watts nominal.
>The physical appearance is strange. The woofer is on the bottom facing
straight
>out. The eight and ribbon tweeter are one the front also but at a 15 degree
>slant the two and three inch tweets are facing straight up on the top. the
>box is a walnut laminate
>Make Me an offer...the best offer by Dec 8 gets it...makes a great gift.

What price range are you looking for?

Mark

---
* UniQWK #2067*

--

Mark D. Tetrault	tetrault@mv.mv.com
6 Colonial Drive	1:132/169@fidonet.org
Pembroke, NH 03275	kd1vk.ampr.org_44.52.7.8
603-485-5852	Have a Nice Day!

4570. Re: Internet to AX.25 Gateways?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 14:19:25 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <3m2wwc10w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 46016

jtomason@li.net (Joe Tomasone) writes:

> I too am interested in finding an AX.25 <-> Internet mail gateway. If
> anyone is aware of one, please let me know. I am in the NY Metro
> area if that is relevant.

*** Please note, effective 11/1/94 the address of the internet side of
the gateway has changed from gate@wb7tpy.ampr.org to gate@stat.com
Please notify your contacts immediately of this change ***

How to Use the WB7TPY
Packet <-> Internet Gateway

First, some brief operational notes:

(1) Messages must not contain any foul language, or commercial purpose.
(2) Messages can only be sent to countries that the United States has
a third-party agreement. All others will be destroyed.
(3) Messages from the internet should be less then 5K in length.
No files should be sent.
(4) If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me either on
packet radio: WB7TPY@WB7TPY.AZ.USA.NA -or-
Internet : david@stat.com

(5) Have fun. Use the gateway as much as you like. That is what it is
there for.

From Internet to Packet

Send mail to the internet address of:

gate@stat.com

The first line of text must contain a full packet address, preceded with the
word "Packet:"

For example, mail to my packet address, would have the first line of text;

Packet: wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

** NOTE: this line MUST be left justified.

From Packet to Internet

Send as private mail (never a bulletin) to the packet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

The first line of text must contain a full domained internet address,
proceeded with the word "Internet:"

For example, mail to my internet address, would have the first line of text;

Internet: david@primenet.com

*** Remember, this has to be left justified

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD
david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

4571. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 14:42:53 UTC
From: kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com
Message-ID: <kevin.jessup.175.004DA38E@mail.mei.com>
Source record: 46011

In article <3bls8g$6mm@senator-bedfellow.MIT.EDU> root@mit.edu (System PRIVILEGED Account) writes:

>Is Spread Spectrum legal on 10Ghz, and is there a place to learn more about spread spectrum on the net or off?
>(oh, don't email, this is just a public workstation)

It's legal. What it is actually GOOD for (under the EXISTING part 97 regs) could be an interesting topic of debate. Any one actually running a real high-speed SS data link and moving data on a regular basis?

While you CAN experiment and see that it works, you cannot, IMO, implement a useful full-time digital data link (regardless of what the data is) using amateur SS. Then again, commercial license free ISM band SS equipment DOES do the job much better anyway.

The amateur regs limit PN code seqeunces and REQUIRE that you ID on the same band using NARROW band techniques. Kind of defeats the purpose of SS (at least for DS SS), IMO.

P A R A D I S E * *
TAR & ASPHALT * * * *
* *)
__ *) (
|| _____ || kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com (
\||/ ++) [ ]
\\|// *=< / [ ]
_\\\|///_ ___|| ||))
_\\\|///_ ____/ _(| ____ ((((
-_\||/_- /****\ /__]] /****\ ))))
-||- |******|/ || |******| ((
|| _ |******|______|*n9sqb|))
_\/ _-- ___ ****__________****_____
"Paving paradise and putting up parking lots."

4572. ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 16:55:51 UTC
From: kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <kthompso.433.0010EED7@WichitaKS.NCR.COM>
Source record: 46019

looking for documentation for the basic protocols used in packet radio.
low level here, not your tnc command set.
an internet site would be most convenient.

Also, I think it is Bell 202? isn't there a small chip that will generate the
tones from a data stream?
Ken.thompson@wichitaks.ncr.com

4573. LanLink Versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 17:13:14 UTC
From: jmonaco@news.dorsai.org
Message-ID: <D0EFu3.2KC@dorsai.org>
Source record: 46009

The most recent version of LanLink that I've been able to find on anonymous FTP sites is 2.32. Is this the latest version currently available?

Thanks in advance for your assistance.

--
John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.org>

4574. Re: Where to find PACKET TCP/IP addresses ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 19:34:16 UTC
From: N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU
Message-ID: <N0OVF-0512941331560001@dialin-006.mankato.msus.edu>
Source record: 46017

In article <D0CC1o.14L@nntpa.cb.att.com>, mrus@intgp12.ih.att.com
(-Rus,M.) wrote:

> Can anyone tell me where I can find the most up to date
> list of Packet TCP/IP addresses ?
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> Martin
> E-:-)
>

All of them?!?

--
Christopher Schmelzer
Internet: n0ovf@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
Packet: n0ovf@kf0vc.#scmn.mn.usa.noama

4575. KISS for Pac-Comm TNC-220?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 21:11:25 UTC
From: rvermeulen@ib.com
Message-ID: <3c2k1t$rme@da.bausch.nl>
Source record: 46012

Does anybody know of a - really working - replacement EPROM
for KISS mode on the Pac-Comm TNC-220?

This TNC I made -in the late 80's - from a kit delivered by
Pac-Comm Packet Radio Systems, Inc.
3652 W. Cypress Street, Tampa, FL 33607-4916, USA

It does not have a KISS mode, which I would like to use to
do TCP/IP. Off course I can use the Baycom modem, I know and I do,
but I would like to put the old TNC-220 to use again.

Does anybody know if the mentioned firm still exists and maybe if
they have an e-mail address?

Robert Vermeulen (PE1IQU@PI8VNW.#ZH2.NLD.EU)
rvermeulen@ib.com

4576. Re: wnos's autoexec.nos???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-06 21:16:55 UTC
From: rvermeulen@ib.com
Message-ID: <3c2kc7$rme@da.bausch.nl>
Source record: 46013

Niko Lilja (oh1kwp@mea.utu.fi) wrote:
: Howdy!
: Does anyone have autoexec.nos for wnos???
: If it's possible, please mail it to me..??

: --

: #---#
: # ///// #
: # @ @ @) The All mighty.. #
: #----ooo-( )-ooo--------------<oh1kwp@mea.utu.fi> #
: #--------------------------<oh1kwp@linux.ratol.fi> #
: # Opinion: Hackers are from deep in ass!!! #
: #---#

Here you've got mine (I use WNOS with the BAYCOM modem and BPQ!):

```
hostname PE1IQU
host PE1IQU
domain suffix ampr.org.
ax25 mycall PE1IQU
ip addr [44.137.32.161]
#
attach packet 0x61 1 10 256
attach packet 0x62 2 10 256
#attach asy 0xef8 4 slip 3 2048 256 2400
#
ax25 digipeat 2 0
ax25 bctext [ TCP/IP: 44.137.32.161 [ BBS Areas: PUBLIC WNOSMAIL [
ax25 bcinterval 600
ax25 route add 2 default
ax25 route add permanent 2 pi8vnw pi8hvh
ax25 route add permanent 1 pe1iqu-9
#
sysop 23543
#
trace 1 111
trace 2 111
#
log \log.log
#
swap on
#
ip ttl 32
ip rtimer 20
```

```
tcp retry 50
tcp irtt 4000
tcp mss 216
tcp window 1944
#
mem thresh 10240
#mem reboot yes
#
motd "Hello ... If I do not answer, send me a message by SMTP os AX25"
#mbox motd "PE1IQU-BBS: only experimental, service may be cut unexpectedly!"
mbox more yes
mbox attend off
mbox log on
attended off
#
smtp timer 600
smtp mode route
smtp lzw off
smtp trace on
#
domain translate on
domain verbose on
#
#pi8hvh
route add [44.137.32.47] 2
#default
route add [44.0.0.0]/8 2 pi8hvh
#pi8vnw
route add [44.137.32.35] 2 pi8hvh
#pe0mar mar
route add [44.137.32.27] 2 pi8hvh
#p2aga adam
route add [44.137.32.9] 2
#pa0okc chris
#route add [44.137.0.11] 2
#route add [44.137.1.17] 2
#pa0qrb harold
route add [44.137.32.55] 2
#pa3dkc jaco
route add [44.137.0.76] 2
#pa3ecp ton
route add [44.137.0.15] 2
#sys2.pa3ecp ton
route add [44.137.0.43] 2
#sys7.pa3ecp ton
route add [44.137.0.23] 2
#mac.pa3ecp ton
route add [44.137.0.134] 2
#pb0ajk hans
route add [44.137.0.62] 2
```

```
route add [44.137.0.210] 2
route add [44.137.0.211] 2
#sys2.pa0mjr martin
route add [44.137.32.82] 2
#pa0mjr martin
route add [44.137.32.8] 2
#pa3eae vera
route add [44.137.32.14] 2
#pe1nmb erwin
route add [44.137.32.50] 2 pi8hvh
#pa3bwa pieter
route add [44.137.0.159] 2 pi8hvh
#p2aga-1 adam
route add [44.137.32.61] 2
#pa3cdi ron
route add [44.137.0.86] 2
#pe1oup richard
route add [44.137.32.152] 2
#pa3bgq rob
route add [44.137.0.92] 2
#
start ax25
start echo
#start discard
start ftp
start telnet
start smtp
start finger
start convers
start chat
start ttylink
start domain
#
#
#route add pi8hvh 2
#route add pi8vnw 2 pi8hvh
#route add pa3eae 2
#route add pe0mar 2 pi8hvh
#route add sys2.pe0mar 2 pi8hvh
#route add p2aga 2
#route add p2aga-1 2
#route add pa0okc 2 pi8hvh
#route add pa0mjr 2
#route add sys2.pa0mjr 2
#route add pa0qrb 2
#route add sys2.pa0qrb 2
#route add pb0ajk 2
#route add pa3ecp 2
#route add sys2.pa3ecp 2
#route add pa3dkc 2
```

```
#route add pa3bwa 2
#route add pe1oup 2
#route add pa3cdi 2
#route add pa3bgq 2
#route add pa3eae 2
#route add pa0gri 2 pi8hvh
#route add [44.0.0.0.]/8 2 pi8hvh
#
```

4577. Re: FBB Multi-Port on 8088?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 03:21:46 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <3c39ob$5fd@crcnis3.unl.edu>
Source record: 46018

jtomason@li.net (Joe Tomasone) writes:

>I've run a few PBBS programs, but have no experience with FBB. I
>know that one copy of the program can handle multiple connections,
>but can that run in that manner on an 8088 or 286?

> Thanks, Joe

Until last winter, I ran fbb on my 8088 without problem. It is a
little slow, when compared to something else, but works just fine.
You will need some added memory, since it would really have to be
crippled to run in 640k only. As for the 286? Like a champ! Again,
you need memory, so you will need to have the right chipset and proper
memory manager, like QRAM or Last Byte, etc. My main board is a 286
with 4 meg of ram and probably won't be replaced until next winter.

Gary

4578. Software AX.25 implementation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 04:12:45 UTC
From: tedwards@Glue.umd.edu
Message-ID: <3c3cnt$nb1@reggae.src.umd.edu>
Source record: 46020

I am working on a pseudo-Bayesian mechanism for stabilizing AX.25 packet channels in time of high traffic.

My problem is that while I could detect some collisions of other people's packets (by examining a "resent packet" flag I will stuff into and AX.25 packet), I can't really detect my _own_ collisions since standard TNCs will go on "magically" resending a packet until it gets through.

What I would like is a AX.25 implementation in software that I can change into "faking" connections and such by sending out unproto packets, resending them at timeout, and making note of my own timeouts (for use in the stabilization algorithm).

I imagine the Baycom modem must have something like this...but I need source and something freely available, so I don't know if that would work.

Real quick, pseudo-Bayesian keeps track of collisions and just slows down the rate of transmission when more collisions imply greater packet backlog in the channel. And when there are successes, it speeds up again.

Is this what G-TOR does?

-Thomas
N3HAU

4579. Have gateway conn., need help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 04:13:12 UTC
From: "Michael T. Shrake" <mshrake@marlin.exchange.com>
Message-ID: <3c3coo$c45@grouper.exchange.com>
Source record: 46024

I have a gateway to the internet, but need help with the appropiate
software gateway. Jnos seems to be the standard, but the copy I
ftp'd wasn't compiled I guess. Can anyone help??? I would be a great
asset to have here in SE Virginia. TNX

mshrake@marlin.exchange.com
KE4HTX

4580. Re: 2400 with TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 05:11:44 UTC
From: dave@eram.esi.com.au
Message-ID: <3c3g6g$2j6@eram.esi.com.au>
Source record: 46021

In article <3bvjfm$ak3@rs18.hrz.th-darmstadt.de>,
kurpiers@hera.uet.e-technik.th-darmstadt.de (Alexander Kurpiers) writes:

| It is actually possible to use the TCM3105 with 2400 baud by just using
| a different quartz. There are several digipeaters here in Germany that
| use this modulation scheme.

In other words, it's not compatible with Kantronics' (and others)
implementation - it just rams the bits out faster...

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) | dave@esi.com.au | VK2KFU @ VK2AAB.NSW.AUS.OC | PGP 2.6
Opinions expressed are mine. | E7 FE 97 88 E5 02 3C AE 9C 8C 54 5B 9A D4 A0 CD

4581. Re: Baycom 1.7 possible virus?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 05:12:59 UTC
From: dave@eram.esi.com.au
Message-ID: <3c3g8r$2km@eram.esi.com.au>
Source record: 46022

In article <9412051254.AA12482@host0.colby.edu>,
aballen@COLBY.EDU (Art B. Allen) writes:

| I downloaded Baycom Version 1.7 from a landline BBS and proceeded
| to use the packet cluster to distribute the new software. One of
| the stations I sent it to, replied with this.....

Baycom 1.7 does not exist - you have a fake.

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) | dave@esi.com.au | VK2KFU @ VK2AAB.NSW.AUS.OC | PGP 2.6
Opinions expressed are mine. | E7 FE 97 88 E5 02 3C AE 9C 8C 54 5B 9A D4 A0 CD

4582. Re: KISS for Pac-Comm TNC-220?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 08:09:11 UTC
From: jcmonier@saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <3c3qj7$ck6@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 46026

In article rme@da.bausch.nl, rvermeulen@ib.com (Rvermeulen) writes:
|>
|>Does anybody know of a - really working - replacement EPROM
|>for KISS mode on the Pac-Comm TNC-220?

Yes, there is one : TNC220 EPROM with software version 1.1.6+ (released on October 88)

|>This TNC I made -in the late 80's - from a kit delivered by
|>Pac-Comm Packet Radio Systems, Inc.
|>3652 W. Cypress Street, Tampa, FL 33607-4916, USA

I've buy the TNC 220 ready to use with 1.1.6+ EPROM at the same adress on December
1989.

|>It does not have a KISS mode, which I would like to use to
|>do TCP/IP. Off course I can use the Baycom modem, I know and I do,
|>but I would like to put the old TNC-220 to use again.

Old ! Oldies but goldies man !!!! I use mine for packet and TCP/IP and it works
fine with the 2 radio ports, 32 k PMS and very good conception (based on TAPR TNC2)

|>Does anybody know if the mentioned firm still exists and maybe if
|>they have an e-mail address?

Yes, Pac Comm still exists. They sale now the BAYCOM 1.6 software and perharps
they can sale to you an EPROM with 1.1.6+ software release . The exact date of
1.1.6+ release is 25 / 10 / 1988 (display at my TNC 220 start up).

Note : Don't copy v 1.1.6+ EPROM for your TNC 220. This firmware is copyrighted !!!!

+--+-----------------------------+
I Jean-Christophe MONIER I ATHESA - C.E.A. Defense I
I Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer I BP 28 I
I I C.E.N. de Saclay I
I E-Mail : Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr I 91192 GIF SUR YVETTE CEDEX I
I Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41 I FRANCE I
+--+-----------------------------+
I BinHex and MIME data accepted I
+---+

Still for sale :

* KANTRONICS KAM Plus (ALL MODE : CW, packet, AMTOR/PACTOR, FAX, NAVTEX/AMTEX, G-TOR...
PMS 512 Ko, 1 HF port & 1 V/UHF port)
* Pac Comm TNC 220 (2 radio ports, 32 Ko PMS, HF & V/UHF packet)
* ZETAGI MB+5 base microphone (ceramic type, gain & tone controls)

Make offer by E-Mail

4583. Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 09:07:55 UTC
From: gregl@iglou.com
Message-ID: <D0FFLw.8ns@iglou.com>
Source record: 46023

In article <3bv9c5$fnm@gort.oit.umass.edu>, aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu says...

>Thanks to all who have posted and written to me. It is working now. I
>had some wrong information and some wrong expectations.
>
>The wrong info was that I didn't have the correct IP number for the node,
>I had an IP number for the sysop's call with a different SSID. Once I
>got that straight I was able to ping the node and verify that it indeed
>knew something about AX.25 encapsulation of IP packets.

Note that TheNet X1J has an IP router built in so you do not have to encapsulate IP packets in AX.25 frames. Encapsulation is required when routing IP packets through digipeaters, TheNet 2.0st and others. Of course this assumes the X1J node has its IP router enabled and has included the proper routing entries in the IP and ARP tables. (Use the IP and ARP commands to view the routing tables on an X1J node.)

>The wrong expectation was that I thought I could telnet directly to
>the node, but by tracing packets I discovered that the node was
>responding to my connect attempts with a message indicating the
>service was unavailable.

Unfortunately not. TheNet X1J implements an IP router and rudimentary TCP/IP protocols. You can route IP packets through it, ping it, and it might also respond to ARP requests (can't remember for certain). But that's about it. Actually that's not bad considering all this is in a 128K split ROM.

--
==========
73 de Greg AMPRNet - ke4dpx@ke4dpx.ampr.org [44.106.56.35]
AX.25 - ke4dpx@wi9p.#ncky.ky.usa.noam
Internet - gregl@iglou.com
==========

4584. Re: KISS for Pac-Comm TNC-220?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 12:35:00 UTC
From: adsb@bnr.co.uk
Message-ID: <3c4a5kINN9se@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk>
Source record: 46027

In article <3c2k1t$rme@da.bausch.nl>, Rvermeulen <rvermeulen@ib.com> wrote:
>
>Does anybody know of a - really working - replacement EPROM
>for KISS mode on the Pac-Comm TNC-220?

There is, AFAIK, no working version of KISS code for the TNC-220 as
supplied by Pac-Comm.

It's a while since I sorted the version numbers out. However:

o all versions I've seen lock up solid if off-air packets are
received whilst the LEDs are doing their start-up dance

o the latest version I had from Pac-Comms UK agents thought, when
in KISS mode, that it was to use full-duplex operation - and
it ignored the command to go to half-duplex.

I took the previous version I had, and hacked the code to strip out
the LED dance. Since then it has been OK.

There is a TNC-220 KISS ROM image supplied with the G8BPQ software.
I'm not aware of anyone being able to get this to work. When I tried
it wouldn't transmit at all - ever!

Somebody from Pac-Comm used to be on e-mail. If you're still listening
chaps, I could fix the code if I had the source...

Andrew Benham

A.D.S.Benham@bnr.co.uk BNR Europe Ltd, London Road, Harlow,
Essex CM17 9NA
+44 1279 402372 Fax: +44 1279 402885
Home: g8fsl@g8fsl.ampr.org [44.131.181.17]

4585. V.29 MODEM FOR 9600 BAUDS PACKET

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 13:48:00 UTC
From: alain.bourassa@inno.com
Message-ID: <1674.4296.uupcb@inno.com>
Source record: 46049

Hello

While searching in my 73 amateur radio magazine collection for an old
article I have found this yesterday in the MAY 1990 edition
Here is a reprint of a part from a big article about ham radio in
Japan
It's talk about 9600 bauds packet in Japan using a V-29 modem
and an unmodified rig

HIGHER ON SSB THAN ON FM

JS1DSF and JL3OUW of the Packet Radio Users Group (PRUG) described in
CQ HAM RADIO the PRUG 9600 bps modem for the TNC-2 packet controller
that can be used with SSB and FM rigs without modification to the rig.
Transmitting at 9600 bps transfers messages much faster than at 1200 bps
especially for long frames, but phase lags caused by fading or multiple
path reception affect 9600 bds transmission much more severely.May 1989
experiments on 430 mhz SSB by JN1OLJ and JR2BNF show that 9600 bps
packet on SSB is possible using some un modified SSB transceivers such
as the IC-735

In the November 1989 issue of CQ HAM RADIO JL3OLW described this 9600
bps modem and modification to the MFJ-1278 TNC to accommodate it. The
YAMAHA YM7109 9600 bps FAX modem chip used by this modem, like the 9600
bps FAX and land-line modems used widely today, operates at 2400 bps and
uses the quadrature modulation technique to quadruple throughhput to
9600 bps using CITT V.29 standard. Using V.29, bit strings of four bits
(wich have 4x4=16 possible combinations) are sent as a unit by
modulating a 1700 hz subcarrier to produce eight different phase shifts
and then using high and low amplitude signals to produce 16 different
states (8x2=16). The modulation speed is one-fourth of 9600 bp, or 2400
bps. The subcarrier has sidebands which are one-half the modulation
speed 1700 +/- (2400/2). These sidebands in the 500-2900 hz range fall
within the 300 hz - 3 khz range used in amateur voice commmunications
that have an audio range of 300-3 khz. With the release of this
modem/TNC design and the avalability of the G3RUH modem in Japan,
9600 bps packet stations are becoming much more common there. See
figure 2 for a ciruit diagram of the PRUG 9600 bps modem.

A simple diagram with most of the IC unknow to me was included with
this article and no part list etc.

A friend of mine (who he's also a ham) bought two V.29 industrial
FAX last spring for almost a dime

We did some tests on them and they "seem" to work

Since Baycom 1.6 now support 9600 bps operation more test
on those units will be done this winter

Could you imagine 9600 operation on 20 meters ?

Alain
VE2MTV

* OLX 2.2 * Alain.Bourassa@inno.com

4586. Re: Zyxel modem and FBB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 14:17:39 UTC
From: goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <goobie.74.001D22DB@cfcsc.dnd.ca>
Source record: 46042

In article <292.55.27.0N35CF3F@sahara.com> ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com (Ibrahim Alshugair) writes:

>Hi all and thanks for reading this message.
>I am running a packet bbs using F6FBB program.
>The problem i got when i call my bbs by landline modem it keeps RINGING
>and RINGING no any respons from FBB.
>u may say u have to put it at host mode !! itried that
>In terminal mode !! itried that
>at auto answer mode itried this one also
>I issued the command from Initnc.sys also i issued the command from
>phone modem programm from FBB but no luck.
>I have another modem EXTERNAL it wrks fine with same setup..
>Any help any Idea is most welcome

The FBB / FBBIOS program is looking for the carrier detect (CD) line to come high and will not respond to the RING or RINGING from the modem. You can turn off the verbal output from the modem (depend on modem for command sequence) as it will somtimes confuse the FBB program..

73
Keith
VE3OY @ VA3BBS

==
Keith Goobie	goobie@cfcsc.dnd.ca
CFCSC, Toronto, ON CANADA	>>> If you come to a fork in
(416)-482-6807 FAX 482-6908	the road, take it <<<
==

4587. Re: Wanted BBS software.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 14:36:05 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3c4h8l$4a0@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46028

Roger (roger@uptowne.com) wrote:
: I would like to have greater capability with my PK232M
: than it has at present.
: Can you use a higher paclen like 1000 ? if using different
: software ?

The maximum ax25 packet length is 256 bytes, essentially the reason it's called packet because 'packets' of information gets sent. There are ways to increase throughput though by either increasing the baud rate or by going full-duplex.

: Can I have my BBS take mail off HF and diall up a land line to
: up and down load mail
: IE WORM HOLE THRU internet ?

I think there are some legal questions about automatically forwarding messages over a phone line. If you have direct access to the Internet, you can get software that would run a Wormhole, but it would have to be coordinated with your local AMPRnet people and the Internet people.

: Automatically PKZIP and UNZIP files in mail areas ?

There are compressed forwarding software packages available but I don't think any of them use PKZIP. Some NOS versions use a compressed program called LZW for mail between NOS stations. Most TNCs are limited in what they can do. Most of the big automated features come from PC software instead of TNC firmware.

: I use only HF packet at present and the 232 manual
: leaves me pretty sleepy...It also seems to be very limited
: and I feel there must be software that willl do what I would
: like to do . I am very new to packet and I guess this all
: must look like silly questions to the vets of packet.
:
: Regards
: Roger TOwnsend VE3XVK
: 613 387 3080
: fax 387 3081

73
--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca

==========

4588. Re: Nubie with Mac & KPC-9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 15:20:41 UTC
From: kanefsky@halcyon.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3c4js9$ci2@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 46031

In article <N0OVF-0312941627080001@dialin-005.mankato.msus.edu>,
Chris Schmelzer <N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU> wrote:
>In article <per-0212941643210001@128.32.198.88>, per@cchem.berkeley.edu
>(Per Brashers) wrote:
>
>> Thank you all! I have received a great response to my querry, and have
>> found that macintosh, the wonderfull loves that they be, have two
>> different (at least) types of modem cables. This is not a problem in and
>> of its self, it's just that they decided not to make any visible
>> markings. Bless there pointy hearts. :-)
>> Again thank you all for the advice, I look forward to chatting on the 'waves'.
>>
>> Per
>>
>> --
>> --Per Brashers
>> Computing and Network Services , CChem domain
>> per@cchem.berkeley.edu
>
>The two types really are just incomplete cables versus complete cables...
>A basic cable just needs a few lines from one end to the other. A
>hardware handshaking cable (like that needed for the Kantronics Hostmaster
>for Macintosh for example) needs a few extra lines, so it can control the
>flow of data by pulling up the voltage on a couple lines.... So it really
>comes down to whether you bought a good cable or a cheap cable...

No, actually it's a matter of how the limited number of lines on the Mac's
8-pin DIN connector are utilized. There are different ways to wire a
cable to support things like hardware flow control versus carrier detect,
etc.

--
Steve Kanefsky
AA7QL

4589. Question abt monitoring packets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 15:44:24 UTC
From: dara@physics.att.com
Message-ID: <D0G6E0.1EJ@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 46030

I would like to selectivly monitor packets from a DX Cluster
bulletin board without connecting but in a way that mimmics
a connection so that I don't have to see every packet repeated
to all the connected stations. During heavy usage times I
sometimes get disconnected frequently. (It varies from a few
minutes to hours) If I stay disconnected, and monitor
I get the same packet repeatedly. I'd like to filter so that
I only get each packet once. Any ideas? My tnc is the KAM

Shel WA2UBK dara@physics.att.com

4590. Re: FBB Multi-Port on 8088?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 15:46:28 UTC
From: enge@enge.almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <3c4lck$mep@juniper.almaden.ibm.com>
Source record: 46029

The AA4RE BBS program runs on the 8088 in multiport multiconnect mode.

Roy Engehausen -- enge@almaden.ibm.com

4591. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 16:09:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec7.160900.5261@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 46036

In article <kthompso.433.0010EED7@WichitaKS.NCR.COM> kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
>looking for documentation for the basic protocols used in packet radio.
>low level here, not your tnc command set.
>an internet site would be most convenient.
>
>Also, I think it is Bell 202? isn't there a small chip that will generate the
>tones from a data stream?

Bell 202 modem technology and AX25 are two completely separate things. AX25 is a link level protocol for managing data transfers, usually via packet radio, though AX25 would work just as well (or poorly) over a wired link. Bell 202 is a tone encoding system for raw bits that *can* be used with AX25 over radio, and in fact is in common use today on VHF amateur packet. But AX25, and packet, certainly aren't limited to Bell 202 signaling.

Bell 202 is long obsolete over telco systems, but there are still a few single chip modems that will support it, and it can easily be implemented with a PLL tone decoder chip and a function generator chip, that's how TAPR did it in their original TNC. Amateurs are slowly moving to more modern, and faster, modem technologies for packet radio, but the *voice* radios being used are now the limiting factor.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4592. Terminal software for MacPlus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 16:30:48 UTC
From: Rolla@ICO.OLIVETTI.COM
Message-ID: <Rolla.4.0@ICO.OLIVETTI.COM>
Source record: 46034

Greetings,
I have an old MACPlus with 1MB ram and no hard disk.
I would like to use this computer as dumb terminal hooked to my AEA PK88.
Please could you point me to some terminal software (preferably Shareware
or P.D.) that runs on this little Mac ? (..if there is one..)

Thanks anticipately,

Best Regards
C.Rolla

4593. Kantronics es 1278B ?'s

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 16:38:51 UTC
From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec7.103851.36089@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 46032

Is the MFJ 1278B a good TNC for HF/VHF?

What about Kantronics, which one is good for around $290? tnx de N0ZYA

4594. JNOS 1.10g

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 17:55:08 UTC
From: Tim Daniels <timd@duke.com>
Message-ID: <3c4sts$gd4@potogold.rmii.com>
Source record: 46033

Help !! I am having problems connecting with JNOS 1.10h
There is a station I want to telnet or FTP to (n0tzl).
When I use FTP or TELNET I get no response from him.
When I do an AX25 connect no problem. I have spoke with him and he has me in his domain.txt and route.txt. I also have him in both my files as well as a hard coded
route add. I can connect to another station via telnet no problem.
When I trace the packets I see that they send to KB0PMN->QST.
The IP is correct 44.40.2.196 to 44.20.2.59. However I still cannot to a TELNET or FTP to his station. I also have used another radio to monitor and make sure that I am indeed transmitting which is the case.
I am using a TM733a and a KPC-3.

Any suggestions ?

Tim Daniels

4595. Re: JNOS 1.10g

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 19:49:21 UTC
From: clearbrook_technical@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <clearbrook_technical-0712941149210001@line21.nwm.mindlink.net>
Source record: 46035

In article <3c4sts$gd4@potogold.rmii.com>, Tim Daniels <timd@duke.com> wrote:

> Help !! I am having problems connecting with JNOS 1.10h
> There is a station I want to telnet or FTP to (n0tzl).
> When I use FTP or TELNET I get no response from him.
> When I do an AX25 connect no problem. I have spoke with him and he has
me in his domain.txt
> and route.txt. I also have him in both my files as well as a hard coded
> route add. I can connect to another station via telnet no problem.
> When I trace the packets I see that they send to KB0PMN->QST.
> The IP is correct 44.40.2.196 to 44.20.2.59. However I still cannot to a
TELNET or FTP
> to his station. I also have used another radio to monitor and make sure
that I am indeed transmitting which is the case.
I sounds like your system is trying to arp the hardware address of the
destination and is not getting a response from the net. you could try
adding a arp entry (first display your arp table and see if there is an
entry for your destination.)
assuming your destination is 44.20.2.59 n0tzl
and your tnc is on port ax0

then try ARP ADD 44.20.2.59 AX25 N0TZL AX0

for stations that you connect to regularily you can add these entries to
stop the system from trying to find them itself, at current speeds this is
not very productive.

hope that helps
fred ve7ipb

4596. Re: FBB Multi-Port on 8088?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 23:33:46 UTC
From: jtomason@li.net
Message-ID: <3c5goq$ldd@linet02.li.net>
Source record: 46037

In article <3c39ob$5fd@crcnis3.unl.edu>, mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu (Gary McDuffie Sr) says:

>Until last winter, I ran fbb on my 8088 without problem. It is a
>little slow, when compared to something else, but works just fine.

Let me just confirm: It will run multi-connect on your 8088? How many simultaneous connects max?

-Joe

```
*****************************************************************************
* :JOE TOMASONE: GOD IS REAL; UNLESS DECLARED INTEGER *
* INTERNET: jtomason@li.net AMPR AX.25: N2MUO@N2BQF.#NLI.NY.USA *
*****************************************************************************
```

4597. How can I aquire IP address?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-07 23:43:42 UTC
From: richh@world.std.com
Message-ID: <D0GsKu.55@world.std.com>
Source record: 46038

I understand I need an IP address for jnos. I have the TCP/IP
stack running and now need an address (obviously).

I searched threw this newsgroup and na da.

Thanks.

Rich.

4598. Re: RTS flow control in TAPR KISS mode?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 00:15:53 UTC
From: ac224@detroit.freenet.org
Message-ID: <3c5j7p$2qk@detroit.freenet.org>
Source record: 46039

In a previous article, svp@cam-orl.co.uk (Steve Platt) says:

>I want to run TCP/IP, 9600 baud packet with a small portable (ie SLOW) PC.
>I'm trying to get a TNC with TAPR 1.1.8 firmware to do RTS flow control that is
>I want it to stop sending characters in a KISS frame if my host (a very slow PC!)
>drops its RTS line on the rs232c connector.
>
>Steve Platt (g4wsz)
>
I'm surprised that you have gotten this to work at all. I was told
by the local 'experts' that you had to have a 'Real' computer to do TCP/IP.
There were annoyed when I told them I didn't consider *any* computer
running MS-DOS to be a Real computer.

Anyway the reason I asked in the first place was, I have a Zenith
Minisport and would like to run TCP/IP. Does anyone know if it can be
done? This is your basic XT.

--
Jim Harvey - WB8NBS - 18538 Inkster - Redford, Mich. 48240 Amiga Person
ac224@detroit.freenet.org

4599. Cloverleaf modulation.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 03:57:03 UTC
From: "N.r.h. Black" <nrhblack@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <JM+Vu+-.nrhblack@delphi.com>
Source record: 46040

Hi everyone,
I'm getting ready to get back into ham after a three year hiatus, listening to code on the morning commute etc. I hope to get some metal into the sky over the Christmas break.

Anyway. . . . I recall back in 1991 there was a lot of excitement over so-called "Clover" or Cloverleaf modulation, a new digital mode of superior performance. I wondered if there is any on-going development work or even commercial products by now? Any information or pointers would be appreciated. All I have is the ARRL networking conference books.

73s es TKS IBCU de Henry KK6JR, G4NOC k

4600. A FAQ Available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 04:15:37 UTC
From: bswitzer@uoguelph.ca
Message-ID: <3c6199$6sl@nermal.cs.uoguelph.ca>
Source record: 46044

I have been thinking about getting involved in HAM radios and Internet
access. What I want to know is, is there a FAQ available that will
answer all my questions? I think this would be the best place to
start, n'est pas? Bear in mind, here, we're talking extreme novice.
I know alot about Internet, but nothing about HAM.

--
+----------------------+---+
Brian D. Switzer	Good God knows when you turn the other
--------------------	cheek which direction you're pointing it.
bswitzer@uoguelph.ca	-Steve Vai
+----------------------+---------------------------------->=-
(munch!)

4601. Creating Netrom workholes via internet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 05:25:27 UTC
From: MARK@ardsley.business.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <MARK.1302.2EE698C7@ardsley.business.uwo.ca>
Source record: 46047

I have a well connected internet machine running linux. I also have a tnc. I would like to create an internet wormhole for netrom. A year or so ago I read some messages dealing with the subject, but I never kept any. I used to run KA9Q nos under dos.

Does anyone know where I should start? Even if I knew the name of the software I feel I could get it going myself. Currently there are many flavours of 'nos' and I don't want to download all of them if someone already knows the answer.

ps: I am in London Ontario if anyone wants to link up. The machine is called hamster.business.uwo.ca

Any help would be great.

=-=
Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR Located in sunny London, Ontario

Internet: Mark@ARDSLEY.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.22.33
Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714

4602. Re: DSP for power line noise reduction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 05:56:27 UTC
From: sdimse@umed.med.miami.edu
Message-ID: <3c676b$and@miasun.med.miami.edu>
Source record: 46041

bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org (Bart Rowlett) writes:
: After many years of school and apartment living i'm finally in a house
: and starting to become active on HF once again. Over the next few
: months I plan to add some more antennas, purchase a new HF Rig and
: catch up where I left off 15 years or so ago. My biggest problem
: so far is dealing with various noise sources on the 80 and 40 meter
: bands. There are at least three distinct noise sources causing
: trouble at various times during the day. They typically are S7
: with the SSB filter and occupy about 50 kHz at any given time. I
: have identified one as a switching power supply operating at a
: switching frequency at around 340 kHz but can't locate it's physical
: location. I'm wondering how well, if at all, the new DSP based
: audio filters can deal with this sort of periodic interference.
:
: Anyone out there have any experience?
:
: Thanks,
:
: bart wb6hqk
:
: bart@wb6hqk.ampr.org
:
:
I do most of my ham radio operating from my QTH near Key West. There I
am plagued with line noise from 138KV power lines about 1/4 mile away,
liberally bathed in salt air. The noise level is often over S-9. I use
the NIR-10 DSP filter, which helps, with the following limitations:

No amount of audio filtering will make inaudible signals readable...i.e.
if your noise level is S-7, no filter will allow you to hear an S-5
signal. (IF noise blankers are another story, but so far no-one has made
an affordable amateur receiver with IF DSP.)

The NIR-10 takes a signal from which the words could barely be
understood, and makes it armchair copy. This is especially effective on
2 meters SSB in my situation, particularly Oscar-13 downlink.

Your best bet is to spend the time tracking down the source of the
interference, and spending money on directional antennas, which can
be used to null out the noise source.

Steve, KO4HD
sdimse@umbio.med.miami.edu

4603. Re: FBB Multi-Port on 8088?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 08:18:07 UTC
From: mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <3c6ffv$8k9@crcnis3.unl.edu>
Source record: 46043

jtomason@li.net (Joe Tomasone) writes:

>In article <3c39ob$5fd@crcnis3.unl.edu>, mcduffie@unlinfo.unl.edu (Gary McDuffie Sr) says:

>>Until last winter, I ran fbb on my 8088 without problem. It is a
>>little slow, when compared to something else, but works just fine.

> Let me just confirm: It will run multi-connect on your 8088? How many simultaneous connects max?

>-Joe

I have no idea. I never pushed it. I always configured it for 4
connects, more than enough for our area.

Gary

4604. Re: 2400 with TCM3105

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 08:25:14 UTC
From: victor@ibpm.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <victor.41.0@ibpm.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 46045

>From: dave@eram.esi.com.au (Dave Horsfall)
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>Subject: Re: 2400 with TCM3105

In article <3bvjfm$ak3@rs18.hrz.th-darmstadt.de>,
kurpiers@hera.uet.e-technik.th-darmstadt.de (Alexander Kurpiers) writes:

| It is actually possible to use the TCM3105 with 2400 baud by just using
| a different quartz. There are several digipeaters here in Germany that
| use this modulation scheme.

>In other words, it's not compatible with Kantronics' (and others)
>implementation - it just rams the bits out faster...

What's modulation in MFJ, Kantronics 2400 baud modems ?

If it is AFSK, what's tone frequency ?

Victor

4605. Re: NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 09:40:04 UTC
From: chrisd@cam.org
Message-ID: <chrisd-0812940437180001@chrisd.hip.cam.org>
Source record: 46046

In article <N0OVF-0412942257470001@dialin-003.mankato.msus.edu>,
N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU (Chris Schmelzer) wrote:

> > Hello dear reader,
> >
> > Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx...
>
> I just recently started playing with Net/Mac and wanted to thank you for
> taking the time to write this package for the mac. I went back and read
> some of the papers written about Net/Mac in the Computer Networking
> Conference notes and noticed that several years ago there was some talk
> about making the jump to a more mac-like interface and 'catching-up' with
> NOS (Domain Name lookup, etc...)

Care to tell me where its FTP site is? I think I missed the original post...

Chris

--
Servire Armatis : devise de la branche | chrisd@cam.org
d'administration | Opinions free; intelligent
Devoir avant tout: devise des bataillons | remarks will cost you.
des services |

4606. Re: LanLink Versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 11:30:44 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.38.000C3C3A@primenet.com>
Source record: 46075

In article <D0EFu3.2KC@dorsai.org> jmonaco@news.dorsai.org (John Monaco) writes:

>The most recent version of LanLink that I've been able to find on anonymous
>FTP sites is 2.32. Is this the latest version currently available?

That's newer than the latest one I have seen. Where is it available for ftp?

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4607. Re: RTS flow control in TAPR KISS mode?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 11:36:37 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.39.00119CFF@primenet.com>
Source record: 46076

In article <3c5j7p$2qk@detroit.freenet.org> ac224@detroit.freenet.org (Jim Harvey) writes:

>Anyway the reason I asked in the first place was, I have a Zenith
>Minisport and would like to run TCP/IP. Does anyone know if it can be
>done? This is your basic XT.

NOS will probably work, but not too well. A 6 MHz 286 even runs slowly. Some 8086 machines (Compaq DeskPro) have real problems with NOS. I suggest a version that has as few features as possible compiled in. You might also consider NET. There is a version by K5JB (available from TAPR) which has the basic mailbox stuff added.

Bob

>--
>Jim Harvey - WB8NBS - 18538 Inkster - Redford, Mich. 48240 Amiga Person
> ac224@detroit.freenet.org

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4608. Re: DSP for power line noise reduction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 12:06:07 UTC
From: michaela@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <3c6srf$7t8@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 46050

My experience with a Timewave DSP-59+ is that it doesn't filter line noise. It can do an excellent job in filtering some atmospheric noises [white noise?], and, other times, not so good. I believe it depends on the frequency of the noise aligning with the frequency of the filter before it "kicks in" on the atmospheric noises.

I'd think an ordinary noise blanker filter would be the ticket for your line noise problem?

73,

Michael Christie, K7RLS/4
Crawfordville, Florida

4609. Digital Recording & Editing using Mac & DAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 12:53:40 UTC
From: Bob.Geens@f878.n292.z2.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <783831943.AA03038@steam.fidonet.org>
Source record: 46051

Is it possible to record with DAT, input it *digitally* into
the Mac, edit, mix with other sources etc.

Which mac & WHICH SOFTWARE do I need?

Please e-mail to Bob.Geens@f878.n292.z2.fidonet.org
(We do not have newsfeed yet...)

4610. Re: Have gateway conn., need help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 13:00:26 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D0Htox.EE6@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46054

In article <3c3coo$c45@grouper.exchange.com>, mshrake@marlin.exchange.com says...
>
>I have a gateway to the internet, but need help with the appropiate
>software gateway. Jnos seems to be the standard, but the copy I
>ftp'd wasn't compiled I guess. Can anyone help??? I would be a great
>asset to have here in SE Virginia. TNX
>
>mshrake@marlin.exchange.com
>KE4HTX

The best way <IMO> a beginner can get started with JNOS is to get the file called NOSVW304.ZIP. Don't remember where it is, but it is probably at ftp.ucsd.edu somewhere around in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/jnos or some variation. The file contains the "get-away special" which is a version of nos preconfigured to look exactly like the NOSINTRO book sold by the ARRL and available all over. I wouldn't mess with the source code unless you had the right compiler (Borland C 3.1 I hear) and have a lot of experience with it and the appropriate linker.

That said, you might want to examine how, if at all, you want to provide an internet/ham radio gateway. There are some subtantial legal barriers against allowing non-licensed folk access to the packet network. However, you might want to provide access to, say, this newsgroup.

Larry W1HJF
--

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc Voice: +1 603 237 8400
Post Office Box 158 Fax: +1 603 237 8430
Colebrook, New Hampshire 03576 CIS: 72427,2567

4611. Re: How can I aquire IP address?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 13:06:06 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D0HtyA.EIx@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46055

In article <D0GsKu.55@world.std.com>, richh@world.std.com says...
>
>I understand I need an IP address for jnos. I have the TCP/IP
>stack running and now need an address (obviously).
>
>I searched threw this newsgroup and na da.
>
>Thanks.
>
>Rich.

You get an IP address from your local Co-ordinator. If you post your location, perhaps someone can direct you to him.

Larry W1HJF
--

4612. Re: JNOS 1.10g

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 13:08:42 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3c70gr$plh@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 46052

In <3c4sts$gd4@potogold.rmii.com>, Tim Daniels <timd@duke.com> writes:
>Help !! I am having problems connecting with JNOS 1.10h
>There is a station I want to telnet or FTP to (n0tzl).
>When I use FTP or TELNET I get no response from him.
>When I do an AX25 connect no problem. I have spoke with him and he has me in his domain.txt
>and route.txt. I also have him in both my files as well as a hard coded
>route add. I can connect to another station via telnet no problem.
>When I trace the packets I see that they send to KB0PMN->QST.
>The IP is correct 44.40.2.196 to 44.20.2.59. However I still cannot to a TELNET or FTP
>to his station. I also have used another radio to monitor and make sure that I am indeed transmitting which is the case.
>I am using a TM733a and a KPC-3.

You could do a trace port-name 0111 trace.fil and post or send the
results to me. That would probably help. When you talk to a remote
station, unless you have an ARP ADD statement for that station, your
system should send an ARP request to the QST callsign that contains your
IP Address and callsign and the remote systems IP Address. This is an
ARP Request. The remote station should respond with an ARP reply that
has the same info, but has his callsign filled in with his IP Address.
Once that is done, you'll see your station talk directly with the remote
station and you'll see both your IP Addresses in the packet. When he
responds... he'll talk direct to you and have both your IP Addresses
in the IP Header.
Also... both stations should do an route look remote-station and make
sure that the route looks ok. If you can hit each other direct using ax.25,
then you should not have any gateways in your routing info.
Hope that helps.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4613. Re: Have gateway conn., need help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 13:14:57 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3c70sh$plh@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 46053

In <3c3coo$c45@grouper.exchange.com>, "Michael T. Shrake" <mshrake@marlin.exchange.com> writes:
>I have a gateway to the internet, but need help with the appropiate
>software gateway. Jnos seems to be the standard, but the copy I
>ftp'd wasn't compiled I guess. Can anyone help??? I would be a great
>asset to have here in SE Virginia. TNX
>
>mshrake@marlin.exchange.com
>KE4HTX

anonymous ftp to minnie.cs.adfa.oz.au and check out the gateways area.
There's a gateways.something that will tell you most of what you need to
know.
As for software... if you've got a 386, ftp to dfwgate.ampr.org and
look for a recent .exe file. I think that dfwgate.ampr.org copies it
current version of NOS into the \pub directory each time it reboots. Do
an info (once you have a copy of NOS) and see if it has the ENCAP stuff
enables. If it does... then it can be run as a gateway. You also want to
have the TCP/IP ACCESS stuff enabled too. Do a
'finger info@dfwgate.ampr.org' to see what's enabled on dfwgate.
Send me a note if you need any help. I run dfwgate.ampr.org.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4614. Buckmaster CD with FBB?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 14:07:01 UTC
From: tnorris@ulibnet.mtsu.edu
Message-ID: <3c73u5$t00@isdnlin.mtsu.edu>
Source record: 46056

What software do I need to interface the Buckmaster Callbook CD
with my FBB bbs software? Where can I find it?

Thanks

Tom ka4rkt@wb4ttz-1
tnorris@ulibnet.mtsu.edu

4615. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 15:09:23 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3c77j3$98i@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 46058

On Tue, 6 Dec 1994 16:55:51 Ken Thompson (kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM) wrote in rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:
: looking for documentation for the basic protocols used in packet radio.
: low level here, not your tnc command set.
: an internet site would be most convenient.

The primary source would be in the annual ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference proceedings. The ARRL also has a publication entitled AX.25 Amateur Packet Radio Link-Layer Protocol. There are abbreviated descriptions of the protocol in the ARRL Handbook and the Gateway to Packet Radio Book.

The info might be available on line. The ARRL has a landline BBS, but I don't know the number, or whether it is accessible from Internet. Call the ARRL at 203-666-1541 for more info.

: Also, I think it is Bell 202? isn't there a small chip that will generate the
: tones from a data stream?

It is Bell 202. The TCM3105 chip is a low power chip that is used in the Baycom and Poor Man's Packet modems. There is another chip, the 7910, that is used in some designs. I think it has a greater power requirement, but is much more flexible and can support several modes of operation.

Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4616. Re: Software AX.25 implementation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 15:17:05 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3c781h$98i@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 46059

On 6 Dec 1994 23:12:45 -0500 Thomas Grant Edwards (tedwards@Glue.umd.edu) wrote in rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:

: What I would like is a AX.25 implementation in software that I can
: change into "faking" connections and such by sending out unproto packets,
: resending them at timeout, and making note of my own timeouts (for use
: in the stabilization algorithm).

A few years ago there was an AX.25 packet driver posted by Pawel Jalocha. Look in some of the ham ftp sites for ax25.asm. This worked with a Baycom type modem and KA9Q NOS versions that supported Clarkson-type packet drivers.

73, Al N1AW

Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4617. Re: How can I aquire IP address?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 15:46:05 UTC
From: richh@world.std.com
Message-ID: <D0I14t.3Av@world.std.com>
Source record: 46060

Richard M Hajinlian (richh@world.std.com) wrote:
: I understand I need an IP address for jnos. I have the TCP/IP
: stack running and now need an address (obviously).

: I searched threw this newsgroup and na da.

: Thanks.

: Rich.

P.S. I live in Billerica Massachusetts zip 01821

Thanks....N1TML

4618. Re: Software AX.25 implementation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 16:01:26 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3c7akm$lbm@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 46061

In <3c781h$98i@gort.oit.umass.edu>, aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu (Albert S Woodhull) writes:
>On 6 Dec 1994 23:12:45 -0500 Thomas Grant Edwards (tedwards@Glue.umd.edu) wrote in
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:
>
>: What I would like is a AX.25 implementation in software that I can
>: change into "faking" connections and such by sending out unproto packets,
>: resending them at timeout, and making note of my own timeouts (for use
>: in the stabilization algorithm).
>

Most / All of the NOS source files have ax25.c that handles the ax.25 stuff
in software. The LAPB.C code also handles the cross-port digi-peating.
Nothings documented very well, but it's all there. NOS talks to the TNC in
KISS mode and handles all the AX25 stuff. You can get the NOS source from
ftp.ucsd.edu.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4619. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 16:09:50 UTC
From: bigwoodp@kbcomms.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <786902990snz@kbcomms.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46062

In article <D08KFA.n1M@mv.mv.com> rapp@lmr.mv.com "Larry Rappaport" writes:

> >
> >N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and
> pc.usl.edu.

Does anyone know of another site that has this version?

ftp.ucsd.edu seems to be unavailable over here at present.
pc.usl.edu is unknown.

73s de Paul

--
Paul Bigwood G3WYW Karibu Communications,
Tel/FAX: (44) (0) 1635 861981 18 The Martins, Kennet Lea,
E-Mail : bigwoodp@kbcomms.demon.co.uk Thatcham, Berkshire RG13 4FD
Specialists in Mobile Communications, - Voice & Data using Radio and Wire
---

4620. HELP: Source for TCM3105 IC..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 17:00:40 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec8.130040.3001@muvms6>
Source record: 46071

Hello all:

I am trying to find a TCM3105 IC to build baycom TNC. If you know
the source, please let me know.

Thanks in advance

73
Dinakar kb8vhc

4621. Re: LanLink Versions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 17:09:56 UTC
From: Bill.Nadzam@juts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <NEWTNews.28018.786910582.bgn00@juts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 46057

In article <D0EFu3.2KC@dorsai.org>, <jmonaco@news.dorsai.org> writes:
> The most recent version of LanLink that I've been able to find on anonymous
> FTP sites is 2.32. Is this the latest version currently available?

That is the latest I have come across too. The dates on the files are May 94. Seems to have everything. Even has support for KAM + G-Tor...

73 de K8WN, Bill in San Jose, CA..

4622. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 18:01:37 UTC
From: henniger@cisco.com
Message-ID: <henniger.786909697@cisco.com>
Source record: 46063

In <kevin.jessup.175.004DA38E@mail.mei.com> kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com (Kevin Jessup) writes:

Question brought up by Kevin's post:

- Amatuers are confined in the PN sequences then can use. Is this not true of the commercial stuff? 900Mhz SS cordless? 2.4Ghz?

- What are the power limits on commercial stuff? 900Mhz? 2.4Ghz? other? What are the power limits on amateur SS?

Curious,

Mick
AC6EU

>In article <3bls8g$6mm@senator-bedfellow.MIT.EDU> root@mit.edu (System PRIVILEGED Account) writes:

>>Is Spread Spectrum legal on 10Ghz, and is there a place to learn more about spread spectrum on the net or off?
>>(oh, don't email, this is just a public workstation)

>It's legal. What it is actually GOOD for (under the EXISTING part 97
>regs) could be an interesting topic of debate. Any one actually
>running a real high-speed SS data link and moving data on a
>regular basis?

>While you CAN experiment and see that it works, you cannot, IMO,
>implement a useful full-time digital data link (regardless of what the
>data is) using amateur SS. Then again, commercial license free
>ISM band SS equipment DOES do the job much better anyway.

>The amateur regs limit PN code seqeunces and REQUIRE that you
>ID on the same band using NARROW band techniques. Kind of
>defeats the purpose of SS (at least for DS SS), IMO.

> P A R A D I S E * *
> TAR & ASPHALT * * * *
> * *)
> __ *) (
> || _____ || kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com (
> \||/ ++) [ ]
> \\|// *=< / [ ]
>_\\\|///_ ___|| ||))
>_\\\|///_ ____/ _(| ____ ((((
> -_\||/_- /****\ /__]] /****\ ))))
> -||- |******|/ || |******| ((

```
> || _ |******|______|*n9sqb| ) )
> _\/ \_-- \___ ****__________****_______________________________________
> "Paving paradise and putting up parking lots."
```

4623. Ultrasound/morse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 18:02:26 UTC
From: df394dk@stud.hsf.no
Message-ID: <df394dk.3.000B0AB9@stud.hsf.no>
Source record: 46048

Does anyone have a program for decoding morse etc. with a GUS soundcard?

-Dagfinn Kristoffersen-
Email: df394dk@stud.hsf.no

4624. Re: RTTY, Hamcom, and stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 18:12:27 UTC
From: henniger@cisco.com
Message-ID: <henniger.786910347@cisco.com>
Source record: 46064

In <3bv779$8k2@mcrware.microware.com> dennisg@microware.com (Dennis Gabler) writes:

>As a follow-up to my own post.... I experimented further and finally figured
>out what was wrong. I was xmitting upside down (normal) on LSB. I receive
>using narrow CW mode on my FT-890 (USB). I have to flip keying to reverse
>to xmit on SSB (LSB), and then flip back to normal to receive in narrow CW.

>I don't yet know if there is some sort of relationship between keying
>orientation and which sideband you're on. I have found nothing documenting it
>anyway. I know that there is a relationship in AMTOR, so maybe this is true
>for RTTY also? Anyway, once I figured it out I had a ball with RTTY QSO's.

Yes, the orientation is flipped if you use the other sideband.

On upper side band, the lower tone frequency is at the lower hf address.
higher tone frequency is at the higher hf frequency.

On lower side band, the lower tone frequency is at the HIGHER hf address.
higher tone frequency is at the LOWER hf frequency.

I forget which is mark and which is space.

Mick
AC6EU

>--
>Dennis Gabler --o----------------------===----------------------o--
>dennisg@mcrware.com KB5HVN/AA_________|

4625. Re: Kantronics es 1278B ?'s

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 19:20:33 UTC
From: jmonaco@news.dorsai.org
Message-ID: <D0IB29.Iv9@dorsai.org>
Source record: 46066

parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu wrote:
: Is the MFJ 1278B a good TNC for HF/VHF?

: What about Kantronics, which one is good for around $290? tnx de N0ZYA

I have an MFJ-1278 and do not recommend it. Its factory firmware defaults left something to be desired, but more importantly, I have found the modem performance on both HF and VHF to be inferior to that of a friend's AEA PK-232MBX hooked up to the same equipment (rig, antenna, etc.). I have heard that the Kantronics KAM is also a good unit though I have never had an opportunity to use it myself. Both the PK-232MBX and KAM cost around $300 last I looked through the ham catalogs.

Your best bet would be to look at these two TNCs and see which features are more important to you. The primary difference being that the KAM allows simultaneous dual-port operations and features G-TOR, which is a KAM-to-KAM communications mode. The PK-232MBX, on the other hand, offers a bandpass filter and TDM reception for SWLing.

--
John Monaco <jmonaco@dorsai.org>

4626. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 19:22:51 UTC
From: djs19@ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <3c7meb$pkg@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 46065

kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:

>looking for documentation for the basic protocols used in packet radio.
>low level here, not your tnc command set.
>an internet site would be most convenient.

>Also, I think it is Bell 202? isn't there a small chip that will generate the
>tones from a data stream?
> Ken.thompson@wichitaks.ncr.com

Ken,
Dave and Rob have the info on the ax.25 and I have some TCM3105 modem
chips nearly ready to go. Thought we would also try it on the 8051 chip.
Pete
:wq
k

4627. Need TexNet PMS disk Controller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 19:37:13 UTC
From: KOLR99D@prodigy.com
Message-ID: <3c7n99$mka@usenetw1.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 46067

I am assembling a TexNet NCP to be used as a weather server. This will connect to the NWS wire and deliver weather info including RCM (Radar Coded Messages) from the WXR-88D NexRad radar.

The missing link in this system is the disk controller card. It's really a bit of a Dinosaur. These controllers may have been used in CP/M machines such as a Kaypro, or Xerox 820, or perhaps a Radio Shack Model 3. Here's what I need. I would appreciate any leads.

Western Digital # WD-1002-05g. It measures 5.75 x 8". J1, J2 and J3 are 20 pin IDC connectors for the MFM data. J7 is the control cable for the hard drive and is a 34 pin.
J-5 is a 40 pin interface for the CPU. This is NOT a PC type controller.

If I can't find one of these cards, we just can't make the weather server work. It would take a re-write of the system code.

73, and thanks!

Randy Hoops, K0CM Springfield MO

rhoops@ozarks.sgcl.lib.mo.us K0CM @ KE0I.#swmo.mo.us
kolr99d@prodigy.com

4628. Re: Have gateway conn., need help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 21:51:46 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3c7v5i$d9v@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 46069

Michael T. Shrake (mshrake@marlin.exchange.com) wrote:
: I have a gateway to the internet, but need help with the appropiate
: software gateway. Jnos seems to be the standard, but the copy I
: ftp'd wasn't compiled I guess. Can anyone help??? I would be a great
: asset to have here in SE Virginia. TNX

: mshrake@marlin.exchange.com
: KE4HTX

You must have gotten the source code rather than the executable. I'll try
to find the place where I got my version and let you know where it was.
There are two files that are needed. One sets up the environment and the
other is the exe of the version you wish to use. I knew of an ftp site
but it doesn't seem to be available anymore or may be done for service.
I'll get back to you later with an address or you can look at
ftp.ucsd.edu or pc.usl.edu . Later..

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4629. HF Data Protocolls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 22:16:23 UTC
From: aherhld@iaccess.za
Message-ID: <aherhld.2.00164694@iaccess.za>
Source record: 46068

My interest is the field of data communications on HF. I am looking for any information on data communications standards and protocolls in use on HF. I have already obtained the Radioteletype Code Manual published by Klingenfuss in Germany, that has info on the standard modes (e.g. FEC-A, SITOR, etc.). My particular interest is in the Piccolo/Coquelet type transmissions, some of which can be heard down here. If anyone out there has any information, or knows of other books with such info, or knows of an appropriate news group, or ftp site, etc, I would much appreciate hearing from you.

Thanks in advance,

Andries Herholdt, aherhld @ iaccess.za

4630. Re: Terminal software for MacPlus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 22:28:59 UTC
From: halset@alkymi.unit.no
Message-ID: <halset-0812942328590001@melvinj4.stud.unit.no>
Source record: 46070

In article <Rolla.4.0@ICO.OLIVETTI.COM>, Rolla@ICO.OLIVETTI.COM (C.Rolla) wrote:

> Greetings,
> I have an old MACPlus with 1MB ram and no hard disk.
> I would like to use this computer as dumb terminal hooked to my AEA PK88.
> Please could you point me to some terminal software (preferably Shareware
> or P.D.) that runs on this little Mac ? (..if there is one..)
>
> Thanks anticipately,
>
> Best Regards
> C.Rolla

I will recomend 'ZTerm 1.0b3' it is 423 kb big and need 440 kb ram. This
is a 'fat', so you can remove a lot with 'ResEdit'.

mail for more hints.

4631. Re: NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 22:39:05 UTC
From: billh@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <3c81u9$j9l@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 46072

In article <chrisd-0812940437180001@chrisd.hip.cam.org>, chrisd@cam.org (Christian Dupuis) writes:
>In article <N0OVF-0412942257470001@dialin-003.mankato.msus.edu>,
>N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU (Chris Schmelzer) wrote:
>
>
>> > Hello dear reader,
>> >
>> > Today I distributed NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx...
>>
>> I just recently started playing with Net/Mac and wanted to thank you for
>> taking the time to write this package for the mac. I went back and read
>> some of the papers written about Net/Mac in the Computer Networking
>> Conference notes and noticed that several years ago there was some talk
>> about making the jump to a more mac-like interface and 'catching-up' with
>> NOS (Domain Name lookup, etc...)
>
>Care to tell me where its FTP site is? I think I missed the original post...
>
>Chris
>

i Chris tyr 128.54.16.7
and in directory cd /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming
Lots of stuff there for tcpip etc.
>--
>Servire Armatis : devise de la branche | chrisd@cam.org
> d'administration | Opinions free; intelligent
>Devoir avant tout: devise des bataillons | remarks will cost you.
> des services |
>

4632. Help - Baycom problem? - ACK'ed packets followed by REJ of same one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-08 23:40:08 UTC
From: bruces@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec8.234008.1104@integrity.uucp>
Source record: 45955
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I have seen the following problem repeatedly on my Baycom modem,
irregardless of many parameter changes. If anyone has seen this or knows
what may be causing it, I'd appreciate it.

(BTW, I run an MFJ1278 in this same enviroment without any problems and
W5SYT is very close to my QTH)

Config: Baycom 1.5
Dell 320n 386-20 PC 640KB, 600KB available to "L2"
Kenwood TR2600
Baypac Modem by Tigertronics

```
MONITOR WINDOW RECEIVE WINDOW
-------------- --------------
R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I12,C,F0:
<1st data from w5syt> 1st data from w5syt...ok
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR2,R

R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I22,C,F0:
<2nd data from w5syt> 2nd data from w5syt...ok
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR3,R

R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I32,C,F0:
<3rd data from w5syt> 3rd data from w5syt...ok
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR4,R

R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I42,C,F0:
<4th data from w5syt> 4th data from w5syt...ok <----------+
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR5,R . ^
. . ^
. . ^
. . ^
R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I52,C,F0: . ^
(5th data from w5syt> . ^
R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I52,C,F0: . ^
(6th data from w5syt> . ^
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W5SYT>REJ5---> Reject 4th data, but received OK above --+
.
.
.
.
```

After retries, 4th, 5th, 6th.... data received ok

--
| Bruce Sawtelle AX.25 : W3NJ @ N5LJF.TX.USA.NA |

| Tandem Computers, Inc. Internet : bruces @ mpd.tandem.com |
| 14231 Tandem Blvd. USENET : halley!bruces |
| Austin, Tx 78728 TCP/IP : 44.76.1.42 (w3nj.ampr.org) |

4633. tmn.com forwarding group..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 02:01:24 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <3c8dpk$hfr@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 46073

I have been getting WW bulletins and news for my local
BBS here in Iceland from a FTP site called tmn.com.

few weeks ago it stopped permitting anonymous access
or so it seems.

Has the forwarding group moved?
We are pretty bored here in Iceland as it was the only
outside link..

73 de TF3BNT Sysop of TF3BBS.
Benedikt Sveinsson
Reykjavik Iceland
e-mail: bnt@rhi.hi.is
URL: http://www.rhi.hi.is/~bnt

4634. Amateur radio on WWW.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 02:05:08 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <3c8e0k$hka@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 46074

I'm looking for good amateur WWW pages,
and pages containing electronic information.

if your page includes HAM-pics or any other HAM-interesting
things please give me your URL.

73 de TF3BNT 'benni

Benedikt Sveinsson
Reykjavik Iceland
e-mail: bnt@rhi.hi.is
URL: http://www.rhi.hi.is/~bnt

4635. Help: internet to packet mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 04:22:25 UTC
From: tham@husc7.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <3c8m21$dsk@decaxp.harvard.edu>
Source record: 46077

I'm still in the process of putting together a 2m packet station. I would like to send an hello message to a fellow ham I met today. How do I do it? I have read an FAQ which saids send it to bbs@w2xo.pgh.pa.us and something else about packet BBS send command. All I know is now his call sign and live in the same city as I am and which BBS he is hangs out at. Any help is appreciated. I don't want to put his call sign up here just in case some how he hangs out here too.

Tnx

Fu KA1NUB

4636. Re: F6FBB BBS Software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 08:10:44 UTC
From: briane@goofy.iaccess.za
Message-ID: <9O0wk4XjZhQJ071yn@goofy.iaccess.za>
Source record: 46078

In article <D0CsMp.Fsw@lexmark.com>, srwilson@lexmark.com (steve wilson) wrote:
> Does anyone know what the latest level of F6FBB software
> and where it is posted?
>
> Thanks...
>
> Organization: Lexmark
> X-Newsreader: WinVN 0.92.5
>

It can be obtained from the anonymous ftp site ftp.funet.fi
You will need to get first v 5.15 (one zip file) and the update to v5.15c
(also one zip file). If memory serves me correct they are in the
/pub/ham/packet/bbs/f6fbb directory, but it may be worth your while to
first get a copy of the 00Index.all files from the /pub/ham directory. It is
70k in size and lists *ALL* the software available at the site, as well as
the relevant directory paths.

73's de Brian

ZR5DTS@ZR5DTS.KZN.ZAF.AF (F6FBB BBS v 5.15c)

4637. Re: Cloverleaf modulation.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 08:28:17 UTC
From: chbrain@dircon.co.uk
Message-ID: <3c94f1$pgd@newsgate.dircon.co.uk>
Source record: 46079

In article <JM+Vu+-.nrhblack@delphi.com>, N.r.h. Black <nrhblack@delphi.com> says:

>new digital mode of superior performance. I wondered if there
>is any on-going development work or even commercial products by
>now? Any information or pointers would be appreciated. All I

>73s es TKS IBCU de Henry KK6JR, G4NOC k

Hello Henry,
The only supplier of this equipment is HAL in the states. There is quite
a lot of activity between 14.064 and 14.066Mhz. The calling frequency
tends to be around 14.065. Even I am ocaisionally on !

73 Charles G4GUO

4638. Re: RTS flow control in TAPR KISS mode?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 11:04:22 UTC
From: djk@dirku.uucp
Message-ID: <D0JIrA.468@demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46080

Jim Harvey (ac224@detroit.freenet.org) wrote:

: In a previous article, svp@cam-orl.co.uk (Steve Platt) says:

: >I want to run TCP/IP, 9600 baud packet with a small portable (ie SLOW) PC.
: >I'm trying to get a TNC with TAPR 1.1.8 firmware to do RTS flow control that is
: >I want it to stop sending characters in a KISS frame if my host (a very slow PC!)
: >drops its RTS line on the rs232c connector.
: >
: >Steve Platt (g4wsz)
: >

AS I understand the KISS interface, there is no concept of flow control.
The idea is that if the buffer overflows, the frame is lost, which isn't
(in principle) any different from the frame getting lost thru more
conventional means (ie being trashed over the air).

Dirk G1TLH

4639. Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 11:20:54 UTC
From: ferrett@werple.apana.org.au
Message-ID: <3c9ein$fnq@werple.apana.org.au>
Source record: 46081

Dear all

I have been using packet for a while now and also recently got a dial up slip connection and have started playing with cello and mosaic. These are yummy programs.

I noted that these programs work by directly sending tcpip packets to the internet. It occurred to me that this is similar/same as the way that programs such as ka9q send packets into the amateur packet radio network.

What I am interested in knowing is this... is it possible to somehow interface mosaic or cello so that these tcpip programs can be used over packet radio. Whilst I appreciate that with our current bit rates the system woudl be slow, at 9600 baud it might just be workable and would give superior graphics and presentation.

If it could somehow be done then we might see the situation where http directories could be set up around the amateur packet radio network thus improving access for everybody.

As I have only a basic understanding of tcpip can someone advise whether its possible and if so how?

Cheers Peter

4640. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 12:14:36 UTC
From: dennis@g4ckf.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <786975276snz@g4ckf.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 46082

In article <D08KFA.n1M@mv.mv.com> rapp@lmr.mv.com "Larry Rappaport" writes:
:
: >N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and
: > pc.usl.edu.
:
:
Can you help please Larry.

I've just searched through the hamradio directories at both ftp.ucsd.edu,
and pc.usl.edu, but not found JNOS 1.10h. :-(

Can you be more specific about it's specific location please.

73 Dennis G4CKF
--
---
dennis@g4ckf.demon.co.uk Manchester, U.K.

4641. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 13:46:22 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D0JqHJ.7yC@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 46084

In article <786975276snz@g4ckf.demon.co.uk>, dennis@g4ckf.demon.co.uk
says...
>
>In article <D08KFA.n1M@mv.mv.com> rapp@lmr.mv.com "Larry Rappaport"
writes:
>:
>: >N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and
>: > pc.usl.edu.
>:
>:
>Can you help please Larry.
>
>I've just searched through the hamradio directories at both
ftp.ucsd.edu,
>and pc.usl.edu, but not found JNOS 1.10h. :-(
>
>Can you be more specific about it's specific location please.
>
>73 Dennis G4CKF
>--

According to archie, you can get jnos110h.exe from ftp.une.edu.au in the
directory /pub/ham-radio/funet/ham/packet/tcpip/jnos.

73, Larry W1HJF
--

4642. check sums on packets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 14:08:18 UTC
From: kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <kthompso.442.000E23D7@WichitaKS.NCR.COM>
Source record: 46089

The ax.25 document says to use the HDLC method for generating and checking
frame check sums. Who has info. on that?
Ken.thompson@wichitaks.ncr.com

4643. Linux AX25 ver for MCC 1.0+ dst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 14:29:44 UTC
From: pete@freenet.grfn.org
Message-ID: <3c9pko$auu@locutus.Bethany.ORG>
Source record: 46083

Hiya. I am installing MCC 1.0+ distribution of Linux (earily 94) and would
like to install the ax25 drivers... can anyone tell me which is the
proper version to use?

Thanks.

```
--
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
Pete Hoffswell |pete@grfn.org |616-336-2304
Holland, Michigan |N9SSA |http://www.grfn.org/~pete
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

4644. 9600 Baud Packet Modem question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 16:06:22 UTC
From: joseb@talgo.eng.hou.compaq.com
Message-ID: <D0Jwqn.JxA@twisto.eng.hou.compaq.com>
Source record: 45956

I have a question concerning 9600 baud packet.

Are the modems being used in this mode using v.29 modulation (9600 baud FAX modulation standard)?

If so is there any software that will use a PC FAX card to drive a radio?

Since there are many out there with 9600 baud FAX cards, I thought this might be an inexpensive way to get on the air.

Thanks

Jose Barandiaran
N5XFG

joseb@twisto.compaq.com

4645. Re: Where to find PACKET TCP/IP addresses ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 16:29:13 UTC
From: scotte@ccs.neu.edu
Message-ID: <3ca0kp$dsm@narnia.ccs.neu.edu>
Source record: 46086

In article <N0OVF-0512941331560001@dialin-006.mankato.msus.edu>,
Chris Schmelzer <N0OVF@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU> wrote:
>In article <D0CC1o.14L@nntpa.cb.att.com>, mrus@intgp12.ih.att.com
>(-Rus,M.) wrote:
>
>> Can anyone tell me where I can find the most up to date
>> list of Packet TCP/IP addresses ?
>>
>> Thanks in advance,
>>
>> Martin
>> E-:-)
>>
>
>
>All of them?!?
>
>--
>Christopher Schmelzer
>Internet: n0ovf@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
>Packet: n0ovf@kf0vc.#scmn.mn.usa.noama

Next to performing an nslookup on a particular address, try the following:

ftp ftp.ucsd.edu:/hamradio/ampr.org

--
Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z E-mail: wy1z@neu.edu
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html
Ham Radio and More: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc/ham-more/ham-more.html

4646. Other Amateur Radio TCP/IP Groups?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 16:29:52 UTC
From: strohs@coho.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3ca0m0$cog@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 46085

The Pacific Northwest Amateur Radio TCP/IP Group would like to make contact with other Amateur Radio TCP/IP groups in the US and Internationally. (TCP/IP group, as used here, is that your Amateur Packet Radio network uses TCP/IP primarily as opposed to AX.25, ROSE, Net/ROM, etc.)

We're especially interested in groups that have a fulltime Internet gateway so we can start exchanging e-mail mailing list messages, arrange FTP privileges, and just generally "broaden our horizons" a bit from just the local user base.

I know that there is a big TCP/IP user base in Victoria and Vancouver, BC, and Ottawa, ON, but I don't have any current contact info.

I'm pretty sure there is substantial TCP/IP activity in Colorado and Chicago, but again, don't have any current contact info.

ANY information is appreciated!

Thanks,

Steve Stroh N8GNJ
--

Steve Stroh strohs@halcyon.com or steves@strohpub.com (WildCat! BBS)
Ham Radio TCP/IP n8gnj@sw.n8gnj.ampr.org

4647. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 19:09:23 UTC
From: dbashaw@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <3caa13$5j@inn.synoptics.com>
Source record: 46087

(Kevin Jessup) Wrote:
:Then again, commercial license free
:ISM band SS equipment DOES do the job much better anyway.

Would be great to be able to buy a cheap ss rf modem running ~64k.
Too bad Cylink stuff is so pricey. This would make a nice cell-style packet
link that could be fun to use locally and would make running Mosaic type
interfaces over rf fun also, not to mention eliminating the hacked-up-Micor
syndrome!

Dave
wa6qwl

4648. NEED Orbis Floppy for PDP8

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 19:20:19 UTC
From: mikes1855@aol.com
Message-ID: <3caalj$57m@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 46088

If anyone has an old Orbis Floppy with a PDP8-620 or PDP8E controller interface or knows where I might be able to find one, please let me know by e-mail. I am looking for one. Thank you, Mike

4649. test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 20:14:39 UTC
From: jilek@badlands.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <D0K88F.F91@ns1.nodak.edu>
Source record: 45940

```
test
```

4650. Re: Amateur radio on WWW.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 20:16:28 UTC
From: stephens@rmii.com
Message-ID: <stephens.52.00E478B0@rmii.com>
Source record: 45950
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article <3c8e0k$hka@eldborg.rhi.hi.is> bnt@rhi.hi.is (Benedikt Sveinsson) writes:
>From: bnt@rhi.hi.is (Benedikt Sveinsson)
>Subject: Amateur radio on WWW.
>Date: 9 Dec 1994 02:05:08 GMT

>I'm looking for good amateur WWW pages,
>and pages containing electronic information.

>if your page includes HAM-pics or any other HAM-interesting
>things please give me your URL.

>73 de TF3BNT 'benni

>Benedikt Sveinsson
>Reykjavik Iceland
>e-mail: bnt@rhi.hi.is
>URL: http://www.rhi.hi.is/~bnt

seems to be a popular question!

Here are some starting places, straight from my \netscape\bookmark.htm

Ham Radio

Amateur Radio (Leisure and Recreation)
Welcome To the Amateur Radio Web Server
Colorado Ham Radio
NewsLine Amateur Radio News
Amateur Satellite Page
AMSAT Home Page
Amateur Radio Web Server Whats New Page
The Packet Radio Home Page
Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR) Home Page
Amateur Radio FTP sites
Great Circle Distance Calculator

you'll have to carefully insert this into your /netscape/bookmark.htm file.
starting places only: others will have more

Dave Stephens WB0P/ZF2DS
stephens@rmii.com

4651. Packet and HP48.. Possible??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 20:18:11 UTC
From: jilek@badlands.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <D0K8EB.CLB@ns1.nodak.edu>
Source record: 45941

Sorry if this is a common question asked! But I really want to know if it is possible to use a HP48 for packet operation. It seems likely that it would work but maybe the question is how practical it is. If anyone could provide any information that they may have on how to do this it would be greatly appreciated. I have a Kenwood TH22AT and a HP48SX.

Once again thanks!

Ryan Jilek (KA0UPH)

4652. Re: KAM+ memory problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 22:11:26 UTC
From: AD4RR@drayegon.enterprise.america.com
Message-ID: <NEWTNews.5783.787015032.drayegon@drayegon.america.com>
Source record: 45944

In article <3blpjo$24b@gort.oit.umass.edu>, <aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu>
writes:
> Path:
america.com!uunet!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!uhog.mit.edu!news.mtholyoke.edu!new
s.amherst.edu!news.umass.edu!hamp!aswNS
> From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu (Albert S Woodhull)
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> Subject: KAM+ memory problem
> Date: 2 Dec 1994 00:26:32 GMT

> Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
> awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
>

This was all the info in your message... Not a lot I can do with that HIHI

Think I know what memory problem you have.. Even though your Kam+ has 100K
memory you will not be able to load a file that large into it on a one shot
basis.. It will only allow 30k upload then it will shut off.. this was a
built in thing that you probably can't by pass.. It is trying to stop you
from tying up freq. for to long.. Hope that helps 73 AD4RR

4653. Re: KISS for Pac-Comm TNC-220?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 22:21:30 UTC
From: rvermeulen@ib.com
Message-ID: <3cal9a$f6d@da.bausch.nl>
Source record: 45943

Andrew Benham (adsb@bnr.co.uk) wrote:
: In article <3c2k1t$rme@da.bausch.nl>, Rvermeulen <rvermeulen@ib.com> wrote:
: >
: >Does anybody know of a - really working - replacement EPROM
: >for KISS mode on the Pac-Comm TNC-220?
[parts skipped]
: There is, AFAIK, no working version of KISS code for the TNC-220 as
: supplied by Pac-Comm.

: There is a TNC-220 KISS ROM image supplied with the G8BPQ software.
: I'm not aware of anyone being able to get this to work. When I tried
: it wouldn't transmit at all - ever!

(Andrew thanks for your answer)
I tried this one too, I had a EPROM burned in with the code. It never
worked. It did nothing at all!!!

: Somebody from Pac-Comm used to be on e-mail. If you're still listening
: chaps, I could fix the code if I had the source...

If you're reading this, Pac-Comm fellows, pls. give a signal ...
:
: Andrew Benham

: --
: A.D.S.Benham@bnr.co.uk BNR Europe Ltd, London Road, Harlow,
: Essex CM17 9NA
: +44 1279 402372 Fax: +44 1279 402885
: Home: g8fsl@g8fsl.ampr.org [44.131.181.17]
: --

4654. Re: KAM Plus loses memory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 22:24:05 UTC
From: AD4RR@drayegon.enterprise.america.com
Message-ID: <NEWTNews.8414.787015698.drayegon@drayegon.america.com>
Source record: 45945

Ok got the rest of message this time.. You will find that the kam resets
but doesnot put in parameters when you basiclly boot back to cmd: prompt..
It is up to your soft ware to do this. You will have to shut the kam
off.. then turn it back on and then bring up your operating program.. If
you have furthere problems than those mentioned then it could be bad chip
set.. That will mean return to factory for replace.. 73 Ray AD4RR

>
> I have a KAM Plus, purchased 2nd hand, but less than a year old. It
> frequently loses its stored parameters and comes up in the mode where
> it starts searching for the baud rate. Has anyone else experienced
> this, and is there a fix?

4655. VPSK hoax again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 22:28:55 UTC
From: rkarlqu@scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <3caln7$9oa@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 45942

There was a discussion last month in this group about an article
in 73 magazine describing "Pulsed VPSK" modulation. The
consensus was that it was a bunch of nonsense. This month
in the Nov. 1994 "Microwaves and RF" magazine supplement called
"Wireless System Design" (pp23-29), there is an article on
VPSK using single sideband FM with suppressed carrier. The whole
thing sounds like a snow job to me, but maybe there is some beef
in there somewhere. The article seems to repeal Shannon's law.
Another red flag is: what the heck is SSB-SC-FM anyway? To me,
that is an oxymoron. Anyone else have an opinion on this?
Anyone know who these guys at Pegasus Data Systems are or what they
are trying to prove?

Rick Karlquist
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

4656. Re: tmn.com forwarding group..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 22:35:28 UTC
From: drayegon@enterprise.america.com
Message-ID: <NEWTNews.417.787016356.drayegon@drayegon.america.com>
Source record: 45946

> They should be back in operation they had a problem with Sprint net as did many others.. for ham radio try oak.oakland.edu web or ftp

You will find many more on the web now.. and any thing you can web you can FTP..

73 AD4RR Ray East

4657. Re: How can I aquire IP address?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-09 23:59:12 UTC
From: crh@cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <D0KIMo.5Jn@hpcvsnz.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 45947

Richard M Hajinlian (richh@world.std.com) wrote:
: Richard M Hajinlian (richh@world.std.com) wrote:
: : I understand I need an IP address for jnos. I have the TCP/IP
: : stack running and now need an address (obviously).

: : I searched threw this newsgroup and na da.

: : Thanks.

: : Rich.
:
: P.S. I live in Billerica Massachusetts zip 01821

: Thanks....N1TML

Last I heard (from August):

44.044 Bob Wilson KA1XN Massachusetts: western
44.056 Johnathan Vail N1DXG Eastern&Central Mass

Ron WA7TAS
crh@cv.hp.com

4658. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 00:41:49 UTC
From: joemacin@freenet.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <3catgd$qs@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 45948

Bob Nielsen (nielsen@primenet.com) wrote:
: N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and pc.usl.e

Hello.....I and several of my friends are having problems compiling JNOS.
We have tried several versions with no success. I have friends that have
even tried it on 486 and pentium systems and it has not worked. We are
using the latest version of TURBO C++.

Joel
N8VQJ
joemacin@freenet.columbus.oh.us

--
joemacin@freenet.columbus.oh.us
jmclaugh@computrek.org
N8VQJ@W8CQK
N8VQJ 147.24 + MHz

4659. X1J (b) Net Rom Software Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 02:27:13 UTC
From: MAK5656@delphi.COM
Message-ID: <01HKGD05TA7690ROT8@delphi.com>
Source record: 45949

Howdy, does anyone have the X1-J(b) software including documentation files anywhere I can download a copy of? I am setting up a network node in our area and need to study the documentation manual before I will know how to proceed.

Thanks!

Mike/MAK5656@DELPHI.COM
KF5PX @ KF5PX.#STX.TX.USA.NOAM

Thanks for reading...

4660. test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 05:58:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.196.27.0N35CFAB@sahara.com>
Source record: 45967

```
-> Message-ID: <D0K88F.F91@ns1.nodak.edu>
-> Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Organization: North Dakota Higher Education Computing Network
->
-> test
Hi ur test appeared here in saudi arabia.
**********************************************************************
This message from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Packet 7Z1IS @ 7Z1IS.DAM.SAU.MDLE
Internet Ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
**********************************************************************
```

4661. Re: Any good packet programs for OS2 3.0 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 06:06:52 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdD0KznG.29G@netcom.com>
Source record: 45951

HB9CVV has a program called PHS which looks promising. It is a native
OS/2 program which supports all HF digital modes as well as Packet, for
the PK 900, PK 232 and some other rigs. I'm going to be testing it the
week of the 20th.

73

Richard Saue (Richard.Saue@jur.uib.no) wrote:
: In article <3b9tpf$7fn@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>, bnt@rhi.hi.is (Benedikt
: Sveinsson) wrote:

: > I'm looking for good packetprograms designed specially for
: > os2. I'm hoping to use OS2 to have multiple downloads.
: > I've heard that using packet programs in the dos prompt
: > in os2 is not to good.
: >

: Try FTP.FUNET.FI/HAM/PACKET. They have a OS2 directory there with Graphic
: packet for OS2.

: 73 de Richard, LA4SGA [illegible] LA1B
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

4662. Re: DSP Choices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 06:08:13 UTC
From: rogjd@netcom.com
Message-ID: <rogjdD0Kzpp.2Fy@netcom.com>
Source record: 45952

I'm using the DSP 59+ and really like it. It provides great brick-wall filters, as well as instant heterodyne removal. I can't say that I've compared it to the other units you mention, however.

Tony Smithson (smithson@rosharon.wireline.slb.com) wrote:
: If this is in a FAQ somewhere, flame me and tell me where to go find it
: HI.

: I am considering a DSP for my HF applications. There are now so many out
: there I'm not sure which to go with. As I see it there is:

: Timewave
: W9GR II
: Radio Shack
: MFJ
: Kits
: (OK whom did I offfend by leaving out??)

: Costs run from $150-$300+. Just curious if anyone has used some of the new
: kids on the block and which has given the most pleasure. I have no pre-
: conceptions so no convincing necessary.

: Should tell my applications: Amtor/Pactor; SSB on 15, 40, and 75; possible
: CW and RTTY (contest time). I use a PK-232 and rig is TS-850SAT. Antenna
: *may* be only a dipole or 4 EL beam (5 bander.)

: Your input will be appreciated.

: Tony
: KN4TX
--
rogjd@netcom.com
Glendale, CA
AB6WR

4663. Motorola Flexar for packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 06:31:40 UTC
From: peterson@physc3.byu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec9.233140.1921@physc3.byu.edu>
Source record: 45953

I have a Motorola Flexar radio that I would like to attach to a TNC for packet operation. The radio has a terminal strip across the back that brings out PPT and microphone inputs but doesn't seem to include an audio output. Hence, two questions:

1. Where is a good place to pick off the audio to feed to a TNC?

2. A first attempt at using the PTT and mic inputs on the terminal strip resulted in not keying the transmitter. If I short the PTT to ground it only supplies something like 10 mA through my ammeter but the TNC doesn't seem to be able to handle that. Am I overlooking something simple or should I suspect that my TNC is broken?

Anyone who can help out with these two questions I would grealy appreciate your input.

Thanks in advance (many times over) and 73,

Bryan Peterson
peterson@physc1.byu.edu
ki7td@byu.edu

4664. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 10:14:13 UTC
From: mto@spider.compart.fi
Message-ID: <3cbv1l$cpn@spider.compart.fi>
Source record: 45957

rapp@lmr.mv.com (Larry Rappaport) writes:
>According to archie, you can get jnos110h.exe from ftp.une.edu.au in the
>directory /pub/ham-radio/funet/ham/packet/tcpip/jnos.

... or the origin of that mirror: ftp.funet.fi:/pub/ham/packet/tcpip/jnos

/Markku, OH2BQZ

4665. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 10:20:40 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.40.001792E2@primenet.com>
Source record: 45960

In article <786975276snz@g4ckf.demon.co.uk> dennis@g4ckf.demon.co.uk (Dennis Rodgers) writes:

>I've just searched through the hamradio directories at both ftp.ucsd.edu,
>and pc.usl.edu, but not found JNOS 1.10h. :-(

>Can you be more specific about it's specific location please.

ftp.ucsd.edu in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4666. Re: 9600 Baud Packet Modem question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 10:22:53 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.41.00199AF4@primenet.com>
Source record: 45961

In article <D0Jwqn.JxA@twisto.eng.hou.compaq.com> joseb@talgo.eng.hou.compaq.com (Jose Barandiaran) writes:

>I have a question concerning 9600 baud packet.

>Are the modems being used in this mode using v.29 modulation (9600 baud FAX
>modulation standard)?

>If so is there any software that will use a PC FAX card to drive a radio?

>Since there are many out there with 9600 baud FAX cards, I thought this might
>be an inexpensive way to get on the air.

Unfortunately not, although some work has been done in Japan using FAX modem standards. The "training" sequence would be a problem.

The methods used were developed by K9NG and have also been adopted by G3RUH and others as a "standard" of sorts.

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4667. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 14:04:47 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D0LM08.1HG@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45958

In article <3catgd$qs@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us>,
joemacin@freenet.columbus.oh.us says...
>
>Bob Nielsen (nielsen@primenet.com) wrote:
>: N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and
pc.usl.e
>
>Hello.....I and several of my friends are having problems compiling
JNOS.
>We have tried several versions with no success. I have friends that
have
>even tried it on 486 and pentium systems and it has not worked. We are
>using the latest version of TURBO C++.
>
>Joel
>N8VQJ
>joemacin@freenet.columbus.oh.us
>
>
>--

Shot in the dark: try Borland C 3.1

Larry W1HJF
--

4668. ax.25 implementation on 8051 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 16:40:15 UTC
From: djs19@ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <3ccllf$o4j@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 45959

Does anyone know of or has source code to run ax.25 on the 8051
series chips ? I want to build a specialized tnc for a project
and it is transmit only. Any help is greatly appreciated.

e-mail <djs19@ksu.ksu.edu>

4669. Re: check sums on packets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 18:21:20 UTC
From: johnl@clark.net
Message-ID: <3ccrj0$rkk@clarknet.clark.net>
Source record: 45984

Ken Thompson (kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM) wrote:
: The ax.25 document says to use the HDLC method for generating and checking
: frame check sums. Who has info. on that?
: Ken.thompson@wichitaks.ncr.com

It is the standard X.25 FCS (frame checking sequence).

Here is the description from X.25:

The FCS shall be a 16-bit sequence. It shall be the ones complement
of the sum (modulo 2) of:

1) The remainder of x**k (x**15 + x**14 + x**13 + ... + x**2 + x + 1)
divided (modulo 2) by the generator polynomial x**16 + x**12 +
x**5 + 1, where k is the number of bits in the frame existing
between, but not including, the final bit of the opening flag and
the first bit of the FCS, excluding the bits inserted for
transparency, and

2) the remainder after multiplication by x**16 and then division
(modulo 2) by the generator polynomial x**16 + x**12 + x**5 + 1,
of the content of the frame, existing between but not including,
the final bit of the opening flag and the first bit of the FCS,
excluding bits inserted for transparency.

As a typical implementation, at the transmitter, the initial remainder
of the division is preset to all 1s and is then modified by division
by the generator polynomial (as described above) on the address,
control and information fields; the 1s complement of the resulting
remainder is transmitted as the 16-bit FCS sequence.

At the receiver, the initial remainder is preset to all 1s, and the
serial incoming protected bits and the FCS, when divided by the
generator polynomial, will result in a remainder of 0001110100001111
(x**15 through x**0, respectively) in the absence of transmission
errors.

--
John A. Limpert
johnl@clark.net

4670. Roserver info???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 18:36:14 UTC
From: rbellville@aol.com
Message-ID: <3ccseu$1vu@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45962

I'm setting up a Roserver and would like to obtain as much info as possible (other than the software documentation that came with it). Are there any ftp sites or mailing lists dedicated to this?

Thanks!

Rob Bellville, N1NTE
rbellville@aol.com
PO Box 515
Millbury, MA 01527-0515

4671. Re: Question abt monitoring packets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 19:36:29 UTC
From: Rod Proctor <rproctor@u.washington.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.ULT.3.91a.941210113250.29873A-100000@akbar.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 45963

AEA LogWindows will monitor DX Cluster while un-connected. It will announce each new DX Spot only once. LogWindows works with any TNC in the Dumb Terminal mode, even Kantronics. (hihi)

On Wed, 7 Dec 1994, Shel Darack wrote:

> I would like to selectivly monitor packets from a DX Cluster
> bulletin board without connecting but in a way that mimmics
> a connection so that I don't have to see every packet repeated
> to all the connected stations. During heavy usage times I
> sometimes get disconnected frequently. (It varies from a few
> minutes to hours) If I stay disconnected, and monitor
> I get the same packet repeatedly. I'd like to filter so that
> I only get each packet once. Any ideas? My tnc is the KAM
>
> Shel WA2UBK dara@physics.att.com
>
>
>

4672. 2400 and MORE bits/sec via SHORTWAVE, ANY inf. NEED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 21:10:12 UTC
From: Dmitry Simanenkov <dima@pcom.spb.su>
Message-ID: <AAVjWwkew4@pcom.spb.su>
Source record: 45964
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,hh.hamradio

I am interesting in 2400 and more bit/sec via shortwave 1-27 MHz, 300-3000 Hz with fading, multipath etc. hardware, software, service, developers, experiments

If you know something please say me

Dima

4673. Sending Email to Packet from Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 22:17:07 UTC
From: treit@seanet.com
Message-ID: <treit.106.001649B1@seanet.com>
Source record: 45969

Hello

Forgive me if this is a common question.

I do not currently have a packet station, though I plan to set one up shortly.
I would like to be able to send email from my Internet account to my friends
on packet. How is this accomplished?

For example, a friend of mine tells me his packet email address is
N7YGE@N7SFP. Can this be translated into an address that I can send to from
Internet?

Please post or email responses.

Thanks!

-Mike KB7QOP

4674. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-10 23:36:35 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <3cde23$dro@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 45965

Joel McLaughlin (joemacin@freenet.columbus.oh.us) wrote:
: Hello.....I and several of my friends are having problems compiling JNOS.
: We have tried several versions with no success. I have friends that have
: even tried it on 486 and pentium systems and it has not worked. We are
: using the latest version of TURBO C++.

What do you call the latest version of Turbo C++ ? Got a version number?
JNOS 1.10h is done with Borland C++ 3.1. Look in the readme.now file
for a bit more information.

Ron N8FOW

4675. Help! - Baycom SW problem? - ACK'ed packets get REJ'ed later

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 01:14:24 UTC
From: bruces@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec11.011424.1064@integrity.uucp>
Source record: 45971

I have seen the following problem repeatedly on my Baycom modem,
irregardless of many parameter changes. If anyone has seen this or knows
what may be causing it, I'd appreciate it.

(BTW, I run an MFJ1278 in this same enviroment without any problems and
W5SYT is very close to my QTH)

Config: Baycom 1.5
Dell 320n 386-20 PC 640KB, 600KB available to "L2"
Kenwood TR2600
Baypac Modem by Tigertronics

MONITOR WINDOW RECEIVE WINDOW
------------- -------------
R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I12,C,F0:
<1st data from w5syt> 1st data from w5syt...ok
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR2,R

R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I22,C,F0:
<2nd data from w5syt> 2nd data from w5syt...ok
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR3,R

R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I32,C,F0:
<3rd data from w5syt> 3rd data from w5syt...ok
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR4,R

R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I42,C,F0:
<4th data from w5syt> 4th data from w5syt...ok <----------+
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR5,R . ^
. . ^
. . ^
. . ^
R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I52,C,F0: . ^
(5th data from w5syt> . ^
R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I52,C,F0: . ^
(6th data from w5syt> . ^
T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W5SYT>REJ5---> Reject 4th data, but received OK above --+
.
.
.
.

After retries, 4th, 5th, 6th.... data received ok

--
| Bruce Sawtelle AX.25 : W3NJ @ N5LJF.TX.USA.NA |
| Tandem Computers, Inc. Internet : bruces @ mpd.tandem.com |

| 14231 Tandem Blvd. USENET : halley!bruces |
| Austin, Tx 78728 TCP/IP : 44.76.1.42 (w3nj.ampr.org) |

4676. Updates wanted [Please Read]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 02:17:35 UTC
From: scotte@ccs.neu.edu
Message-ID: <3cdnfv$47f@narnia.ccs.neu.edu>
Source record: 45966
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am looking for updates for the following:

1. Mods for the modification files currently on the BARC FTP site.

2. An update on the available and current ham <-> Internet e-mail gateways.

*** PLEASE E-MAIL ALL RESPONSES ON THE ABOVE TWO DIRECTLY TO ME ***

Thanks much!

--
Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z E-mail: wy1z@neu.edu
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html
Ham Radio and More: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc/ham-more/ham-more.html

4677. Re: Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 05:59:10 UTC
From: Jonathan Sawyer <76360.3417@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <3ce4femu1@mhadf.production.compuserve.com>
Source record: 45968

Check out Freewave Technologies SS Modem. They are a lot less
expensive than Cylink modems and maintain a 115.2 KB throughput.
In fact I am writing this on my office computer from my home
computer 22 miles away using a FreeWave modem. FreeWave is in
Boulder Co. Their number is 303-444-3862

4678. Help with Paket6.1 & kpc3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 06:51:52 UTC
From: dlehnen@firefly.prairienet.org
Message-ID: <3ce7i8$ghd@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 45970

Hi, I am running Paket 6.1 with a KPC-3. When someone uses "finger" on a
local tcp-ip station my Paket61 program thinks it's connecting to me.
The TNC does not show a connection, but Paket does. When this happens
it starts my log file and logs everything received over the air.
I joke about it to my friends..don't talk about me while I'm at work,
I'm always monitoring! But seriously has anyone encountered this problem
with Paket??

Dan

dlehnen@firefly.prairienet.org
___ Blue Wave/QWK v2.12

--

4679. Other Amateur Radio TCP/IP Groups?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 09:01:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3735.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45974

-> The Pacific Northwest Amateur Radio TCP/IP Group would like to make
-> contact with other Amateur Radio TCP/IP groups in the US and
-> Internationally. (TCP/IP group, as used here, is that your Amateur
-> Packet Radio network uses TCP/IP primarily as opposed to AX.25, ROSE,
-> Net/ROM, etc.)

-> We're especially interested in groups that have a fulltime Internet
-> gateway so we can start exchanging e-mail mailing list messages,
-> arrange FTP privileges, and just generally "broaden our horizons" a
-> bit from just the local user base.

-> Steve Stroh N8GNJ
-> --
->
->
->
->
->
->
-> ---
-> Steve Stroh strohs@halcyon.com or steves@strohpub.com (WildCat!
-> BBS) Ham Radio TCP/IP n8gnj@sw.n8gnj.ampr.org

Steve,

TCP/IP is the big growth area of activity here in Atlanta. We have converted our 56KB backbone to JNOS which is supporting both AX.25 and TCP/IP traffic.

We all have Internet accounts through several systems: my BBS has UCP Inet connectivity, so it provides Email for everyone who doesn't have a SLIP or PPP account. The guys who really are active with TCP/IP have accounts on radio.org, a system run by a ham here in Atlanta. Correspond with Randy Jarrett, WA4MEI (rsj@wa4mei.radio.org) for more info on who he supports directly.

We are within a month of adding Inet access to our packet backbone. The node is located on-campus at Georgia Tech, who is THE Internet connect point for the region. We will initially have UCP services only via 56kb packet, with experimentation continuing on other modes.

I look forward to hearing more from you.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, President
East Atlanta LAN
KB4ZTN

steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
kb4ztn@n4nia.#atl.ga.noam

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4680. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 10:30:58 UTC
From: SKrol@inter.NL.net
Message-ID: <D0n6JM.Cut@inter.NL.net>
Source record: 45972

In article <786902990snz@kbcomms.demon.co.uk>, bigwoodp@kbcomms.demon.co.uk (Paul Bigwood) says:
>
>In article <D08KFA.n1M@mv.mv.com> rapp@lmr.mv.com "Larry Rappaport" writes:
>> >N5KNX has released JNOS 1.10h. It can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu and
>> pc.usl.edu.
>
>Does anyone know of another site that has this version?
>
>ftp.ucsd.edu seems to be unavailable over here at present.
>pc.usl.edu is unknown.

That's strange...I've downloaded jnos1.10 h from the ftp site : pc.usl.edu
So it can't be unknown :-) Maybe it was a little bit crowdy overthere??

Greetings,
Sjoerd Krol
E-mail : skrol@inter.NL.net

Merry Christmas and a happy new year to you.

4681. Re: Terminal software for MacPlus

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 12:31:19 UTC
From: rtm@newton.apple.com
Message-ID: <rtm-1112941331190001@kip-95.apple.com>
Source record: 45903

In article <Rolla.4.0@ICO.OLIVETTI.COM>, Rolla@ICO.OLIVETTI.COM (C.Rolla) wrote:

> Greetings,
> I have an old MACPlus with 1MB ram and no hard disk.
> I would like to use this computer as dumb terminal hooked to my AEA PK88.
> Please could you point me to some terminal software (preferably Shareware
> or P.D.) that runs on this little Mac ? (..if there is one..)
>
> Thanks anticipately,

About the best around is the shareware program zterm, included with modems
such as the Global Village products. zterm has simple macros, and great
performance. There's a new rev of zterm (1.0b3) floating around.

73-

--

Bob Martin N6MZV * rtm@newton.apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc * #include <disclaimer.h>
--
This Green Card .sig is here to piss off Canter and Siegel.

4682. Re: HF Data Protocolls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 19:58:05 UTC
From: laurence.jamieson@zetnet.co.uk
Message-ID: <3cflkd$28n@yell.zetnet.co.uk>
Source record: 45975

> My interest is the field of data communications on HF. I am looking for
> any information on data communications standards and protocolls in use on
> HF. I have already obtained the Radioteletype Code Manual published by
> Klingenfuss in Germany, that has info on the standard modes (e.g. FEC-A,
> SITOR, etc.). My particular interest is in the Piccolo/Coquelet type
> transmissions, some of which can be heard down here. If anyone out there
> has any information, or knows of other books with such info, or knows of
> an appropriate news group, or ftp site, etc, I would much appreciate
> hearing from you.

> Thanks in advance,

> Andries Herholdt, aherhld @ iaccess.za

Try 'Principles and practices of multi-frequency' by JD Ralphs

ISBN 0 86341 022 7

Published by Peter Peregrinus Ltd., London U.K.

Available from : CHEVET SUPPLIES
157 Dickson Road,
Blackpool,
FY1 2EU
England
U.K.

(They take telephone orders by Mastercard or Visa)

Regards

Laurence Jamieson laurence.jamieson@zetnet.co.uk
Shetland Islands
Scotland
U.K.

4683. Need dsp chip set for satellite modem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 20:25:27 UTC
From: Dmitry Simanenkov <dima@pcom.spb.su>
Message-ID: <AHJCrwkew4@pcom.spb.su>
Source record: 45976

Need DSP chip set for satellite modem

4684. Packet term programs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 21:37:31 UTC
From: slb3l@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec11.153731.35155@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 45977

Well, I finally got my old 8088 back from my brother, who finally managed to upgrade. I'm setting it up as a packet station, and I'm looking for good software. I'm using a Kantronics KPC-3. I saw a free/share-ware program once that would monitor multiple streams, etc., with 640k and CGA. Anyone know where I could find this? I can't remember what it was called.

I do have the SimTel repository on CD-ROM and it's got some good term stuff, but is there another site somewhere else that has a bigger selection of ham materials?

Thanks!

Mike
KB7MIG

4685. Packet circuits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 22:40:33 UTC
From: DAVIDC@GATE.NET
Message-ID: <DAVIDC-1112941740330001@miafl-22.gate.net>
Source record: 45978

Hi:

I am looking for some circuits in order to build my own packet system. I will redirect those circuits to my brother, who is in Cuba. He is radio amateur and Telecommunication Engineer.

Any help will be highly appreciated. Can be posted here or addressed to my netaddress listed below.

73's,

--
David Collantes DAVIDC@GATE.NET
MacServe Computer Services 305.863.3888 Phone
428 East 12th Street 305.863.9971 Fax
Hialeah, FL 33010 - U.S.A.

4686. AM7910 modem IC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-11 22:43:52 UTC
From: DAVIDC@GATE.NET
Message-ID: <DAVIDC-1112941743520001@miafl-22.gate.net>
Source record: 45979

Any idea about where can I find this IC: AM7910 modem IC.

Thanks,

--
David Collantes DAVIDC@GATE.NET
MacServe Computer Services 305.863.3888 Phone
428 East 12th Street 305.863.9971 Fax
Hialeah, FL 33010 - U.S.A.

4687. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 02:01:32 UTC
From: "Steven R. Bible" <srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <3cgats$lsc@nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 45980

ferrett@werple.apana.org.au (Peter Berrett) wrote:
>
> Dear all
>
> I have been using packet for a while now and also recently got a dial up
> slip connection and have started playing with cello and mosaic. These are
> yummy programs.
>
> I noted that these programs work by directly sending tcpip packets to the
> internet. It occurred to me that this is similar/same as the way that
> programs such as ka9q send packets into the amateur packet radio network.
>
> What I am interested in knowing is this... is it possible to somehow
> interface mosaic or cello so that these tcpip programs can be used over
> packet radio. Whilst I appreciate that with our current bit rates the
> system woudl be slow, at 9600 baud it might just be workable and would
> give superior graphics and presentation.
>
> If it could somehow be done then we might see the situation where http
> directories could be set up around the amateur packet radio network thus
> improving access for everybody.
>
> As I have only a basic understanding of tcpip can someone advise whether
> its possible and if so how?
>
> Cheers Peter
>

Peter, it is indeed possible and I have done it as I believe a handfull
of others have too.

You have one of two routes to give it a try.

ONE - Using the Linux operating system with AX.25 compiled into the
kernel. This is how I first managed to use Mosaic over packet. You
can learn more about Linux from the USENET newsgroups

comp.os.linux.*

and from the web

http://sunsite.unc.edu/mdw/mdw.html

TWO - Using MS Windows using the etherax.com driver and Trumpet
winsock.

BOTH methods have Mosaic and its server (httpd) avaiable freely.
It's just up to you to gather the building blocks and piece them
together.

I plan to document how to do all of this over the Christmas break.
If you have questions I'd be glad to help out.

73, Steve, N7HPR (srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil)

4688. Re: Linux AX25 ver for MCC 1.0+ dst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 02:05:20 UTC
From: "Steven R. Bible" <srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <3cgb50$lsc@nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 45981

pete@freenet.grfn.org (Pete Hoffswell) wrote:
>
> Hiya. I am installing MCC 1.0+ distribution of Linux (earily 94) and would
> like to install the ax25 drivers... can anyone tell me which is the
> proper version to use?
>
> Thanks.
>
> --
> -=-
> Pete Hoffswell |pete@grfn.org |616-336-2304
> Holland, Michigan |N9SSA |http://www.grfn.org/~pete
> -=-
>

Pete, the best place to go is to read Terry Dawson's NET-2/NET-3
HOWTO. You can get it from

sunsite.unc.edu /pub/linux/docs/HOWTO

In it Terry explains how to upgrade your kernel, where to get the
AX.25 code and how to compile it all together. Then he explains
how to configure it all.

This should get you started. Any questions, I'd be glad to help.

73, Steve, N7HPR (srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil)

4689. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 02:38:03 UTC
From: drenze@ins.infonet.net
Message-ID: <drenze-1112942038030001@s1170.infonet.net>
Source record: 45982

In article <3cgats$lsc@nps.navy.mil>, "Steven R. Bible"
<srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil> wrote:

> BOTH methods have Mosaic and its server (httpd) avaiable freely.
> It's just up to you to gather the building blocks and piece them
> together.
>
> I plan to document how to do all of this over the Christmas break.
> If you have questions I'd be glad to help out.

It seems to me that this would be *extremely* slow ('course you might've
been using it on 9600 packet). But would you please post your guide here
when you get it written?

--
Douglas J Renze, N0YVW
drenze@ins.infonet.net
drenze@isca.uiowa.edu
drenze@aol.com

4690. Re: VPSK hoax again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 02:43:04 UTC
From: alanb@sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <3cgdbo$jq6@canyon.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 45983

```
: ... This month
: in the Nov. 1994 "Microwaves and RF" magazine supplement called
: "Wireless System Design" (pp23-29), there is an article on
: VPSK using single sideband FM with suppressed carrier. The whole
: thing sounds like a snow job to me, but maybe there is some beef
: in there somewhere. The article seems to repeal Shannon's law. ...

I haven't read that article yet, but did you read the lead article
"Push-Pull Amplifier Stages Quell Receiver Intermodulation Problems"?
It claims that using a push-pull stage reduces third-order IMD.

In reality, a push-pull stage can suppress even order products,
but not odd-order. The funny thing is, figures 3 and 7 (plots of
distortion products versus input level for single-ended versus
push-pull amplifiers) show that exact thing.

AL N1AL
```

4691. ### Packet & Landline Modem BBS... What s/w are there?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 05:08:45 UTC
From: s2202629@np.ac.sg
Message-ID: <3cglst$50j@nova.np.ac.sg>
Source record: 45904

I have spent quite a bit of my time setting up a dialup (landline) BBS with s/w that is dedicated for this purporse (ie: For dialup modems).

1)I will be getting licenced RSN, and plan to get into Packet - how I will be doing this is by homebrewing a Baycom type modem (with a TCM3105), and would like to know if this packet modem can emulate a landline modem, such that I can setup a node 2 with the effect of : Node 1 65-xxx-xxxx <phonehumber>, Node 2 145.550Mhz.

I work on a MS-Dos platform.

2)If that is not possible, i'm prepared to scrap my dialup BBS setup, and find s/w which will allow me to do the above.

I would appericiate tips/suggestions for either 1) or 2).

4692. W.L.R.B. news chanses

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 06:55:43 UTC
From: cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.LZy8wc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 45989

Hello everybody, i have made some chanses in the world wide distribution
of our World Link RTTY Bulletin that was send to radio.amateur.digital.misc.
We have some replay from persons that don't like to see Dutch messages in a
World wide distrubution. Particular the digital sector is not for bulletins
so they say. So from now on the World Link RTTY Bulletin will only send to
radio.amateur.rtty.dutch We now that there are many people from Holland
all over the world, and they like to read for exchanse between all the
explosion of Englisch messages also the Dutch bulletins.

We have also some nice replay from the USA on our bulletins so we like to
go on with it... For now we wish all the people all over the world, and
particular the dutch friends.. make fun and all the best from holland....

And..... with a view weeks... Mary Chrismas and a Hapy New Year 1995 to
all of you.. From Weit, PA3ESF / CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

Hallo allemaal, ik heb enkele wijzigingen in de wereld wijde distributie
van ons World Link RTTY Bulltin aangebracht dat werd verstuurd via
re.radio.amateur.digital.misc. We hebben hier enkele reakties van lieden
die vinden dat een Nederlands bulletin niet thuishoort in een wereld wijd
netwerk.. Vooral uit de hoek van Digital schijnen er problemen mee te zijn.
Daarom zal vanaf nu het World Link RTTY Bulletin alleen worden verzonden
via rec.radio.amateur.rtty.dutch. Wij weten dat er veel mensen uit
Nederland afkomstig zijn over de hele wereld.. en dat die het fijne vinden
eens een Nederlands bulletin aan te treffen tussen de lawine van Engels.

We hebben een paar leuke reaktie gehad uit de USA op onze bulletins, daar-
om willen wij er graag mee doorgaan.. Wij wensen voor nu alle mensen waar
ook ter wereld en in het bijzonder de Nederlandse vrienden, maak plezier
en de aller beste groeten vanuit Nederland. En .... met een paar weken...
Een heel gelukkige Kerst en een Gezegend nieuw jaar 1995 van Weit, PA3ESF

CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4693. Re: HF Data Protocolls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 08:12:58 UTC
From: frode@dxcern.cern.ch
Message-ID: <1994Dec12.081258.11918@dxcern.cern.ch>
Source record: 45985

In <aherhld.2.00164694@iaccess.za> aherhld@iaccess.za (Andries J. Herholdt) writes:

>My interest is the field of data communications on HF. I am looking for
>any information on data communications standards and protocolls in use on
>HF. I have already obtained the Radioteletype Code Manual published by
>Klingenfuss in Germany, that has info on the standard modes (e.g. FEC-A,
>SITOR, etc.). My particular interest is in the Piccolo/Coquelet type
>transmissions, some of which can be heard down here. If anyone out there
>has any information, or knows of other books with such info, or knows of
>an appropriate news group, or ftp site, etc, I would much appreciate
>hearing from you.

>Thanks in advance,

>Andries Herholdt, aherhld @ iaccess.za

Here are some references and other pointers to Piccolo/Coquelet:

There has recently been some interest in the British
PICCOLO system and its French derivative COQUELET.

PICCOLO was developed back in 1957 by a team lead by
J.D. Ralphs at the Diplomatic Wireless Service, which
today is called the Communication Engineering Department
of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The
PICCOLO equipment has gone through several complete
redesigns. The first equipment occupied a major part of
a standard 19 inch rack, while today's unit, PICCOLO Mk 6,
which is made by RACAL and is commercially available as
LA 1117 is a rather small unit by comparison.

PICCOLO is still in use by the British Foreign Office as
its main HF communication mode and several frequencies
are daily active for this purpose on HF bands.

PICCOLO and its development has been described in detail
in several publications, the first article appeared in 1963.

1) H.K. Robin, D. Bayley, T.L. Murray and J.D. Ralphs,
"Multitone signalling system employing quenched
resonators for use on noisy radio-teleprinter
circuits", Proceedings of I.E.E., Vol. 110, No. 9,
September 1963, pp. 1554-1568.

2) D. Bayley and J.D. Ralphs,
"Piccolo 32-tone telegraph system in diplomatic
communication", Proceedings of I.E.E., Vol. 119, No. 9,

September 1972, pp. 1229-1236.

3) J.D. Ralphs,
"The application of m.f.s.k. techniques to h.f.
telegraphy", The Radio and Electronic Engineer,
Vol. 47, No. 10, October 1977, pp. 435-444.

4) J.D. Ralphs,
"An improved 'Piccolo' m.f.s.k. modem for h.f.
telegraphy", The Radio and Electronic Engineer,
Vol. 52, No. 7, July 1982, pp. 321-330.

5) J.D. Ralphs,
"Principles and practice of multi-frequency
telegraphy", (book), Peter Pelegrinus on
behalf of The Institute of Electrical Engineers,
Peter Pelegrinus Ltd., London 1985,
ISBN 0-86341-022-7.

There have as well been a few non-technical articles on
PICCOLO and COQUELET in Monitoring Times.

6) Jack Albert,
"Just When You Thought It Was Safe to Turn on the
Radio", Monitoring Times, February 1989, page 47.

7) Jack Albert,
"U.S. Hobbyist First to Copy Piccolo",
Monitoring Times, July 1989, page 47.

8) Jack Albert,
"Piccolog", Monitoring Times, August 1989, page 47.

9) Jack Albert,
"A New Piccolo System", (The French Coquelet System)
Monitoring Times, March 1990, page 47.

The only decoder available on the market that can decode
both PICCOLO and COQUELET is CODE3 from HOKA Electronics,
The Netherlands, equipped with the PICCOLO and COQUELET
options.

73 Frode, LA2RL

****
* Frode Weierud Phone : 41 22 7674794 *
* CERN, SL Fax : 41 22 7679185 *
* CH-1211 Geneva 23 E-mail : frode@dxcern.cern.ch *
* Switzerland or weierud@cernvm.cern.ch *
****

4694. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 10:01:29 UTC
From: kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <kthompso.450.000A06AA@WichitaKS.NCR.COM>
Source record: 45901

The ARRL also has a publication
>entitled AX.25 Amateur Packet Radio Link-Layer Protocol. There are
>abbreviated descriptions of the protocol in the ARRL Handbook

been there, done that.
They do not say anything specific about the CRC

4695. Re: HF Data Protocolls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 10:28:01 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec12.102801.8501@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 45986

: >My interest is the field of data communications on HF. I am looking for

Think about getting an HF amateur license and trying them out. You might
find the usage of the various modes varies dramatically from that which
is claimed by a particular mode's supporter.

--
73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)

4696. Re: HF Data Protocolls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 12:23:38 UTC
From: laurence.jamieson@zetnet.co.uk
Message-ID: <3chfca$e7h@yell.zetnet.co.uk>
Source record: 45987

On the subject of 'Piccolo' type systems, does anyone have any information on where I can find details of the 33 tone 40 Baud system (defined by Joerg Klingenfuss on his CD of modulation types as 'CIS Piccolo') often heard on shortwave?

Thanks in advance,

Laurence Jamieson laurence.jamieson@zetnet.co.uk
Shetland
Scotland
U.K.

4697. Re: TCP/IP via Net/ROM nodes?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 12:32:10 UTC
From: bigwoodp@kbcomms.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <787235530snz@kbcomms.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 45926

In article <1994Dec5.215613.29443@combdyn.com>
lawrence@combdyn.com "Lawrence *The Dreamer* Chen" writes:

> In article <3bkn5f$eai@gort.oit.umass.edu> aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu (Albert S
> Woodhull) writes:
> >Ian Wade's NOSIntro book mentions that Net/ROM nodes of verison X1G
> >and later can act as TCP/IP routers, but I am unable to figure out how
> >to take advantage of this. The sysop of a local node (TheNet X1J) I
> >wish to use forwarded to me a list of parameters to include in my
> >autoexec.nos, and he has put my call and IP number in the node's
> >database, so it appears in the IProute list, but I have been unable to
> >connect to the node with TCP/IP, even though I have no problem making
> >an ax25 connection to the same node.
> >

I missed the beginning of this thread, but having gone through setting up
a local IP router in this part of the country,I can hopefully add some
value.

X1J does indeed support AX25 digipeating, IP routing and Net/Rom routing. It
also has an internal BBS. All these features can be enabled or disabled as
required by the sysop. All parameters can be set/reset remotely using AX25.

You can ping the IP address of the router, but not telnet to it.

Normally it is installed on a site with good coverage and setup to do IP and
Net/Rom routing only. Any router needs to know where to forward packets to
and from and this is setup using the IProute command, with ARP add commands
to add the AX25 station callsign. Remember that IP traffic is encapsulated
inside AX25 packets, so the router needs to know not only the IP address of the
station, but also its AX25 Callsign with SSID.

What you need to do is to find out what the other stations that use the
router have as their default ip route.

You need to set up your default route to chuck everything that you dont have
a direct route to, to the router. Depending upon which version of NOS you're
using somethine along the following lines should do.

Net> route add default tnc0 44.xx.xx.xx ; where tnc0 is the name of the
interface you have. (144 and 432 are common over here) and the ip address
(44.xx.xx.xx) is that of the router. You also need to have an ARP entry
for your callsign as well.

ARP add 44.yy.yy.yy AX25 G3WYW-7 DG; where 44.yy.yy.yy is YOUR ip address
and G3WYW-7 is your hamcallsign with whatever SSID you use on that port.

X1J really comes into its own when is it given a range of IP addresses to route. If you were a local node that handled ip routing for a number of users, then the routing table for the X1J would be setup something like this

route add 44.131.6.160/28 AX25 44.131.6.4; whereby the range of ip addresses from 160 to 192 (/28 says mask from bit 28 to 31) are forwarded to 44.131.6.4

Hope this helps. If you need more specific help, then mail me direct.

73s de Paul G3WYW

--
Paul Bigwood G3WYW Karibu Communications,
Tel/FAX: (44) (0) 1635 861981 18 The Martins, Kennet Lea,
E-Mail : bigwoodp@kbcomms.demon.co.uk Thatcham, Berkshire RG13 4FD
Specialists in Mobile Communications, - Voice & Data using Radio and Wire
---

4698. Re: Amateur radio on WWW.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 13:36:35 UTC
From: scotte@ccs.neu.edu
Message-ID: <3chjl3$hri@narnia.ccs.neu.edu>
Source record: 45988

Don't forget the Boston Amateur Radio Club's Web page!

http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html

--
Scott Ehrlich Amateur Radio Callsign: wy1z E-mail: wy1z@neu.edu
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html
Ham Radio and More: http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc/ham-more/ham-more.html

4699. Fantastic Book Store

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 13:41:26 UTC
From: mack@mails.imed.COM
Message-ID: <9411127872.AA787251251@mails.imed.com>
Source record: 45896

We just had a store called Micro Center open here in Houston, TX. It has the BEST technical bookstore I have ever seen. You will not believe the quality and quantity they have available. Lest you think this is only of benefit to those in SE Texas, they have 11 other stores scattered through the US.

Their selections that I found interesting were primarily DSP and microwave stuff. They had easily 50 or more titles in each category. The stuff is pricey, but give them their due. How many people actually buy such esoteric titles?

Ray Mack
WD5IFS
mack@mails.imed.com

4700. Re: Any good packet programs for OS2 3.0 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 14:29:33 UTC
From: rschmid@pop.sccsi.com
Message-ID: <3chmod$qit@tattoo.sccsi.com>
Source record: 45893

>HB9CVV has a program called PHS which looks promising. It is a native
>OS/2 program.

I have been using HB9CVV's PHS for several years, and it is a very good
OS/2 multimode program!

Try it and see if u dont agree!

73, Bob W5NBI

4701. Re: W.L.R.B. news chanses

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 15:04:34 UTC
From: mr@datcon.co.uk
Message-ID: <1994Dec12.150434.12767@datcon.co.uk>
Source record: 45890

cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl wrote:
: Hello everybody, i have made some chanses in the world wide distribution
: of our World Link RTTY Bulletin that was send to radio.amateur.digital.misc.
: We have some replay from persons that don't like to see Dutch messages in a
: World wide distrubution.

Why on earth not???!!! Since when was English the required language of the net? I rashly assume the complaint was in English... ;)

: Particular the digital sector is not for bulletins
: so they say.

But this is r.r.a.digital.misc - seems a perfectly good place for it

: For now we wish all the people all over the world, and
: particular the dutch friends.. make fun and all the best from holland....

: And..... with a view weeks... Mary Chrismas and a Hapy New Year 1995 to
: all of you.. From Weit, PA3ESF / CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

And to you. I would have written in Dutch but I don't speak any! (French or German I might manage...)

Martin, G6FJI.
--
.--. .-.--.-- .-.
| \ /__| | /__| Martin Richards, Data Connection Ltd,
|___// | | / | mr@datcon.co.uk
C O N N E C T I O N

4702. Re: AM7910 modem IC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 15:22:39 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3chprv$ipa@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 45891

On Sun, 11 Dec 1994 17:43:52 -0500 David Collantes (DAVIDC@GATE.NET) wrote in rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:
: Any idea about where can I find this IC: AM7910 modem IC.

It's in the Jameco Catalog, under Telephone/Keyboard chips, @ $14.95.

73, de Al N1AW

Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4703. Re: RTS flow control in TAPR KISS mode?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 16:04:55 UTC
From: jking@gdls.com
Message-ID: <3chsb7$afq@gdls.com>
Source record: 45892

In article <3c5j7p$2qk@detroit.freenet.org>, ac224@detroit.freenet.org (Jim Harvey) writes:
>
>
> Anyway the reason I asked in the first place was, I have a Zenith
> Minisport and would like to run TCP/IP. Does anyone know if it can be
> done? This is your basic XT.
>
>
>
> --
> Jim Harvey - WB8NBS - 18538 Inkster - Redford, Mich. 48240 Amiga Person
> ac224@detroit.freenet.org
Hi Jim:

Without bells and whistles it should be OK. A 16550 UART would help also. Give me a call and drop by my place and can set you up and compile a version for you.
73
Jeff WB8WKA

4704. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 16:26:35 UTC
From: philkeys@olympus.net
Message-ID: <philkeys-1212940826350001@ptpm003.olympus.net>
Source record: 45894

I am also interested in using Internet TCP/IP access software for
/packet. Has anybody tried this on a Mac, i.e. replacing MacTCP with
packet TCPIP?
--
philkeys@pt.olympus.net (Phil Keys) KJ7ET Jeff Co Search & Rescue
Software Consultant - specializing in software safety & SQA
Port Hadlock, WA 98339 (206) 379-8650 122 44.0W 48 02.0N

4705. Re: NEWS RELEASE - U.S. Enemies Discover New Mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 17:14:14 UTC
From: faunt@netcom5.netcom.com
Message-ID: <FAUNT.94Dec12091414@netcom5.netcom.com>
Source record: 45895
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

It's been a while since this has been around, I think. It's a
classic.

```
================================================================================
Subject: For your amusement
From: Phil R. Karn
Date: Mon, 4 Dec 89 22:17:20 EST
================================================================================
> Posted: Mon, Dec 4, 1989 5:14 AM GMT Msg: FGIJ-4109-8426
> From: BMCGWIER
> To: amsat, arrl, tclark, hprice
> Subj: STAR TREK IV PACKETS
Several months ago, Harold Price, NK6K, challenged me to demodulate what he
thought might be HF packets in Star Trek IV. During the scenes where Scotty
is valiantly trying to beam both Chekov and Uhura back from the U.S.S.
Enterprise, where they have been stealing Nuclear vessel high speed photons,
Scotty is having a hard time hearing them. One of the sources of
interference is what appeared to Harold to be HF packet. Always being one
to rise to a challenge, I took on the job of doing some fancy Digital Signal
Processing footwork. Almost from the first I was certain that it must be an
HF packet since my very first demodulator attempt clearly revealed flags
before the start of a frame and end of frame was also clear. I knew it was
HDLC of some variety. Several things impeded the effort, including Scotty's
voice on top of the packets, some SSB from 20 meters was also nearly on top
of the signal. All of this had to be filtered out. I spent an hour of time
on the Cray-2 at work and used the fanciest FSK demodulator I could write
and I finally had noisy baseband signal plotted on paper in front of me. I
did my best to get an integral number of samples per baud as the signal was
very noisy, and though the bits could be made out by eye, I could tell that
it was going to take another hour of Cray-2 time to get the clock recovered
and to make good bit decisions. In a couple of places, HDLC showed me what
were clearly bit errors, and these could be done by eye as well. After the
filtering, and building a demodulator for the badly mistuned signal (it was
almost 900 Hz below `normal'), I took the bits to Phil Karn, KA9Q and he
decoded the NRZI data and proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that it was
indeed an HF amateur radio packet. It was WA8ZCN-0 sending an RR for NR-3
to N6AEZ on 20 meters. I got Bill Harrigill, WA8ZCN on the phone and he
agrees that it was probably him. Thanks Harold for the challenge and Phil
for the help.
Bob N4HY

================================================================================
Subject: more on Star Trek
From: Phil R. Karn
```

Date: Mon, 4 Dec 89 22:55:11 EST

==========

I just posted Bob's note to rec.ham-radio.packet after adding the following commentary:

[I should comment here that what Bob gave me was 9 pages of hard-copy waveform plots, representing about 360 bits at 300 baud, or about 1.2 seconds of real time. These waveforms showed the raw, unsliced output of his software FM demodulator. Using pencil, paper, ASCII chart and a copy of the AX.25 protocol spec, I first recovered the bit clock using a manual method similar in principle to that used in the WA4DSY 56k modem demodulator. That is, I marked off sampling points where the waveform slope went rapidly through zero, ie., at the center of an alternating mark - space - mark or space - mark - space sequence. From these I could extrapolate the proper sampling points on the other nearby bits consisting of mark-mark or space-space sequences.

Then I was ready to "slice" the data into digital bits, perform the NRZI decoding, and decode the bit stream into an AX.25 frame. The only really hard part of the job was discovering that Bob had printed page 3 of his waveform plots offset by about 5/8 of a bit time from the other pages; this really screwed up my clock recovery until I recognized and corrected for the jump from the A/D sample numbers Bob had printed underneath each bit cell.

One could actually write a fairly educational piece about the principles of "maximum likelihood decoding" from this exercise. For example, knowing that each byte of an AX.25 address field except the last always had bit zero set to 0, that the callsigns themselves always contained capital letters, digits or spaces (but never lower case letters, punctuation or control characters) and so on helped me to determine when I had probably made an error in decoding a particular bit, or if I was off in the bit count. Even the online callbook came in handy - I could determine if a particular callsign was valid and whether the operator was authorized to transmit packet on HF. All this illustrates the key role of redundant information in encoding information to tolerate noise and interference. (And before somebody points out that I just wrote a flame about the inefficiency of the AX.25 address field encodings, I should point out that there are *much* more efficient ways to improve performance through redundancy than by sprinkling zeros into the data in fixed locations. :-) --KA9Q]

==========

Subject: Update on Star Trek packet

From: Phil R. Karn

Date: Tue, 5 Dec 89 19:01:26 est

==========

An update on the "Star Trek IV" packet decoding project:

Last night I finished decoding the second half of the graphs N4HY gave me. I had made an earlier mistake in the interpretation of the control field. The actual control field was that of an I frame with N(S)=1,

N(R)=1, P/F=0. The Level 3 protocol ID was F0, which means "no upper layer protocol" (a very common value). My first attempt at decoding the text field yielded the following:

>Qt takes 4 program

(At that point, Scotty started talking over the packet, so I was unable to decode any further.) Since this didn't look quite right, I looked at the second byte a little closer. I found that if I flipped one weak-looking bit, I got

>It takes 4 program

which makes much more sense.

As reported earlier, the sender of the packet was WA8ZCN and the destination N6AEZ. Bob, N4HY, has confirmed that WA8ZCN was indeed very active on 20m packet until he moved to Arkansas a few years ago, but he has been unable to reach N6AEZ for confirmation as yet. Bob reports that Mr. Harrigill (WA8ZCN) was quite tickled to learn of our discovery, and that he would run right out to rent the videotape again so he could hear his callsign immortalized in the Final Frontier. :-)

Phil

4706. Re: 9600 radio mod database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 19:28:22 UTC
From: rick_whiting@atk.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec12.192822.13480@omega.atk.com>
Source record: 45898

In article <3c10vd$ji3@linet02.li.net>
jtomason@li.net (Joe Tomasone) writes:

>
> Does anyone know of a database/book/whatever with mods for 9600 on
> various rigs? It would be appreciated.
>

Joe, you will find the latest copy of Curtis' 9600 Bd Packet Hdbk, a large file of mods, and a lot of other information on high-speed packet on the CompuServe Hamnet in the Digital Operations library in file HSPKT.ZIP.

| Rick Whiting Office Phone 612-931-5344 |
| 5780 Rosewood Lane N. Home Phone 612-550-1213 |
| Plymouth, MN 55442 Fax 612-931-5735 |
| U.S.A. E-mail rick_whiting@atk.com |
| Packet W0TN @ WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM |

4707. AX.25 on MCC 1.0+ Distrib?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 21:18:39 UTC
From: pete@freenet.grfn.org
Message-ID: <3cienf$3sa@locutus.Bethany.ORG>
Source record: 45897

I have the MCC 1.0+ distribution of Linux running on my box here. I
believe it versions out as 1.0.4. Anyone know which one of the
ax25 kernels I need? Also, there doesn't seem to be matching
ax25util.tgz's for each kernel. Do I use the newest one?

I have had problems unzipping the utils files as well. Is there
various versions of gzip?

Thanks
--
-=-
Pete Hoffswell |pete@grfn.org |616-336-2304
Holland, Michigan |N9SSA |http://www.grfn.org/~pete
-=-

4708. Re: Help - Baycom problem? - ACK'ed packets followed by REJ of same one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-12 21:55:53 UTC
From: imotion@iu.NET
Message-ID: <199412122201.RAA26653@bb.iu.net>
Source record: 45899

bruces@mpd.tandem.com (Bruce Sawtelle) writes:

> I have seen the following problem repeatedly on my Baycom modem,

...

>
>MONITOR WINDOW RECEIVE WINDOW
>-------------- --------------
>R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I12,C,F0:
> <1st data from w5syt> 1st data from w5syt...ok
>T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W3NJ>RR2,R
^^^^
Here ^^^^ is your problem. The baycom isn't sending the ack
back to SYT, until:

...

>R:00 11:11 W5SYT>W3NJ>I52,C,F0: . ^
> (6th data from w5syt> . ^
>T:39 11:11 W3NJ>W5SYT>REJ5---> Reject 4th data, but received OK above --+

this point when it decides it's finally time to direct the ack to the
correct station.

73 Howie N2WX imotion@iu.net

4709. Need help with HAMCOMM30

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 00:44:19 UTC
From: jdm@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jdmD0q4pv.9xJ@netcom.com>
Source record: 45900

Does Hamcomm 3.0 require the 741 op amp circuit as described in the documentation, or will the program work with an AEA serial fax/modem connected to COM2?

--

James D. Murray POB 70 Tel: 714.288.0141
jdm@netcom.com Orange, CA 92666 USA Fax: 310.407.5257

4710. HTX-202 and 1200 baud packet! Cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 04:02:22 UTC
From: freyder@gtetel.com
Message-ID: <3cj6ce$i1k@ceylon.gte.com>
Source record: 45902

Greetings,

I am trying to get my HTX-202 cranking with my Kantronics 9612 TNC.
I am able to "hear" stations just fine. But when the TNC transmits the
radio just "sits" there. The TX light comes on for port 1 but the
radio TX indicator and S meter are quiet.

I believe its a cable problem. I need a schematic for this ...

Can anybody help?

Thanks.
Rob.

--

```
___ _
| _ \___| |__
| / _ \ '_ \
|_|_\___/_.__/ Rob Freyder 214-718-2444 freyder@gtetel.com KC5HOK
```

4711. 2400+ Baud modem chips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 11:00:30 UTC
From: qed@cs.tu-berlin.de
Message-ID: <3cjuse$irl@news.cs.tu-berlin.de>
Source record: 45905
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

We are a couple of computer engineering students involved in a student's project to build a autonomously flying baloon.

For this we need some computer communication between the baloon and ground, where we have things like ultrasonic distance meters to measure the baloon's position.

We planned to use some kind of modem together with amateur radio. So what we have is some audio channel with maybe at best 4 kHz bandwidth. We need one channel "up" and one "down", so we first thought about the TCM 3105, which is used by radio amateurs. It uses FSK and unfortunately gives at best 1200 Baud, which we discovered is a bit to less for us.

Does anybody know about other modem chips, which should be easy to get, cheap, easy to use, that could fit our needs?

Thank you very much for you help -

Peter

& 6 other students

4712. Just a test.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 12:22:00 UTC
From: amer_aljuhani@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.238.27.0N35CFEC@sahara.com>
Source record: 45906

```
-> Here is station 7Z1IS handle is Ibrahim QTH dammam city eastren saudi
-> arabia.
Hi Ibrahim,
I just join this conf. and i noticed that its only talking about Packet
radio !!! Thats not enough,, We need Ham, Fax, RTTY, CW, SSTV, SWL and
so on and if there are any groups for that or organizations or even time
table or contests..!!!
regards, and 73..
Amer.
```

4713. Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 12:53:13 UTC
From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec13.065313.36362@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 45910

What type of TNC software are you guys who are running Maintosh's using?

I am about to get the PK232MBX, and I need to know what to get!! thanks es
73's de N0ZYA Waterloo,IA

4714. Re: Question abt monitoring packets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 13:27:30 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3ck7g2$ci@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45908

Shel Darack (dara@physics.att.com) wrote:
: I would like to selectivly monitor packets from a DX Cluster
: bulletin board without connecting but in a way that mimmics
: a connection so that I don't have to see every packet repeated
: to all the connected stations. During heavy usage times I
: sometimes get disconnected frequently. (It varies from a few
: minutes to hours) If I stay disconnected, and monitor
: I get the same packet repeatedly. I'd like to filter so that
: I only get each packet once. Any ideas? My tnc is the KAM

: Shel WA2UBK dara@physics.att.com

By using the BUDCALLS and BUDLIST to monitor selective stations, ie one
that is always connected to the cluster, you will eliminate any extra
stuff and only monitor what is either going to or from (or both) that
station.

73

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4715. Just a test.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 13:28:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.239.27.0N35CFED@sahara.com>
Source record: 45907

```
Hello Amir
Welcome to this conference.As we r using sam board we have to discuss it
at Internet Talk conference..
C U their
```

4716. Re: Kantronics es 1278B ?'s

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 13:34:00 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3ck7s8$ci@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45909

parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu wrote:
: Is the MFJ 1278B a good TNC for HF/VHF?

: What about Kantronics, which one is good for around $290? tnx de N0ZYA

The PK-232 and the KAM go for around $320.00 US and the extra $30 would be a wise investment. I have the PK-232 and it, according to some, has better HF modems than the KAM. The KAM has G-TOR over the PK-232. If it's HF you want, I would recommend the PK-232 as I have used both and like the features of it more than the KAM. If you want dual port operation simultaneously, go for the KAM. Check out the features of each and make a decision. The MFJ has SSTV but IMHO is not in the same league with the other two.

73

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4717. Re: JNOS 1.10g

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 13:41:34 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3ck8ae$ci@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45911

Tim Daniels (timd@duke.com) wrote:
: Help !! I am having problems connecting with JNOS 1.10h
: There is a station I want to telnet or FTP to (n0tzl).
: When I use FTP or TELNET I get no response from him.

<snip>

: Any suggestions ?

: Tim Daniels

The only other thing I could figure would be that the IP port is not set
up right or the domain.txt file is not right. I had the problem before
where I was forwarding mail to an AX25 BBS through another NOS station
and it would try to SMTP as the AX25 BBS had a listing in the domain.txt
file but the IP port was not set up to operate on the freq of the BBS.
even though a listing was in the forward.bbs file, because it was in the
domain.txt file, it would try SMTP rather than AX25. I had to remove it
from the domain.txt file.

Hard to say without seeing it HI. Hope you get it working.

73

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4718. Re: X1J (b) Net Rom Software Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 15:35:48 UTC
From: jkbe@lena
Message-ID: <D0r9zo.InK@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 45915

: Howdy, does anyone have the X1-J(b) software including documentation files

Start with ftp.ucsd.edu (/hamradio/packet/thenet). If you strike
out then try ftp.fidonet.org (/pub/fidonet/ham/).

The latest version is X1JR2 (R2 = Release 2). There is a
binary patch for the X1JR2 version that appears to solve the
NODE BUSY bug.

John, WB3ESS

4719. Re: Fantastic Book Store

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 17:39:12 UTC
From: jdm@netcom.com
Message-ID: <jdmD0rFpC.AGw@netcom.com>
Source record: 45916

mack@mails.imed.COM wrote:
: We just had a store called Micro Center open here in Houston, TX. It has the
: BEST technical bookstore I have ever seen. You will not believe the quality and
: quantity they have available. Lest you think this is only of benefit to those
: in SE Texas, they have 11 other stores scattered through the US.

The MicroCenter here in the Irvine/Tustin area of Orange County, Southern California is equally magnificient. All books are discounted and they always have at least 30 copies of my book on their shelves. ;-)

I do wish they had a larger telecom/telco section tho.

--

James D. Murray POB 70 Tel: 714.288.0141
jdm@netcom.com Orange, CA 92666 USA Fax: 310.407.5257

Maintainer of the Graphics File Formats FAQ on comp.graphics and
coauthor of the O'Reilly book "Encyclopedia of Graphics File Formats".

4720. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 17:42:03 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Dec13.174203.936@arrl.org>
Source record: 45921

Ken Thompson (kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM) wrote:
: The ARRL also has a publication
: >entitled AX.25 Amateur Packet Radio Link-Layer Protocol. There are
: >abbreviated descriptions of the protocol in the ARRL Handbook

The AX.25 document is available from the arrl INFO server. Send a message
to info@arrl.org containing the text:

send ax25.txt
quit

: been there, done that.
: They do not say anything specific about the CRC

The CRC specification is included by reference in the AX.25 spec. The
CRC is calculated per ISO 3309 (the HDLC spec).
--
Jon Bloom KE3Z jbloom@arrl.org

4721. PSK and 9600 Baud Modem Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 20:36:48 UTC
From: Gerald Schmitt <ggs@aerie.lanl.gov>
Message-ID: <3cl12k$8qc@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 45912
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Someone posted to one of these groups looking for a PSK modem
and possibly a 9600 baud modem. I seem to have lost the post but
I have a PacComm PSK-1 and NB-9600 along with the associated cables
power supplies etc. I am strongly leaning to the TAPR DSP kit as a
project making these modems surplus. If you are the person looking for
these modems drop me an e-mail and we can discuss a deal.
Gerald Schmitt
KC5EGG@WB2ARS.NM.USA.NOAM
ggs@aerie.lanl.gov

4722. Re: HTX-202 and 1200 baud packet! Cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 20:39:13 UTC
From: dara@physics.att.com
Message-ID: <D0ro1F.474@nntpa.cb.att.com>
Source record: 45913

Rob Freyder (freyder@gtetel.com) wrote:

: I am trying to get my HTX-202 cranking with my Kantronics 9612 TNC.
: I am able to "hear" stations just fine. But when the TNC transmits the
: radio just "sits" there. The TX light comes on for port 1 but the
: radio TX indicator and S meter are quiet.

The correct PTT pull down resistor for the HTX 202 is 2.2K
Shel WA2UBK dara@physics.att.com

4723. Re: DSP Choices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-13 22:08:55 UTC
From: rtm@newton.apple.com
Message-ID: <rtm-1312941408550001@martin-bob.apple.com>
Source record: 45914

I'm also using the Timewave 59+. Very useful for HF work, both packet and voice. Also have used it for SAREX to pull out just that little bit more signal. Tried the Radio Shack unit for about 30 minutes. Not impressed. The 59+ has real noise reduction. The tone filter is very effective- you can snuggle right up to the bc stations on 40 meters- but you have to remember to turn it off before working packet!

73-

--
Bob Martin N6MZV * rtm@newton.apple.com

4724. Re: ### Packet & Landline Modem BBS... What s/w are there?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 02:51:28 UTC
From: dlehnen@prairienet.org
Message-ID: <3clmjg$nl9@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 45917

There is a program called TNC-DOOR that can set up packet as a door on your land line BBS. Your landline callers can enter this door and (if they are pre-approved by you) can use your TNC. It automatically uses there call...
If you can't find it anywhere I have it on my BBS.

Dano's
Westville,Il
217-267-3345
14.4 baud
24hrs
Fido 1:2460/4
f'reqstable using the magic word of "tnc-door" (without the quotation marks)
or it's in file directory #200.

dlehnen@firefly.prairienet.org
--

4725. Re: AM7910 modem IC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 02:53:16 UTC
From: DAVIDC@GATE.NET
Message-ID: <DAVIDC-1312941853160001@miafl-2.gate.net>
Source record: 45918

In article <3chprv$ipa@gort.oit.umass.edu>, aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
(Albert S Woodhull) wrote:

> On Sun, 11 Dec 1994 17:43:52 -0500 David Collantes (DAVIDC@GATE.NET)
wrote in rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:
> : Any idea about where can I find this IC: AM7910 modem IC.
>
> It's in the Jameco Catalog, under Telephone/Keyboard chips, @ $14.95.
>
> 73, de Al N1AW
>
> Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
> awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

Thanks a lot, Albert!!.

--
David Collantes DAVIDC@GATE.NET
MacServe Computer Services 305.863.3888 Phone
428 East 12th Street 305.863.9971 Fax
Hialeah, FL 33010 - U.S.A.

4726. TAPR Information and Internet Access

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 04:04:06 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <3clqrm$j7v@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 45922

Periodic Announcement - TAPR Information and Internet Access

Greetings from TAPR!

TAPR can be reached via the Internet. The Automated Information Server that TAPR provides allows anyone to request information on TAPR, products, newsletters, and lots of other files. To find out more about this service, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the subject line "Request" and the following text in the body of the message:

help (for a brief set of instructions)
index -all (for a list of all file by topic area)
get tapr taprinfo.txt (or info on TAPR)

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of instructions for info, "index -all" retrieves a list of available files by topic and "taprinfo.txt" retrieves a text file containing information on TAPR and what TAPR is all about. If you want to retrieve several text files with one message, use a separate line for each "get filename" request.

Special Interest Groups

TAPR maintains several SIGs in various areas. To get the latest list of SIG groups, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the subject line "Request" and the following text in the body of the message:

lists (for list of mail groups on TAPR.ORG)

To request the information on any mail group, send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org and in the message text include:

information listname (where listname is the name of the mail group)

When you are ready to subscribe, send e-mail to listserv@tapr.org with the following command in the message text:

subscribe <list> <your name>

List should be the name of the mail list you want to join and Your Name should be both your First and Last Name.

Current SIGs include:
NETSIG Regional Networking SIG
BBSSIG BBS SIG
HFSIG SIG on HF Digital Topics

DSP DSP Software Development Forum
DSP-93 SIG for those that are building TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93 kits

---

FTP users

The TAPR Software Library is now available via anonymous FTP. You can
access the library by ftp access to 'ftp.hereford.ampr.org' in the directory
pub/hamradio/tapr. Login in as 'anonymous', with a password of
'your_account@internet_address'.

Packet Raido and TAPR is on the World-Wide-Web!

The series is accesible through the Packet Radio Home Page at this
URL:
http://bb.iu.net/infomotion/taprhome.html

http://bb.iu.net/infomotion/pkthome.html

What's here? A page of links (the Home Page), the TAPR Home Page, a page of
Packet Pioneers and Contacts, a hypertext packet primer and FAQ, and more.

Thanks to Howie, N2WX, President of Infomotion, for his support and invaluable
contributions of the TAPR page.

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Road #337
Tucson, AZ 85749-9399
817-383-0000 (Tuesday - Friday 9:00-12noon, 3:00-5:00pm CT)
(15:00-18:00, 21:00-23:00 UTC)
817-566-2544 FAX

Internet: TAPR@TAPR.ORG

4727. distribution changes (2nd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 06:45:38 UTC
From: cb1wlu@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <gate.RuNBXc1w165w@cbpackhv.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 45919

Hello everybody, i have made some changes in the world wide distribution
of our World Link RTTY Bulletin that was send to radio.amateur.digital.misc.
We have some replay from persons that don't like to see Dutch messages in a
World wide distrubution. Particular the digital sector is not for bulletins
so they say. So from now on the World Link RTTY Bulletin will only send to
radio.amateur.rtty.dutch We now that there are many people from Holland
all over the world, and they like to read for exchange between all the
explosion of Englisch messages also the Dutch bulletins.

We have also some nice replay from the USA on our bulletins so we like to
go on with it... For now we wish all the people all over the world, and
particular the dutch friends.. make fun and all the best from holland....
And if you like to read more Dutch info please send me a message.. Also
if you don't like it....hi.

And..... with a view weeks... Mary Chrismas and a Hapy New Year 1995 to
all of you.. From Weit, PA3ESF / CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

Hallo allemaal, ik heb enkele wijzigingen in de wereld wijde distributie
van ons World Link RTTY Bulltin aangebracht dat werd verstuurd via
re.radio.amateur.digital.misc. We hebben hier enkele reakties van lieden
die vinden dat een Nederlands bulletin niet thuishoort in een wereld wijd
netwerk.. Vooral uit de hoek van Digital schijnen er problemen mee te
zijn omdat dit niet voor bulletins bestemd is.
Daarom zal vanaf nu het World Link RTTY Bulletin alleen worden verzonden
via rec.radio.amateur.rtty.dutch. Wij weten dat er veel mensen uit
Nederland afkomstig zijn over de hele wereld.. en dat die het fijn vinden
eens een Nederlands bulletin aan te treffen tussen de lawine van Engels.

We hebben een paar leuke reaktie gehad uit de USA op onze bulletins, daar-
om willen wij er graag mee doorgaan.. Wij wensen voor nu alle mensen waar
ook ter wereld en in het bijzonder de Nederlandse vrienden, maak plezier
en de aller beste groeten vanuit Nederland. Wilt U meer Nedrlandse info
stuurt U a.u.b. een berichtje terug......
En .... met een paar weken... Een heel gelukkige Kerst en een
Gezegend nieuw jaar 1995 van Weit, PA3ESF

CB1WLU@CBPACKHV.XS4ALL.NL

4728. Knwd.732.dead.the.end

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 07:17:16 UTC
From: droy@netcom.com
Message-ID: <droyD0sHKs.60v@netcom.com>
Source record: 45920

This was my original post:

"Hello,
Has anyone here had problems with the Kenwood 732. I sent the radio back because the power output on the 2mtr side died. They had the radio for 2 days and sent it back after having, quote "Repaired APC circuits. Resoldered all joints and do corrective/preventive repairs on TRX unit and APC 023 protect mod. Full function test rx/tx GOOD. 2 mtrs po 50/12/5 Stable." unquote.

This seems to translate to "could not find the intermittent problem."

The radio worked for 3 days and now does not put out any power on the 2mtr side. It is back in the brown truck to Long Beach.
Have you had similar problems? Please let me know, I would like to suggest to the kenwood folks a plan of attack to fix this problem.

Please reply here or e-mail me. I may post your replys minus your name if you have a similar story to save the next ham radio brother (sister) a few UPS charges.
==========

I got some very interesting notes back, some defending Kenwood and some chastising them.
I was gona post some of the replys here but the bottom line as told to me by a local Kenwood repair shop is this.

Kenwood has cut the size of thier heat sinks by about 2/3.

They thought they could get away with using NO HEAT GREASE between the power modual and the sink. The thought here was "Nice machined surface on the heat sink, nice smooth service on the modules, no grease, save .002 per unit.

The problem is the module is cast not machined. This cost them an unknown amount in returns and repairs plus the bad publicity.

This is part of a reply I got back:

"Well, when Kenwood uses small heat-sinks and then forgets the no-brainer of putting thermal silicone/zinc-oxide on final power modules the suckas burn up. Obviously if you want Motorola or GE quality- guess what you buy... But on the other hand, I own 4 kenwood radios, and I've checked them all- not a spot of grease between the modules and the heatsink- so the sink stays cold and the module burns up. **HINT** rip off the cover and grease them up **NOW**!!

Another :

"I hope so. Between this whole mess, and the idiocy of their new HT (Th79) that
lacks a memory channel scan lockout feature, I have some doubts whether Kenwood
is really thinking about the Ham market, in any serious manner.

I know my next HT will probably be Yaesu. If it wasn't for the successful
741/742 - My Kenwood loyality in mobile transceivers would be lost also.

==========

The final word from the local repair shop is "get an amp and use low power
seting to talk simplex.
WONDERFUL, after spending $600.00 + on a radio you must also than spend
another $200.00 for an amp.

Does Kenwood really care about the ham business?

This will hopefully warn some of you who have out of warranty radios.

--

"I was gratified to be able to answer
promptly, and I did. I said I didn't know."

-mark twain

Please Send Money To:
Dave Roy
100 Harbor Blvd
Space # 16
Belmont, CA 94002-4049

4729. tcp/ip over X1J

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 14:27:07 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D0t1pp.K5K@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45923

Trying to set up jnos and am getting very confused about routing. (yes, have the NOSintro book, but probably haven't read it enough times!)

I have a tcpip (jnos) station and a friend has another. In between us are two X1J rev 2 (with the node busy patch) netrom nodes. It seems like we could connect via AX.25, netrom, or TCPIP, or any combination of them.

Can someone with a little experience explain which is the "best" way (if there is a best way) and what is necessary to be put in his and my routing files as well as what is necessary to be added to the X1J nodes?

Also, what do we need to do to connect to the rest of the world? (the second X1J node communicates with another netrom node that is the path out of here.

Thanks alot & 73,

Larry W1HJF
--

4730. Re: HTX-202 and 1200 baud packet! Cable?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 14:37:53 UTC
From: aswNS@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <3cn001$a81@gort.oit.umass.edu>
Source record: 45924

On 13 Dec 1994 04:02:22 GMT Rob Freyder (freyder@gtetel.com) wrote in
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:

: I am trying to get my HTX-202 cranking with my Kantronics 9612 TNC.
: I am able to "hear" stations just fine. But when the TNC transmits the
: radio just "sits" there. The TX light comes on for port 1 but the
: radio TX indicator and S meter are quiet.

: I believe its a cable problem. I need a schematic for this ...

The diagram of packet connections in the HTX-202 manual is worthless.
Here is what you need:

HTX-202 TNC

SP <---------------------------------> audio in

MIC <---------o---------||------------> audio out
| 0.1 uf
|
+------\/\/\/\/---------> PTT
2.2K
73 de Al, N1AW
Albert S. Woodhull, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

4731. Cadeau de noel pour radio-amateurs !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 14:58:59 UTC
From: jcmonier@saclay.cea.fr
Message-ID: <3cn17j$ian@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 45925
Cross-posted to: fr.petites-annonces.divers,fr.petites-annonces.informatique,misc.forsale,misc.forsale.non-computers,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,cern.radio,fr.misc.divers,fr.rec.divers

Radio-amateurs de tous poils, offrez vous un superbe TNC tous modes pour Noel :

Il s'agit d'un Kantronics KAM+ (avec logiciel HostMaster II+ v3.1 pour PC)
Ses caracteristiques principales sont :

- mode KISS pour TCP/IP
- mode HOST pour divers freeware
- tous modes : packet, CW, AMTOR/PACTOR, RTTY, ASCII, AMTEX/NAVTEX, WEFAX
et bien sur le tout nouveau mode G-TOR (cf. dernier numero de
QST Magazine)
- PMS + BBS de 512 Ko extensible a 1 Mo
- aide en ligne inclue dans la ROM du TNC !
- les ports HF et V/UHF fonctionnent en meme temps, simultanement (ca il est le
seul a le faire)
- KA-Node (repeteur intelligent style 'TheNet')
- gateway HF <-> V/UHF
- possibilite de prise de controle distante par un sysop
- ... etc

HostMaster II+ est un logiciel concu par Kantronics specialement pour ce TNC
mais le KAM+ fonctionne tres bien avec TPK, Graphic Packet, PaKet 6.1 ... etc

Un essai complet de ce TNC a ete effectue dans le magazine MEGAHERTZ de Juillet 94.
Cet appareil est neuf.

Je m'en separe cause double emploi pour la moitie du prix neuf !

Alors pour Noel, avis aux amateurs de beau et fiable materiel .....

Contact par E-mail ou directement par telephone (cf ci-dessous)

+---------------------------------------+-----------------------------+
I Jean-Christophe MONIER I ATHESA - C.E.A. Defense I
I Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer I BP 28 I
I I C.E.N. de Saclay I
I E-Mail : Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr I 91192 GIF SUR YVETTE CEDEX I
I Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41 I FRANCE I
+---------------------------------------+-----------------------------+
I BinHex and MIME data accepted I
+---+

4732. 9600 Modem standard?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 16:58:44 UTC
From: joseb@talgo.eng.hou.compaq.com
Message-ID: <D0t8Hx.3xv@twisto.eng.hou.compaq.com>
Source record: 45927

Hi,

What modulation standard is used for 9600 baud packet?

Is it V.29?

Jose Barandiaran

joseb@twisto.compaq.com

4733. Need help hooking up PK-80

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 18:07:56 UTC
From: garym@alsys.com
Message-ID: <D0tBp9.L1@alsys.com>
Source record: 45928

I'm trying to hookup an old AEA PK-80 TNC to our BBS here in San Diego but can't find any documentation on it. I assume the DB-25 connector is standard modem pinouts, like the PK-88. But there is a 5 pin DIN connector for the audio input/output and PTT. Can anyone tell me which pins are for what? Sure would help to have our 220 port working on the BBS.

Thanks!
--GaryM

Gary Morris
Deputy Radio Officer/Digital Comm. Internet: garym@alsys.com
Emergency Planning Detail (RACES) Packet: KK6YB @ K6JCC.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
Emergency Services Division Phone (days): 619-457-2700 x128
San Diego County Sheriff's Dept. Voice Mail (24hr): 619-945-2464

4734. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 19:37:04 UTC
From: clearbrook_technical@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <clearbrook_technical-1412941137040001@line05.nwm.mindlink.net>
Source record: 45937

In article <philkeys-1212940826350001@ptpm003.olympus.net>,
philkeys@olympus.net (Phil Keys) wrote:

> I am also interested in using Internet TCP/IP access software for
> /packet. Has anybody tried this on a Mac, i.e. replacing MacTCP with
> packet TCPIP?
> --
> philkeys@pt.olympus.net (Phil Keys) KJ7ET Jeff Co Search & Rescue
> Software Consultant - specializing in software safety & SQA
> Port Hadlock, WA 98339 (206) 379-8650 122 44.0W 48 02.0N

hi phil..
i've been running Internet apps on Mac with packet radio, except i chose
to stay with mactcp and use an old dos box running jnos (tcpip) software
this makes a very cheap and effective router/switch and lets you stay with
completey generic internet software on your mac or pc workstation. the
workstation has to connect to the jnos box with either a ethernet LAN
connection or ppp/slip local connection.
don't try this on 1200 baud, 9600 is still slow but if your frequency is clear
it can be fun.
fred ve7ipb

4735. Re: Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 19:38:13 UTC
From: rtm@newton.apple.com
Message-ID: <rtm-1412942038130001@kip-32.apple.com>
Source record: 45794

In article <1994Dec13.065313.36362@cobra.uni.edu>,
parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu wrote:

> What type of TNC software are you guys who are running Maintosh's using?
>
> I am about to get the PK232MBX, and I need to know what to get!! thanks es
> 73's de N0ZYA Waterloo,IA

Most of the time I use zterm (1.0b3) with my KAM+. Occasionally on HF I use
Kantronics' Host Master Mac software. Simple terminal software is adequate
for most packet work.

73-

--

Bob Martin N6MZV * rtm@newton.apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc * #include <disclaimer.h>
--
This Green Card .sig is here to piss off Canter and Siegel.

4736. Digital Signal Processors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 20:29:36 UTC
From: aharper@arinc.COM
Message-ID: <9411147874.AA787452384@ccmail.arinc.com>
Source record: 45929

I'm trying to take a poll on the effectiveness of the DSP's
(Digital Signal Processors) currently out on the market.
Timewave and MFJ seem to be the popular ones out now. My
primary interest in use for a DSP would be for HF packet and
other digital modes. I would really appreciate knowing from
anyone and all who have purchased a DSP to let me know if
these things are really the cat's meow for HF digital work
or are they another juicy carrot for the desperate ham.
Please respond with the type of DSP and brand name use are
using or refering to.
Thanks Al.

4737. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 20:41:23 UTC
From: mdf@io.org
Message-ID: <3cnl9j$32k@ionews.io.org>
Source record: 45930
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
>>The ARRL also has a publication
>>entitled AX.25 Amateur Packet Radio Link-Layer Protocol. There are
>>abbreviated descriptions of the protocol in the ARRL Handbook
>
>been there, done that.
>They do not say anything specific about the CRC

from the AX.25 specification (excuse the HTML codes):

>
2.2.7 Frame-Check Sequence

> The frame-check sequence (FCS) is a sixteen-bit number
>calculated by both the sender and receiver of a frame. It is
>used to insure that the frame was not corrupted by the medium
>used to get the frame from the sender to the receiver. It shall
>be calculated in accordance with ISO 3309 (HDLC) Recommendations.

-mdf

4738. Re: 2400+ Baud modem chips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 21:15:26 UTC
From: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org
Message-ID: <D0tKDr.2E2@pe1chl.ampr.org>
Source record: 45931
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <3cjuse$irl@news.cs.tu-berlin.de> qed@cs.tu-berlin.de (Peter Gober) writes:

>We are a couple of computer engineering students involved in a student's
>project to build a autonomously flying baloon.

>For this we need some computer communication between the baloon and ground,
>where we have things like ultrasonic distance meters to measure the baloon's
>position.

>We planned to use some kind of modem together with amateur radio. So what we
>have is some audio channel with maybe at best 4 kHz bandwidth. We need one
>channel "up" and one "down", so we first thought about the TCM 3105, which is
>used by radio amateurs. It uses FSK and unfortunately gives at best 1200
>Baud, which we discovered is a bit to less for us.

>Does anybody know about other modem chips, which should be easy to get,
>cheap, easy to use, that could fit our needs?

You can 'overclock' a TCM3105 by putting in a crystal at about 1.5 times
the specified freq. and use it at about 2400 bps.

Also it is possible to use direct FSK of the transmitter, instead of
Audio FSK (AFSK) which is what you get when you modulate an FM transmitter
with the audio tones from a TCM3105. There are several modems (also used
by radio amateurs) that give higher datarates by using FSK. One example
of a relatively simple modem is the design by the Hamilton Area Packet
Network (VE3DNL and others) that yields 4800 bps using a ternary FSK
system which has zero DC content without the use of a scrambler.
It is not a single-chip design, however.

Rob
--

| Rob Janssen | AMPRnet: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org |
| e-mail: pe1chl@rabo.nl | AX.25 BBS: PE1CHL@PI8UTR.#UTR.NLD.EU |

4739. Re: AEA PK-900: Opinions and Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 21:18:13 UTC
From: levine@mc.com
Message-ID: <3cnnel$g71@jericho.mc.com>
Source record: 45932

```
In article 20706@walter.cray.com, jwl@walter (James W. Lynch) writes:
-->John Monaco (jmonaco@dorsai.org) wrote:
-->: I am considering the purchase of an AEA PK-900 multi-mode TNC. I would
-->: appreciate any comments, both pro and con, from anyone that has used this
--->
-->I understand there are mods that one can make to improve the pk-232 for
-->hf operation, but it renders the unit inoperable on vhf packet.
-->

The mod makes it unuseable on HF packet according to AEA.

---
------------------------------------------------------------
Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
------------------------------------------------------------
```

4740. Just bought a KPC-3 BUT need help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 21:25:38 UTC
From: tomsunman@aol.com
Message-ID: <3cnnsi$8ot@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45933

Well gang I'm new to all this and just bought a KPC-3 TNC.
I NEVER wired up anything before and I'm sitting here wondering what the heck I'm supposed to do with these cables, etc.
Please be patient with me if you would. I've got an HTX-202 I want to hook up.

In the box is one gray cable with 6 wires in it, the wires are colored. I assume these go to the DB-9 connector. Which color goes to which pin? There's another cable (black) a 2 wire job with a plug on the end for my speaker jack I assume. Does the other end of the colored cable get connected to the black one and if so which wire goes where? My problem is what gets attached to where? I understand the icom diagram is the one I should follow (there's 2 types 2AT style or the W2A style which should I use?) but I just don't understand how to wire this stuff up. It looks like I'm going to have to buy a 0.1uf cap and a 3.9 ohm resister (I've heard to use a 2.2ohm?).

I'd appreciate any help I can get, I hope there are some patient folks who may be able to help me out here. It's frustrating haveing this thing and I can't use it! E-mail prefered to save bandwidth.

73,

Tom, KB2SMS

4741. Re: Just bought a KPC-3 BUT need help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 22:18:04 UTC
From: Gerald Schmitt <ggs@aerie.lanl.gov>
Message-ID: <3cns54$eq0@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 45934

Use a 2.2 to 2.8k resistor. The Icom requires more resistance.
Use the 2AT model not the W2AT model. I used exactly this setup
until I sold the HTX recently. You actually only need three wires
to the TNC RX audio, TX audio and PTT combo and a ground. The six wire
cable I suspect is to make a cable to go to the computer. Save youself
that grief you can buy a "modem" cable at Rat Shack or Wall-Mart for
between your com port and the TNC if the computer is modern it will
usually be a 9 pin at the computer end. The TNC is 25 pins for this
connection. If you follow the Kantronics Quick Start Guide it will
save you a lot of time. If you need more help e-mail directly and
I give it a shot. 73 de Jerry KC5EGG@WB2ARS.NM.USA.NOAM

4742. jnos docs/FAQ Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 22:38:19 UTC
From: Rob Freyder <freyder@gtetel.com>
Message-ID: <3cns4r$t2j@ceylon.gte.com>
Source record: 45935

Greetings,

I am interested in a jnos FAQ and other docs. I have a file
which covers the commands for JNOS but not the configuration
files etc.

For example domain.txt formats etc. (are these just like DNS maps?)

I have looked on ucsd.edu but nothing jumps out as obvious docs
for jnos configs.

Thanks.

Rob
73
freyder@netcom.com or freyder@gtetel.com

4743. Re: Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 22:46:39 UTC
From: houlejm@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <houlejm-1412941746390001@mac6.ireq.hydro.qc.ca>
Source record: 45936

In article <1994Dec13.065313.36362@cobra.uni.edu>,
parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu wrote:

> What type of TNC software are you guys who are running Maintosh's using?
>
> I am about to get the PK232MBX, and I need to know what to get!! thanks es
> 73's de N0ZYA Waterloo,IA

Any terminal program will do. But for packet some are better. I use
shareware program "Virtuoso". it is specially made for packet and uses
split screen. You will find it at ftp.ucsd.edu.

73 de VE2AEY

4744. Re: 4800 Baud (was 2400+ Baud modem chips)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 23:57:32 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3co0pc$4kd@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45938
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <D0tKDr.2E2@pe1chl.ampr.org>, rob@pe1chl.ampr.org (Rob Janssen) writes:
>Also it is possible to use direct FSK of the transmitter, instead of
>Audio FSK (AFSK) which is what you get when you modulate an FM transmitter
>with the audio tones from a TCM3105. There are several modems (also used
>by radio amateurs) that give higher datarates by using FSK. One example
>of a relatively simple modem is the design by the Hamilton Area Packet
>Network (VE3DNL and others) that yields 4800 bps using a ternary FSK
>system which has zero DC content without the use of a scrambler.
>It is not a single-chip design, however.

Does anyone know where I can get a pair of 4800b HAPN modems? Do they
attach to a modem disconnect header like the standard 9600b modem? Also,
you can get 9600b modems for around $100. How much do the HAPN modems
cost. Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+---+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+---+

4745. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-14 23:59:05 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3co0s9$4kd@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45939

In <nielsen.40.001792E2@primenet.com>, nielsen@primenet.com (Bob Nielsen) writes:
>In article <786975276snz@g4ckf.demon.co.uk> dennis@g4ckf.demon.co.uk (Dennis Rodgers) writes:
>
>>I've just searched through the hamradio directories at both ftp.ucsd.edu,
>>and pc.usl.edu, but not found JNOS 1.10h. :-(
>
>>Can you be more specific about it's specific location please.
>
>ftp.ucsd.edu in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming

You can also find source code, docs, and maybe some executable code on
pc.usl.edu in the \hamradio\jnos110h directory.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4746. HELP:DRSI & FBB 5.15c

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 01:11:48 UTC
From: gerca@lysator.liu.se
Message-ID: <3co54k$3qa@newsy.ifm.liu.se>
Source record: 45840

Hello all!

A friend of mine has upgraded his F6FBB BBS software to version 5.15c.
By doing so he lost the communication with his two DRSI cards. He gets
an error message "DRSI-driver not loaded!" when he starts the computer.
Does anyone know what the problem is? It worked without any trouble
with the 5.15 version and he hasn't changed anything in the configuration.

Thank you in advance,

Gert E B Carlsson
E-mail: gerca@lysator.liu.se
Linkoping University & Institute of Technology
Computer Science and Engineering
Callsign: SM5LWC

4747. Re: AEA PK-900: Opinions and Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 02:09:01 UTC
From: Rod Proctor <rproctor@u.washington.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.ULT.3.91a.941214180013.3991B-100000@akbar.u.washington.edu>
Source record: 45841

There is a mod for the PK-232 that changes the frequency shift from 200 Hz to 170 Hz for Amtor and PACTOR. This is a four resistor change. This makes HF Packet difficult not VHF. The VHF circuits are not affected. The PK-900 automatically changes between 200 Hz and 170 Hz depending on the mode selected. AEA will provide the "Amtor" mod at no cost if you call, write or FAX them. The kit also includes four resistors to return the PK-232 to the original configuration if desired. 206/774-5554 (voice) 206/775-2340 (FAX) P.O. Box C2160 Lynnwood, WA 98036 (Snail)

On 14 Dec 1994, Bob Levine wrote:

> In article 20706@walter.cray.com, jwl@walter (James W. Lynch) writes:
> -->John Monaco (jmonaco@dorsai.org) wrote:
> -->: I am considering the purchase of an AEA PK-900 multi-mode TNC. I would
> -->: appreciate any comments, both pro and con, from anyone that has used this
> --->
> -->I understand there are mods that one can make to improve the pk-232 for
> -->hf operation, but it renders the unit inoperable on vhf packet.
> -->
>
> The mod makes it unuseable on HF packet according to AEA.
>
> ---
> --
> Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP
> --
>
>
>

4748. AEA and MFJ address@inet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 02:30:43 UTC
From: davidbyrum@aol.com
Message-ID: <3co9oj$lu8@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45847

Does any one know if AEA and MFJ have an email address? Is there a location online that is a directory of vendor and dealer email addresses?

Thx Ka4ebx/Dave

4749. Paccomm Sprint-2 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 07:45:31 UTC
From: mikemiller@dsm1.dsmnet.com
Message-ID: <3cos6r$569@dsm6.dsmnet.com>
Source record: 45842

I'm thinking of getting packet back up and running after some absence.
My intentions are using plain ole packet, DX cluster, TCP/IP and perhaps
APRS - radio device may be an Aerotron Aircom-6 4-channel. I currently
have an elderly MFJ-1274, with 1988 firmware(can't remember the revision) -
Does anyone have experience with the PacComm? Would it be a worthy
replacement for the MFJ? Or, should I just upgrade the MFJ1274 to current
firmware and get the 9600 modem?
Any advice would be welcome.

73 de Mike - N0JAS
mikemiller@dsmnet.com

4750. 9600 Modem standard?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 11:26:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3805.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45843

-> From: joseb@talgo.eng.hou.compaq.com (Jose Barandiaran)

-> Hi,
->
-> What modulation standard is used for 9600 baud packet?
->
-> Is it V.29?
->
-> Jose Barandiaran
->
-> joseb@twisto.compaq.com

The modulation technique used in 9600 packet was originally spec'd by k9NQ, later modified by G3RUH. I have a copy of the original description of it done by James Miller, G3RUH, on my BBS. I will try to send it to you when I get home. Remind me in a day or so if you haven't received it.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4751. line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 13:06:36 UTC
From: s2301190@techst02.technion.ac.il
Message-ID: <D0usF0.Jpl@discus.technion.ac.il>
Source record: 45844

```
Hello and thank you for reading this
-----------------------------------

For some time there are High Speed (14.4k - 28.8k) modems available for
phone lines. looking at the similarity of the bandwidth of phone lines &
voice radio, has anyone considered a way how to use this technology for
amateur use?

73's de Yoram 4z9dea

email - s2301190@techst02.technion.ac.il
```

4752. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 14:11:39 UTC
From: kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <kthompso.466.000E3220@WichitaKS.NCR.COM>
Source record: 45853
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article <3cnl9j$32k@ionews.io.org> mdf@io.org (Matthew Francey) writes:

>> The frame-check sequence (FCS) is a sixteen-bit number
>>calculated by both the sender and receiver of a frame. It is
>>used to insure that the frame was not corrupted by the medium
>>used to get the frame from the sender to the receiver. It shall
>>be calculated in accordance with ISO 3309 (HDLC) Recommendations.

and what might that recommendation be?

4753. Re: Other Amateur Radio TCP/IP Groups?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 15:01:50 UTC
From: jking@gdls.com
Message-ID: <3cplou$5h6@gdls.com>
Source record: 45845

In article <3ca0m0$cog@news.halcyon.com>, strohs@coho.halcyon.com (Steve Stroh) writes:
> The Pacific Northwest Amateur Radio TCP/IP Group would like to make
> contact with other Amateur Radio TCP/IP groups in the US and
> Internationally. (TCP/IP group, as used here, is that your Amateur
> Packet Radio network uses TCP/IP primarily as opposed to AX.25, ROSE,
> Net/ROM, etc.)

Pure IP network in the SouthEastern Michigan area (detroit) extends from
Port Huron to Ann Arbor. Its a little fragmented due to local politics but
by and large it seems to work.

>
> We're especially interested in groups that have a fulltime Internet
> gateway so we can start exchanging e-mail mailing list messages, arrange
> FTP privileges, and just generally "broaden our horizons" a bit from just
> the local user base.

There are a couple internet gateways in the detroit area:
hamgate.cc.wayne.edu send mail to n8fow@hamgate.cc.wayne.edu for more info
hamgate.merit.edu email to wb8tkl@hamgate.merit.edu or
wb8wka@hamgate.merit.edu (thats me)

>
> I know that there is a big TCP/IP user base in Victoria and Vancouver,
> BC, and Ottawa, ON, but I don't have any current contact info.
>
> I'm pretty sure there is substantial TCP/IP activity in Colorado and
> Chicago, but again, don't have any current contact info.

In Grand Rapids (West Michigan) there is a hamgate. Contact
n8net@hamgate.gvsu.edu

There also is activity in dayton Oh (John Ackerman, sorry forgot his call)

>
> ANY information is appreciated!
>
>
> Thanks,
>
> Steve Stroh N8GNJ

73 Jeff WB8WKA

4754. 9600baud radio mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 15:10:56 UTC
From: kk9w@marv.eng.uiowa.edu
Message-ID: <3cpma0$6q2@nexus.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 45846

Recently, someone posted a pointer to a collection of vhf radio mods
for installing 9600 baud packet modem connections. I have lost the pointer.
Could someone send that to me? Email is fine to kk9w@uiowa.edu or
packet at kk9w@wa0rjt.ia.usa.na . Thanks in advance.

Dave A
kk9w

4755. Re: 9600 radio mod database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 15:44:13 UTC
From: Robert Brose <bob@jriver.com>
Message-ID: <3cpo8d$98@distrib.jriver.COM>
Source record: 45848

rick_whiting@atk.com (Rick Whiting) wrote:
>
> In article <3c10vd$ji3@linet02.li.net>
> jtomason@li.net (Joe Tomasone) writes:
>
> >
> > Does anyone know of a database/book/whatever with mods for 9600 on
> > various rigs? It would be appreciated.
> >
>
> Joe, you will find the latest copy of Curtis' 9600 Bd Packet Hdbk, a
> large file of mods, and a lot of other information on high-speed packet
> on the CompuServe Hamnet in the Digital Operations library in file
> HSPKT.ZIP.
>

Rick,
Is there anywhere on the internet that this can be had also?

4756. Re: Just bought a KPC-3 BUT need help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 17:14:04 UTC
From: Ed_Velez@smtp.svl.trw.com
Message-ID: <Ed_Velez-1512940914040001@macj714.svl.trw.com>
Source record: 45849

In article <3cnnsi$8ot@newsbf02.news.aol.com>, tomsunman@aol.com (TOM SUNMAN) wrote:

> Well gang I'm new to all this and just bought a KPC-3 TNC.
> I NEVER wired up anything before and I'm sitting here wondering what the
> heck I'm supposed to do with these cables, etc.
> Please be patient with me if you would. I've got an HTX-202 I want to hook
> up.
>
> In the box is one gray cable with 6 wires in it, the wires are colored. I
> assume these go to the DB-9 connector. Which color goes to which pin?
> There's another cable (black) a 2 wire job with a plug on the end for my
> speaker jack I assume. Does the other end of the colored cable get
> connected to the black one and if so which wire goes where? My problem is
> what gets attached to where? I understand the icom diagram is the one I
> should follow (there's 2 types 2AT style or the W2A style which should I
> use?) but I just don't understand how to wire this stuff up. It looks like
> I'm going to have to buy a 0.1uf cap and a 3.9 ohm resister (I've heard to
> use a 2.2ohm?).
>
> I'd appreciate any help I can get, I hope there are some patient folks who
> may be able to help me out here. It's frustrating haveing this thing and I
> can't use it! E-mail prefered to save bandwidth.
>
> 73,
>
> Tom, KB2SMS
>

Sounds simple enough a request... 6 wire does go to DB9 connector. Speaker wire (Black with mini plug) also goes to DB9. You'll also need to get another plug, either mini or submini for your mic input to the radio. Cap and resistor will be needed. Look closely at the docs. They will tell you where to put the speaker leads on the DB9. They will also tell you where the audio output from the TNC is and those leads go to mic input on radio. Cap and resistor are for PTT circuit.
So a total of 4 wires are used 2 from black speaker wire and 2 from 6 wire colored cable. This should get you in the right direction

--
Ed Velez / KD2PM "Yet another transplant NJ----->CA"
kd2pm@n0ary.#nocal.ca.usa
kd2pm@aol.com
Ed_Velez@smtp.svl.trw.com

4757. DR1200T vs DR1200TH2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 18:09:08 UTC
From: faunt@netcom20.netcom.com
Message-ID: <FAUNT.94Dec15100909@netcom20.netcom.com>
Source record: 45850
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

What's the difference between between the low and high speed versions
of this radio? Is the mod doable at home, cheaply?
73, doug

4758. IP address blues

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 19:05:31 UTC
From: richh@world.std.com
Message-ID: <D0v918.AL5@world.std.com>
Source record: 45851

I am looking for the e-mail address for N1MGO (IP address coordinator
for the Eastern Mass area).

I have received mail regarding his address but none seem valid. Before I try to track down
Gordon via snail mail or phone I was wondering if anyone has
any other advice in getting an IP address for my area.

I am in the Billerica, MA area and my call is N1TML. I have the
software (JNOS) and tcp/ip stack running and only lacking the ip address.

Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks.

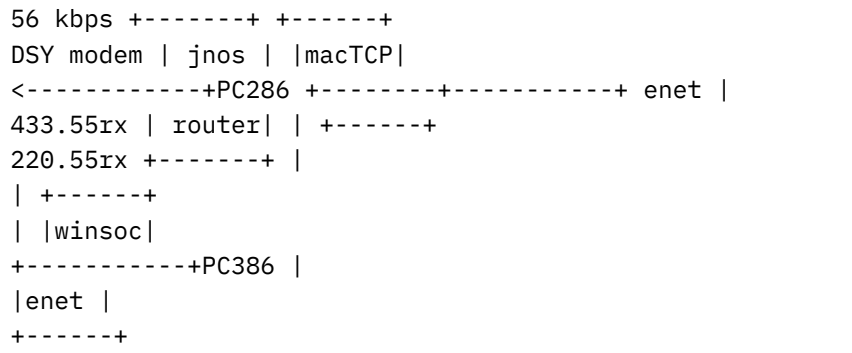
Rich H.

4759. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 19:29:08 UTC
From: im@hydra.carleton.ca
Message-ID: <D0vA4K.JLp@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 45852

Phil Keys (philkeys@olympus.net) wrote:
: I am also interested in using Internet TCP/IP access software for
: /packet. Has anybody tried this on a Mac, i.e. replacing MacTCP with
: packet TCPIP?

The way I do it is:



The mac and windows box can both run netscape, mosaic, or
http servers, plus any other "standard" stuff. Only
icky part is that it's sometimes hard to convince the
mac or winsoc box that other stations on our lan
(radio lan that is) which are part of the Class C net
for Ottawa, are not on my ethernet. Net masking for
the winsock and mac can be tricky.

Mosaic on our 56k LAN is okay ... not anywhere near as
fast as at work, where we have 56k dedicated access to
the internet ... sharing the 56k radio lan with everyone
else in Ottawa is a bit of a pain;-)

Ian, ve3pfh

--
Ian A. McEachern, VE3PFH | Try our new www server:
Packet Working Group, Ottawa A.R.C. | http://hydra.carleton.ca/
im@hydra.carleton.ca | Interesting stuff about packet
ian@ve3pfh.ampr.org | radio & our 56kbps radio LAN

4760. Re: CDMA IS-95 and PCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 22:21:42 UTC
From: sxclar5@ntsqm1.mnet.uswest.com
Message-ID: <sxclar5-1512941530280001@151.116.140.188>
Source record: 45856
Cross-posted to: comp.dcom.telecom.tech,alt.cellular-phone-tech,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <3bveil$iuc@stratus.skypoint.net>, zeta@tcscs.com wrote:

> I know about the qualcomm site and have already retrieved the CDMA docs
> there but they are in .PS format which I do not have the ability to
view, edit,
> or print out. I would appreciate any help in finding more information.

I would like to know where the Qualcomm site is. Please post that
information for me.

Thank you in advance,
Shellye Clark

--
Shellye T. Clark
E-mail: sxclar5@ntsqm1.mnet.uswest.com
U S WEST Communications, Inc.
Network & Technology Services
Denver,CO
-->The above expressed opinions are not those of U S WEST Inc., or any of its subsidiaries.
<--

4761. Re: 9600 Modem standard?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 22:28:46 UTC
From: lapp@waterloo.hp.com
Message-ID: <3cqfuu$quj@hppadbk.waterloo.hp.com>
Source record: 45854

Steve Diggs (steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us) wrote:

: The modulation technique used in 9600 packet was originally spec'd by
: k9NQ, later modified by G3RUH. I have a copy of the original description
: of it done by James Miller, G3RUH, on my BBS. I will try to send it to
: you when I get home. Remind me in a day or so if you haven't received
: it.

This is the first mention of a electronic version of such a
description that I've seen.

Any chance on putting it somewhere for anonymous ftp ?

I'm sure that there would be a few people interested.

Thanks,

Dave L.

4762. Packet BBS for Linux anyware ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 22:42:07 UTC
From: morgan@mailer.MILjo.gu.SE
Message-ID: <199412152242.WAA09135@mailer.miljo.gu.se>
Source record: 45855

Hello..

I'm searching a AX.25 Packet bbs to Linux with Alan Cox's AX.25 kernel patch
and Guido's SCC driver..

I dosn't use 'axl' by Alan, but i'm using 'axdrvd' by pe1ayx - Hans,
this stuff i picked up at packet..

This deamon works very good,
i can allow specified users to log into the Linux prompt..
Others is logged in as 'guest' , and a script take care if this people..

But, i'm running our local BBS (SK6BA), and this is
F6FBB BBS, KA9Q NOS and G8BPQ network node under Desqview..

It works quite good, TCP/IP<->AX.25 mail/news gateway works ok,
but i'm not quite happy with this, i want to run Linux,
not MS-DOS with Desqview.. :-

Before i can switch OS, i must have a BBS to get our Store & Forward
on the AX.25 Packet network to work first..

FBB is nice, the best thing has been a port of this software to Linux.. :)
(With a TCP/IP<->AX.25 mail/news gateway offcores.. hi ;-))

I have tried hard to find a Packet bbs,
all i have find is phone or Internet bbs's...

Can someone help me with this.. ?

73 de Morgan es Mery Xmas and a Happy New Year to all of you!

-- E-mail to,
AX25net: sm6tky@sk6ba.p.swe.eu, AMPRnet: sm6tky@sm6tky.ampr.org,
FidoNet: Morgan Wemanis @ 2:203/420.5, HamNet: Morgan Wemanis @ 12:206/110
Internet: morgan@mailer.miljo.gu.se -or- Morgan.Wemanis@star.ct.se

4763. TNC4 info on Internet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-15 23:58:49 UTC
From: e89_bond@etek.chalmers.se
Message-ID: <1994Dec15.235849.10660@etek.chalmers.se>
Source record: 45859

Hello,

The questions are if and where...

73 de Fredrik

Ett liv p} Chalmers inneb{r {ven studier.

Chalmers I Fredrik Bonde I e-mail: e89_bond@etek.chalmers.se
Tekniska I Gibraltargatan 82-149 I packet: SM6UBC @ SK6YW.O.SWE.EU
H|gskola I 412 79 G|teborg I tel: +46-(0)31-20 88 76
I SWEDEN I

4764. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 01:00:06 UTC
From: barryc@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec16.010006.11229@integrity.uucp>
Source record: 45857

RE:

>What I am interested in knowing is this... is it possible to somehow
>interface mosaic or cello so that these tcpip programs can be used over
>packet radio. Whilst I appreciate that with our current bit rates the
>system woudl be slow, at 9600 baud it might just be workable and would
>give superior graphics and presentation.

9600 baud by modem is alot faster than 9600 by packet. The switching time, the collision mode of RF packet, and other sundry factors make 9600 baud packet actually more like 300-600 baud (if that much) via landline. Spread spectrum 9600 baud point to point links, 56k and beyond make much more sense for multimedia (I hate that word...) networking (Mosaic, Netscape, etc.). I'd hate to think of the clutter using these applications with the present state of packet, even at 9600 baud.

You can buy 9600 baud SS modems for $99 each surplus. Add a power amp, a good antenna and you have a great start for a moderate speed data communications system. Set up a site with a PC, several rs-232 ports using PPP/SLIP, Linux or NOS, a few modems with amps, and you could have a neat SS based BBS/Router/Gateway. Wireline ISDN access for on demand bandwidth would allow some really neat connectivity to the real world (to other systems, the Net, x.25 PSN, etc.).

Oh well, so much for dreaming. Time to get back to the real world.

Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI Tandem Computers ISD, Austin,TX
Work: (512) 244-8723 The Home of "UNIX with Integrity"
EMAIL: barryc@mpd.tandem.com
76500.2177@compuserve.com

4765. High Speed WAN with digital radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 02:33:37 UTC
From: Jeff Millar <jeff@wa1hco.mv.com>
Message-ID: <D0vts1.1JE@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45858

I found the CuSeeMe software recently and noticed that viable video conferencing software can work with 14.4K to 100K bps. I would really like to put up a repeater (reflector in CuSeeMe terms) to allow say up to 8 hams to operate in video conferencing mode. This seems to require about 100 Kbps modems with near ethernet-like turnaround times and a repeater protocol that didn't rely on CSMA for collision passing (token ring or some sort of scheduled transmissions). Such a system would also operate as a TCP/IP LAN/WAN for the hams connected to it.

I'm sure something like this has been discussed in some forum or other and would like some pointers to groups working on such things. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

thanks in advance,

jeff, wa1hco

4766. Newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 03:47:07 UTC
From: Adam Lindsay <lindsay@cyberdyne.servtech.com>
Message-ID: <3cr2jr$fbs@uhost1.servtech.com>
Source record: 45860

I have so many questions I don't know were to begin. I am 18 and am like a sponge for information. I am still in high school but I love telecommunications. But what ever my friends and I were dreaming of networking computers through airwaves and not having to worry about the phones. Then I saw this newsgroup and my dream came true. But my dream was a little off so I need help here. I have figured out that this is called packet sending and that it does though certain frequencys but I have questions like Do you need a license and how does the modems work and were can one like myself get one and how does this all work?

Also I have my own domain name(199.1.22.235)so could I set up a site, using packet and TCP/IP.

What type of computer do I need?I have a mac and an IBm and I have tried Linux

Could someone just tell me all about this. Think about it I am 18 and when I am old enough I could maybe develop this so the future of this lays in the hands of people like me. =}

Thanx a million to whoever does.

4767. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 04:53:03 UTC
From: "Steven R. Bible" <srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <3cr6ff$261@nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 45861

barryc@mpd.tandem.com (Barry Chalcroft,2136,x8723,18849,) wrote:

> You can buy 9600 baud SS modems for $99 each surplus. Add a power amp,
> a good antenna and you have a great start for a moderate speed data

Barry, this is not right! Beware. You are taking a Part 15 device and adding a power amp will remove the type acceptance. It will no longer be under the part 15 rules and regulations. Now, you can add an antenna, but only to certain devices made during a specified time period. Look at the Part 15 rules and regs.

The other sticky point is that amateurs are only allowed 3 spreading sequences. Chances are good that these surplus modems do not use one of these codes. Thus if your idea is to add an amp and then operate under part 97, you'll still be missing the mark.

See how easy all of this is. Read your rules and regs. If you feel that they are too restrictive (which they are) then comment to your ARRL Section Manager and tell him that the rules need to be changed.

Steve N7HPR

4768. Re: RTS flow control in TAPR KISS mode?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 05:29:00 UTC
From: colla@burzaco.satlink.net
Message-ID: <gate.PcBFXc1w165w@burzaco.satlink.net>
Source record: 45881

ac224@detroit.freenet.org (Jim Harvey) writes:

>
>In a previous article, svp@cam-orl.co.uk (Steve Platt) says:
>
>>I want to run TCP/IP, 9600 baud packet with a small portable (ie SLOW) PC.
>>I'm trying to get a TNC with TAPR 1.1.8 firmware to do RTS flow control that is
>>I want it to stop sending characters in a KISS frame if my host (a very slow PC!)
>>drops its RTS line on the rs232c connector.
>>
>>Steve Platt (g4wsz)
>>
>I'm surprised that you have gotten this to work at all. I was told
>by the local 'experts' that you had to have a 'Real' computer to do TCP/IP.
>There were annoyed when I told them I didn't consider *any* computer
>running MS-DOS to be a Real computer.
>
>Anyway the reason I asked in the first place was, I have a Zenith
>Minisport and would like to run TCP/IP. Does anyone know if it can be
>done? This is your basic XT.
>

Until a lighting bolt hit my station and killed both the PC and the TNC
I ran TCP/IP out of an old 640K double floppy IBM Portable Computer which
is (was in this case) a XT class machine; I did it for MONTHS.

It requires to have a version of JNOS compiled for the 8088 and perhaps with
some functions stripped off but with the main protocols in (such as SMTP,
NNTP, FTP, Telnet, etc).

It was slow, but basically I used it as a router and the channel the computer
was connected to was also slow (aka the VHF 1200 AX.25 channel) so kinda you
couldn't tell the difference if you put something else faster.

My arrangement was to have my AX.25 node in other (386) machine under OS/2
with access to one TNC in one frequency; under a DOS window of the same
machine I ran one copy of JNOS.

Just to complete the picture three nodes worked on that (386) machine; this
UUCP node, the AX.25 forwarder for it and JNOS; with some other glue
software bridging stuff between each other.

I just used JNOS for no reason, any other reasonable DOS TCP/IP implementation
should have worked on the 386 since no actual AX.25 connection were made
out of the TCP/IP on that machine (problem with garden variations of TCP/IP
for DOS is the lack of a KISS driver for them, althrough there are some

fixes lately for that).

This copy had a SLIP output at 9K6 to the outside world thru a phone line and also a PLIP line connecting the machine with the slow PC-XT which in turn deliver the stuff to the Packet Radio network acting basically as a router (with the TNC hanged from the serial line and the PLIP from the paralell one).

The PLIP line is a SLIP line working thru a paralell port instead of a serial one; I implemented it thru a quick hack of a Clarksson driver and a homemade grade protocol; it behaves like a 9K6 SLIP not counting on using interrupt driven character gathering on the XT end but polling instead; counting on interrupt driven handling on both sides could yield much faster throughput than that (in the range of 100Kbps perhaps).

Other stations in the radio LAN routed stuff to me properly with no problems; even not encouraged to do so, users could TelNet/FTP/etc to the XT machine instead of the other one and besides to quickly get out because there was nothing on that machine (on my particular setup) they could work TCP/IP itself ok.

With the proper wiring to the TNC to prevent some moments of 'slowliness' I don't see why it couldn't run 9k6 out of the same configuration.

So, in a word, it works; and yes, the expert that gave you that advice knows nothing about TCP/IP implementations for DOS in general and JNOS in particular; probably some sort of *nix only guru.

I don't see why the MiniSport shouldn't work as well; if I don't recall bad this machine was similar (if not direct competition) of the IBM Portable computer I used.

Hope it helps you.
Pedro.

Pedro E. Colla - (1846) Adrogue - Buenos Aires - Argentina [GF05SE]
Packet: LU1BUV@LU1BUV.#ADR.BA.ARG.SOAM Home: colla@burzaco.satlink.net

4769. IP address blues

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 07:25:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3821.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45862

-> From: richh@world.std.com (Richard M Hajinlian)

-> I am looking for the e-mail address for N1MGO (IP address
-> coordinator for the Eastern Mass area).

Per my records, N1DXG, Johnathan Vail is the IP address coordinator for
Eastern and Central Mass. His address is:

Johnathan O. Vail
28 Firecut Lane
Sudbury, MA 01776

Hope this helps. If it is incorrect, please return a message to me, and
I'll try to get the national records corrected.

Regards,
Steve Diggs

PS: his IP address is ...44.056 Also, the records I refer to are a copy
of AMPRNET.TXT which can be found on ftp.ucsd.edu.

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4770. Re: 9600 Modem standard?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 07:29:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3822.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45863

-> Steve Diggs (steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us) wrote:
->
-> : The modulation technique used in 9600 packet was originally spec'd
-> by : k9NQ, later modified by G3RUH. I have a copy of the original
-> description : of it done by James Miller, G3RUH, on my BBS. I will
-> try to send it to : you when I get home. Remind me in a day or so if
-> you haven't received : it.
->
-> This is the first mention of a electronic version of such a
-> description that I've seen.
->
-> Any chance on putting it somewhere for anonymous ftp ?

We're working on having an anonymous ftp site for all the packet info.
we scrounge together here in Atlanta, but that project competes with a
lot of others...<g>. ITMT, you can download MODEM9K6.DOC from the Top Of
the Rock BBS at (404) 921-8687.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4771. Re: AEA and MFJ address@inet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 10:23:34 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <cgMykWml1uOF064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45864

In article <3co9oj$lu8@newsbf01.news.aol.com>, DavidByrum wrote:
> Does any one know if AEA and MFJ have an email address? Is there a
> location online that is a directory of vendor and dealer email addresses?
>
>
> Thx Ka4ebx/Dave

If you drop a note to "rproctor@u.washington.edu" and ask him for AEA's Compuserve internet email address, I'm sure he'd be happy to send it to you. 'rproctor' is Rod Proctor, the president of AEA... As a former employee, I was very suprised to see Rod actually post on the net.

73, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

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| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

4772. Re: 9600 Modem standard?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 10:32:30 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <-oMykWml1CP6064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45865

In article <D0t8Hx.3xv@twisto.eng.hou.compaq.com>, Jose Barandiaran wrote:
>
> Hi,
>
> What modulation standard is used for 9600 baud packet?
>
> Is it V.29?
>

Nope. Amateur 9600 operations are done using direct FSK. Modems supporting this are refered to as K9NG or G3RUH compatible. Basicly the data stream is 'randomized' then the square waves are 'rounded' by being passed through a sharp cutoff low-pass filter, or a lookup table and D-to-A converter is used to produce the desired transition. This signal is applied directly to an FM (not PM) modulator in the transmitter. On the receive side the signal is 'squared up' again by a data slicer and run through the same randomizer to restore the original data stream. The randomizer is present to assure that sufficient data transitions occur to prevent a frequency offset from occuring in the transmitted signal, and that sufficient data edges occur for good reconstruction of the data clock.

Some expermentation with FAX modems has been done in Japan, but the main problem is with the training cycle required so that the receiver can learn the necessary equalization for the transmitter in question. You lose all benefit of the higher speed modem with the training time required at the beginning of every transmission with the short transmissions that are the nature of packet communications.

> Jose Barandiaran
>
> joseb@twisto.compaq.com

73, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

--

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

4773. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 10:46:51 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <R0NykWml1aU6064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45866

In article <D0usF0.JpI@discus.technion.ac.il>, Yoram Rotbach wrote:
> Hello and thank you for reading this
> ----------
>
> For some time there are High Speed (14.4k - 28.8k) modems available for
> phone lines. looking at the similarity of the bandwidth of phone lines &
> voice radio, has anyone considered a way how to use this technology for
> amateur use?
>

Unfortunatly it's not too practical. An assumption of a telephone
is that a full-duplex circuit exists. That way the modems can interact
to establish the equalization needed to operate at that speed over a
voice-grade circuit.

Even the use of FAX modems has not gained widespread use, due to the
low performance increase for the usual short amateur transmissions
caused by the training cycle of FAX modems.

The usual nature of amateur data communications does not provide for the
full-duplex circuit. Frequently amateur communications takes on the
role of a point to multi-point scheme. All the more difficult, because
the receivers have no way to interact with the transmitter to try to
optimize the circuit. If this wasn't enough, the pre-emphasis and
de-emphasis circuitry in each radio is different, making the job
just about impossible.

> 73's de Yoram 4z9dea
>
> email - s2301190@techst02.technion.ac.il
>

73, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

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| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

4774. Re: Newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 13:21:50 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D0wo0H.9nM@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45867

In article <3cr2jr$fbs@uhost1.servtech.com>,
lindsay@cyberdyne.servtech.com says...
>
>I have so many questions I don't know were to begin. I am 18 and am
>like a sponge for information. I am still in high school but I love
>telecommunications. But what ever my friends and I were dreaming of
>networking computers through airwaves and not having to worry about
>the phones. Then I saw this newsgroup and my dream came true. But my
>dream was a little off so I need help here. I have figured out that
>this is called packet sending and that it does though certain frequencys
>but I have questions like Do you need a license and how does the modems
>work and were can one like myself get one and how does this all work?
>
>Also I have my own domain name(199.1.22.235)so could I set up a site,
>using packet and TCP/IP.
>
>What type of computer do I need?I have a mac and an IBm and I have tried
>Linux
>
>Could someone just tell me all about this. Think about it I am 18 and
>when I am old enough I could maybe develop this so the future of this
>lays in the hands of people like me. =}
>
>Thanx a million to whoever does.

Packet radio as is being described here is transmitted over radio, so,
yes you do need a license. The license is called an Amateur Radio
License and comes in several classes. There is a first step that
requires you learn some simple theory and rules and regulations. If you
tell us where you live, perhaps someone here could point you to a radio
club where they give classes in helping you get a license. It isn't very
hard to do! There's a book published by the ARRL called "Tune in the
World with Ham Radio" that you can find in many large bookstores, or you
can order direct from the ARRL, 225 Main Street (I think), Newington, CT

The tcp/ip domains that folks use here are different from what you have,
but they are similar in function. Getting a domain number is easy once
you have a license - there is a co-ordinator in your area that hands out
numbers.

If you have any other questions, just fire away! Good luck.

Larry
--

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc Voice: +1 603 237 8400
Post Office Box 158 Fax: +1 603 237 8430
Colebrook, New Hampshire 03576 CIS: 72427,2567

4775. HAM Soft via FTP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 13:25:00 UTC
From: michael.jaekel@tdd.in-berlin.de
Message-ID: <941216132917163@tdd.in-berlin.de>
Source record: 45877

Here are the Help file of my new FTP Server.

Have fun with it. 73 de Michael DD6VD

```
------------------------------------------------------------
This is the HELP file for: ftp@tdd.in-berlin.de
HAM SERVER running WildCat 4.01M BBS System
------------------------------------------------------------
```

Format: All messages to ftp@tdd.in-berlin.de are processed automatically based on the keyword(s) in the SUBJECT field. All text in the body of the message is ignored.

Send your request "To:" ftp@tdd.in-berlin.de

Put the correct keyword from the list below in the "Subject:" field. The keyword must be exactly that indicated. Case is not sensitive. HELP, help or Help will work just fine. Put _just_ the keyword in the Subject: field -- nothing else (except in the case of FILE which is followed by the file name). Use a separate message request for each keyword or each file request, ONE per message only.

HELP - returns this message

INFO - returns an information message with instructions for programmers/authors who wish to upload their files to ftp@tdd.in-berlin.de

FAQ - returns a list of frequently asked questions about ftp along with the answers to those questions.

LIST - returns a list of files available from ftp@tdd.in-berlin.de

FILE <filename> - the keyword FILE followed by the requested filename from the list of available files will return the file UUENCODED in a message. The <filename> must be exactly as listed in the list of available files and include the extension (ie: GP161B.ZIP)

If you are experiencing difficulty you may send e-mail to the ftp administrator via ados@tdd.in-berlin.de

Those without e-mail access my BBS directly on DIGITAL DREAMS BBS at +49-30-382-4160 ZyXel 1496+

You may contact Michael Jaekel, SysOp of DIGITAL DREAMS at:

E-mail : ados@tdd.in-berlin.de
Fax : +49 30 3824352
Phone : +49 30 3828359
Packet : DD6VD @ DB0BRB.#BRB.DEU.EU

mail: Michael Jaekel (DD6VD)
DIGITAL DREAMS BBS
Rohrdamm 53
13629 Berlin, Germany

4776. Indiana IP coordinator?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 13:45:30 UTC
From: horzepa@gdc.com
Message-ID: <3cs5lq$emd@gate2.gdc.com>
Source record: 45868

According to Brian Kantor's latest IP address coordinator list,
Jacques Kubley, KA9FJS, is the IP address coordinator for Indiana, yet
all attempts to contact him (by packet, by mail, by post card, by
telephone) have not been fruitful. What is the secret of getting
an IP address in the Hoosier State? Please let me know so that I
can pass this information along to a frustrated Indiana ham.

Happy Holidays,

Stan, WA1LOU
--
Stan Horzepa ~ phone: 203-758-1811 x7369
Technical Writing Supervisor ~ email: stan.horzepa@corp.gdc.com
General DataComm ~ radio: WA1LOU
P. O. Box 1299 ~ packet radio mail: WA1LOU@N4GAA
Middlebury, CT 06762-1299 ~ TCP/IP packet radio: 44.88.4.8

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ What! - Me Worry? ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

4777. Smallest Terminal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 13:46:57 UTC
From: gerheim@sonalysts.com
Message-ID: <3cs5oh$4je@hatch.sonalysts.com>
Source record: 45869

OOPS - The post on cheap packet terminals was intended to get info
on *small* terminals. Any comments on that? I'm looking for
a portable packet station. I'll need a QWERTY keyboard, an RS-232
port, and a decent amount of space on the screen.

Please mail direct if possible.

--
****
Al Gerheim, N4QN |Opinions expressed here| Sonalysts, Inc.
gerheim@sonalysts.com |are my own. | 215 Parkway North
Work: (203)442-4355 | | Waterford CT 06385
****

4778. Mir packet heard + question....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 14:45:53 UTC
From: tomsunman@aol.com
Message-ID: <3cs971$qu@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45870

Not sure if this is the place but I thought I'd try.....

Mir (the russian space station) just made a pass over my area and
will make several more tonight. I just heard packet bursts on 145.550! I
can't wait for my radio cable to come so I can attempt to connect. Whats
the connect callsign for Mir currently? Their back on the air over the
U.S. apparently! Also, What's the shuttle uplink packet freq? I've heard
it's 144.490. I know the downlink is 145.550 (same as Mir).
Another Mir pass will occure at 01:55 ut over Dutchess county, N.Y.

Tom, KB2SMSTom Randall, KB2SMS
Member: AAVSO Solar Division

4779. Mir packet heard! Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 14:48:18 UTC
From: tomsunman@aol.com
Message-ID: <3cs9bi$18s@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45871

Mir just made a pass over my area and will make several more tonight 12/15/94. I just heard packet bursts on 145.550! I can't wait for my radio cable to come so I can attempt to connect. Whats the connect callsign for Mir currently? Their back on the air over the U.S. apparently! Also, What's the shuttle uplink packet freq? I've heard it's 144.490. I know the downlink is 145.550 (same as Mir).
Another Mir pass will occure at 01:55 ut over Dutchess county, N.Y.

Tom, KB2SMS

4780. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 15:17:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec16.151709.12691@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45872

In article <D0usF0.JpI@discus.technion.ac.il> s2301190@techst02.technion.ac.il (Yoram Rotbach) writes:
>For some time there are High Speed (14.4k - 28.8k) modems available for
>phone lines. looking at the similarity of the bandwidth of phone lines &
>voice radio, has anyone considered a way how to use this technology for
>amateur use?

Sure, just nail up a full duplex radio channel meeting the Bell C2 conditioning standard and use your telco modems. They'll train and operate just like they do over the twisted pair. Since there'll be no ring voltage, you'll have to manually take them off hook with the ATO and ATA comands, one at each end. They'll work fine until the link is broken, either by an ATH command at one end, or by dropping the radio circuit and forcing a NO CARRIER disconnect.

OTOH, they can't be used for ordinary simplex radio packet on a shared channel because they can only train with one station at a time, and they'll want to retrain and re-establish a connection every time the carrier is dropped and reasserted. Since training takes several seconds, that rather defeats the purpose of using a higher speed modem.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4781. Re: Digital Signal Processors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 15:58:58 UTC
From: doughall@nando.net
Message-ID: <3csdg2$mdk@merlin.nando.net>
Source record: 45873

In article <9411147874.AA787452384@ccmail.arinc.com>,
<aharper@arinc.COM> wrote:
> I'm trying to take a poll on the effectiveness of the DSP's
> (Digital Signal Processors) currently out on the market.
> Timewave and MFJ seem to be the popular ones out now.
>
Don't forget the JPS filters. JPS brought DSP noise reduction to
amateur radio, and is still the only company offering two different
modes of broadband noise reduction, including spectral subtraction using
FFT techniques.

I obviously prefer the JPS equipment :-)

Doug Hall, KF4KL
JPS Communications, Inc.
Raleigh, NC

4782. Any good packet programs for OS2 3.0 Warp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 19:00:25 UTC
From: Aart.Wedemeijer@pa3cpl.idn.nl
Message-ID: <d38_9412171500@idn.nl>
Source record: 45878

rschmid@pop.sccsi.com wrote in a message to All:

rp> From: rschmid@pop.sccsi.com
rp> Date: 12 Dec 1994 14:29:33 GMT
rp> Organization: South Coast Computer Services (sccsi.com)

>HB9CVV has a program called PHS which looks promising. It is a native
>OS/2 program.

Anyone know a ftp host? It's not on funet.fi
Thanks.

Greetings,

Aart
pa3cpl@db0fho.et-inf.fho-emden.de (fastest)
also Aart.Wedemeijer@pa3cpl.idn.nl

4783. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 19:12:51 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <3csorj$nl3@hpbab.wv>
Source record: 45874
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article <3cnl9j$32k@ionews.io.org>, mdf@io.org (Matthew Francey) writes:
|> kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
|> >>The ARRL also has a publication
|> >>entitled AX.25 Amateur Packet Radio Link-Layer Protocol. There are
|> >>abbreviated descriptions of the protocol in the ARRL Handbook
|> >
|> >been there, done that.
|> >They do not say anything specific about the CRC
|>
|> from the AX.25 specification (excuse the HTML codes):
|>
|> >
2.2.7 Frame-Check Sequence

|> > The frame-check sequence (FCS) is a sixteen-bit number
|> >calculated by both the sender and receiver of a frame. It is
|> >used to insure that the frame was not corrupted by the medium
|> >used to get the frame from the sender to the receiver. It shall
|> >be calculated in accordance with ISO 3309 (HDLC) Recommendations.

|>

Could someone with access to ISO 3309 please post it, or at least
post the section that defines the FCS ... for those of us who
have no access to ISO documents.

... Hank

|> -mdf

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

4784. LOWE E-MAIL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 20:20:00 UTC
From: amer_aljuhani@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.282.27.0N35D02F@sahara.com>
Source record: 45875

Hi ,
I am looking for LOWE ELECTRONICS E-Mail in the UK, Any help would be
appreciated....
Amer.

4785. NMEA0183

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-16 23:38:52 UTC
From: Tommy the Tourist <nobody@csua.berkeley.edu>
Message-ID: <3ct8ec$a5q@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 45876
Cross-posted to: sci.geo.satellite-nav,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

N M E A

NATIONAL MARINE ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATION

NMEA 0183

STANDARD FOR INTERFACING MARINE ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Version 2.00

January 1, 1992

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0. Preface

NMEA Interface Standards are intended to serve the public interest by facilitating interconnection and interchangeability of eqipment, minimizing misunderstanding and confusion between manufacturers, and assisting purchasers in selecting compatiblr equipment.

Standards are adopted by NMEA without regard to whether or not their adoption may involve patents on articles, materials or processes. By such action, NMEA does not assume any liability to any patent owner, nor does it assume any obligation whatever to parties adopting these Standards.

This Standard defines electrical signal requirements, data transmission protocol and timing, and specific sentence formats for a 4800 baud serial data bus. Each bus may have only a single TALKER but may have multiple LISTENERS.

Because of differences in baud rate and other transmission parameters, NMEA 0183 data is not directly compatible with NMEA 0180 or NMEA 0182 Standards.

Equipment that is specified by IMO to meet the SOLAS regulations is governed by the requirements of IEC doc. TC80/WG6.
The IEC Standard is aligned closely with the NMEA 0183 Standard. Where possible, differences between the two documents, and sections that pertain specifically to IEC requirements, are indicated herein by the symbol "*" in the margin.

Information on the availability of these standards will be found on the following page.

Availability and Updates of the Standard

This standard may be modified by action of the NMEA Interface Standards Comittee as the need arises.

Updates to this Standard are published periodically in:

Marine Electronics - The Official Journal of the NMEA
330 W. Canton Avenue
Winter Park, FL 32789
U.S.A.

For additional or updated copies of this standard, contact:

Robert Sassaman Telephone: (205) 473-1793
NMEA Executive Director FAX: (205) 473-1669
P.O. Box 50040
Mobile, AL 36605
U.S,A,

For copies of IEC STandard doc. TC80/WG6, contact:
International Electrotechnical Commission
3, rue de Varembe
P.O. Box 131
1211 Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

Or the appropriate National Standards Institution

For technical information, contact:

Chairman, NMEA 0183 Committee for Interfacing Marine Elec-
tronic Navigational Devices:

Frank Cassidy Telephone: (508) 563-7151
Datamarine International, Inc. FAX: (508) 564-4707
53 Portside Drive
Pocasset, MA 02559
U.S.A.

Secretary, I.E.C. Technical Committee 80/Working Group 6:

Michael P. Fox Telephone: 071-587-1245
Secretary General, C.I.R.M. FAX: 071-587-1436
South Bank House
Black Prince Road
London SE1 7SJ
ENGLAND

Page 02
1. Introduction

1.1 Scope

This standard is developed to permit ready and satisfactory data communication between electronic marine instruments, navigation equipment and communications equipment when interconnected via an appropriate system.

1.2 Intended Application and Limitations on Use

This standard is intended to support one-way serial data transmission from a single TALKER to one or more LISTENERs. This is data in printable ASCII form and may include information such as position, speed, depth, frequeny allocation, etc. Typical messages might be 20 to 80 characters in length and generally require transmission no more often than once per second.

The electrical definitions in this standard are not intended to accommodate high-bandwidth applications such as radar or video imagery, or intensive databased or file transfer applications.

Since there is no provision for garanteed delivery of messages and only limited error checking capability, this standard should be used with caution in critical applications.

1.3 Definitions

1.3.1 General

Common terms are defined in Apendix IV, Glossary, of this Standard. Where there is a conflict terms shall be interpreted wherever possible in accordance with the references in Section 1.4.

1.3.2 TALKERs

A TALKER is any device which sends data to other devices within this specification. The type of TALKER is identified by a 2-character mnemonic as listed in Section 6.2 (Table 4).

1.3.3 LISTENERs

A LISTENER is any device which receives data from another device within this specification.

1.4 References

1.4.1 American National Standards Institute:
A. ANSI X 3.15 1976 ANSI Character Structure and Character Parity Sense for Serial-by-Bit Communication
B. ANSI X 3.16 1976 ANSI for Bit Sequencing of the ANS Code or Information Interchange in Serial-By-Bit Data Transmission.
C. ANSI X 3.14 1977 ANSI Code for Information Interchange

1.4.2 Electronic Industries Association Standards:
A. EIA-422-A December 1978 (CCITT X.27/V.11)

1.4.3 International Electrotechnical Commission:
A. IEC 945, Marine Navigational Equipment - General Requirements
B. IEC doc. TC80/WG6

1.4.4 American Practical Navigator, Defence Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Publication No. 9, DMA Stock No. NVPUB9V1, Volumes I and II

1.4.5 Interface Control Document, Navstar GPS Space Segment/Navigation User Interface. Rockwell International Corporation Document No. ICD-GPS-200 Revision B (November 30, 1987).

2. Manufacturer's Documentation

Operator's manuals or other appropriate literature provided for equipment that is intended to meet the requirements of this standard shall contain the following information:

1. Identification of the A and B signal lines.

2. The output drive capability as a TALKER.

3. A list of approved sentences, noting unused fields, Proprietary sentences transmitted as a TALKER, and transmission interval for each sentence.

4. The load requirements as a LISTENER.

5. A list of sentences and associated data fields that are required as a LISTENER.

6. The current software and hardware revision if this is relevant to the interface.

7. An electrical description or schematic of the LISTENER/TALKER input/output circuits citing actual components and devices used, including connector type and part number.

8. The Version No. and Date of Update of the standard for which compliance is assured.

3. Hardware Specification

One TALKER and multiple LISTENERS may be connected in parallel over an interconnecting wire. The number of LISTENERS depends on the output capability and input drive requirements of individual devices.

3.1 Interconnecting Wire

Interconnection between devices may be by means of a two-conductor, shielded, twisted-pair wire.

3.2 Conductor Definitions

The conductors referred to in this standard are the signal lines "A" and "B", and shield.

3.3 Electrical Connections/Shield Requirements

All signal line "A" connections are connected in parallel with all device "A" connections and all signal line "B" connections are connected in parallel with all device "B" connections. The shield should be connected to the TALKER chassis and should not be connected at any LISTENER. However, the shield should be continuos (unbroken) between all listeners.

* A continuous DC path between TALKER and LISTENER signal grounds
* is required as provided for by EIA-422 if EIA-422 receivers are
* used in IEC applications. This path is generally part of the
* equipment safety (or chassis) grounding system.

3.4 Connector

No standard connector is specified. Wherever possible readily available commercial connectors should be used. Manufacturers

shall provide means for user identification of the connections used.

3.5 Electrical Signal Characteristics

This section describes the electrical characteristics of transmitters and receivers.

3.5.1 Signal State Definitions

The idle, marking, logical "1", OFF or stop bit state is defined by a negative voltage on line "A" with respect to line "B".

The active, spacing, logical"0", ON or start bit state is defined by a positive voltage on line "A" with respect to line "B".

Note that the above "A" with respect to "B" levels are inverted from the voltage input/output requirements of standard UARTs and that many line drivers and receivers provide a logical inversion.

3.5.2 TALKER Drive Circuits

No provision is made for more than a single TALKER to be connected to the bus. The drive circuit used to provide the signal "A" and the return "B" shall meet, at a minimum, the requirements of EIA-422-A (December 1978).

3.5.3 LISTENER Receive Circuits

Multiple LISTENERs may be connected to a single TALKER. The LISTENER receive circuit shall consist of an optoisolator and should have protective circuits to limit current, reverse bias and power dissipation at the optodiode as shown in Figure 1. Reference is made to example circuits in Section 7.0 of this Standard.

The receive circuit shall be designed for operation with a minimum differential input voltage of 2.0 volts and shall not take more than 2.0 mA from the line at that voltage.

For reasons of compatibility with equipment designed to earlier versions of this standard, it is noted that the 'idle, marking, logical "1", OFF or stop bit state' had previously< been defined to be in the range -15 to +0.5 volts. The active, spacing, logical "0", ON or start bit state' was defined to be in the range +4.0 to +15 volts while sourcing not less than 15mA.

* In places of this optoisolator receive circuit the IEC alternately
* allows the use of a differential-receiver that meets the require-
* ments of EIA-422-A (December 1978). This configuration is not
* compatible with equipment designed to meet previous versions of
* this standard that made use of single-ended unbalanced drive
* circuits.

OPTO-ISOLATOR
PROTECT-
CIRCUITS
OPTO-ISOLATOR
PROTECT-
CIRCUITS
EIA-422
SHIELDS
TALKER

$ $ $ $ $ $
(FIGURE 1)

Page 06
3.5.4 Electrical Isolation

Within a LISTENER there shall be no direct electrical connection between the signal line, "A", return line, "B", or shield and ship's ground or power. Isolation from ships ground is required.

3.5.5 Maximum Voltage on Bus

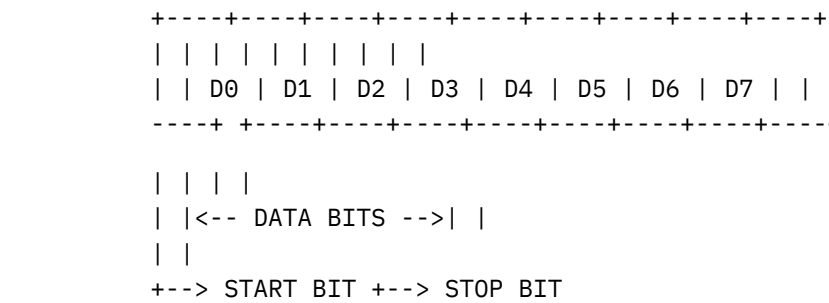
The maximum applied voltage between signal lines "A" and "B" and between either line and Ground will be in accordance with the EIA-422 specification.

For protection against miswiring and for use with earlier TALKER designes, all receive curcuit devices should be capable of with-standing 15 volts between signal lines "A" and "B" and between either line and ground for an indefinite period.

4. Data Transmission

Data is transmitted in serial asynchronous form in accordance with ANSI standards (reference paragraph 1.4.1). The first bit is a start bit and is followed by data bits, least-significant-bit first as illustrared by Figure 2. The following parameters are used:

Baud rate 4800
Data bits 8 (d7 = 0)
Parity None
Stop bits One



(FIGURE 2)

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5. Data Format Protocol

5.1 Characters

All transmitted data shall be interpreted as ASCII characters. The most significant bit of the 8-bit character shall always be transmitted as zero (d7 = 0).

5.1.1 Reserved Characters

The reserved character set consist of those ASCII characters shown in Section 6.1 (Table 1). These characters are used for specific formatting purposes, such as sentence and field delimiting, and may not be used in data fields.

5.1.2 Valid Characters

The valid character set consist of all printable ASCII characters (HEX 20 to HEX 7E) except those defined as reserved charcters. Section 6.1 (Table 2) lists the valid character set.

5.1.3 Undefined Characters

ASCII values not specified as either "reserved characters" or "valid characters" are excluded and may not be transmitted at any time.

5.1.4 Character Symbols
When individual characters are used in this standard to define units of measure, indicate the type of data field, type of sentence, etc. they will be interpreted according to the character symbol table in Section 6.1 (Table 3).

5.2 Fields

A Field consists of a string of valid characters, or no characters (null field), located between two appropriate delimiter characters.

5.2.1 Address Field

An address field is the first field in a sentence and follows the "$" delimiter, it serves to define the sentence. Characters within the address field are limited to digits and upper case letters. The address field may not be a null field. Only sentences with the following three types of address fileds may be transmitted:

5.2.1.1 Approved Address Field

Approved address fields consist of five characters defined by this standard. The first two characters are the TALKER Identifier, listed in Section 6.2 (Table 4). The next three characters form the Sentence Formatter used to define the format and the type of data. Section 6.2 (Table 5) and Appendix I list approved Sentence Formatters.

5.2.1.2 Query Address Field

The query address consists of five characters and is used for the purpose of requesting transmission of a specific sentence on a separate bus from an identified TALKER.

The first two characters are the TALKER Identifier of the device requesting data, the next two characters are the TALKER Identifi-

er of the device being addressed and the final character is the query character "Q".

5.2.1.3 Proprietary Address Field

The proprietary address field consists of the proprietary charc-ter "P" followed by a three-character Manufacturer's Mnemonic Code, used to identify the TALKER issuing a proprietary sentence, and any additional characters as required. A list of valid Manu-facturer's Mnemonic Codes is contained in Appendix III.

5.2.2 Data Fields

Data Fields in approved sentences follow a "," delimiter and con-tain valid characters in accordance with the formats illustrated in Section 6.2 (Table 6). Data fields in proprietary sentences contain only valid characters but are not defined by this stand-ard.

Because of the presence of variable data fields and null fields, specific data fileds may only be located within a sentence by ob-serving the field delimiters ",". Therefore it is essential for the LISTENER to locate fields by counting delimiters rather than counting total numbers of characters received from the start of the sentence.

5.2.2.1 Variable Length Fields

Although some data fields are defined to have fixed length, many are of variable lenght in order to allow devices to convey infor-mation and to provide data with more or less precission, according to the capability or requirements of a particular device.

Variable length fields may be alpha-numeric or numeric fileds. Variable numeric fields may contain a decimal point and may con-tain leading or trailing "zeros".

5.2.2.2 Data Field Types

Data fields may be alpha, numeric, alphanumeric, variable length, fixed length, fixed/variable (with a portion fixed in length while the remainder varies). Some fields are constant, with their value dictated by a specific sentence definition. The al-lowable field types are summarized in section 6.2 (Table 6), Field Type Summary.

5.2.2.3 Null Fields

A null field is a field of length zero, i.e. no character are transmitted in the field. Null fields shall be used when the value is unreliable or not available.

For example, if heading information were not available, sending data of "000" is misleading because a user cannot sidtinguish between "000" meaning no data and a legitimate heading of "000". However, a null field, with no characters at all, clearly indicates that no data is being transmitted.

Null fileds with their delimiters can have the following appearance depending on where they are located in the sentence:

",," ",*" ",<CR><LF>"

The ASCII NULL character (HEX 00) shall not be used as the null field.

5.2.3 Checksum Field

A checksume filed may optionally be transmitted in any sentence. However some approved sentences specifically require the checksum field. The checksum field is the last field in a sentence and follows the checksum delimiter character "*".

The checksum is the 8-bit exclusive OR (no start or stop bits) of all characters in the sentence, including "," delimiters, between but not including the "$" and the "*" delimiters.

The hexadecimal value of the most significant and least significant 4 bits of the result are converted to two ASCII characters (0-9, A-F) for transmission. The most significant character is transmitted first.

5.3 Sentences

This section describes the general structure of sentences. Details of specific sentences may specify restrictions beyond the general limitations given in this part of the standard. Such restrictions may include defining some fields as fixed length, numeric or text only, required to be non-null, transmitted with a certain frequency, etc.

The maximum number of characters in a sentence shall be 82, consisting of a maximum of79 characters between the starting delimiter "$" and the terminating <CR><LF>.

The minimum number of fields in a sentence is one (1). The first field shall be an address field containing the identity of the TALKER and the sentence formatter which specifies the number of data fields in the sentence, the type of data they contain and the order in which the data fields are transmitted. The remaining portion of the sentence may contain zero or multiple data fields.

The maximum number of fields allowed in a single sentence is limitetd only by the maximum sentence length of 82 characters. Null fields may be presented in the sentence and shall always be used if

data for that field is unavailable.

All sentences bebin with the sentence start delimiter character "$" and end with the sentence termination delimiter <CR><LF>.

5.3.1 Approved Sentences

Approved sentences are those designed for general use and detailed in this Standard. Approved sentences are listed in Section 6.3 and Appendix I of the current version of the Standard. Preferred sentences are contain in Section 6.3 and these sentences should be used wherever possible. Appendix I contains sentences that may be phased-out of use, are not recommend for new designes, but may be met in practise.

An approved sentence contains, in the order shown, the following elements:

"$" HEX 24 - Start of sentence
<address field> TALKER identifier and sentence formatter
[","<data field>] Zero or more data fields
.
.
.
[","<data field>]
["*"<checksum field>] Optional checksum field
<CR><LF> Hex 0D 0A - End of sentence

5.3.1.1 Approved Sentence Structure

The following provides a summary explanation of the approved sentence structure: $aaccc,c--c*hh<CR><LF>

ASCII HEX DESCRIPTION

"$" 24 Start of Sentence.

aaccc Address Field. Alphanumeric characters identifying type of TALKER, and Sentence Formatter. The first two characters identify the TALKER. The last three are the Sentence Formatter mnemonic code identifying the data type and the string formt of the successive Fields. Mnemonics will be used as far as posible to facilitate readouts by users.

"," 2C Field delmiter. Starts each Field except Address and Checksum fields. If it is followed by a null field, it is all that remainsto indicate no data in field.

c--c Data sentence block. Follows Address field and is a series of data fields containing all of the data to be transmitted. Data field sequences is fixed and identified by 3rd and subsequent characters of the address field (the "Sentence Formatter"). Data fields may be of variable length and are preceded by delimiters ",".

"*" 2A Optional Checksum Delimiter. Follows last Data field of the sentence. It indicates that the following two alpha-numeric characters show the HEX value of the CHECKSUM.

hh Optional Checksum Field. The absolute value calculatedby exclusive-OR'ing the 8 data bits (no start bits or stop bits) of each character in the Sentence, between, but excluding "$" and "*". The hexadecimal value of the most significant and least significant 4 bits of the result are converted to two ASCII characters (0-9, A-F) for transmission. The most significant character is transmitted first. The "CHECKSUM" field is optional, except when indicated as mandatory.

<CR><LF> 0D 0A Terminates Sentence.

5.3.2 Query Sentences

Query sentences are intended to request Approved sentences to be transmittetd from a TALKER on a seperate bus in a form of two way communication.

The approved Query sentence contains, in the order shown, the following elements:

"$" HEX 24 - Start of sentence
<aa> TALKER Identifier or requester
<aa> TALKER Identifier for device from which data is being requested
"Q" Query character identifies Query address
"," Data field delimiter
<ccc> Approved sentence formatter of data being requested
["*"<checksum field>] Optional checksum field
<CR><LF> HEX 0D 0A - End of sentence

5.3.2.1 Reply to Query Sentence

The reply on a seperate bus to a Query sentence is the Approved sentence that was requested. The use of Query sentences requires cooperation between the devices that are interconnected, a reply to a Query sentence is not mandatory and there is no specified time delay between the receipt of a query and the reply.

5.3.3 Proprietary Sentences

Proprietary sentences provide a means for manufacturers to use the sentence structure definitions of this standard to transfer data which does not fall within the scope of approved sentences. This will generally be for one of the following reasons:

-Data is intended for another device from the same manufacturer, is device specific, and not in a form or of a type of interest to the general user;

-Data is being used for test purposes prior to the adoption of approved sentences;

-Data is not of a type and general usefulness which merits the creation of an approved sentence.

A proprietary sentence contains, in the order shown, the following elements:

"$" Hex 24 - Start of sentence
"P" Hex 50 - Proprietary sentence ID
<aaa> Manufacturer's Mnemonic code
[<valid characters, manufacturer's data>]
["*"<checksum field>] Optional checksum field
<CR><LF> Hex 0D 0A - End of sentence

Beyond limiting overall sentence length are requiring the use of only valid characters, details of proprietary data fields will not be included in this standard and need not be submitted for approval. However it is required that such sentences be published in the manufacturer's manuals for reference.

5.3.4 Valid Sentences

Approved sentences, Query sentences and Proprietary sentences are the only valid sentences. Sentences of any other form are non-valid and shall not be transmitted on the bus.

5.3.5 Sentences Transmission Timing

Frequency of sentence transmission when specified shall be in accordance with the approved sentence definitions (Section 6.3 and Appendix I): When not specified, the rate should be consistent with the basic measurement or calculation cycle but generally not more frequently than once per second.

It is desirable that sentences be transmitted with minimum inter-character spacing, preferably as a near continuous burst, but under no circumstance shall the time to complete the transmission of a sentence be greater than 1 second.

5.3.6 Additions to Approved Sentences

In order to allow for improvements or additions, future revisions of this Standard may modify existing sentences by adding new data fields after the last data field but before the optional checksum delimiter character "*" and checksum field. LISTENERs should determine the end of the sentence by recognition of "<CR><LF>" and "*" rather than by counting field delimiters. The checksum value should be computed on all received characters between, but not including, "$" and "*" whether or not the LISTENER recognizes all fields.

6. Data Content

6.1 Character Definitions

TABLE 1 - RESERVED CHARACTERS

HEX DEC
<CR> 0D 13 Carriage return } End of sent-
<LF> 0A 10 Line feed } tence delimiter
$ 24 36 Start of sentence delimiter
* 2A 42 Checksum field delimiter
, 2C 44 Field delimiter
! 21 33 Reserved for future use
\ 5C 92 Reserved for future use
^ 5E 94 Reserved for future use
~ 7E 126 Reserved for future use

TABLE 2 - VALID CHARACTERS

HEX DEC HEX DEC HEX DEC
Space 20 32 @ 40 64 ` 60 96
Reserved A 41 65 a 61 97
" 22 34 B 42 66 b 62 98
23 35 C 43 67 c 63 99
Reserved D 44 68 d 64 100
% 25 37 E 45 69 e 65 101
& 26 38 F 46 70 f 66 102
' 27 39 G 47 71 g 67 103
(28 40 H 48 72 h 68 104
) 29 41 I 49 73 i 69 105
Reserved J 4A 74 j 6A 106
+ 2B 43 K 4B 75 k 6B 107
Reserved L 4C 76 l 6C 108
- 2D 45 M 4D 77 m 6D 109
. 2E 46 N 4E 78 n 6E 110
/ 2F 47 O 4F 79 o 6F 111

0 30 48 P 50 80 p 70 112
1 31 49 Q 51 81 q 71 113
2 32 50 R 52 82 r 72 114
3 33 51 S 53 83 s 73 115
4 34 52 T 54 84 t 74 116
5 35 53 U 55 85 u 75 117
6 36 54 V 56 86 v 76 118
7 37 55 W 57 87 w 77 119
8 38 56 X 58 88 x 78 120
9 39 57 Y 59 89 y 79 121
: 3A 58 Z 5A 90 z 7A 122
; 3B 59 [5B 91 { 7B 123
< 3C 60 Reserved | 7C 124
= 3D 61] 5D 93 } 7D 125
> 3E 62 Reserved Reserved
? 3F 63 _ 5F 95 --------

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6.1 Character Definitions
(continued)

TABLE 3 - CHARACTER SYMBOL TABLE

A Status symbol; Yes; Data Valid; Warning Flag Clear; Auto
a Alphabet character variable A through Z or a through z
B Bars (pressure, 1000 Mb equal 1 Std. Atm.); Bottom
C Celsius (Degrees); Course-up
c Valid characters; Calculating
D Degrees (of Arc)
E Error; East; Engine
F Fathoms
f Feet
G Great Circle; Green
g Good
H Compass Heading; Head-up; Hertz; Humidity
h Hours; HEX number
I Inches
J Input operation completed
K Kilometers; Km/hour
k Kilograms
L Left; Local; Lost Target
l Latitude; Liters; Liters/second
M Meters; Meters/second; Magnetic; Manual; Cubic Meters
m Minutes; message
N Nautical miles; Knots; North; North-up; Newtons
n Numeral; address
P Purple; Proprietary (only when following "$"); Position
sensor; Percent
Q Query; Target-Being-Acquired
R Right; Rhumb line; Red; Relative; Reference; RADAR Tracking
S South; Statue miles; Statute miles/hour; Shaft

s Seconds
T Time difference; True; Track; Tracked-Target
t Test
U Dead Reckoning Estimate
u Sign, if minus "-" (HEX 2D)
V Data invalid; No; Warning Flag Set; Manual
W West; Water
x Numeric Character variable
y Longitude
Z Time

TABLE 4 - TALKER IDENTIFIER MNEMONICS
(Address Characters 1 and 2)

TALKER DEVICE IDENTIFIER

AUTOPILOT: General *AG
Magnetic AP
COMMUNICATIONS: Digital Selective Calling (DSC) *CD
Satellite *CS
Radio-Telephone (MF/HF) *CT
Radio-Telephone (VHF) *CV
Scanning Receiver *CX
DECCA Navigation DE
Direction Finder *DF
Electronic Chart Display & Information System (ECDIS) EC
Emergancy Position Indicating Beacon (EPIRB) *EP
Engineroom Monitoring Systems ER
Global Positioning System (GPS) GP
HEADING SENSORS: Compass, Magnetic *HC
Gyro, North Seeking *HE
Gyro, Non-North Seeking HN
Integrated Instrumentation II
Integrated Navigation IN
LORAN: Loran-A LA
Loran-C LC
OMEGA Navigation System OM
Proprietary Code P
Radar and/or ARPA *RA
Sounder, depth *SD
Electronic positioning system, other/general TR
Sounder, scanning SS
Turn Rate Indicator *TI
TRANSIT Navigation System TR
VELOCITY SENSORS: Doppler, other/general *VD
Speed Log, Water, Magnetic VM
Speed Log, Water, Mechanical VW
TRANSDUCER YX

TIMEKEEPERS, TIME/DATE: Atomic Clock ZA
Chronometer ZC
Quartz ZQ
Radio Update, WWV or WWVH ZV
Weather Instruments WI

*
Designated by I.E.C. for use with I.M.O. marine electronic devices. This is the minimum requirement for equipment that is specified by I.M.O. to meet S.O.L.A.S. regulations.

6.2 Field Definitions
(continued)

TABLE 5 - APPROVED SENTENCE FORMATTERS

AAM - Waypoint Arrival Alarm..... 22
ALM - GPS Almanac Data..... 22
APB - Autopilot Sentence "B"..... 23
*ASD - Autopilot System Data..... 23
BEC - Bearing & Distance to Waypoint, Dead Reckoning..... 23
BOD - Bearing, Origin to Destination..... 24
BWC - Bearing & Distance to Waypoint, Great Circle..... 24
BWR - Bearing & Distance to Waypoint, Rhumb Line..... 24
BWW - Bearing, Waypoint to Waypoint..... 24
DBT - Depth Below Transducer..... 24
DCN - Decca Position..... 25
*DPT - Depth..... 25
*FSI - Frequency Set Information..... 25
GGA - Global Positioning System Fix Data..... 26
GLC - Geographic Position, Loran-C..... 26
GLL - Geographic Position, Latitude/Longitude..... 27
GSA - GPS DOP and Active Satellites..... 27
GSV - GPS Satellites in View..... 27
GXA - TRANSIT Position..... 28
*HDG - Heading, Deviation & Variation..... 28
*HDT - Heading, True..... 28
HSC - Heading Steering Command..... 28
LCD - Loran-C Signal Data..... 29
MTW - Water Temperature..... 29
*MWV - Wind Speed and Angle..... 29
OLN - Omega Lane Numbers..... 29
*OSD - Own Ship Data..... 30
RMA - Recommend Minimum Specific Loran-C Data..... 30
RMB - Recommend Minimum Navigation Information..... 31
RMC - Recommend Minimum Specific GPS/TRANSIT Data..... 31
*ROT - Rate of Turn..... 32
*RPM - Revolutions..... 32
*RSA - Rudder Sensor Angle..... 32
*RSD - RADAR System Data..... 32

RTE - Routes..... 33
*SFI - Scanning Frequency Information..... 33
STN - Multiple Data ID..... 34
TRF - TRANSIT Fix Data..... 34
*TTM - Tracked Target Message..... 35
*VBW - Dual Ground/Water Speed..... 35
VDR - Set and Drift..... 35
VHW - Water Speed and Heading..... 35
VLW - Distance Traveled through the Water..... 36

VPW - Speed, Measured Parallel to Wind..... 36
VTG - Track Made Good and Ground Speed..... 36
WCV - Waypoint Closure Velocity..... 36
WNC - Distance, Waypoint to Waypoint..... 36
WPL - Waypoint Loacation..... 36
XDR - Transducer Measurements..... 37
XTE - Cross-Track Error, Measured..... 37
XTR - Cross-Track Error, Dead Reckoning..... 38
ZDA - Time & Date..... 38
ZFO - UTC & Time from Origin Waypoint..... 38
ZTG - UTC & Time to Destination Waypoint..... 38

TABLE 6 - FIELD TYPE SUMMARY

Field Type Symbol Definition

Special Format Fields:

Status A Single character field:
A = Yes, Data Valid, Warning Flag Clear
V = No, Data Invalid, Warning Flag Set

Latitude llll.ll Fixed/Variable length field:
degreed|minutes.decimal - 2 fixed digits
of degrees, 2 fixed digits of minutes
and a variable number of digits for
decimal-fraction of minutes. Leading
zeros always included for degrees and
minutes to maintain fixed length. The
decimal point and associated decimal-
fraction are optional if full resolution
is not required.

Longitude yyyyy.yy Fixed/Variable length field:
degreed|minutes.decimal - 3 fixed digits

of degrees, 2 fixed digits of minutes
and a variable number of digits for
decimal-fraction of minutes. Leading
zeros always included for degrees and
minutes to maintain fixed length. The
decimal point and associated decimal-
fraction are optional if full resolution
is not required.

Time hhmmss.ss Fixed/Variable length field:
hours|minutes|seconds.decimal - 2 fixed
digits of hours, 2 fixed digits of
minutes, 2 fixed digits of seconds and a
variable number of digits for decimal-
fraction of seconds. Leading zeros
always included for hours, minutes and
seconds to maintain fixed length. The
decimal point and associated decimal-
fraction are optional if full resolution
is not required.

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6.2 Field Definitions
(continued)

TABLE 6 - FIELD TYPE SUMMARY
(continued)

Field Type Symbol Definition

Defined field Some fileds are specified to contain
pre-defined constants, most often alpha
characters. Such a field is indicated
in this standard by the presence of one
or more valid characters. Excluded from
the list of allowable characters are the
following which are used to indicate
field types within this standard:
"A", "a", "c", "hh", "hhmmss.ss",
"llll.ll", "x", "yyyyy.yy"

Numeric Value Fields:
Variable numbers x.x Variable length integer or floating
numeric field. optional leading and
trailing zeros. The decimal point and
associated decimal-fraction are optional
if full resolution is not required.
(example: 73.10 = 73.1 = 073.1 = 73)

Fixed HEX field hh__ Fixed length HEX numbers only, MSB
on the left

Information Fields:
Variable text c--c Variable length valid character field.

Fixed alpha field aa__ Fixed length field of upper-case or
lower case alpha characters

Fixed number field xx__ Fixed length field of numeric characters

Fixed text field cc__ Fixed length field of valid characters

NOTES:

1. Spaces may only be used in variable text fields.

2. A negative sign "-" (HEX 2D) is the first character in a Filed if
the value is negative. The sign is omitted if value is positive.

3. Units of measure fields are appropriate characters from the Symbol
Table (table 3) unless a specific unit of measure is indicated.

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6.3 Approved Sentences

General format of printed sentence information:

{mnemonic} - {name}
{definition paragraph}

```
$--{sentence}
| |
| +-{field descriptions}
+-------Start of sentence and Talker ID
```

*
Designated by I.E.C. for use with I.M.O. marine electronic
devices. This is the minimum requirement for equipment that is
specified by I.M.O. to meet S.O.L.A.S. regulations.

AAM - Waypoint Arrival Alarm

Status of arrival (entering the arrival circle, or passing the
perpendicular of the course line) at waypoint c--c.

```
$--AAM,A,A,x.x,N,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +---------------Waypoint ID
| | | +------------------Units of radius, nautical miles
| | +----------------------Arrival circle radius
| +-------------------------Status: A = perpendicular passed at waypoint
+--------------------------Status: A = arrival circled entered
```

ALM - GPS Almanac Data

Contains GPS week number, satellite health and the complete almanac
data for one satellite. Multiple messages may be transmitted, one
for each satellite in the GPS constellation, up to maximum of 32
messages.

```
$--ALM,x.x,x.x,xx,x.x,hh,hhhh,...
| | | | | |
| | | | | +-------e, eccentricity [3]
| | | | +-----------SV health, bits 17-24 of each almanac page [2]
| | | +--------------GPS week number [1]
| | +------------------Satellite PRN number, 01 to 32
| +---------------------Message number
+-------------------------Total number of messages

hh,hhhh,hhhh,hhhhhh,hhhhhh,...
| | | | |
| | | | +--------Omega, argument of perigee [3]
| | | +---------------SQRT(A), root of semi-major axis [3]
| | +---------------------OMEGADOT, rate of right ascension [3]
| +-------------------------(sigma) index i, inclination angle [3]
+-----------------------------t index OA, almanac reference time [3]

hhhhhh,hhhhhh,hhh,hhh*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +-----------a index f1, clock parameter [3]
| | +---------------a index f0, clock parameter [3]
| +---------------------M index O , mean anomaly [3]
+---------------------------(OMEGA) index O, longitude of ascension node[3]
```

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Notes:

[1] Variable lengh integer, 4-digits maximum. Converted from (10) most significant binary bits of Subframe 1, Word 3. Reference Table 20-I, ICD-GPS-200, Rev. B.

[2] Reference paragraph 20.3.3.5.1.3, Table 20-VII and Table 20-VIII, ICD-GPS-200, Rev. B.

[3] Reference Table 20-VI, ICD-GPS-200, Rev. B for scaling factors and units.

APB - Autopilot Sentence "B"

Commonly used by autopilots this sentence contains navigation receiver warning flag status, cross-track-error, waypoint arriv-al status, initial bearing from origin waypoint to the destina-tion, continuous bearing from present position to destination and recommended heading-to-steer to destination waypoint for the active navigation leg of the journey.

```
$--APB,A,A,x.x,a,N,A,A,x.x,a,c--c,...
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | +---Destination waypoint ID
| | | | | | | | +-----\M/T Magnetic or True
| | | | | | | +--------/Bearing origin to destination
| | | | | | +------------Status: A = perpendicular passed at waypoint
| | | | | +--------------Status: A = arrival circle entered
| | | | +----------------XTE units, nautical miles
```

```
| | | +------------------L/R Direction to steer
| | +--------------------Magnitude of XTE (cross-track-error)
| +-----------------------Status: V = Loran-C Cycle Lock warning flag
| A = OK or not used
+-------------------------Status: V = Loran-C Blink or SNR warning
V = general warning flag for other navigation
systems when a reliable fix is not available
```

```
x.x,a,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +-------------------\M/T Magnetic or True
| | +---------------------/Heading-to-steer to destination waypoint
| +-------------------------\M/T Magnetic or True
+---------------------------/Bearing, Present position to destination
```

*ASD - Autopilot System Data

I.M.O. Ref. A342 (IX). Autopilot operating parameters, alarm status commanded course and vessel heading.

(TO BE DETERMINED)

BEC - Bearing & Distance to Waypoint - Dead Reckoning

Time (UTC) and distance & bearing to, and loacation of, a specified waypoint from the dead-reckoned present position.

```
$--BEC,hhmmss.ss,llll.ll,a,...
| | |
| | +-------\N/S North or South
| +--------------/Waypoint Latitude
+------------------------UTC of observation
```

```
yyyyy.yy,a,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,...
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +--\nautical miles
| | | | | | +-----/Distance
| | | | | +--------\degrees Magnetic
| | | | +-----------/Bearing
| | | +--------------\E/W East or West
| | +-----------------/Waypoint longitude
| +--------------------\N/S North or South
+---------------------------/Waypoint latitude
```

```
c--c*hh<CR><LF>
|
+----------------------------Waypoint ID
```


BOD - Bearing - Origin to Destination

Bearing angle of the line, calculated at the origin waypoint, extending to the destination waypoint from the origin waypoint for the active navigation leg of the journey.

```
$--BOD,x.x,T,x.x,M,c--c,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +--------Origin waypoint ID
| | | | +-------------Destination waypoint ID
| | | +---------------\degrees Magnetic
| | +------------------/Bearing
| +---------------------\degrees True
+-----------------------/Bearing
```

BWC - Bearing & Distance to Waypoint - Great Circle
BWR - Bearing & Distance to Waypoint - Rhumb Line

Time (UTC) and distance & bearing to, and location of, a specified waypoint from present position. '$--BWR' data is calculated along the rhumb line from present position rather than along the great circle path.

```
$--BWC,hhmmss.ss,llll.ll,a,...
| | |
| | +-------\N/S North or South
| +--------------/Waypoint latitude
+------------------------UTC of observation

yyyyy.yy,a,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,...
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +--\nautical miles
| | | | | | +-----/Distance
| | | | | +--------\degrees Magnetic
| | | | +-----------/Bearing
| | | +--------------\degrees True
| | +-----------------/Bearing
| +--------------------\E/W East or West
+---------------------------/longitude

c--c*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-----------------------------Waypoint ID

$--BWR,hhmmss.ss,llll.ll,a,...
| | |
| | +-------\N/S North or South
| +--------------/Waypoint latitude
+------------------------UTC of observation

yyyyy.yy,a,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,...
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +--\nautical miles
| | | | | | +-----/Distance
| | | | | +--------\degrees Magnetic
| | | | +-----------/Bearing
| | | +--------------\degrees True
| | +-----------------/Bearing
| +--------------------\E/W East or West
```

```
+---------------------------/longitude

c--c*hh<CR><LF>
|
+----------------------------Waypoint ID
```

BWW - Bearing - Waypoint to Waypoint

Bearing angle of the line, between the "TO" and the "FROM" waypoints,
calculated at the "FROM" waypoint for any two arbitrary waypoints.

```
$--BWW,x.x,T,x.x,M,c--c,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +--------FROM waypoint ID
| | | | +-------------TO waypoint ID
| | | +---------------\degrees Magnetic
| | +------------------/Bearing
| +---------------------\degrees True
+-----------------------/Bearing
```

DBT - Depth Below Transducer

Water depth referenced to the transducer.

```
$--DBT,x.x,f,x.x,M,x.x,F*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +---------\Fathoms
| | | | +------------/Water depth
| | | +---------------\Meters
| | +------------------/Water depth
| +---------------------\feet
+-----------------------/Water depth
```


DCN - Decca Position

Status and lines-of-position for a specified Decca chain.

```
$--DCN,xx,cc,x.x,A,cc,x.x,A,...
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | +------\
| | | | | +----------GREEN
| | | | +-------------/
| | | +---------------\ Status: Red-Master line, A = valid
| | +-------------------RED :Red Line of position (LOP)
| +---------------------/ Red Zone identifier, number-letter
+--------------------------Decca Chain identifier

cc,x.x,A,A,A,A,x.x,N,x*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | +---------Fix Data Basis [1]
| | | | | | | +----------\nautical miles
| | | | | | +-------------/Position uncertainty
| | | | | +-----------------Purple-line navigation use, A = valid
```

```
| | | | +-------------------Green -line navigation use, A = valid
| | | +---------------------Red -line navigation use, A = valid
| | +----------------------\
| +--------------------------PURPLE
+-----------------------------/
```

Notes:

[1] Fix Data Basis: 1 = Normal pattern
2 = Lane identification pattern
3 = Lane identification transmissions

*DPT - Depth

I.M.O. Ref. A224(VII). Water depth relative to the transducer and offset of the measuring transducer. Positive offset numbers provide the distance from the transducer to the waterline. Negative offset numbers provide the distance from the transducer to the part oft the keel of interest.

```
$--DPT,x.x,x.x*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +--------------------Offset from transducer [1], meters:"positive" = distance
| from transducer to
| water-line
| "-" = distance from
| transducer to keel
+-------------------------Depth, meters
```

Motes:

* [1] For I.E.C applications the offset shall always be applied so as to
* provide depth relative to the keel.

*FSI - Frequency Set Information

This sentence is used to set frequency, mode of operation and trans-mitter power level of a radiotelephone; to read out frequencies, mode and power ant to acknowledge setting commands.

```
$--FSI,xxxxxx,xxxxxx,c,x+hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +----------Power level, 0 = Standby; 1 = lowest; 9 = highest
| | +------------Mode of operation [1]
| +-----------------Receiving frequency [2][3]
+-----------------------Transmitting frequency [2][3]
```

Notes:

[1] Mode of operation:
d = F3E/G3E simplex, telephone w = F1B/J2B, teleprinter/DSC
e = F3E/G3E duplex, telephone x = A1A Morse, tape recorder
m = J3E , telephone { = A1A Morse, morse key/head set
o = H3E , telephone | = F1C/F2C/F3C, FAX-machine

q = F1B/J2B FEC NBDP, TELEX/teleprinter null for no information
s = F1B/J2B ARQ NBDP, TELEX/teleprinter
t = F1B/J2B receive only, teleprinter/DSC

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[2] Frequencies to be in 100 Hz increments.
MF/HF telephone channels to have first digit 3 followed by ITU channel numbers with leading zeros as required.
MF/HF teletype channels to have first digit 4; the second ans third digit frequency bands; and the fourth to sixth digits ITU channel numbers; each with leading zeros as required.
VHF channels to have the first digit 9 followed by channel numbers with leading zeros as required

[3] For paired frequencies zhe transmitting frequency only need to be included; null for receiving frequency field. For receive frequency only, the transmitting frequency field shall be null.

GGA - Global Positioning System Fix Data

Time, position and fix related data for a GPS receiver.

```
$--GGA,hhmmss.ss,llll.ll,a,...
| | |
| | +-------\N/S North or South
| +-------------/Latitude
+---------------------UTC of position

yyyyy.yy,a,x,xx,x.x,x.x,M,...
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | +-----\Units of antenna altitude, meters
| | | | | +--------/Antenna altitude above/below mean-sea-level (geoid)
| | | | +-------------Horizontal dilution of precision
| | | +-----------------Number of satellites in use, 00-12,
| | | may be different from the number in view
| | +-------------------GPS quality indicator [1]
| +--------------------\E/W East or West
+---------------------------/Longitude

x.x,M,x.x,xxxx*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +-------------------Differential reference station ID, 0000-1023
| | +-----------------------Age of Differential GPS data [2]
| +------------------------\Units of geoidal seperation, meters
+---------------------------/Geoidal seperation [3]
```

Notes:

[1] GPS quality indicator: 0 = fix not available or invalid
1 = GPS fix
2 = Differential GPS fix

[2] Time in seconds since last SC104 Type 1 or 9 update, null
field when DGPS is not used

[3] Geoidal Seperation: the difference between the WGS-84 earth
ellipsoid and mean-sea-level (geoid), "-" = mean-sea-level below
ellipsoid.

GLC - Geographic Position - Loran-C

Loran-C GRI, status and Time Difference (TD) lines of position for
present vessel position.

```
$--GLC,xxxx,x.x,a,x.x,a,x.x,a,...
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | +----\
| | | | | +-------/TD2 [2]
| | | | +----------\
| | | +-------------/TD1 [2]
| | +----------------\microseconds
| +-------------------/Master TOA [1]
+-------------------------GRI, microseconds/10

x.x,a,x.x,a,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +-------------\Signal Status, in order of priority:
| | | | | B = blink warning
| | | | | C = cycle warning
| | | | | S = SNR warning
| | | | | A = valid
| | | | +----------------/TD5 microseconds
| | | +-------------------\
| | +----------------------/TD4 [2]
| +-------------------------\
+---------------------------/TD3 [2]
```

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Notes:

[1] Master TOA provides for direct ranging operation. It may be the
actual range to Master in microseconds or be offset and
track the arrival of the Master signal.

[2] Time difference numbers are in the Loran-C Coding Delay order
with null fields used when values are unavailable.

GLL - Geographic Position - Latitude/Longitude

Latitude and Longitude of present vessel position, time of position
fix and status.

```
$--GLL,llll.ll,a,yyyyy.yy,a,hhmmss.ss,...
| | | | |
| | | | +---UTC of position
| | | +------\E/W East or West
| | +-------------/Longitude
```

```
| +-----------------\N/S North or South
+-----------------------/Latitude

A*hh<CR><LF>
|
+------------------------------Status: A = Data valid
```

GSA - GPS DOP and Active Satellites

GPS receivers operating mode, satellites used for navigation and
DOP values.

```
$--GSA,a,x,xx,xx,xx,xx,xx,xx,...
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | +---|
| | | | | | | +------|
| | | | | | +---------|
| | | | | +------------|
| | | | +---------------|
| | | +------------------|PRN numbers of satellites used in
| | +---------------------/solution (null for unused fileds)
| +------------------------Mode: 1 = Fix not available
| 2 = 2D
| 3 = 3D
+--------------------------Mode: M = Manual, forced to operate in 2D or 3D mode
A = Automatic, allowed to automatically switch 2D/3D

xx,xx,xx,xx,xx,x.x,x.x,x.x*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +------VDOP
| | | | | | +----------HDOP
| | | | | +--------------PDOP
| | | | +-----------------\
| | | +--------------------|
| | +-----------------------|
| +--------------------------|
+----------------------------|
```

GSV - GPS Satellites in View

Number of SVs in view, PRN numbers, elevation, azimuth and SNR value.
Four satellites maximum per transmission, additional satellite data
sent in second or third message. Total number of messages being
transmitted and the number of the message being transmitted is indi-
cated in the first two fields.

```
$--GSV,x,x,xx,xx,xx,xxx,xx _____________ ...
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +-2nd - 3rd SV [2]
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | +--------\SNR (C/No) 00-99 dB, null when not tracking
| | | | | +-----------|Azimuth, degrees True, 000 to 359
```

```
| | | | +---------------|Elevation, degrees, 90 deg maximum
| | | +-----------------/Satellite PRN number
| | +---------------------Total number of satellites in view
| +-----------------------Message number, 1 to 3 [1]
+-------------------------Total number of messages [1]

xx,xx,xxx,xx*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +------------------\
| | +----------------------|
| +------------------------|
+--------------------------/4th SV [2]
```

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Notes:

[1] Satellite information may require the transmission of multiple messages. The first field specifies the total number of messages, minimum value 1. The second field identifies the order of this message (message number), minimum value 1.

[2] A variable number of 'PRN-Elevation-Azimuth-SNR' sets are allowed up to a maximum of four sets per message. Null fields are not required for unused sets when less than four sets are transmitted.

GXA - TRANSIT Position

Location and time of TRANSIT fix at waypoint "c--c":

```
$--GXA,hhmmss.ss,llll.ll,a,...
| | |
| | +-------\N/S North or South
| +-------------/Latitude
+-----------------------UTC of position fix

yyyyy.yy,a,c--c,x*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +--------------Satellite number
| | +------------------Waypoint ID
| +--------------------\E/W East or West
+---------------------------/Longitude
```

*HDG - Heading, Deviation & Variation

I.M.O. Ref. A382 (X). Heading (magnetic sensor reading), which if corrected for deviation, will produce Magnetic heading, which if offset by variation will provide True heading.

```
$--HDG,x.x,x.x,a,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +-----------\E/W East or West [2] [3]
| | | +--------------/Magnetic variation, degrees
| | +-----------------\E/W East or West [1] [3]
| +--------------------/Magnetic deviation, degrees
```

```
+-------------------------Magnetic sensor heading, degrees
```

Notes:

[1] To obtain Magnetic heading:
Add Easterly deviation (E) to Magnetic Sensor Reading
Subtract Westerly deviation (W) from Magnetic Sensor Reading

[2] To obtain True Heading:
Add Easterly variation (E) to Magnetic Heading
Subtract Westerly variation (W) from Magnetic Heading

[3] Variation and deviation fields will be null fields if unknown.

*HDT - Heading - True

I.M.O. Ref. A424 (XI). Actual vessel heading in degrees True pro-
duced by any device or system producing true heading.

```
$--HDT,x.x,T*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +---------------------\True
+-------------------------/Heading, degrees
```

HSC - Heading Steering Command

Command heading to steer vessel.

```
$--HSC,x.x,T,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\Magnetic
| | +------------------/Commanded heading, degrees
| +---------------------\True
+-------------------------/Commanded heading, degrees
```

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LCD - Loran-C Signal Data

Signal-to-Noise ratio and pulse shape (ECD) data for Loran-C
signals.

```
$--LCD,xxxx,xxx,xxx,xxx,xxx,...
| | | | |
| | | | +-------\
| | | +-----------/S1 [1]
| | +---------------\
| +-------------------/Master
+-------------------------GRI, microseconds/10

xxx,xxx,xxx,xxx,xxx,xxx,...
| | | | | |
| | | | | +--------\
| | | | +------------/S4 [1]
| | | +----------------\
| | +--------------------/S3 [1]
```

```
| +------------------------\
+----------------------------/S2 [1]

xxx,xxx*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +------------------------\Secondary5 [1] Relative ECD, 000 to +-999
+----------------------------/Secondary5 [1] Relative SNR, 000 to 999
```

Notes:

[1] Data is in the Loran-C Coding Delay order with null fields used when values are unavailable.

MTW - Water Temperature

Water temperature.

```
$--MTW,x.x,C*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +---------------------\degrees C
+------------------------/Temperature
```

*MWV - Wind Speed and Angle

When the Reference Field is set to Relative, data is provded giving the wind angle in relation to the vessel's headig and wind speed, both relative to the (moving) vessel.
When the Reference Field is set to True, data is provided giving the wind angle relative to the vessel's heading and wind speed, both with reference to the (moving) water. True wind is the vector sum of the Relative (Apparent) wind vector and the vessel's velocity vector along the heading line of the vessel. It represents the wind at the vessel if it were stationary relative to the water and heading in the same direction.

```
$--MWV,x.x,a,x.x,a,A*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +--------------Status, A = Data Valid
| | | +---------------\Wind speed units, K/M/N
| | +------------------/Wind speed
| +---------------------\Reference: R = Relative
| T = True
+------------------------/Wind angle, 0 to 360 degrees
```

OLN - Omega Lane Numbers

Omega Lines of Positions (LOPs).

```
$--OLN,aa,xxx,xxx,aa,xxx,xxx,...
| | | | | |
| | | | | +------\
| | | | +----------|
| | | +--------------/pair 2
| | +-----------------\
```

```
| +---------------------|
+-------------------------/pair 1

aa,xxx,xxx*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +---------------------\Centilane number
| +-------------------------|Lane number
+---------------------------/pair 3, AB-GH
```


*OSD - Own Ship Data

I.M.O. Ref. A477 (XII). Heading, course, speed, set and drift summary. Useful for, but not limited to RADAR/ARPA applications.

```
$--OSD,x.x,A,x.x,a,x.x,a,...
| | | | | |
| | | | | +---------\Speed Reference, B/M/W/R/P [1]
| | | | +------------/Vessel speed
| | | +---------------\Course Reference, B/M/W/R/P [1]
| | +------------------/Vessel Course, degrees True
| +---------------------\Heading Status: A = Data valid
+-----------------------/Heading, degrees True

x.x,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +---------------------\Speed units, K/N/S
| +-----------------------|Vessel drift (speed) \ Manually
+---------------------------/Vessel set, degrees True / entered
```

Notes:

[1] Reference system: B = Bottom tracking log
M = Manually entered
W = Water referenced
R = RADAR tracking (of fixed target)
P = Positioning system ground reference

RMA - Recommended Minimum Specific Loran-C Data

Position, course and dpeed data provided by a Loran-C receiver. Time differences A and B are those used in computing latitude/longitude. Checksum is madatory in this entence. This sentence is transmitted at intervals not exceeding 2-seconds and is always accompanied by RMB when a destination waypoint is active. RMA and RMB are the recommended minimum data to be provided by a loran receiver. All data fields must be provided, null fields used only when data is temporarily unavailable.

```
$--RMA,A,llll.ll,a,yyyyy.yy,a,...
| | | | |
| | | | +----\E/W East or West
| | | +-----------/Longitude
```

```
| | +---------------\N/S North or South
| +---------------------/Latitude
+-------------------------Status: V = Blink, Cycle or SNR warning

x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | +--------Checksum mandatory for RMA
| | | | | +---------\E/W East or West
| | | | +------------/Magnetic variation [1], degrees
| | | +-----------------Track Made Good, degrees True
| | +--------------------Speed over ground, knots
| +------------------------Time difference B, uS
+---------------------------Time difference A, uS
```

Notes:

[1] Easterly variation (E) subtracts from True course
Westerly variation (W) adds to True course

RMB - Recommended Minimum Navigation Information

Navigation data from present position to a destination waypoint provided ba a Loran-C, TRANSIT, OMEGA, GPS, DECCA, navigation computer or other integrated navigation system. Checksum is mandatory in this sentence. This semtemce always accompanies RMA or RMC sentences when a destination is active when provided by a Loran-C, TRANSIT or GPS receiver, other systems may transmit $--RMB without $--RMA or $--RMC.

```
$--RMB,A,x.x,a,c--c,c--c,...
| | | | |
| | | | +------------Destination waypoint ID
| | | +-----------------Origin waypoint ID
| | +------------------\Direction to steer - L/R Left or Right
| +----------------------/Cross track error - nautical miles [2]
+--------------------------Data status: V = Navigation receiver warning

llll.ll,a,yyyyy.yy,a,...
| | | |
| | | +----------\E/W East or West
| | +-----------------/Destination wpt. longitude
| +---------------------\N/S North or South
+--------------------------/Destination wpt. latitude

x.x,x.x,x.x,A*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +----------------Checksum, mandatory for RMB
| | | +------------------Arrival status: A = arrivalcircle entered or perpendicular passed
| | +--------------------Destination closing velocity, knots
| +------------------------Bearing to destination, degrees True
+---------------------------Range to destination, nautical miles [1]
```

Notes:

[1] If range to destination exceeds 999.9 NM, display 999.9

[2] if cross track error exceeds 9.99 NM, display 9.99

RMC - Recommended Minimum Specific GPS/TRANSIT Data

Time, date, position, course and speed data provided by a GPS or
TRANSIT navigation receiver. Checksum is mandatory in this sen-
tence. This sentence is transmitted at intervals not exceeding 2-
secondes and is always accompanied by RMB when a destination waypoint
is active. RMC and RMB are recommended minimum data to be pro-
vided by a GPS or TRANSIT receiver. All data fields must be provid-
ed, null fields used only when data is temporarily unavailable.

```
$--RMC,hhmmss.ss,A,llll.ll,a,...
| | | |
| | | +-----\N/S North or South
| | +-----------/Latitude
| +----------------Status: V = Nav. receiver warning
+------------------------UTC of position fix

yyyyy.yy,a,x.x,x.x,xxxxxx,...
| | | | |
| | | | +---------Date: dd|mm|yy
| | | +--------------Track made good, degrees True
| | +------------------Speed over ground, knots
| +--------------------\E/W East or West
+---------------------------/Longitude

x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +------------------------Checksum, mandatory for RMC
| +------------------------\E/W East or West [1]
+---------------------------/Magnetic variation, degrees
```

Notes:

[1] Easterly variation (E) subtract from True course
Westerly variation (W) adds to True course

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*ROT - Rate of Turn

I.M.O. Ref. A526 (XIII). Rate of turn and direction of turn.

```
$--ROT,x.x,A*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +----------------------Status: A = Data valid
+------------------------Rate of turn, degrees/minute, "-" = bow turns to port
```

*RPM - Revolutions

I.M.O. Ref. (none). Shaft or engine revolution rate and propeller
pitch.

```
$--RPM,a,x,x.x,x.x,A*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +--------------Status: A = Data valid
| | | +-----------------Propeller pitch, % of max., "-" = astern
| | +---------------------Speed, rev/min, "-" = counter-clockwise
| +-----------------------Engine or shaft number, numbered from center-
| line, odd = starboard, even = port, 0 = single
| or on center-line
+-------------------------Source: Shaft/Engine - S/E
```

*RSA - Rudder Sensor Angle

I.M.O. Ref. (none). Relative rudder angle, from rudder angle sensor.

```
$--RSA,x.x,A,x.x,A*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\Status A = Valid
| | +-----------------/Port rudder sensor [1]
| +---------------------\Status A = Valid
+-----------------------/Starboard (or single) rudder sensor [1]
```

*RSD - RADAR System Data

I.M.O. Ref. A477 (XII). RADAR screen setting data.

```
$--RSD,x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,...
| | | | | |
| | | | | +-----Origin2 bearing
| | | | +---------Origin2 range
| | | +-------------Bearing Line 1 (EBL1), degrees from 0 deg
| | +-----------------Variable Range Marker 1 (VRM1), range
| +---------------------Origin1 bearing, degrees from 0 deg
+-------------------------Origin1 range , from own ship

x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,a,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | +--------Display rotation [1]
| | | | | +----------Range units, K/N/S
| | | | +-------------Range scale (maximum)
| | | +-----------------Cursor bearing, degrees CW from 0 deg.
| | +---------------------Cursor range, from own ship
| +-------------------------EBL2, degrees
+---------------------------VRM2, range
```

Notes:

[1] Display rotation: C = Course-up, course-over-ground up, degrees True
H = Head -up, ship's heading (center-line) 0 deg up
N = North -up, True north is 0 deg up

RTE - Routes

Waypoint identifiers, listed in order with starting waypoint first,
for the identified route. Two mode of transmission are provided:

'c' indicates that the complete list of waypoints in the route are
being transmitted; 'w' indicates a working route where the first
listed waypoint is always the last waypoint that had been reached
(FROM), while the second listed waypoint is always the waypoint that
the vessel is currently heading for (TO), the remaining list of
waypoints represents the remainder of the route.

```
$--RTE,x.x,x.x,a,c--c,c--c,...
| | | | |
| | | | +----------Waypoint identifier
| | | +---------------Route identifier
| | +------------------Message mode: c = complete route, all waypoints
| | w = working route, 1st listed waypoint
| | is 'FROM', 2nd is 'TO' and remain-
| | ing are rest of route
| +---------------------Message number [2]
+------------------------Total number of messages being transmitted [2]

______ c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +----------------------Waypoint 'n' identifier [1]
+---------------------------Additional waypoint identifiers [1]
```

Notes:

[1] A variable number of waypoint identifiers, up to 'n', may be in
included within the limits of allowed sentence length. As there is
no specified number of waypoints, null fields are not required for
Waypoint Identifier fields.

[2] A single route may require the transmission of multipe messages.
The first field specifies the total number of messages, minimum
value = 1. The second field identifies the order of this message
(message number), minimum value = 1.

*SFI - Scanning Frequency Information

This sentence is used to set frequencies and mode of operation for
scanning purposes and to acknowledge setting commands. Scanning
frequencies are listed in order of scanning.

Note:
For DSC distress and safety watchkeeping only 6 channels shall be
scanned in the same scanning sequence.
To indicate a frequency set at the scanning receiver use FSI sen-
tence.

```
$--SFI,x.x,x.x,xxxxxx,c _______ ...
| | | | |
| | | | +-------2nd - 5th frequency, mode [3]
| | | +----------\Mode of operation [1]
| | +---------------/1st frequency or ITU channel [2]
| +---------------------Message number [4]
```

```
+-------------------------Total number of messages being transmitted [4]

xxxxxx,c*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +----------------------\mode [3]
+---------------------------/6th frequency
```

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Notes:

[1] Mode of operation:
d = F3E/G3E simplex, telephone w = F1B/J2B, teleprinter/DSC
e = F3E/G3E duplex, telephone x = A1A Morse, tape recorder
m = J3E , telephone { = A1A Morse, morse key/head set
o = H3E , telephone | = F1C/F2C/F3C, FAX-machine
q = F1B/J2B FEC NBDP, TELEX/teleprinter null for no information
s = F1B/J2B ARQ NBDP, TELEX/teleprinter
t = F1B/J2B receive only, teleprinter/DSC

[2] Frequencies to be in 100 Hz increments.
MF/HF telephone channels to have first digit 3 followed by ITU channel numbers with leading zeros as required.
MF/HF teletype channels to have first digit 4; the second and third digit frequency bands; and the fourth to sixth digits ITU channel numbers; each with leading zeros as required.
VHF channels to have first digit 9 followed by channel number with leading zeros as required.

[3] A variable number of frequency-mode pair fields are allowed up to a maximum of six pairs. Null fields are not required for unused pairs when less than six pairs are transmitted.

[4] Scanning frequency information may require the transmision of multiple messages. The first field specifies the total number of messages, minimum value = 1. The second field identifies the order of this message (message number), minimum value = 1.

STN - Multiple Data ID

This sentence is transmitted before each individual sentence where there is a need for the Listener to determine the exact source of data in a system. Examples might include dual-frequency depthsounding equipment or equipment that integrates data from a number of sources and produces a single output.

```
$--STN,xx*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Talker ID number, 00 to 99
```

TRF - TRANSIT Fix Data

Time, date, position and information related to a TRANSIT fix.

```
$--TRF,hhmmss.ss,xxxxxx,llll.ll,a,...
| | | |
| | | +\N/S North or South
| | +------/Latitude
| +--------------Date: dd|mm|yy
+------------------------UTC of position fix

yyyyy.yy,a,x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,...
| | | | | |
| | | | | +------Update distance, nautical miles
| | | | +----------Number of Doppler intervals
| | | +--------------Number of iterations
| | +------------------Elevation angle
| +--------------------\E/W East or West
+---------------------------/Longitude

xxx,A*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +-------------------------Data status: warning flag
+---------------------------Satellite ID
```

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*TTM - Tracked Target Message

I.M.O. Ref. A477 (XII). Data associated with a tracked target relative to own ship's position.

```
$--TTM,xx,x.x,x.x,a,x.x,x.x,a,...
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | +----\true/relative - T/R
| | | | | +-------/Target course, degrees
| | | | +------------Target speed
| | | +--------------\true/relative - T/R
| | +-----------------/Bearing from own ship, degrees
| +----------------------Target distance, from own ship
+--------------------------Target number, 00 to 99

x.x,x.x,a,c--c,a,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +-------------Reference target = R, null otherwise
| | | | +---------------Target status [1]
| | | +-------------------User data (eg. target name)
| | +----------------------Minutes
| +-------------------------Time to CPA, "-" increasing
+---------------------------Distance of closest-point-of-approach
```

Notes:

[1] Target status: L = Lost, tracked target has been lost
Q = Query, target in the process of acquisition
T = Tracking

*VBW - Dual Ground/Water Speed

Water referenced and ground referenced speed data.

```
$--VBW,x.x,x.x,A,x.x,x.x,A*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +--------Status: Ground speed, A = Data valid
| | | | +-----------Transverse ground speed [1], knots
| | | +---------------Longitudinal ground speed [1], knots
| | +------------------Status: Water speed, A = Data valid
| +---------------------Transverse water speed [1], knots
+-------------------------Longitudinal water speed [1], knots
```

Notes:

[1] Transverse speed: "-" = port, Longitudinal speed: "-" = astern

VDR - Set and Drift

The direction towards which a current flows (Set) and speed
(Drift) of a current.

```
$--VDR,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +---------\Knots
| | | | +------------/Current speed
| | | +---------------\Magnetic
| | +------------------/Direction, degrees
| +---------------------\True
+-------------------------/Direction, degrees
```

VHW - Water Speed and Heading

The compass heading to which the vessel points and the speed of
the vessel relative to the water.

```
$--VHW,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,x.x,K*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\km/hr
| | | | | | +------/Speed
| | | | | +---------\knots
| | | | +------------/Speed
| | | +---------------\Magnetic
| | +------------------/Heading, degrees
| +---------------------\True
+-------------------------/Heading, degrees
```


VLW - Distance Traveld through the Water

The distance traveled, relative to the water.

```
$--VLW,x.x,N,x.x,N*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\nautical miles
| | +------------------/Distance since reset
| +---------------------\nautical miles
```

```
+------------------------/Total cumulative distance
```

VPW - Speed Measured Parallel to Wind

The component of the vessel's velocity vector parallel to the direction of the true wind direction. Sometimes called "speed made good to windward" or "velocity made good to windward".

```
$--VPW,x.x,N,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\meters/second
| | +-----------------/Speed, "-" = downwind
| +---------------------\knots
+------------------------/Speed, "-" = downwind
```

VTG - Track Made Good and Ground Speed

The actual track made good and speed relative to the ground.

```
$--VTG,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,x.x,K*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\km/hr
| | | | | | +------/Speed
| | | | | +---------\knots
| | | | +------------/Speed
| | | +---------------\Magnetic
| | +-----------------/Track, degrees
| +---------------------\True
+------------------------/Track, degrees
```

WCV - Waypoint Closure Velocity

The component of the velocity vector in the direction of the waypoint, from present position. Sometimes called "speed made made good" or "velocity made good".

```
$--WCV,x.x,N,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-------------------Waypoint identifier
| +---------------------\knots
+------------------------/Velocity component
```

WNC - Distance - Waypoint to Waypoint

Distance between two specified waypoints.

```
$--WNC,x.x,N,x.x,K,c--c,c--c*hh
| | | | | |
| | | | | +--------'FROM' Waypoint identifier
| | | | +-------------'TO' Waypoint identifier
| | | +---------------\km
| | +-----------------/Distance
| +---------------------\nautical miles
+------------------------/Distance
```

WPL - Waypoint Location

Latitude and longitude of specified waypoint.

```
$--WPL,llll.ll,a,yyyyy.yy,a,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +----Waypoint identifier
| | | +------\E/W East or West
| | +-------------/Waypoint longitude
| +-----------------\N/S North or South
+-----------------------/Waypoint latitude
```

Page 36
XDR - Transducer Measurements

Measurement data from transducers that measure physical quantities such as temperature, force, pressure, frequency, angular or linear displacement, etc. Data from a variable number transducers measuring the same or different quantities can be mixed in the same sentence. This sentence is designed for use by integrated systems as well as transducers that may be connected in a 'chain' where each transducer receives the sentence as an input and adds its own data fields on before retransmitting the sentence.

```
$--XDR,a,x.x,a,c--c, _______ ...
| | | | |
| | | | +---------Data for variable # of transducers
| | | +----------------\Transducer #1 ID
| | +-------------------|Units of measure, Transducer #1 [2]
| +---------------------|Measurement data, Transducer #1
+-------------------------/Transducer type, Transducer #1 [2]

a,x.x,a,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +--------------------\
| | +----------------------|
| +-------------------------|
+---------------------------/Transducer 'n' [1]
```

Notes:

[1] Sets of the four fields 'Type-Data-Units-ID' are allowed for an unde-fined number of transducers. Up to 'n' transducers may be included within the limits of allowed sentence length, null fields are not re-quired except where portions of the 'Type-Data-Units-ID' combination are not available.

[2] Allowed transducer types and their units of measure are:

Transducer Type Field Units Field Comments

temperature C C = degrees Celsius
angular displacement A D = degrees "-" = anticlockwise
linear displacement D M = meters "-" = compression
frequency F H = Hertz

```
force N N = Newtons "-" = compression
pressure P B = Bars "-" = vacuum
flow rate R l = liters/second
tachometer T R = RPM
humidity H P = Percent
volume V M = cubic meters
```

XTE - Cross-Track Error - Measured

Magnitude of the position error perpendicular to the intended track line and the direction to steer to reduce the error.

```
$--XTE,A,A,x.x,a,N*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +---------------\Units, nautical miles
| | | +-----------------|Direction to steer, L/R Left or right
| | +--------------------/Magnitude of Cross-Track-Error
| +------------------------Status: V = Loran-C Cycle Lock warning flag
| A = OK or not used
+--------------------------Status: V = Loran-C Blink or SNR warning
V = general warning flag for other navigation
system when a reliable fix is not available
```


XTR - Cross-Track Error - Dead Reckoning

Magnitude of the dead reckoned position error perpendicular to the intended track line and the direction to steer to reduce the error.

```
$--XTR,x.x,a,N**hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-------------------\Units, nautical miles
| +---------------------|Direction to steer, L/R Left or right
+-----------------------/Magnitude of Cross-Track-Error
```

ZDA - Time & Date

UTC, day, month, year and local time zone.

```
$--ZDA,hhmmss.ss,xx,xx,xxxx,xx,xx*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +--Local zone minutes description, same sign as local hours
| | | | +-----Local zone description [1], 00 to +-13 hrs
| | | +---------Year
| | +-------------Month, 01 to 12
| +---------------Day , 01 to 31
+-----------------------UTC
```

Notes:

[1] Zone description is the number of whole hours added to local time to obtain GMT, Zone description is negative for East longitudes.

ZFO - UTC & Time from Origin Waypoint

UTC and elapsed time from origin waypoint.

```
$--ZFO,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-----Origin waypoint ID
| +--------------Elapsed time
+------------------------UTC of observation
```

ZTG - UTC & Time to Destination Waypoint

UTC and predicted time-to-go to destination waypoint.

```
$--ZTG,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-----Destination waypoint ID
| +--------------Time-to-go
+------------------------UTC of observation
```


7. Applications

7.1 Example Sentences

These examples are intended as samples of correct constructed sentences. They are representative samples only and show part of the wide range of legal variations possible with sentences. They should not necessarily be used as templates for sentences.

7.1.1 Example #1, Loran-C LAT/LONG

This example gives present position in Lat-Long, as determined by LoranC. The 3 character mnemonic in the address, GLL, indicates that the data is present position in Lat.-Long. The time (UTC) of the position fix is 09 hours, 13 minutes and 42 seconds. Decimal seconds are not available and the decimal point is optionally omitted. There are no warning flags set in the navigation receiver as indicated by Status = 'A'.

```
$LCGLL,4728.31,N,12254.25,W,091342,A*21<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | +--Sentence Terminator
| | | | | | | +-------Checksum 21HEX
| | | | | | +---------Receiver status: no warnings
| | | | | +--------------Time of position fix
| | | | +-----------------\Units Designator (West)
| | | +------------------------/Long. 122 Degrees, 54.25 Minutes
| | +---------------------------\Units Designator (North)
| | +-----------------------------------/Lat. 47 Degrees, 28.31 Minutes
| +---------------------------------------Address: LC = Loran-C
| GLL = Present Position
+-----------------------------------------Start of sentence
```

7.1.2 Example #2, Loran-C Arrival Alarm

This example illustrates Arrival Alarm data. The mnemonic code for Arrival Alarm is AAM. In this case the address Field is "LCAAM" for Loran-C Arrival Alarm. The first data field shows "V" indicating the radius of the arrival circle HAS NOT been entered, the second data field is "A" showing that the perpendicular to the course line, at the destination, HAS been crossed. The third and fourth fields show the radius and units of the destination waypoint arrival circle ".15,N" for 0.15 nautical miles. Data field five is the Waypoint Identifier field of valid characters.

```
$LCAAM,V,A,.15,N,CHAT-N6*56<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | +--------------Sentence Terminator
| | | | | | | +-------------------Checksum 56HEX
| | | | | | +------------------------Identifier for waypoint "CHAT-N6"
| | | | | +---------------------------\Units of arrival circle, nautical miles
| | | | +-------------------------------/Radius of arrival circle, 0.15
| | | +-----------------------------------Status: perpendicular has been crossed
| | +------------------------------------Status: arrival circle has not been entered
| +-----------------------------------------Address: LC = Loran-C
+------------------------------------------- AAM = Start of Sentence
```


7.1.3 Example #3 - Proprietary Sentence

A proprietary sentence has the following general format:

```
|<--- 80 character Sentence or less --->|
v v

$Paaa-----------------------------------<CR><LF>
|| | | | |
|| | +--> data, 75 character maximum <--+ +--> End of sentence
|| |
|| +----> 3 character manufacturer's mnemonic code
||
|+------> Proprietary sentence identifier
|
+-------> Start of sentence
```

A specific example will have little meaning to someone other than the particular manufacturer that designed the sentence:

```
$PSRDA003[470738][1224523]???RST47,3809,A004*47<CR><LF>
|| | | | | |
|| | +> any serie of valid (non-reserved) <+ | +--> End of Sentence
|| | +> characters of manufacturers choice<+ +--------> Checksum 47HEX
|| |
|| +--> Unique manufacturer's assigned code
||
|+----> Proprietary sentence identifier
|
+-----> Start of sentence
```

7.1.4 Example #4 - RMA Examples

The following group of sentences show a typical progression of
output data as a Loran-C receiver acquires stations:

a) $LCRMA,V,,,,,14162.8,,,,,*0D<CR><LF>
Data invalid, only one TD acquired. Fields where data is
not yet available are null fields.

b) $LCRMA,V,,,,,14172.3,26026.7,,,,*2E<CR><LF>
Two TDs acquired but not settled, data invalid.

c) $LCRMA,A,,,,,14182.3,26026.7,,,,*36<CR><LF>
Data valid, two TDs cycled but Lat/Lon not yet calculated.

d) $LCRMA,A,4226.26,N,07125.89,W,14182.3,26026.7,8.5,275.,14.0,W*68<CR><LF>
Normal operation

e) $LCRMA,V,4226.26,N,07125.89,W,14182.3,26026.7,8.5,275.,14.0,W*7F<CR><LF>
Data invalid, potential Loran problem.

f) $LCRMA,A,4226.265,N,07125.890,W,14182.33,26026.71,8.53,275.,14.0,W*53<CR><LF>
Loran operating in high resolution mode.

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7.1.5 Example #5 - FSI Examples

The following sentences show typical applications for remote
control of radiotelephones:

a) $--FSI,020230,026140,m,0*hh<CR><LF>
Set transmitter 2023 kHz, receiver 2614 kHz, mode J3E,
telephone, standby.

b) $CTFSI,020230,026140,m,5*11<CR><LF>
MF/HF radiotelephone set transmit 2023 kHz, receive
2614 kHz, mode J3E, telephone, medium power.

c) $--FSI,,021820,o,*hh<CR><LF>
Set receiver 2182 kHz, mode H3E, telephone.

d) $CDFSI,900016,,d,9*08<CR><LF>
Set VHF transmit and receive channel 16, F3E/G3E
simplex, telephone, high power.

e) $--FSI,300821,,m,9*hh<CR><LF>
Set MF/HF radiotelephone to telephone channel 821 e.g.
transmit 8 255 kHz, receive 8 779 kHz, mode J3E,
telephone, high power.

f) $--FSI,404001,,w,5*hh<CR><LF>
Set MF/HF radiotelephone to telephone channel 1 in 4 MHz
band e.g. transmit 4 172.5 kHz, receive 4 210.5 kHz,
mode F1B/J2B, teleprinter, medium power.

g) $CTFSI,416193,,s,0*00<CR><LF>
MF/HF radiotelephone tuned to teletype channel 193 in
16 MHz band e.g. transmitter 16 784.5 kHz, receiver

16 902.5kHz, mode F1B/J2E ARQ, TELEX/teleprinter, standby.

h) $--FSI,041620,043020,|,9*hh<CR><LF>
Set MF/HF radiotelephone transmit 4 162 kHz, receive
4 302 kHz, mode F1C/F2C/F3C, FAX-machine, high power.

i) $CXFSI,,021875,t,*3A<CR><LF>
Scanning receiver set 2 187.5 kHz, mode F1B/J2B receive
only, teleprinter/DSC.

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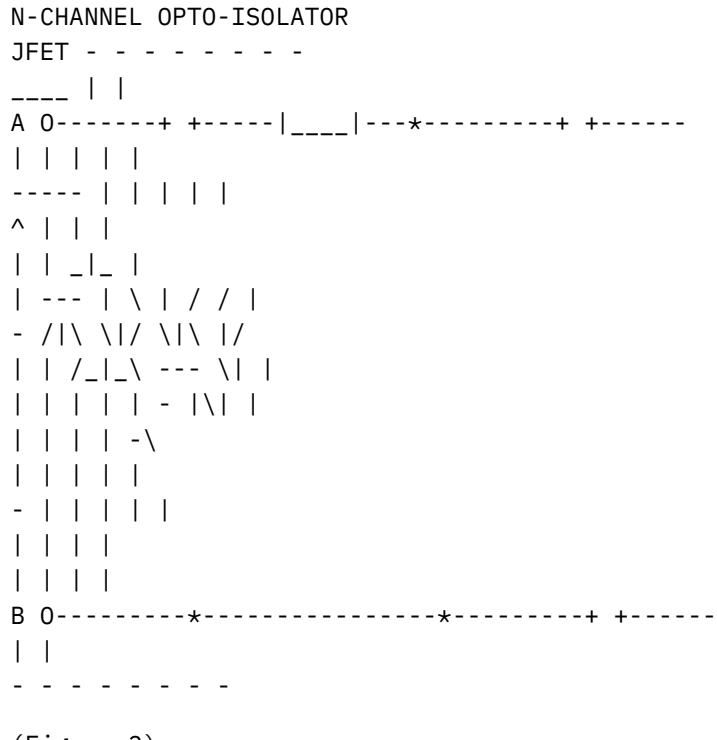
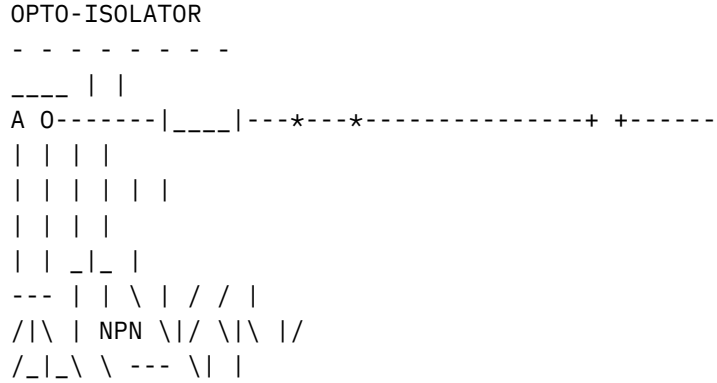
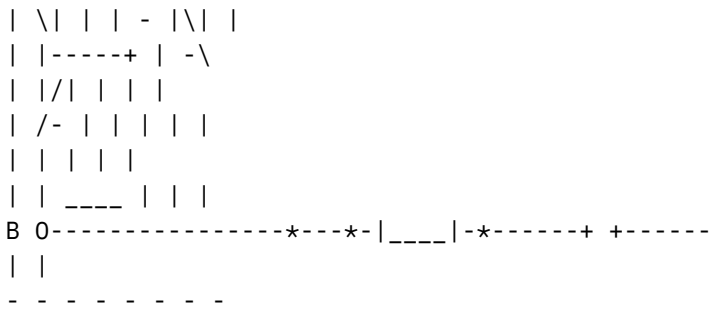
7.2 Receiver Diagrams

The illustrative diagrams in Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the structure of two optoisolator based LISTENER circuits that offer overvoltage, reverse voltage and power dissipation protection for the optoisolator and serve- limit the current drawn from the line.



(Figure 3)





(Figure 4)

End of NMEA 0183 Version 2.00

NMEA 0183 APPENDIX I

Version 2.00

Januar 1, 1992

Sentences Not Recommended for New Designs

The following identifiers and senteces are scheduled to be phased out of use and are no longer recommended for sole use in new or revised designs. The senteces are valid sentences, but due to changing circumstances it is desirable to delete or replace these sentences as indicated below.

Generally in each of the sentence descriptions below reference is made to a sentence in the current Version of the standard, manufacturers are urged to use the currently recommended sentence in new or revised designs. It is desirable that manufacturers provide both new and old sentences whenever possible for a period of time that will serve as a phase-in period for the new sentences.

TABLE I-1 - TALKER IDENTIFIER MNEMONICS

TALKER DEVICE IDENTIFIER

COMPUTER
Programmed Calc. CC
Memory data CM
Microwave Positioning System MP
Distress Alarm System OS
TRANSDUCERS
Temperature YC
Displacement, Angular or Linear YD
Frequency YF
Level YL
Pressure YP

Flow Rate YR
Tachometer YT
Volume YV

TABLE I-2 - SENTENCE FORMATTERS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGNS

APA - Autopilot Sentence "A".....4
BER - Bearing & Distance to Waypoint, Dead Reckoning, Rhumb Line..4
BPI - Bearing & Distance to Point of Interest.....4
DBK - Depth Below Keel.....4
DBS - Depth Below Surface.....4
DRU - DUAL DOPPLER AUXILIARY DATA.....5
GDa - Dead Reckoning Positions.....5
GLa - Loran-C Positions.....5

GOa - OMEGA Positions.....5
GXa - TRANSIT Positions.....5
GTD - Geographical Position, Loran-C TDs.....6
HCC - Compass Heading.....6
HCD - Heading and Deviation.....6
HDM - Heading, Magnetic.....6
HVD - Magnetic Variation, Automatic.....7
HVM - Magnetic Variation, Manually Set.....7
IMA - Vessel Identification.....7
MHU - Humidity.....7
MMB - Barometer.....7
MTA - Air Temperature.....7
MWD - Wind Direction and Velocity, Surface.....8
MWH - Wave Height.....8
MWS - Wind & Sea State.....8
OLW - Omega Lane Width.....8
OMP - OMEGA Pairs.....8
ONZ - Omega Zone Number.....8
Rnn - Routes.....8
SBK - Loran-C Blink Status.....9
SCY - Loran-C Cycle Lock Status.....9
SCD - Loran-C ECDs.....9
SDB - Loran-C Signal Strength.....9
SGD - Position Accuracy Estimate.....9
SGR - Loran-C Chain Identifier.....9
SIU - Loran-C Stations in Use.....9
SLC - Loran-C Status.....10
SNC - Navigation Calculation Basis.....10
SNU - Loran-C SNR Status.....10
SPS - Loran-C Predicted Signal Strength.....10
SSF - Position Correction Offset.....10
STC - Time Constant.....11
STR - Tracking Reference.....11
SYS - Hybrid System Configuration.....11
TEC - TRANSIT Satellite Error Code & Doppler Count.....11

TEP - TRANSIT Satellite Predicted Elevation.....11
TGA - TRANSIT Satellite Antenna & Geoidal Heights.....11
TIF - TRANSIT Satellite Initial Flag.....12
TRP - TRANSIT Satellite Predicted Direction of Rise.....12
TRS - TRANSIT Satellite Operating Status.....12
VCD - Current at Selected Depth.....12
VPE - Speed, Dead Reckoned Parallel to True Wind.....12
VTA - Actual Track.....12
VTI - Intended Track.....13
VWE - Wind Track Efficiency.....13
WDC - Distance to Waypoint.....13
WDR - Waypoint Distance, Rhumb Line.....13
WFM - Route Following Mode.....13
WNR - Waypoint-to-Waypoint Distance, Rhumb Line.....13
YWP - Water Propagation Speed.....14
YWS - Water Profile.....14
Zaa - Time, Elapsed/Estimated.....14
ZCD - Timer.....15
ZEV - Event Timer.....15
ZLZ - Time of Day.....15
ZZU - Time, UTC.....15

APA - Autopilot Sentence "A"

Commonly used by autopilots this sentence contains navigation receiver warning flag status, cross-track-error, waypoint arriv-al status and initial bearing from origin waypoint to the desti-nation waypoint for the active navigation leg of journy.

Use of $--APB with additional data fields of heading-to-steer and bearing from present position to destination is recommended.

```
$--APA,A,A,x.x,a,N,A,A,x.x,M,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | +---Destination waypoint ID
| | | | | | | | +-----\Magnetic
| | | | | | | +--------/Bearing origin to destination
| | | | | | +------------Status: perpendicular passed at waypoint
| | | | | +--------------Status: arrival circle entered
| | | | +---------------\XTE units, Nautical miles
| | | +-----------------|Direction to steer, L/R
| | +--------------------/Magnitude of XTE (cross-track-error)
| +-----------------------Data status: Loran-C Cycle Lock warning flag
+-------------------------Data status: "OR" of Loran-C Blink and SNR warning flags
```

BER - Bearing & Distance to Waypoint, Dead Reckoning, Rhumb Line
BPI - Bearing & Distance to Point of Interest

Time (UTC) and distance & bearing to, and locationof, a speci-fied waypoint from present position:

BER: Calculated along the rhumb line from dead reckoned
present position. The use of $--BEC using great circle
calculations is recommended.

BPI: Calculated along a great circle path from measured
present position. Redundant with BWC, the use of
$--BWC is recommended.

```
$--BER,hhmmss.ss,llll.ll,a,...
$--BPI,... | | |
| | +-------\N/S North or South
| +--------------/Waypoint latitude
+----------------------UTC of observation
```

```
yyyyy.yy,a,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,...
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +--\nautical miles
| | | | | | +-----/Distance
| | | | | +--------\degrees Magnetic
| | | | +-----------/Bearing
| | | +--------------\degrees True
| | +-----------------/Bearing
| +--------------------\E/W East or West
+---------------------------/Waypoint longitude
```

```
c--c*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-----------------------------Waypoint ID
```

DBK - Depth Below Keel
DBS - Depth Below Surface

Water depth referenced to the vessel's keel (DBK) or to the
water surface (DBS).

The use of $--DPT is recommended in place of either of these.

```
$--DBK,x.x,f,x.x,M,x.x,F*hh<CR><LF>
$--DBS,x.x,f,x.x,M,x.x,F*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +---------\Fathoms
| | | | +------------/Water depth
| | | +---------------\Meters
| | +------------------/Water depth
| +----------------------\feet
+------------------------/Water depth
```

Page I-03
DRU - DUAL DOPPLER AUXILIARY DATA

Depth, turn rate and % RPM in support of Doppler velocity sys-
tems.

The use of $--DPT is recommended for depth data, $--RPM for
shaft rotation and $--ROT for rate of turn.

```
$--DRU,x.x,A,x.x,A,x.x*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +-------------Propeller shaft rotation, % of maximum
| | | +---------------\Status: Rate of turn
| | +-----------------/Rate of turn, degrees per minute, "-" = port
| +---------------------\Status: Depth
+------------------------/Depth

GDa - Dead Reckoning Positions
GLa - Loran-C Positions
GOa - OMEGA Positions
GXa - TRANSIT Positions

Location and time at waypoint "c--c":
$--aaF: predicted or estimated time
$--aaP: present position and time
$--aaA: past position and time

The use of waypoint location $--WPL (for past positions) or
$--GLL (for present position) followed by time tag $--ZDA is
recommended for reporting past or present waypoint times; $--WPL
followed by $--ZTG is recommended for estimated time.

Dead reckoned positions:
$--GDF,hhmmss.ss,llll.ll,a,...
$--GDP,...| | |
$--GDA,...| | +--------\N/S North or South
| +--------------/Latitude
+------------------------UTC of position fix

yyyyy.yy,a,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-------------------Waypoint ID
| +---------------------\E/W East or West
+----------------------------/Longitude

Loran-C determined positions:
$--GLF,...
$--GLP,...
$--GLA,...

Omega determined positions:
$--GOF,...
$--GOP,...
$--GOA,...

TRANSIT determined positions:
$--GXF,hhmmss.ss,llll.ll,a,...
$--GXP,...| | |
| | +--------\N/S North or South
| +--------------/Latitude
+------------------------UTC of position fix
```

```
yyyyy.yy,a,c--c,x*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------Satellite number
| | +-------------------Waypoint ID
| +---------------------\E/W East or West
+----------------------------/Longitude
```

Page I-04
GTD - Geographical Position, Loran-C TDs

Loran-C Time Difference (TD) lines of position for present vessel position.

The use of $--GLC is recommended.

```
$--GTD,x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x,x.x*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +---------TD 5, micro-seconds
| | | +-------------TD 4, micro-seconds
| | +-----------------TD 3, micro-seconds
| +---------------------TD 2, micro-seconds
+-------------------------TD 1, micro-seconds
```

HCC - Compass Heading

Vessel compass heading, which differs from magnetic heading by the amount of uncorrected magnetic variation.

The use of $--HDG is recommended.

```
$--HCC,x.x*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Compass heading, degrees
```

HCD - Heading and Deviation

Actual Vessel magnetic heading, indicated compass heading and the difference (deviation) between them.

The use of $--HDG is recommended.

```
$--HCD,x.x,M,x.x,H,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +---------\degrees E/W [1]
| | | | +------------/Magnetic deviation
| | | +---------------\Compass, degrees
| | +------------------/Heading
| +---------------------\Magnetic, degrees
+------------------------/Heading
```

Note:

[1] Easterly deviation (E) subtracts from Compass Heading
Westerly deviation (W) adds to Compass Heading

HDM - Heading, Magnetic

Actual vessel heading in degrees Magnetic.

The use of $--HDG is recommended.

```
$--HDM,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +--------------------\degrees Magnetic
+----------------------/Heading
```

Page I-05
HVD - Magnet Variation, Automatic
HVM - Magnet Variation, Manually Set

Magnetic Variation, automatically derived (calculated or taken from a data base) (HDV), or manually entered (HVM).

The use of $--HDG is recommended.

```
$--HVD,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
$--HVM,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +--------------------\degrees E/W [1]
+----------------------/Magnetic variation
```

Note:

[1] Easterly variation (E) subtracts from True Heading
Westerly variation (W) adds to True Heading

IMA - Vessel Identification

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--IMA,aaaaaaaaaaaa,aaaxxxx,...
| |
| +----------Radio call sign
+---------------------12 character vessel name

llll.ll,a,yyyyy.yy,a,x.x,T,...
| | | | | |
| | | | | +----\degrees True
| | | | +-------/Heading
| | | +----------\E/W East or West
| | +-----------------/Longitude
| +---------------------\N/S North or South
+--------------------------/Latitude

x.x,M,x.x,N*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +------------------\knots
| | +----------------------/Speed
| +-------------------------\degrees Magnetic
+---------------------------/Heading
```

MDA - Meteorological Composite

Barometric pressure, air and water temperature, humidity, dew
point and wind speed and direction relative to the surface of the
earth.

The use of $--MTW, $--MWV and $--XDR is recommended.

```
$--MDA,x.x,I,x.x,B,x.x,C,x.x,C,...
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\degrees C
| | | | | | +------/Water temperature
| | | | | +---------\degrees C
| | | | +------------/Air temperature
| | | +---------------\bars
| | +------------------/Barometric pressure
| +--------------------\inches of mercury
+------------------------/Barometric pressure
```

```
x.x,x.x,x.x,C,x.x,T,x.x,M,...
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +-----\degrees Magnetic
| | | | | | +--------/Wind direction
| | | | | +-----------\degrees True
| | | | +--------------/Wind direction
| | | +-----------------\degrees C
| | +--------------------/Dew point
| +-------------------------Absolute humidity, percent
+----------------------------Relative humidity, percent
```

```
x.x,N,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +-------------------\meters/second
| | +----------------------/Wind speed
| +-------------------------\knots
+---------------------------/Wind speed
```

Page I-06
MHU - Humidity

The use of $--XDR is recommended.

```
$--MHU,x.x,x.x,x.x,C*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +-------------\degrees C
| | +---------------/Dew point
| +--------------------Absolute humidity, percent
+------------------------Relative humidity, percent
```

MMB - Barometer

The use of $--XDR is recommended.

```
$--MMB,x.x,I,x.x,B*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\bars
```

```
| | +------------------/Barometric pressure
| +--------------------\inches of mercury
+-----------------------/Barometric pressure
```

MTA - Air Temperature
MTW - Water Temperature

The use of $--XDR is recommended.

```
$--MTA,x.x,C*hh<CR><LF>
$--MTW,x.x,C*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +-----------\degrees C
+--------------/Temperature
```

MWD - Wind Direction and Velocity, Surface

The use of $--MWV is recommended.

```
$--MWD,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\meters/second
| | | | | | +------/Wind speed
| | | | | +---------\knots
| | | | +------------/Wind speed
| | | +---------------\degrees Magnetic
| | +------------------/Wind direction
| +---------------------\degrees True
+-----------------------/Wind direction
```

MWH - Wave Height

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--MWH,x.x,f,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\meters
| | +------------------/Wave height
| +---------------------\feet
+-----------------------/Wave height
```

MWS - Wind & Sea State

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--MWS,xx,xx*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +-----------------------Beaufort Sea State Code
+-------------------------Beaufort Wind Force Code
```

OLW - Omega Lane Width

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--OLW,x.x,N,xxxx,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +--------------\meters
| | +------------------/Lane width
| +---------------------\nautical miles
+-----------------------/Lane width
```

Page I-07
OMP - OMEGA Pairs

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--OMP,1,aa,2,aa,3,aa*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +-------------\AB-GH
| | | | +---------------/Pair 3
| | | +------------------\AB-GH
| | +--------------------/Pair 2
| +----------------------\AB-GH
+------------------------/Pair 1,
```

ONZ - Omega Zone Number

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--ONZ,a*hh<CR><LF>
|
+--------------------------Station identifier, A-H
```

Rnn - Routes

Waypoint identifiers, listed in order with starting waypoint first
for route number "nn".

```
$--Rnn,c--c,c--c----,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | ... +-----------\
| +-----------------------/14 field sequence of route waypoint IDs
+-----------------------------nn = Route number
```

SBK - Loran-C Blink Status
SCY - Loran-C Cycle Lock Status

Loran-C warning flags for Blink (SBK) and Cycle Lock (SCY)
indicating that one or more Loran-C stations being used to
produce Lat/Lon and other navigation data are unreliable.

The use of $--GLC is recommended.

```
$--SBK,A*hh<CR><LF>
$--SCY,A*hh<CR><LF>
|
+--------------------------Warning Flag
```

SCD - Loran-C ECDs

The use of $--LCD is recommeded.

```
$--SCD,0,xxx,1,xxx,2,xxx,3,xxx,...
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +----\
| | | | | | +-------/Secondary 3
| | | | | +----------\ECD
| | | | +-------------/Secondary 2
| | | +----------------\ECD
| | +-------------------/Secondary 1
| +----------------------\ECD
+------------------------/Master signal

4,xxx,5,xxx*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +--------------------\ECD
| | +----------------------/Secondary 5
| +-------------------------\ECD
+---------------------------/Secondary 4
```

SDB - Loran-C Signal Strength

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--SDB,x.x*hh<CR><LF>
|
+------------------------Signal strength, dB
```


SGD - Position Accuracy Estimate

Estimate of position accuracy based on geometric of precision (GDOP) and system noise, in feet and nauticl miles.

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--SGD,x.x,N,x.x,f*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\feet
| | +------------------/Accuracy
| +--------------------\nautical miles
+-----------------------/Accuracy
```

SGR - Loran-C Chain Identifier

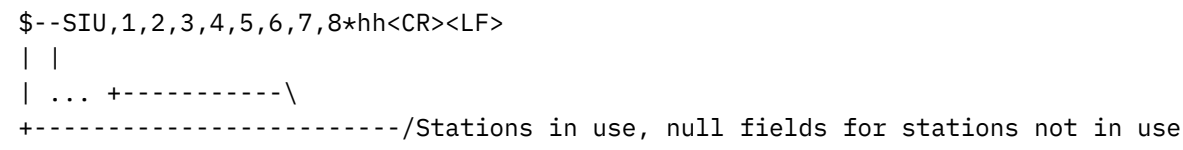
The unique Loran-C Chain identifier, representing Group Repetition Interval (GRI) in tens of microseconds (Group Repetition Interval = [Chain ID]*10, microseconds).

The use of $--GLC is recommended.

```
$--SGR,xxxx*hh<CR><LF>
|
+------------------------GRI, tens of microseconds
```

SIU - Loran-C Stations in Use

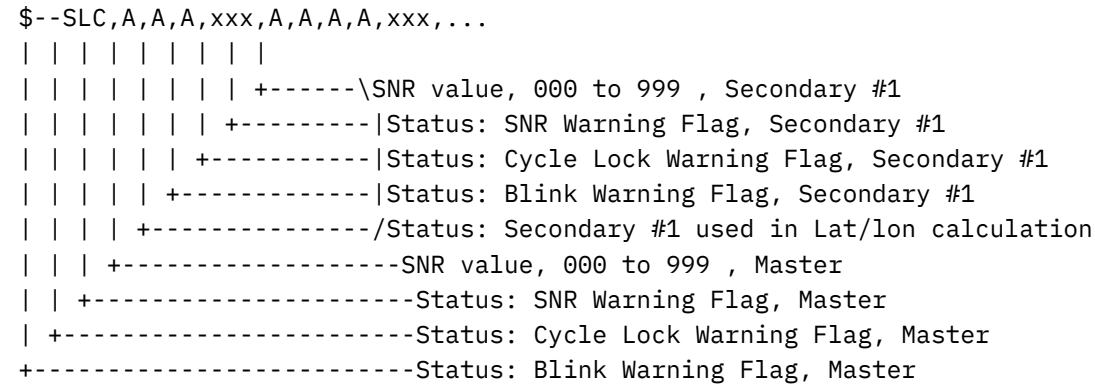
The use of $--GLC is recommended.

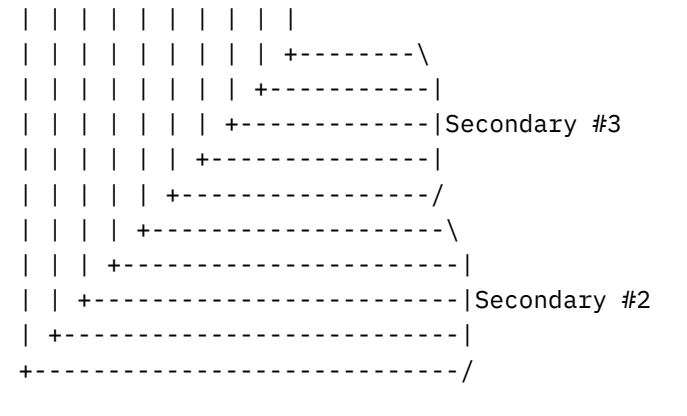


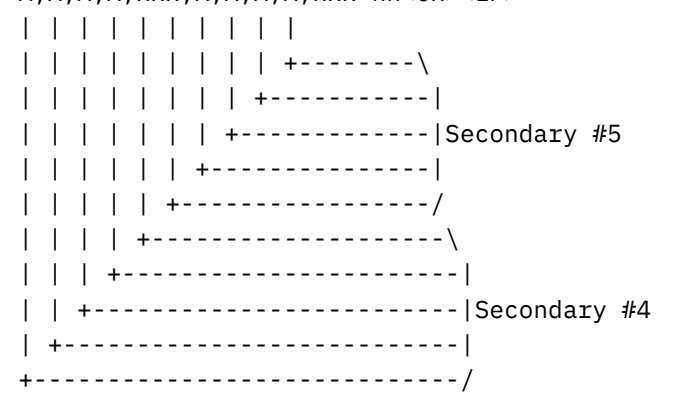
SLC - Loran-C Status

Blink, Cycle and SNR warning status and SNR value for all
stations. Stations used in Lat/Lon conversion are identified.

The use of $--GLC and/or $--LCD is recommended.


$--SLC,A,A,A,xxx,A,A,A,A,xxx,...
+------\SNR value, 000 to 999 , Secondary #1
+---------|Status: SNR Warning Flag, Secondary #1
+-----------|Status: Cycle Lock Warning Flag, Secondary #1
+-------------|Status: Blink Warning Flag, Secondary #1
+---------------/Status: Secondary #1 used in Lat/lon calculation
+-------------------SNR value, 000 to 999 , Master
+----------------------Status: SNR Warning Flag, Master
+------------------------Status: Cycle Lock Warning Flag, Master
+--------------------------Status: Blink Warning Flag, Master





SNC - Navigation Calculation Basis

Basis for navigation calculations, Great Circle or Rhumb Line.

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--SNC,a*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Great Circle or Rhumb Line, G/R
```

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SNU - Loran-C SNR Status

Loran-C warning flag for Signal-To-Noise-Ratio indicating that one or more Loran-C stations being used to produce Lat/Lon and other navigation data are unreliable.

The use of $--GLC is recommended.

```
$--SNU,A*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Warning Flag
```

SPS - Loran-C Predicted Signal Strength

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--SPS,xx*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Signal strength, dB
```

SSF - Position Correction Offset

Amount of offset, and direction of offset, applied to measured position Lat/Lon to produce a displayed position Lat/Lon.

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--SSF,x.x,a,x.x,a*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\E/W East or West
| | +-----------------/Longitude offset, minutes
| +---------------------\N/S North or South
+-----------------------/Latitude offset, minutes
```

STC - Time Constant

Time constant specified manually for use in navigation calcula-tions.

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--STC,xxx*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Time constant, 000 to 999 seconds
```

STR - Tracking Reference

Transmitted prior to a sentence containing velocity-based data
to indicate when velocity is measured over-the-ground or rela-
tive to the water.

The use of appropriate ground or water-referenced approved
sentences such as $--VBW, $--VHW or $--VTG is recommended.

```
$--STR,a*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------A = Ground reference, V = Water reference
```

SYS - Hybrid System Configuration

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--SYS,L,O,T,G,D*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | |
| | | | +-----------------DECCA \
| | | +-------------------GPS \
| | +---------------------TRANSIT Null fields for systems not in use
| +-----------------------OMEGA /
+-------------------------LORAN-C /
```


TEC - TRANSIT Satellite Error & Doppler Count

The use of $--TRF is recommended.

```
$--TEC,A,A,A*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +---------------------Status: Iteration number
| +-----------------------Status: Doppler count
+-------------------------Status: Maximum angle
```

TEP - TRANSIT Satellite Predicted Elevation

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--TEP,x.x,D*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +--------------------\degrees
+-----------------------/Elevation
```

TGA - TRANSIT Satellite Antenna & Geoidal Heigths

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--TGA,x.x,M,x.x,M,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +---------\meters
| | | | +------------/Antenna + geoidal height
| | | +---------------\meters
| | +------------------/Geoidal height
| +--------------------\meters
+-----------------------/Antenna height
```

TIF - TRANSIT Satellite Initial Flag

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--TIF,a*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Normal operation = A
Set initialization data = V
Initialization data complete = J
```

TRP - TRANSIT Satellite Predicted Direction of Rise

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--TRP,aa*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Southeasterly = SE, southwesterly = SW
```

TRS - TRANSIT Satellite Operating Status

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--TRS,a*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Acquiring = A
Calculating = c
Error = e
Message = m
Test = T
Dead reckoning = U
```


VCD - Current at Selected Depth

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--VCD,x.x,f,x.x,M,x.x,N,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\meters/second
| | | | | | +------/Current
| | | | | +---------\knots
| | | | +------------/Current
| | | +---------------\meters
| | +------------------/Depth
| +---------------------\feet
+------------------------/Depth
```

VPE - Speed, Dead Reckoned Parallel to True Wind

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--VPE,x.x,N,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\meters/second
| | +------------------/Speed, "-" = downwind
| +---------------------\knots
```

```
+------------------------/Speed, "-" = downwind
```

VTA - Actual Track

Limited utility, possible use of $--VTG for a portion of the data.

```
$--VTA,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,x.x,N*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\nautical miles
| | | | | | +------/Distance made good
| | | | | +---------\knots
| | | | +------------/Speed made good
| | | +---------------\degrees Magnetic
| | +------------------/Track made good
| +---------------------\degrees True
+------------------------/Track made good
```

VTI - Intended Track

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--VTI,x.x,T,x.x,M,x.x,N,x.x,N*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\nautical miles
| | | | | | +------/Distance made good
| | | | | +---------\knots
| | | | +------------/Speed made good
| | | +---------------\degrees Magnetic
| | +------------------/Intended Track
| +---------------------\degrees True
+------------------------/Intended Track
```

VWE - Wind Track Efficiency

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--VWE,x.x*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Efficiency, percent
```

VWR - Relative (Apparent) Wind Speed and Angle

Wind angle in relation to the vessel's heading and wind speed measured relative to the moving vessel.

The use of $--MWV is recommended.

```
$--VWR,x.x,a,x.x,N,x.x,M,x.x,K*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\Km/Hr
| | | | | | +------/Wind speed
| | | | | +---------\meters/second
| | | | +------------/Wind speed
| | | +---------------\knots
```

```
| | +------------------/Measured wind Speed
| +--------------------\L/R Left or Right of vessel heading
+-----------------------/Measured wind angle relative to the vessel, 0 to 180 deg
```


VWT - True Wind Speed and Angle

True wind angle in relation to the vessel's heading and true wind speed referenced to the water. True wind is the vector sum of the Relative (Apparent) wind vector and the vessel's velocity vector relative to the water along the heading line of the vessel. It represents the wind at the vessel if it were stationary relative to the water and heading in the same direction.

The use of $--MWV is recommended.

```
$--VWT,x.x,a,x.x,N,x.x,M,x.x,K*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +---\Km/Hr
| | | | | | +------/Wind speed
| | | | | +---------\meters/second
| | | | +------------/Wind speed
| | | +---------------\knots
| | +------------------/Calculated wind Speed
| +--------------------\L/R Left or Right of vessel heading
+-----------------------/Calculated wind angle relative to the vessel, 0 to 180 deg
```

WDC - Distance & Waypoint

Distance from present position to the specified waypoint.

The use of $--BWC is recommended.

```
$--WDC,x.x,N,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +------------------Waypoint identifier
| +--------------------\nautical miles
+-----------------------/Distance
```

WDR - Waypoint Distance, Rhumb Line

The use of $--WDC using great circle calculations is recommend-
ed.

```
$--WDR,x.x,N,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +------------------Waypoint identifier
| +--------------------\nautical miles
+-----------------------/Distance
```

WFM - Route Following Mode

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--WFM,a*hh<CR><LF>
|
+-------------------------Mode: "A" = automatic, "V" = manual
```

WNR - Waypoint-to-Waypoint Distance, Rhumb Line

The use of $--WNC using great circle calculations is recommend-
ed.

```
$--WNR,x.x,N,x.x,K,c--c,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | |
| | | | | +--------
| | | | +-------------
| | | +---------------\
| | +------------------/
| +----------------------\
+------------------------/
```


YWP - Water Propagation Speed

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--YWP,x.x,f,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
| | | +---------------\meters/second
| | +------------------/Speed
| +----------------------\feet/second
+------------------------/Speed
```

YWS - Water Profile

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

```
$--YWS,x.x,x.x,x.x,C,x.x,f,x.x,M*hh<CR><LF>
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | +-\meters
| | | | | | +----/Depth
| | | | | +-------\feet
| | | | +----------/Depth
| | | +-------------\degrees C
| | +----------------/Temperature at depth
| +----------------------Chlorinity, parts/thousand
+-------------------------Salinity, parts/thousand
```

Zaa - Time, Elapsed/Estimated

Elapsed time from point-of-interest.
The use of $--ZFO is recommended.

```
$--ZFI,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-----Waypoint ID
| +--------------Elapsed time from waypoint
+------------------------UTC
```

```
Arrival time at point-of-interest.
The use of $--ZTG is recommended.

$--ZPI,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-----Waypoint ID
| +--------------Arrival time at waypoint
+------------------------UTC

Estimated time of arrival at waypoint.
The use of $--ZTG is recommended.

$--ZTA,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-----Waypoint ID
| +--------------Estimated time at waypoint
+------------------------UTC

Estimated time to event/point-of-interest.
The use of $--ZTG is recommended.

$--ZTE,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
$--ZTI,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-----Waypoint ID
| +--------------Estimated time-to-go to waypoint
+------------------------UTC

Arrival time at waypoint.
The use of $--ZTG is recommended.

$--ZWP,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +-----Waypoint ID
| +--------------Arrival time at waypoint
+------------------------UTC

Page I-14
ZCD - Timer

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

$--ZCD,xxxxxx,a*hh<CR><LF>
| |
| +-------------------Control: "+" = count up
| "-" = count down
| "V" = stop count
+------------------------Timer initial value, seconds

ZEV - Event Timer

Limited utility, no recommended replacement.

$--ZEV,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,a,c--c*hh<CR><LF>
| | | |
```

```
| | | +---Waypoint ID
| | +------Control: "+" = count up
| | "-" = count down
| | "V" = stop count
| +--------------Timer initial value, seconds
+------------------------UTC
```

ZLZ - Time of Day

Time of day in hours-minutes-seconds, both with respect to (UTC) and the local time zone.

The use of $--ZDA is recommended.

```
$--ZEV,hhmmss.ss,hhmmss.ss,xx*hh<CR><LF>
| | |
| | +------Local zone description [1], -12 to +12
| +--------------Local time
+------------------------UTC
```

Notes:

[1] Zone description is the number of whole hours added to local time to obtain GMT, Zone description is negative for East longitudes.

ZZU - Time, UTC

The use of $--ZDA is recommended.

```
$--ZZU,hhmmss.ss*hh<CR><LF>
|
+------------------------UTC
```

End of Appendix I

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NMEA 0183 APPENDIX II

Version 2.00

January 1, 1992

IMO List of Equipment and Notes

(To Be Determined)

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NMEA 0183 APPENDIX III

Version 2.00

January 1, 1992

Manufacturer's Mnemonic Codes

AAR ASIAN AMERICAN RESOURCES
ACE AUTO-COMM ENGINEERING CORP.
ACR ACR ELECTRONICS, INC.
ACS ARCO SOLAR, INC.
ACT ADVANCED CONTROL TECHNOLOGY
AGI AIRGUIDE INSTRUMENT CO.
AHA AUTOHELM OF AMERICA
AIP AIPHONE CORP.
ALD ALDEN ELECTRONICS, INC.
AMR AMR SYSTEMS
AMT AIRMAR TECHNOLOGY
ANS ANTENNA SPECIALISTS
ANX ANALYTYXS ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS
ANZ ANSCHUTZ OF AMERICA
APC APELCO
APN AMERICAN PIONEER, INC.
APX AMPEREX, INC.
AQC AQUA-CHEM, INC.
AQD AQUADYNAMICS, INC.
AQM AQUA METER INSTRUMENT CO.
ASP AMERICAN SOLAR POWER
ATE AETNA ENGENEERING
ATM ATLANTIC MARKETING COMPANY, INC.
ATR AIRTRON
ATV ACTIVATION, INC.
AVN ADVANCED NAVIGATION, INC.
AWA AWA NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

BBL BBL INDUSTRIES, INC.
BBR BBR AND ASSOCIATES
BDV BRISSON DEVELOPMENT, INC.
BEC BOAT ELECTRIC CO.
BGS BARRINGER GEOSERVICE
BGT BROOKES AND GATEHOUSE, INC.
BHE BH ELECTRONICS
BHR BAHR TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
BLB BAY LABORATORIES
BMC BMC
BME BARTEL MARINE ELECTRONICS

BNI NEIL BROWN INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS
BNS BOWDITCH NAVIGATION SYSTEMS
BRM MEL BARR COMPANY
BRY BYRD INDUSTRIES
BTH BENTHOS, INC.
BTK BALTEK CORP.
BTS BOAT SENTRY, INC.
BXA BENDIX-AVALEX, INC.

CAT CATEL
CBN CYBERNET MARINE PRODUCTS

CCA COPAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA
CCC COASTEL COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY
CCL COASTAL CLIMATE COMPANY
CCM COASTAL COMMUNICATIONS
CDC CORDIC COMPANY
CEC CECO COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
CHI CHARLES INDUSTRIES, LTD.
CKM CINKEL MARINE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES
CMA SOCIETE NOUVELLE D'EQUIPEMENT DU CALVADOS
CMC COE MANUFACTURING CO.
CME CUSHMAN ELECTRONICS, INC.
CMP C-MAP, s.r.l.
CMS COASTAL MARINE SALES COMPANY
CMV COURSEMASTER USA, INC.
CNV COASTAL NAVIGATOR
CNX CYNEX MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CPL COMPUTROL, INC.
CPN COMPUNAV
CPS COLUMBUS POSITIONING, LTD.
CPT CPT, INC.
CRE CRYSTAL ELECTRONICS, LTD.
CRO THE CARO GROUP
CRY CRYSTEK CRYSTALS CORP.
CSM COMSAT MARITIME SERVICES
CST CAST, INC.
CSV COMBINED SERVICES
CTA CURRENT ALTERNATIVES
CTB CETEC BENMAR
CTC CELL-TECH COMMUNICATIONS
CTE CASTLE ELECTRONICS
CTL C-TECH, LTD.
CNI CONTINENTAL INSTRUMENTS
CWD CUBIC WESTERN DATA
CWV CELWACE R.F., INC.
CYZ CYZ, INC.

DCC DOLPHIN COMPONENTS CORP.
DEB DEBEG GMBH
DFI DEFENDER INDUSTRIES, INC.
DGC DIGICOURSE, INC.
DME DIGITAL MARINE ELECTRONICS CORP.
DMI DATAMARINE INTERNATIONAL, INC.

DNS DORNIER SYSTEM GMBH
DNT DEL NORTE TECHNOLOGY, INC.
DPS DANAPLUS, INC.
DRL R.L.DRAKE COMPANY
DSC DYNASCAN CORP.
DYN DYNAMOTE CORPORATION
DYT DYTEK LABORATORIES, INC.

EBC EMERGENCY BEACON CORP.
ECT ECHOTEC, INC.
EEV EEV, INC.
EFC EFCOM COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
ELD ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC.
EMC ELECTRIC MOTION COMPANY
EMS ELECTRO MARINE SYSTEMS, INC.
ENA ENERGY ANALYSTS, INC.
ENC ENCRON, INC.
EPM EPSCO MARINE
EPT EASTPRINT, INC.
ERC THE ERICSSON CORPORATION
ESA EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

FDN FLUIDDYNE
FHE FISH HAWK ELECTRONICS
FJN JON FLUKE CO.
FMM FIRST MATE MARINE AUTOPILOTS
FNT FRANKLIN NET AND TWINE, LTD.
FRC THE FREDERICKS COMPANY
FTG T.G.FARIA CORPORATION
FUJ FUJITSU TEN CORPORATION OF AMERICA
FEC FURUNO ELECTRIC CO.
FUR FURUNO, USA. INC.

GAM GRE AMERICA, INC.
GCA GULF CELLULAR ASSOCIATES
GES GEOSTAR CORPORATION
GFC GRAPHIC CONTROLS, CORP.
GIS GALAX INTEGRATED SYSTEMS
GPI GLOBAL POSITIONING INSTRUMENT CORP.
GRM GARMIN CORPORATION
GSC GOLD STAR COMPANY, LTD.
GTO GRO ELECTRONICS
GVE GUEST CORPORATION
GVT GREAT VALLEY TECHNOLOGY

HAL HAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
HAR HARRIS CORPORATION
HIG HY-GAIN
HIT HI-TEC
HPK HEWLETT-PACKARD
HRC HARCO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
HRT HART SYSTEMS, INC.
HTI HEART INTERFACE, INC.

HUL HULL ELECTRONICS COMPANY
HWM HONEYWELL MARINE SYSTEMS

ICO ICOM OF AMERICA, INC.
IFD INTERNATIONAL FISHING DEVICES
IFI INSTRUMENTS FOR INDUSTRY

IME IMPERIAL MARINE EQUIPMENT
IMI I.M.I.
IMM ITT MACKAY MARINE
IMP IMPULSE MANUFACTURING, INC.
IMT INTERNATIONAL MARKETING AND TRADING, INC.
INM INMAR ELECTRONIC AND SALES, INC.
INT INTECH, INC.
IRT INTERA TECHNOLOGIES, LTD.
IST INNERSPACE TECHNOLOGY, INC.
ITM INTERMARINE ELECTRONICS, INC.
ITR ITERA, LTD.

JAN JAN CRYSTALS
JFR RAY JEFFERSON
JMT JAPAN MARINE TELECOMMUNICATIONS
JRC JAPAN RADIO COMPANY, LTD.
JRI J-R INDUSTRIES, INC.
JTC J-TECH ASSOCIATES, INC.
JTR JOTRON RADIOSEARCH, LTD.

KBE KB ELECTRONICS, LTD.
KBM KENNEBEC MARINE COMPANY
KLA KLEIN ASSOCIATES, INC.
KMR KING MARINE RADIO CORP.
KNG KING RADIO CORPORATION
KOD KODEN ELECTRONICS COMPANY, LTD.
KRP KRUPP INTERNATIONAL, INC.
KVH KVH COMPANY
KYI KYOCERA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

LAT LATITUDE CORPORATION
LEC LORAIN ELECTRONICS CORP.
LMM LAMARCHE MANUFACTURING CO.
LRD LORAD
LSE LITTLEMORE SCIENTIFIC ENGINEERING
LSP LASER PLOT, INC.
LTF LITTLEFUSE, INC.
LWR LOWRANCE ELECTRONICS CORP.

MCL MICROLOGIC, INC.
MDL MEDALLION INSTRUMENTS, INC.
MEC MARINE ENGINE CENTER, INC.
MEG MARITEC ENGINEERING GMBH
MFR MODERN PRODUCTS, LTD.
MFW FRANK W. MURPHY MANUFACTURING
MGS MG ELECTRONIC SALES CORP.
MIE MIECO, INC.

MIM MARCONI INTERNATIONAL MARINE CO.
MLE MARTHA LAKE ELECTRONICS
MLN MATLIN COMPANY

MLP MARLIN PRODUCTS
MLT MILLER TECHNOLOGIES
MMB MARSH-MCBIRNEY, INC.
MME MARKS MARINE ENGINEERING
MMP METAL MARINE PILOT, INC.
MMS MARS MARINE SYSTEMS
MNI MICRO-NOW INSTRUMENT COMPANY
MNT MARINE TECHNOLOGY
MNX MARINEX
MOT MOTOROLA COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS
MPN MEMPHIS NET AND TWINE COMPANY, INC.
MQS MARQUIS INDUSTRIES, INC.
MRC MARINECOMP, INC.
MRE MORAD ELECTRONICS CORP.
MRP MOORING PRODUCTS OF NEW ZEALAND
MRR II MORROW, INC.
MRS MARINE RADIO SERVICE
MSB MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.
MSE MASTER ELECTRONICS
MSM MASTER MARINER, INC.
MST MESOTECH SYSTEMS, LTD.
MTA MARINE TECHNICAL ASSOCIATES
MTG MARINE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GROUP
MTK MARTECH, INC.
MTR MITRE CORPORATION, THE
MTS METS, INC.
MUR MURATA ERIE NORTH AMERICA
MVX MAGNAVOX ADVANCED PRODUCTS AND SYSTEMS CO.
MXX MAXXIMA MARINE
MES MARINE ELECTRONICS SERV. INC.

NAT NAUTECH, LTD.
NEF NEW ENGLAND FISHING GEAR, INC.
NMR NEWMAR
NGS NAVIGATION SCIENCES, INC.
NOM NAV-COM, INC.
NOV NOVATEL COMMUNICATIONS, LTD.
NSM NORTHSTAR MARINE
NTK NOVATECH DESIGNS, LTD.
NVC NAVICO
NVS NAVSTAR
NVO NAVIONICS, S.P.A.

OAR O.A.R. CORPORATION
ODE OCEAN DATA EQUIPMENT CORP.
ODN ODIN ELECTRONICS, INC.
OIN OCEAN INSTRUMENTS, INC.
OKI OKI ELECTRIC INDUSTRY COMPANY
OLY NAVSTAR LTD. (POLYTECHNIC ELECTRONICS)
OMN OMNETICS

ORE OCEAN RESEARCH
OTK OCEAN TECHNOLOGY

PCE PACE
PDM PRODELCO MARINE SYSTEMS
PLA PLATH, C. DIV OF LITTON
PLI PILOT INSTRUMENTS
PMI PERNICKA MARINE INSTRUMENTS
PMP PACIFIC MARINE PRODUCTS
PRK PERKO, INC.
PSM PEARCE-SIMPSON
PTC PETRO-COM
PTG P.T.I./GUEST
PTH PATHCOM, INC.

RAC RACAL MARINE, INC.
RAE RCA ASTRO-ELECTRONICS
RAY RAYTHEON MARINE COMPANY
RCA RCA SERVICE COMPANY
RCH ROACH ENGINEERING
RCI ROCHESTER INSTRUMENTS, INC.
RDI RADAR DEVICES
RDM RAY-DAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
REC ROSS ENGINEERING CO.
RFP ROLFITE PRODUCTS, INC.
RGC RCA GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
RGY REGENCY ELECTRONICS, INC.
RMR RCA MISSILE AND SURFACE RADAR
RSL ROSS LABORATORIES, INC.
RSM ROBERTSON-SHIPMATE, USA.
RWI ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL
RME RACAL MARINE ELECTRONICS
RTN ROBERTSON TRITECH NYASKAIEN A/S

SAI SAI, INC.
SBR SEA-BIRD ELECTRONICS, INC.
SCR SIGNALCRAFTERS, INC.
SEA SEA
SEC SERCEL ELECTRONICS OF CANADA
SEP STEEL AND ENGINE PRODUCTS, LTD.
SFN SEAFARER NAVIGATION INTERNATIONAL, LTD.
SGC SGC, INC.
SIG SIGNET, INC.
SIM SIMRAD, INC.
SKA SKANTEK CORPORATION
SKP SKIPPER ELECTRONICS A/S
SME SHAKESPEARE MARINE ELECTRONICS
SMF SEATTLE MARINE AND FISHING SUPPLY CO.
SML SIMERL INSTRUMENTS
SMI SPERRY MARINE, INC.
SNV STARNAV CORPORATION

SOM SOUND MARINE ELECTRONICS, INC.
SOV SELL OVERSEAS AMERICA

SPL SPELMAR
SPT SOUND POWERED TELEPHONE
SRD SRD LABS
SRS SCIENTIFIC RADIO SYSTEMS, INC.
SRT STANDARD RADIO AND TELEFON AB
SSI SEA SCOUT INDUSTRIES
STC STANDARD COMMUNICATIONS
STI SEA-TEMP INSTRUMENT CORP.
STM SI-TEX MARINE ELECTRONICS
SVY SAVOY ELECTRONICS
SWI SWOFFER MARINE INSTRUMENTS, INC.
SRS SHIPMATE, RAUFF & SORENSEN, A/S

TBB THOMPSON BROTHERS BOAT MANUFACTURING CO.
TCN TRADE COMMISSION OF NORWAY, THE
TDL TIDELAND SIGNAL
THR THRANE AND THRANE A/A
TLS TELESYSTEMS
TMT TAMTECH, LTD.
TNL TRIMBLE NAVIGATION
TRC TRACTOR, INC.
TSI TECHSONIC INDUSTRIES, INC.
TTK TALON TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
TTS TRANSTECTOR SYSTEMS
TWC TRANSWORLD COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
TXI TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC.

UME UMEC
UNI UNIDEN CORPORATION OF AMERICA
UNP UNIPAS, INC.
UNF UNIFORCE ELECTRONICS COMPANY

VAN VANNER, INC.
VAR VARIAN EIMAC ASSOCIATES
VCM VIDEOCOM
VEX VEXILAR
VIS VESSEL INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.
VMR VAST MARKETING CORP.

WAL WALPORT U.S.A.
WBG WESTBERG MANUFACTURING, INC.
WBR WESBAR CORPORATION
WEC WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP.
WHA W-H AUTOPILOTS
WMM WAIT MANUFACTURING AND MARINE SALES CO.
WMR WESMAR ELECTRONICS
WNG WINEGARD COMPANY
WSE WILSON ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

WTC WATERCOM
WST WEST ELECTRONICS LIMITED

YAS YAESU ELECTRONICS

NMEA 0183 APPENDIX IV

Version 2.00

January 1, 1992

GLOSSARY

accuracy - in navigation, a measure of the error between the point desired and the point achieved, or between the position indicated by measurement and the true position [compare with precision].

address field - for sentences in this standard, the fixed length field following the beginning sentence delimiter "$" (HEX 24). For approved sentences, composed of a two character talker identifier and a three character sentence formatter. For proprietary sentences, composed of the charcter "P" (HEX 50) followed by a three character manufacturer identification code.

additional secondary factor - in Loran-C, a correction in addition to the secondary phase factor correction for the additional time (or phase delay) for transmission of a low frequency signal over a composite land-seawater path when the signal transit time is based on the free-space velocity.

apparent wind - (see 'relative wind').

approved sentence - a sentence which has been approved for general use by the NMEA general assembly and is listed in this standard and attached Appendices.

arrival alarm - an alarm signal issued by a voyage tracking unit which indicates arrival at or at a pre-determined distance from a waypoint. - (see 'arrival circle')

arrival circle - an artificial boundary placed around the destination waypoint of the present navigation leg, the entering of which will signal an arrival alarm.

arrival perpendicular - crossing of the line which is perpendicular to the course line and which passes through the destination waypoint.

azimuth - the horizontal direction of a celestial point from a terrestrial point, expressed as the angular distance from a reference direction, usually measured from 000deg at the reference direction clockwise through 360deg.

ASCII - American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A 7 bit wide serial code describing numbers, upper and lower case alpha, characters, special and non-printing charcters. See American National Standards Institute documents ANSI X 3.15, ANSI X 3.16 and ANSI X 3.4.

atomic time - time obtained by counting the cycles of a signal in resonance with certain kinds of atoms.

autopilot - an automatic device for steering a vessel so as to maintain its heading in an intended direction. Mechanical means are used to steer the rudder. A radio navigation system is often connected to correct for track errors, or to select new destinations.

bearing - the horizontal direction of one terrestrial point from another, expressed as the angular distance from a reference direction, usually measured from 000deg at the reference direction clockwise through 360deg.

Beaufort wind scale - a numerical scale for indicating wind speed. Beaufort numbers (or forces) range from force 0 (calm) to force 12 (hurricane).

blink - in Loran-C, a signal used to indicate that a station is malfunctioning. Intended to prevent use of that signal for navigation.

checksum - for this standard, a validity check performed on the data contained in the sentence, calculated by the talker, appended to the message, when recalculated by the listener for comparison to determine if the message was received correctly. Required for some sentences, optional for all others.

communication protocoll - a method established for message transfer between a talker and a listener which includes the message format and the sequence in which the message are to be transferred. Also includes the signaling requirements such as baud rate, stop bits, parity, and bits per character.

course - the horizontal direction in which a vessel is steered or intended to be steered, expressed as angular distance from north, usually from 000deg at north, clockwise through 360deg. Strictly, the term applies to direction through the water, not the direction intended to be made good over the ground (see 'track'). Differs from heading.

course over ground (COG) - term used to refer to the direction of the path over ground actually followed by a vessel [a misnomer in that courses are directions steered or intended to be steered through the water with respect to a reference meridian].

cross track error (XTE) - the distance from the vessel's present position to the closest point on a line between the origin and destination waypoints of the navigation leg being travelled.

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cycle lock - in Loran-C, the comparison, in time difference, between corresponding carrier cycles contained in the rise times of a master and slave station pulse is called cycle match. This value when refined to a determination of the phase difference between these two cycles results in cycle lock. (See also 'envelope-to-cycle distortion').

data field - in an NMEA 0183 sentence, a field which contains a data value.

dead reckoning - the process of determining the position of a vessel at any instant by applying to the last well-determined position (point of departure or subsequent fix) the run that has since been made, usually based on the recent history of speed and heading measurements.

Decca chain - a group of associated stations of the Decca Navigator System. A Decca chain normally consists of a master and three slave stations. Each slave station is called by the color of associated pattern of hyperbolic lines as printed on the chart, i.e., red slave, green slave, purple slave.

Decca Navigator System - a short to medium range low frequency (70-130 kHz) radionavigation system by which a hyperbolic line of position of high accuracy is obtained. The system is an arrangement of fixed, phase locked, continuous wave transmitters operating on harmonically related frequencies and special receiving equipment located on a vessel.

delimiter - in this standard, a character or characters used to separate fields or sentences. The following delimiters are used in this standard:

field delimiters - ASCII "$" (HEX 24) for address fields
- ASCII "," (HEX 2C) for data fields
- ASCII "*" (HEX 2A) for checksum field

sentence delimiters - carriage return <CR> and line feed <LF> (HEX 0D0A)
[note: a <CR><LF> is not required preceding the first sentence transmitted]

depth sounder - an instrument which determines the depth of water by measuring the time interval between the emissions of a sound and the return of its echo from the bottom.

destination - the immediate geographic point of interest to which a vessel is navigating. It may be the next waypoint along a route of waypoints or the final destination of a voyage.

deviation - the angle between the magnetic meridian and the axis of a compass card, expressed in degrees east or west to indicate direction in which the northern end of the compass card is offset from magnetic north.

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Doppler speed log - an instrument which measures the relative motion between a vessel and the reflective sea bottom (for bottom return mode) or suspended particulate matter in the seawater itself (for water return mode) by measuring the frequency shifts between a transmitted and subsequently echoed acoustic or electromagnetic signal.

drift - the speed of a current.

echo sounder - (see 'depth sounder').

envelope-to-cycle distortion (ECD) - the time relationship between the phase of the Loran-C carrier and the time origin of the envelope waveform.

field - in this standard, a character or string of characters immediately preceded by a field delimiter (see 'delimiters').

fixed field - in this standard, a field in which the number of characters is fixed. For data fields, such fields are shown in the sentence definitions with no decimal point. Other fields which fall into this category are the address field and the checksum field (if present).

geoid - a surface along whith the gravity potential is everywhere equal (equipotential surface) and to which the direction of gravity is always perpendicular.

geometric dilution of precision (GDOP) - a value representing all geometric factors that degrade the accuracy of a position fix which has been derived from a navigation system.

Global Positioning System (GPS) - (full name NAVSTAR Global Positioning System) an all-weather, continuous satellite navigation system being developed by the Department of Defense under Air Force management. The fully deployed operational system is intended to provide highly accurate position and velocity information in three dimensions and precise time and time interval on a global basis, to an unlimited number of authorized users. Although developed primarily for military missions, current policy calls for civil availability with a degradation in system accuracy in order to protect U.S. national security interests.

great circle - the intersection of the surface of a sphere and a plane through its center.

great circle chart - a chart on which a great circle appears as a straight line or approximately so.

great circle direction - horizontal direction of a great circle, expressed as angular distance from a reference direction.

group repetition interval (GRI) - of a particular Loran-C chain, the specified time interval for all stations of the chain to transmit their pulse groups. For each chain a minimum group

repetition interval is selected of sufficient duration to provide time for each station to transmit its pulse group and additional time between each pulse group so that signals from two or more stations cannot overlap in time anywhere within the coverage area.

gyrocompass - a compass having one or more gyroscopes as the directive element, and which is north-seeking. Its operation depends upon four natural phenomena: gyroscopic inertia, gyroscopic precession, the earth's rotation, and gravity.

gyropilot - an automatic device for steering a vessel by means of control signals received from gyrocompass (see 'autopilot').

gyroscope - a rapidly rotating mass free to move about one or both axes perpendicular to the axis of rotation and to each other.

heading - the horizontal direction in which a ship actually points or heads at any instant, expressed in angular units from a reference direction, usually from 000deg at the reference direction clockwise through 360deg. (See 'true heading' and 'magnetic heading')

heading-to-steer - the difference between the bearing to destination (from present position) and track-made-good, applied to the bearing to the destination to produce a heading that will guide the vessel to the destination.

horizontal dilution of precision (HDOP) - similar to GDOP, except elevation factors are ignored.

keel - a longitudinal timber or plate extending along the center of the bottom of a ship and often projecting from the bottom.

line of position (LOP) - in Loran or Decca navigation systems, a vector obtained by measurement of the time difference between the receipt of the master and slave signals which is then used to selected a corresponding LOP from a chart or table, Two or more intersecting LOP's are required to obtain a position fix.

listener - in this standard, the recipient of message across the interconnecting link.

log - an instrument for measuring the speed or distance or both traveled by a vessel.

Loran - the general designation of one group of radionavigation systems by which a hyperbolic line of position is determined through measuring the difference in the times of reception of synchronized pulse signals from two fixed transmitters.

magnetic bearing - bearing relative to magnetic north; compass bearing corrected for deviation.

magnetic heading - heading relative to magnetic north.

manufacturer identification code - in this standard, a three character manufacturer identifier, usually an acronym derived from the company name, which has been approved and is listed in Appendix III, for use by a manufacturer as part of the address field in formulation of proprietary sentences.

Mercator map projection - a conformal cylindrical map projection in which the surface of a sphere or spheroid, such as earth, is conceived as developed on a cylinder tangent along the equator. Meridias appear as equally spaced vertical lines and parallels as horizontal lines drawn farther apart as the latitude and longitude scales at any point is maintained. Also known as Mercator map projection.

Navigation Leg - the portion of a voyage upon which the vessel currently travels. Each leg consists of two waypoints, an ORIGIN, a DESTINATION, and a line between between them, upon which the vessel travels.

Navy Navigation Satellite System (TRANSIT) - an operational satellite navigation system of the united States conceived and developed by the Applied Physics Laboratory of John Hopkins University for the U.S. Navy. It is an all-weather, worldwide, and passive system used primarily for the navigation of surface ships and submarines. Also known by the acronyms NAVSAT or TRANSIT, it consists of a constellation of orbiting satellites, a ground system of tracking stations, and any number of user stations (navigators). The user stations are radionavigation devices composed of a receiver, a frequency cycle-counter, and a computer. The minimum constellation for system operation is four satellites (five satellites in orbit provide redundancy). The satellite orbits are controlled by the tracking stations. Satellites broadcast current known positions while orbiting the earth. The NAVSAT system utilizes the Doppler shift of radio signals transmitted from the satellite to measure the relative velocity between the satellite and the navigator. Knowing the satellite orbit precisely, the navigator's absolute position can be accurately determined from this time rate of change of range to the satellite.

null field - in this standard, indicates that data is not available for the field. Indicated by two ASCII commas, i.e., ",,"

(HEX 2C2C), or, for the last data field in a sentence, one comma followed by either the checksum delimiter "*" (HEX 2A) or the sentce delimiters <CR><LF> (HEX 0D0A). [Note: the ASCII Null character (HEX 00) is not to be used for null fields!]

Omega Navigation System - a worldwide, continuous, radionavigation system of medium accuracy which provides hyperbolic lines of position through phase comparisons of VLF (10-14kHz) continuous wave signals transmitted on a common frequency on a time-shared basis. The fully implemented system is comprised of only eight transmitting stations.

one-way communication protocol - a protocol established between a talker and a listener in which only the talker may send messages [compare to 'two-way communication protocol'].

origin waypoint - the starting point of the present navigation leg.

precision - a measure of how close the outcome of a series of observations or measurements cluster about some estimated value of a desired quantity, such as the average value of a series of observations of a quantity. Precision implies repeatability of the observations within some specified limit and depends upon the random errors encountered due to the quality of the observing equipment, the skill of the observer and randomly fluctuating conditions such as temperature, pressure, refraction, ect. [compare with 'accuracy'].

proprietary sentence - a sentence to be sent across the interconnecting link which is not included in the List of Approved Sentences of this standard. All proprietary sentences sent over the interconnecting link shall contain a unique talker identifier which bwgins with a "P" (HEX 50) followed by a three character manufacturer identification code.

relative bearing - bearing relative to heading or to vessel.

relative wind - the speed and relative direction from which the wind appears to blow with reference to a moving point (also called apparent wind).

rhumb line - a line on the surface of the earth making the same oblique angle with allmeridians. A rhumb line is a straight line on a rhumb (or Mercator) projection.

rhumb direction - the horizontal direction of a rhumb line, expressed as angular distance from a refernce direction. Also known as Mercator direction. (See Mercator map projection).

RMa sentence - Recommended Minimum Acceptable sentence, a composite sentence recommended by this standard to insure interopera-

bility between talkers and listeners and to insure that all data considered necessary for navigation is sent by a particular navigation unit.

route - a planned course of travel, usually composed of more than one navigation leg.

route system - any system of one or more routes and/or routing measures aimed at reducing the risk of casualties schemes, recommended tracks, restricted areas, inshore traffic zones, etc.

semi-fixed field - data fields having a base other than 10, but use base 10 to express precision of the final term (such as minutes expressed as units with a decimal trailer instead of sec-

onds in a base 60 field, or seconds expressed with a decimal trailer).

selected waypoint - the waypoint currently selected to be the point toward which the vessel is travelling. Also called "TO" Waypoint, destination or destination waypoint.

sentence formatter - in this standard, a three charcter sentence identifier which follows the talker identifier ans is included as part of the address field. The sentence formatters are an integral part of the sentence definitions provided by this standard and attached appendices.

set - the direction towards which a current flows.

speed log - an instrument for measuring a vessel's speed through water and/or speed over ground. Asingle axis speed log normally measures speed along the longitudinal (fore/aft) axis of the vessel, while a dual axis speed log measures speed along the transverse (port/starboeard) axis as well. (Also see 'Doppler speed log').

speed made good - the adjusted speed which takes into account factors such as drift and wind speed. Can be estimated or computed ny a navigation receiver.

speed over ground (SOG) - the speed of a vessel along the actual path of travel over the ground.

signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) - the ratio of the magnitude of a signal to that of the noise (interference), often expressed in decibels.

talker - in the NMEA 0183 Standard, the originator of messages across an NMEA 0183 link.

talker identifier - the first two characters following the "$" (HEX 24) in an NMEA 0183 sentence (address character 1 and 2);

selected from Table - Talker Identifier, Mnemonics of the NMEA 0183 Standard.

time difference (TD) - in Loran-C, the time difference measured from the time of reception of the master station signal to the time of reception of the slave station signal.

track - the intended or desired horizontal direction of travel with respect to the earth. The track expressed in degrees of the compass may differ from the course due to allowence made in the course for such factors as sea and weather conditions in order to resume the desired track (see 'track made good').

track made good - the single resultant direction from a point of departure to a point of arrival at any given time.

transducer - a device that converts one type of energy to another, as a loudspeaker that changes electrical energy into acoustical energy.

true bearing - bearing relative to true north; compass bearing corrected for compass error.

true heading - heading relative to true north.

to-way-communication protocol - a protocol established between a talker and a listener in which the listener may also issue requests to the talker when required [compare to 'one-way communication protocol].

UART - Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter which produces an electrical signal and timing for transmission of data over a communication path, and circuitry for detection and capture of such data transmitted from another UART.

Iniversal Time Coordinated (UTC) - a time scale based on the rotation of the earth which is disseminated by most broadcast time services [compare with 'atomic time'].

variable field - in NMEA 0183 sentences, a data field which may or may not contain a decimal point depending on the requirements and the accuracy of the measuring device (talker).

variation - the angle between the magnetic and geographic meridians at any place, expressed in degrees and minutes east or west to indicate the direction of magnetic north from true north.

waypoint - a reference point on a track.

End of Appendix IV

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<EOF>

Larry Wall got us 20 pounds of plastique. If they fuck up one more
time then we'll take out that building.

For more information about this anonymous posting service,please send mail
to remailer@csua.berkeley.edu with Subject: remailer-info.
This message contains automatically generated keyword blocks
that have been designed to resemble a threat. These blocks
are not a statement of intent by the remailer operator or anyone else.

To respond to the sender of this message, send mail to
remailer@soda.berkeley.edu, starting your message with
the following 8 lines:
::
Response-Key: the-clipper-key

====Encrypted-Sender-Begin====
MI@```%M^&2?(E<U9BPG1]W7L[=JKH_Q*##%MU`LY'&K-3`WY4Q^^QHEVP0L"
M(9A,(+,Q)W6,XYMH?Y:"IN^GKJZN>?B"W_9X:?OHDY,9W4>OE6[9.@;+U`O;
&`%YXV+VC
====Encrypted-Sender-End====

4786. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #417

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 02:33:21 UTC
From: bill@halcyon.COM
Message-ID: <199412170230.AA10256@halcyon.com>
Source record: 45793

>Date: 14 Dec 1994 21:30:43 -0500
>From: davidbyrum@aol.com (DavidByrum)
>Subject: AEA and MFJ address@inet?
>
>Does any one know if AEA and MFJ have an email address? Is there a
>location online that is a directory of vendor and dealer email addresses?
>
David,

You can reach AEA at 76702.1013@compuserve.com

They are active each day during the work week.

Bill
Reply to bill@halcyon.com

4787. Re: 9600 Modem standard?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 04:40:14 UTC
From: robboma@aol.com
Message-ID: <3ctq3e$1tb@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45879

Can anyone explain how the G3RUH modem recovers the received clock?

As I recall (I don't have the schematic in front of me) it detects the transistions of the RX data and applies them to a pair of up/down counters. These fed a ROM that is also fed by a TX clock source. The output of the ROM is converted to an analog signal and is the received clock signal. Can someone who is more familiar with this fill in the blanks (or make corrections!)? Just what is stored in the ROM and what does the signal coming out look like? Is this method very good with noisey signals?

Any insight would be appreciated.

Bob Masucci, WB3DBL.

4788. DSP Choices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 07:33:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.300.27.0N35D044@sahara.com>
Source record: 45880

-> Message-ID: <rtm-1312941408550001@martin-bob.apple.com>
-> Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Organization: Apple Computer
->
-> I'm also using the Timewave 59+. Very useful for HF work, both
-> packet and voice. Also have used it for SAREX to pull out just that
-> little bit more
Hi Bob.
I have DSP Timewave 59+.
It works fine with me on SSB also on HF Packet.
My problem.
I am using F6FBB for packet .
When i start forwarding with another F6FBB station at the middle of
message it link out .It cut the link and a message come saying
some thing like cannot forward binary files or says cannot transfer only
binary files..
I stopped using it when i face this problem so i did not remember the
text exactly..!!
Have u faced this problem...??
Also i noticed that PCL is longer than when i am forwarding without
DSP.
The only good thing i found it can shows me my BEACON and any data i
transmit.]
Any help from u is Appriciated.
de Ibrahim.
****
Packet 7Z1IS @ 7Z1IS.DAM.SAU.MDLE
Internet Ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
****

4789. Re: JNOS 1.10h has been released

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 10:58:47 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.44.0015EB93@primenet.com>
Source record: 45791

In article <786975276snz@g4ckf.demon.co.uk> dennis@g4ckf.demon.co.uk (Dennis Rodgers) writes:

>I've just searched through the hamradio directories at both ftp.ucsd.edu,
>and pc.usl.edu, but not found JNOS 1.10h. :-(

>Can you be more specific about it's specific location please.
ftp.ucsd.edu in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming:

jnos110h.zip - complete source
jnos110h.exe - compiled with many features defined
upd110h.zip - changes in source from 1.10g

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4790. Re: 9600 radio mod database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 11:01:18 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.45.0018373A@primenet.com>
Source record: 45802

In article <3cpo8d$98@distrib.jriver.COM> Robert Brose <bob@jriver.com> writes:

>> Joe, you will find the latest copy of Curtis' 9600 Bd Packet Hdbk, a
>> large file of mods, and a lot of other information on high-speed packet
>> on the CompuServe Hamnet in the Digital Operations library in file
>> HSPKT.ZIP.
>>

>Rick,
>Is there anywhere on the internet that this can be had also?

As soon as tapr.org is set up for ftp, it will be there (I don't know when
that will happen. I can email a limited number of copies (boy, I hope I don't
regret saying that!)

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4791. SLIP over KISS mode TNC.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 14:15:45 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <3curqh$s8m@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 45882

I was looking at few configuration files that came in the JDOC.ZIP file
that I got with JNOS, I saw that N8FOW was using something called
TNCSLIP, witch used an ordinary KISS TNC to run SLIP over.

he used this command: attach asy 0x2f8 0x3 tncslip.....

Is this an approved addition of JNOS, and where can I get the source??

+ Has somone written a source to implement YAPP protocole for data
transfer over AX.25 for JNOS + Is there a Compressed forwarding
routines available to forward with F6FBB BBS.

ps email or post.
73 cul de TF3BNT
Benedikt Sveinsson
Reykjavik Iceland
e-mail: bnt@rhi.hi.is

4792. Anyone tryed the new MFJ data radio.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 14:19:34 UTC
From: bnt@rhi.hi.is
Message-ID: <3cus1m$sa5@eldborg.rhi.hi.is>
Source record: 45883

Has anyone tryed the new MFJ-8621 2m Data radio?

Q. Is it possible to modify it for 19k2??

any opinions welcome..

73 de benni TF3BNT
bnt@rhi.hi.is

4793. Re: LOWE E-MAIL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 16:00:32 UTC
From: laurence.jamieson@zetnet.co.uk
Message-ID: <3cv1v0$ge8@yell.zetnet.co.uk>
Source record: 45884

> Hi ,
> I am looking for LOWE ELECTRONICS E-Mail in the UK, Any help would be
> appreciated....
> Amer.

Try Richard@lowe.demon.co.uk

Laurence Jamieson laurence.jamieson@zetnet.co.uk
Shetland Islands
U.K.

4794. Re: Smallest Terminal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 16:07:13 UTC
From: philkeys@olympus.net
Message-ID: <philkeys-1712940807130001@ptpm016.olympus.net>
Source record: 45885

The smallest terminals I have found are the HP palmtops (HP95LX, HP100LX, HP200LX). They can fit into a coat pocket. They are 1/4 or 1/2 of a CGA screen and run DOS 3.2 in ROM plus other "personnel assistant" applications in ROM.

With an HP95LX, Kantronics KPC9612 and an HT, I have "backpack packet".

73
Phil Keys
KJ7ET
--
philkeys@pt.olympus.net (Phil Keys) KJ7ET Jeff Co Search & Rescue
Software Consultant - specializing in software safety & SQA
Port Hadlock, WA 98339 (206) 379-8650 122 44.0W 48 02.0N

4795. *** PK232 HOKUP??? ***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 18:10:23 UTC
From: parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec17.121023.36561@cobra.uni.edu>
Source record: 45886

I am soon to get the PK232MBX, and I am going to connect it to my Yaesu FT301AD, along with my Radio Shack HTX-202.

Any pointers on how to hook these up? I would appreciate the help, so I can get suplies ahead of time (resistors,caps) if needed! I have a Mac SE.

I am still looking for the "perfect" terminal program so please E-mail me for

4796. Re: AEA PK-900: Opinions and Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 18:25:31 UTC
From: dts@peanut.iii.net
Message-ID: <3cvafe$12i@nic.iii.net>
Source record: 45792

In article <3cnnel$g71@jericho.mc.com>, Bob Levine <levine@mc.com> wrote:
>In article 20706@walter.cray.com, jwl@walter (James W. Lynch) writes:
>-->John Monaco (jmonaco@dorsai.org) wrote:
>-->: I am considering the purchase of an AEA PK-900 multi-mode TNC. I would
>-->: appreciate any comments, both pro and con, from anyone that has used this
>--->
>-->I understand there are mods that one can make to improve the pk-232 for
>-->hf operation, but it renders the unit inoperable on vhf packet.
>-->
>
>The mod makes it unuseable on HF packet according to AEA.
>
>---

The VHF packet operation of the PK-232 is unaffected by the mod as Bob
indicated. The HF operation is supposed to be adversely affected by the mod,
but my tests did not show any significant problem with decoding HF packet
after the mod (i'm sure the performance was at least somewhat degraded,
as the mod does affect filter shape).

I've changed over to the KAM Plus, and prefer this to the PK-232. For
HF contesting, the modified PK-232 and the unmodified KAM Plus seem to
work equivalently.

Dan
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dan@senie.com, dts@iii.net
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@senie.com
508-779-0439 Packet Radio: N1JEB@KA1SRD.MA

4797. Optimal settings for packet on VHF & HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-17 23:08:19 UTC
From: cjvan@worf.infonet.net
Message-ID: <3cvr13$u7c@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 45887

Hi,

Can anybody tell me what are the best settings to use for packet on 2
meters and HF? What are the recommended TNC settings for reducing frequency
clutter and collisions? I've got a KAM Enhanced here. Oh, and the
primary use of my station is really to be on 2 meter packet all the time
and recieve my mail forwarding, and somebody may occasionally use the
KA-node. I use HF packet mainly just to act as a gateway from 2 meters
for anybody who would like to use my station as a node/gateway.

Thanks.

73,
Chris

--
+---+
| Chris VanOosbree -- Emmetsburg, Iowa |
| High school student & Advanced Class Amateur Radio Operator N0WHI |
| E-mail: cjvan@worf.infonet.net _____________|
| Packet radio: N0WHI@KE0WO.#NWIA.IA.USA.NA | 73 de N0WHI|
+---+

4798. Re: Mir packet heard! Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 00:21:24 UTC
From: joes@uunet.uu.net
Message-ID: <3d031p$m09@alterdial.UU.NET>
Source record: 45888

The correct callsign for the BBS is R0MIR-1. The digi (not on all the time) is R0MIR. Don't forget to set your TNC to MON all pkts. MON 6 on AEA TNC's. Also set MCON to 6. This way you can see if MIR is sending you packets. Good luck!
Joe KO4EI

4799. Re: Newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 00:25:23 UTC
From: joes@uunet.uu.net
Message-ID: <3d0414$m09@alterdial.UU.NET>
Source record: 45790

Adam, to operate what is known as "packet radio", on the airwaves you need to have an amateur radio license. A Technician license (no code requirement) is enough to operate packet on the VHF/UHF bands. You can get all the materials for studying for this license from your local ham radio dealer. Look in the classified. Or you can get them from the ARRL 225 Main Street in Newington CT. QST magazine is great for getting all you need to know. Packet radio uses the AX.25 protocol not unlike standard x.25 packet protocol. You will need several pieces of equipment: a transceiver that can operate on the VHF 2 meter band, a TNC (a modem and controller that deciphers AX.25 packets and delivers them to your computer via an RS232 port) and some computer software (tons available.) You can also operate TCP/IP over the AX.25 link and connect to the Internet via the various amateur radio gateways. People do all kinds of things on packet radio: you can connect to amateur radio BBS's that reside on amateur radio satellites orbiting the earth, send e-mail to other hams on the other side of the earth via forwarding BBS's on the ground and in the air, chat with hams computer to computer, download files etc. If you pass the 5 word per minute code test, then you can operate on certain portions of the HF bands (lower frequencies). With more study and more code speed you can operate RTTY, AMTOR and PACTOR (digital modes) and ragchew with hams all over the world keyboard to keyboard. You will love evry minute of it for the rest of your life. Don't listen to the complainers on the newsgroups about the code test etc. Take every test, study for every test element get your EXTRA class license and while they're complaining you will be making digital contacts on every band and having a ball! You'll also have fun using CW (Morse code). There are some propagation conditions that make CW mandatory like bouncing your signals off the moon and the aurora borealis. Meteor scatter is virtually impossible without CW. (Some even use packet radio with meteor scatter). There is no hobby more rewarding! Regards and enjoy! Joe KO4EI

4800. Newbie Packet & SSTV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 01:21:45 UTC
From: gcortevi@nyx10.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <3d02r9$bgj@nyx10.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 45889
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Well, I'm expecting my license to arrive in mid-January. Meanwhile I'm looking at equipment. I think I'm going to get the Radio Shack HTX-202 and some type of external antenna.

My question is... What goes on in the world of packet radio? What will I be able to do if I get a TNC? I currently have a 386/40DX (soon to be 486DX2/80) and a 14400bps modem. I've enjoyed using local BBSs and Internet (obviously) for a couple of years now. Is packet radio similar? "BBSs" set up on certain frequencies? If not, what are some of the pass-times? How much packet activity is there on 2 meter? What type of TNC should I get and how much would it cost? I've seen people in this group with what appear to be Internet addresses containing callsigns. Can one connect to Internet via packet?

Also, what is slow scan TV all about? Is it talking normally except with video too? How much does this cost to get into and what bands generally permit this kind of operation? I've already got some video equipment including a camcorder. Am I closer?

For additional info... I'm awaiting a Technician class license. I live in the suburban Detroit, Michigan area. These are generally questions of culture for which I am ignorant. I have a scanner so I can tell what happens on Phone, the others are foreign. Thanks for any info.

--
Greg Corteville | "If privacy is outlawed, only
gcortevi@nyx10.cs.du.edu | outlaws will have privacy."
gcortevi@trident.lbs.msu.edu | - PGP Documentation
---[PGP Key available via finger]-----------------------------------

4801. Re: Smallest Terminal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 02:49:53 UTC
From: sww@csuohio.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec18.024953.25361@news.csuohio.edu>
Source record: 45797

: OOPS - The post on cheap packet terminals was intended to get info
: on *small* terminals. Any comments on that? I'm looking for
: a portable packet station. I'll need a QWERTY keyboard, an RS-232
: port, and a decent amount of space on the screen.

Hi ...
I use a HP100LX (CGA full 80 character) with a Paccomm Handipacket.
I can hold the HT, HP100LX and TNC in one hand. I can run a MSYS BBS
(full forwarding, etc.), Procomm or whatever floats you boat (that will
run on a 80186 processor, it doesn't do Windows).
You can easily stash it in a coat pocket or whatever.

--
73,
Steve
Internet : no8m@hamnet.wariat.org
Amateur Radio : no8m@no8m.#neoh.oh.usa.na
MSYS Mail List: msys-request@hamnet.wariat.org ('info' for title)

4802. BOATANCHORS philosophy and enjoyment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 04:49:02 UTC
From: samodena@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <3d0evu$nc4@taco.cc.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 45798
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.antiques.radio+phono

Archive BOATANCHORS, file faq.
Part 1/1, total size 37513 bytes:

------------------------------ Cut here ------------------------------
"Boatanchors" FAQ
FAQ Maintainer: John Brewer
brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com

Index: * Why boatanchors?
* What is a "Boatanchor"?
* Where can I find one?
* What type of boatanchor should I get?
* Boatanchor Safety
* Boatanchor restoration.
* Where to get parts? ("are tubes hard to find")
* Where can I find more information?
* Where and how do hams operate boatanchor transmitters?
* Typical boatanchors and prices.

Why boatanchors?

Some may question the desire for 80 pound receivers and
100 pound transmitters, both with filaments sitting there
getting hot and wasting power in this day of microprocessor
based, mega-memoried miniaturized transceivers! Although
modern radios are extremely good at what they are designed
to do, they are about as interesting to operate as a
toaster oven. They have no soul.

Additionally, many find a zen-like feeling in taking an
old, misused ratty old radio and carefully restoring it
back to health. Like cars of the era, boatanchor radios
were made to be worked on, modified, and tinkered with.
Many think of it as Real Radio in this era where fixing
a transceiver is accomplished by boxing it up to send to
the manufacturer for a custom VLSI chip replacement.
Indeed, a warm soldering iron is almost a requirement
for operating a vintage station.

Others claim that boatanchors SOUND better than their
silicon descendents, and this is generlly true. The
audio from a Hammarlund or National receiver, or a

Johnson transmitter can sound much better than the
300mW audio coming out of the 2" speaker in the
typical transceiver.

Watching the flicker of 807 modulators in a Viking I
as you speak into a D104 mic, is certainly more stirring
on a winter night than considering hole and electron
flow.

If truth be known, much, if not all of the above although
true, are merely justification for the insatible hunt
for more and more of these old boxes, simply because they
are just too NEAT to have and operate!

What is a boatanchor radio?

Although there are different interpretations of this
term, generally any radio that is "hollow state" or
tube-type is considered a boatanchor. Units produced
from WWII until the mid 60's are probably the most
popular examples of the genre. The origin of the
term "boatanchor" becomes self-evident after carrying
a DX100 (a classic anchor) to your car and noticing
how much longer your arms have become.

Boatanchors may be transmitters or receivers... and
no 'anchor station is complete without an assortment
of like-aged station accessories like microphones,
Transmit/Receive relays, vintage SWR bridges and
so on. All of these items are valid subject matter
for the boatanchor mailing list.

Where can I find a boatanchor radio?

The best way to find a boatanchor is to let other hams in
your area know you are interested in them. Often times
I have been given a boatanchor, because the former owner
has relegated it to the garage or basement. This is also
the cheapest method. When attending a hamfest, ask some
of the sellers if they have any for sale. Often times
sellers won't bring such stuff, as it is HEAVY and is
perceived as not being sellable. Look under the tables,
and in the back of the sellers displays for them! While
you are under the tables rummage thru the boxes of parts
found under there for parts that will come in handy restoring
your new-old treasure. Tubes, high voltage caps, vintage
microphones and connectors may be found lurking here!

If you are in a hurry (and have money) ads in Electric
Radio magazine (see bibliography), the Ham Trader Yellow Sheets,
or your local packet BBS are good places to look. Expect to

pay more through these outlets. Also expect to become an expert in UPS shipping rules. Boatanchors are heavy, and often the cost of shipping one can exceed the cost of the entire unit.

What type of Boatanchor should I get?

This is a question that has as many answers as there are individuals. Generally, as a "starter" boatanchor, 50's vintage gear is probably the best way to go. Radios in this era are quite desirable, but often times won't require extensive surgery to get repaired and on the air.
A radio from a well-known manufacturer is also a good choice... for receivers, look for Collins, Hammarlund, Hallicrafters, and National are all good radios. In the transmitter space, Collins, E.F. Johnson, and Heathkit (with certain reservations) will do well.

Transmitters with plate modulated AM are the more desirable units. Prices will generally reflect this.

Good "starter" transmitters include, but are not limited to:

Johnson: Ranger I or II/Viking I or II/ Valiant/500
Collins: Any 32V series.
Heath: Apache, DX100A or B
(my AM bias is showing!)

"starter" receivers include:

National 183/183D, HRO60 and MANY others
Hallicrafters: Many SX series.
Hammarlund: HQ129, HQ150/160/170/180, Super Pro series, many others.
Collins: any 75A series.

By "starter" radio, I do not mean to indicate the cheapest! Most of these radios would also be on the "best" list. I selected these as they _are_ some of the best, and when one is starting anything, it is good to get the BEST stuff available, rather than getting junk and getting discouraged with it. There will be enough to learn (or remember!) without having to compensate for marginal equipment (was that 'Peak the plate and dip the grid, or the other way around??')! Any radio from this list will do the job for some time, and make operating a pleasure.

Boatanchor Safety

This is a genuine concern! Boatanchor have Real Voltage present in them! Lethal voltages. You will find that capacitors really DO store charge! None of this wimpy 12 volt stuff!

Get back in the habit of discharging any capacitors that
are lurking under the hood. Keep one hand in your pocket
when working on a hot radio. Be REAL careful and THINK THINK
THINK before twiddling with a boatanchor that must be
powered up and worked on.

It is SO easy to get used to working on solid state equipment
and not worrying about Real Voltages... don't do this!

Also, many older radios are not fused... receivers are good
examples of these. I generally replace the line cord
(they usually need it anyway) and either put an in-line
fuseholder, or some of the Heath-type fused plugs in the
radio. Better still, replace the 2-wire plugs with a more
modern 3 wire plug. Barring that, ensure that you strap
every cabinet with healthy sized cable, to a common
station ground. This will prevent _you_ from becoming the
cable between two pieces of gear at different cabinet potentials.

Fires are nice to have burning on winter evenings
but not when they are on top of your operating desk.

Speaking of operating desks, you will become good at carpentry
if you spend much time as a boatanchor operator. You will
quickly discover that the table you used to operate your
tranceiver is way too small, and waaayyyy too wimpy to support
a growing boatanchor station!

Boatanchor Restoration

This subject could easily fill many pages. Below are just some
common topics. The Mailing List is a good place to ask
about other issues. Remember the radio that stares at you from
your bench is old. There are not many around. Take that into
consideration as you proceed through the process. If you
erase the dial marking on your receiver by cleaning it
with Windex, you likely will not find another at Radio Shack.
Take your time and enjoy. The journey to a working boatanchor,
like life, is the _point_ not a process. You will say less
nasty words if you take your time.

[does someone have Jim lockwoods memo about bathing radios?]
[I'll add my $.02 about NOT bathing radios!]

Some general restoration tips:

* Power up old radios gently. Plugging it into the wall and
turning it on is not gentle! Bringing it up slowly to operating
voltage with a Variac so that electrolytics can "form"
is gentle.

* Check fuses before powerup. Many 'anchors will have the
wrong value fuse in it. Checking the fuse before purchase

is a good thing to do too. If it's open, you at least know
what you are getting into.

* Don't trust that the tubes that are in the sockets are the
correct tubes. Check them against the schematic. If you
don't have a manual (and even if you do) note which socket
the tube came from so that you can replace them correctly.

* Don't clean tubes with water. The marking on the glass
will likely come off with one good swipe of a water dampened
cloth.

* Assume many electrolytic and paper caps are bad. Check them.

* Check high resistance, and high wattage resistors for
correct value.

* Nifty tools to have are flux brushes, for cleaning nooks
and crannys. Windex is nice for cleaning chassis.
Qtips are good to have too.

* NEVER clean dial markers or drums. If you do, assume that
they will wipe away never to be seen again. You WILL say
bad words if this happens!

* WD40 or Scotts Liquid Gold (my favorite) applied to a clean
wrinkle finish will do a great job of restoring the lustre.
Works well for knobs too!

* Never use WD40 or Scotts Liquid Gold on anything until you
have tried it on a non-visable part of the cabinet to make
sure it won't dissolve anything.

[------ help me out here... need more 1 liners and general tips-------]

Where do I get parts? (or "aren't tubes hard to find?")

You _will_ need parts to keep or get a boatanchor on the
air. Remember that even 50's vintage radios are 40 years
old.

Fortunately, hams are notorious packrats and parts suprisingly
abound, for old gear, particularly at hamfests (and in the
boxes under the table as mentioned earlier). Word of mouth
once again will work wonders at getting tubes, high voltage
caps, and the like shoved in your direction. Beware that this
is an addiction, and boatanchor radios, parts, and periodicals
will soon overrun all available space. Trust me.

If you are in a hurry, or need to get a radio working
before your hoard of tubes and parts gets established
the list below, taken originally from the ARRL server
may be of help.

#--<

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distribution of this material, please contact Mark Wilson,
American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111
(mwilson@arrl.org).
#
This ARRL Technical Information Service handout has been derived
>from the June 1992 QST "Lab Notes" column. Information has been
added to keep it current. You should also periodically check the
ham-classified section of ham and electronic publications.
#
How To Locate Manuals and Documentation
#
"Excellent rig. Needs a little work." How many times have you
passed up a good deal because you were certain you'd never find
the service information? How often have you sent your rig to the
factory for a bug that you could have fixed if you had the
documentation? Mike Gruber, WA1SVF, one of our ARRL Laboratory
Engineers, has searched high and low to find sources for service
manuals and other useful information. In this month's column he
gives you his results.--WB8IMY
#
Q: Why do I need documentation for my radio equipment?
#
A: Unless you're an electronics genius, proper documentation is
often essential to the repair or restoration of any radio
equipment. Even a simple schematic can save hours of time that
would be wasted otherwise.
#
Q: Okay, but is documentation readily available--even for my
antique receiver?
#
A: Believe it or not, there is a good chance that documentation
still exists for almost any radio you're likely to encounter. Your
success in finding it, however, depends on knowing what type of
documentation might be available for your particular piece of
equipment.

```
#
# Q: What types of documentation should I be looking for? Where can
# I find them?
#
# A: Let's save the names and addresses for later and begin by
# taking a look at the different types of equipment documentation
# available. There are several:
#
# Owner's Manuals: An owner's manual is supplied with the unit at
# the time of purchase. It's intended primarily as an instruction
# manual for the owner. It may not contain a schematic and service
# data is usually minimal. Although it's better than nothing, an
# owner's manual leaves quite a bit to be desired should a repair or
# alignment be required.
#
# Manufacturer's Service Manuals: Service manuals are usually sold
# by the manufacturer. They contain vital repair, service and
# alignment data. Most manufacturers supply service manuals for
# their products, although some may not provide manuals for obsolete
# equipment. If you're working with old equipment, it's possible
# that the manufacturer may have gone out of business. Keep this in
# mind the next time you purchase a new rig. Obtaining a service
# manual will take a little extra effort, but you'll be making a
# worthwhile investment in the future of your equipment.
#
# Third-Party Service Documentation: This type of documentation is
# is published by companies other than the manufacturer. It's
# available in several varieties from basic schematics to complete
# service manuals. While modern Amateur Radio gear is usually
# excluded, third-party documentation offers a wealth of information
# on antique receivers and modern consumer electronics.
#
# Q: Wait a minute. You mean that there are companies that publish
# and sell service data for another company's products?
#
# A: Certainly! Some of the most noteworthy publishers--past and
# present--include:
#
# Howard W. Sams & Company Photofacts: Sams started publishing
# Photofacts in 1946 with only 12 employees. Today Photofacts are
# accepted as the standard for accuracy. Complete chassis
# photographs are included and each component is clearly labeled.
#
# Alignment procedures and normal voltage readings are always
# provided. The extensive Photofacts library does not include modern
# amateur equipment, but you'll find service data for some of the
# classic shortwave receivers made by companies such as Hammarlund
# and Hallicrafters.
#
# Photofacts are sold in numbered folders and volumes. To obtain the
```

correct Photofact, you must find the reference number for your
particular piece of equipment in the Photofact Index.
#
There is an interesting sidenote to the Photofacts story. Sams
creates Photofacts from actual product samples. Instead of using
the manufacturer's schematics, the circuits are analyzed and
traced by Sams technicians!
#
John F. Rider Perpetual Troubleshooters Manuals: "Rider's," as
this series is commonly known, was first published in 1930 and
covered radios back to 1926. The first numbered volume, however,
appeared in 1933. New volumes were published at a rate of about
one per year until the last one, volume 23, appeared in 1953.
(Rider's for TVs, however, went from 1948 to 1957, volumes 1
through 18.)
#
Rider's is indexed by a system that is very similar to the
Photofacts. Several index volumes were published, such as volumes
1 to 7, 1 to 10, 1 to 15, 16 to 22 and 23 only. Unlike Photofacts,
however, Rider used service data provided by the manufacturers.
#
RCA Victor Service Data Books, commonly called "Redbooks." These
cover RCA receivers manufactured from 1923 to 1950. The first
volume covered receivers from 1923 to 1928. A new volume was
published each year until 1950.
#
Supreme Manuals: Compiled by M. N. Beitman, these first appeared
about 1930 and covered radios made as early as 1926. One volume
per year was published until the company went out of business in
the 1950s. These generally contain only schematics; Riders and
Photofacts are far more complete.
#
Hugo Gernsback's Official Radio Service Manuals: Six volumes were
published from 1929 to 1936.
#
Mallory Radio Service Encyclopedia: First published in the early
'30s, the Mallory Encyclopedias contained a very complete listing
of radios by manufacturer and model number. In addition, an exact
tube complement was given for each product. This information can
be very useful if you are seeking service data for an old radio
with an unknown model number.
#
Q: Speaking of tubes, what about vacuum tube data? Is that kind of
information still available?
#
A: It sure is! Data for Eimac tubes, frequently found in amateur
amplifiers and other high-power RF applications, is currently
available from the manufacturer. Transmitting tube data can also
be found in the ARRL Handbook; look for it in Chapter 35 if you
have a recent edition. Data books for other tube types, such as

receiving tubes, have been published by several companies. Most of
these data books are no longer in print. Copies, reprints and even
old originals can still be obtained if you know where to look. Two
of the most popular data books for tubes are:
#
RCA Tube Manuals: These are probably the most common tube manuals
-- especially for receiving tubes. Separate manuals were also
published for transmitting, special purpose and industrial tubes.
These manuals first appeared in the 1930s and were frequently
updated.
#
General Electric Essential Characteristics Tube
Data Books: These are similar to the RCA Manuals.
#
Tube substitution guides have also been published by Sams and John
F. Rider.
#
Q: Now that I know what I'm looking for, where can I find the
documentation?
#
A: If you prefer the manufacturer's service manual, start by
contacting the manufacturer directly. If the manufacturer is out
of business, or no longer supplies the manual you need, you have
other options. For example, try obtaining a copy from a manual-
supply company.
#
If you're working with military gear, manual-supply companies are
also good sources. And, some military equipment manuals can still
be obtained from the government. (More about that later.)
#
If you think a Photofact or Rider might be available based on the
age and type of equipment involved, check with your local library.
Many city and university libraries have them and will let you make
photocopies provided that no copyright laws are violated.
#
If your local library can't help you, try one of the "schematic
services" that cater to antique radio buffs. Their prices are
generally quite reasonable. Don't forget to check the hamfest flea
markets and yard sales. Service information can turn up in the
most unusual places!
#
For a difficult case, you might try a classified ad in QST. A
classified ad in a publication that specializes in the type of
equipment involved (such as Electric Radio Magazine\1/ or Antique
Radio Classified\2/ for surplus or antique rigs) may be very
effective.
#
ADDRESSES
#
Q: Come to think of it, I have several radios that could be put to

```
# good use--if they were working! How about those addresses you
# promised?
#
# A: Here they are. Good luck with your projects!
#
# Alinco Electronics, Inc
# 438 Amapola Ave
# Suite 130
# Torrance, CA 90501
# tel 310-618-8616
# Supplies Alinco manuals only.
#
# ---
#
# Amateur Wholesale Electronics
# PO Box 224
# 1040 Industrial Dr
# Watkinsville, GA 30677
# tel 404-769-8706 (technical service and orders)
# Manuals and replacement parts for Azden Radios.
#
# ---
#
# Antique Audio
# 41560 Schoolcraft
# Plymouth, MI 48170
#
# Older factory manuals for RCA, Zenith (including Transoceanics)
# and several others. Riders volumes 1 through 22, Sams Photofacts 1
# through 600, Beitman's volumes 1 through 10 and Sams Transistor
# Service Manuals volumes 1 through 90. The price is $5 per
# schematic up to 8 pages. Fifty cents for each additional page.
# Written inquiries for schematics preferred.
#
# ---
# Antique Electronic Supply
# 6221 South Maple Ave
# Tempe, AZ 85283
# tel 602-820-5411
#
# Antique Electronic Supply supplies pre-1960 service manuals for
# many electronic products, including communications receivers. The
# cost is $4.50 each. A catalog of antique radio parts and books is
# also available. They offer reprints of some older service manuals,
# tube manuals, a tube substitution guidebook and even a ballast
# tube manual. [LOTS of tubes!! /john]
#
# ---
# Ardco Electronics
# PO Box 95
```

Berwyn, IL 60402
#
Manuals for 95% of the Hallicrafters product line. The company was
founded by Anthony Dambrauskas, the Hallicrafters service manager,
when Hallicrafters went out of business in 1978. Today, the
business is being carried on by his son Robert. Manuals range in
price from $7 to $20.
#

Brock Publications
PO Box 5004
Oceanside, CA 92052
#
Manuals for for all amateur equipment sold by Swan Electronics.
Also stocks manuals for Cubic Communications, Astro and Siltronix
products. Brock Publications is a home business owned by Grace
Brock who retired from Swan Electronics/ Cubic Communications in
1990.
#
___
Cardwell Condenser Corporation
80 East Montauk Highway
Lindenhurst, NY 11757
tel 516-957-7200
FAX 516-957-7203
#
Manuals for Hammarlund equipment. In addition, they also have a
limited supply of components for Hammarlund receivers and transmitters.
They also manufacture roller inductors and variable capacitors.
#

Center For Legislative Archives
National Archives
Washington, DC 20408
tel 202-501-5350
#
(Record Group 287) US Army Technical Manuals for radio equipment
manufactured from 1940 to 1979. Photocopies can be obtained at a
cost of 25 cents per page and a $6 minimum order. A "Reproduction
Service Order" must first be completed by the National Archives to
determine the cost of the specific manual you desire. The manual
on this form must be identified by its proper Army Technical
Manual number. If this number is not known, contact your nearest
US Government Depository Library for assistance. (These are
usually the main public libraries in large and medium-sized
cities.) A booklet entitled Indexes and Lists to Army Technical
and Administrative Publications 1940-1979; The National Archives
Microfilm Publications Pamphlet Describing M1641, also available
>from the Archives, describes this procedure.
___

```
# Dean K Kidd, W7TYR
# 27270 SW Ladd Hill Rd
# Sherwood, OR 97140
# tel 503-625-7363
#
# Manuals and data for older Tektronix test equipment.
#
# ---
# Eico Electronics Instrument Co, Inc
# 363 Merrick Rd
# Lynbrook, NY 11563
# tel 516-599-5744
#
# Eico manuals for the last 25 years. Calls are accepted on Monday,
# Wednesday and Thursday from 8:30 AM to 2:30 PM Eastern time.
#
# ---
# Fair Radio Sales Co, Inc
# 1016 East Eureka
# PO Box 1105
# Lima, OH 45802
# tel 419-223-2196
#
# Manuals for surplus equipment. Also some Tektronix manuals and
# vacuum tube data. Catalog available.
#
# ---
# Hi-Manuals
# PO Box 802
# Council Bluffs, IA 51502
#
# Extensive collection of manuals from the mid-30s to the 70s.
# Amateur Radio equipment is included. You must order from a current
# catalog and "dropped list." The cost is $3 for both. Many Heathkit
# manuals in stock. They also supply vacuum tube data from the RCA
# Receiving and Air Cooled Transmitting Tube manuals and the Rider
# #35 Tube Substitution Guide. The cost is $5 per tube plus a
# business-size SASE. Your check will be returned if the tube data
# is not available. Hi-Manuals cannot accommodate technical
# correspondence, quote requests or telephone calls.
#
# ---
# Howard W. Sams & Co
# 2647 Waterfront Parkway East Dr
# Indianapolis, IN 46214-2041
# tel 800-428-7267
# tel 800-428-5331
#
# You can order Sams Photofacts through your local distributor
# (saves postage and handling costs), by mail or by phone. Sams
```

covers most consumer electronic items manufactured since 1945. A
photocopy service for manufacturer's manuals and Rider's data is
also available.
#

ICOM America, Inc
2380 116th Ave NE
PO Box C-90029
Bellevue, WA 98009-9029
tel 206-454-7619
#
Manuals and parts for ICOM products. Call for prices. Most service
manuals cost around $25 for base and mobile units; $20 for hand-
held units.
#

Kenwood (East Coast)
East Coast Transistor Parts, Inc
2 Marlborough Rd
W Hempstead, NY 11552
tel 800-637-0388 (orders only)
#
Kenwood (West Coast)
Pacific Coast Parts Distributors, Inc
15024 Staff Ct
Gardena, CA 90248
tel 800-421-5080 (Outside CA)
800-262-1312 (CA only)
#
Kenwood product manuals only
#

Japan Radio Company
#
Service manuals are available from JRC dealers. The three
companies likely to have JRC manuals in stock are:
#
Electronic Equipment Bank
323 Mill Street NE
Vienna, VA 22180
tel 800-368-3270
#
Gilfer Shortwave
52 Park Ave
Park Ridge, NJ 07656
tel 800-445-3371
#
Universal Shortwave
6830 Americana Parkway
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

tel 800-431-3939
#

Jim Farago
4017 42 Ave South
Minneapolis, MN 55406-3528
#
A complete set of Riders, Volumes 1 through 23, covering radios
>from 1924 to 1954. The cost is $3 per copy plus SASE. The customer
must provide the unit name, brand name and model number.
#

Land Air Communications
95-15 108th Street
Richmond Hill, NY 11419
tel 718-847-3090
#
Authorized dealer for Kenwood, ICOM and Yaesu manuals. Also
carries Collins, Johnson, Hallicrafters, National and other
manuals. Can provide schematics on most equipment dating back to
1945.
#

Musty Manuals
HamHeaven Communication Corp
645 Wheeling Rd
Wheeling, IL 60090
tel 708-634-6467
#
An extensive collection of owners manuals, service and maintenance
manuals, catalogs, magazines and other technical facts on all
types of early and late model radio equipment--including ham gear.
Manuals come with updates or articles, product reviews and other
tidbits of information. Catalog available.
#

MECCA
1132 Conway Dr
Newark, OH 43055
tel 614-522-4944
#
Used manuals for test equipment, amateur equipment and early
receivers. Prices range from $5 to $35. Send an SASE with your
request for price and availability.
#

Olde Tyme Radio Company
Suite 317
2445 Lyttonsville Road
Silver Spring, MD 20910

tel 301-585-8776
Some RCA Tube Manuals and Riders for sale. Catalog available.
#

Puett Electronics
PO Box 28572
Dallas, TX 75228
tel 214-321-0927 or 214-327-8721
#
Schematic diagrams "for nearly any radio receiver." Cost is $5
with manufacturer and model number; $15 plus drawing and
description if the manufacturer or model number is unknown.
Reproduction manuals, Rider's indexes, RCA Vacuum Tube Manuals,
and many other service/instruction manuals for classic radios and
related equipment are available. Some amateur equipment manuals
including Collins. Test equipment manuals include Hewlett Packard,
Tektronix, Hickock and others. Also supplies recordings of old
radio shows as well as tubes and other antique radio components.
Catalog available.
#

Radio/TV/Ham Schematics
Alton H. Bowman
4172 East Ave, RD 2
Canandaigua, NY 14424
#
A large collection of manuals and schematics for Amateur Radio
equipment and other electronic products from 1920 to 1970--many
unusual. Welcomes requests for odd-ball material with and without
model numbers or labels. Prices are $5 for schematics and $7.50 to
$10 for manuals. An SASE is appreciated. Alton emphasizes that
this service is his hobby and not a business.
#

R. L. Drake Company
230 Industrial Drive
Franklin, OH 45005
tel 513-746-6990
Drake product manuals only.
#

Robot Research Inc
5636 Ruffin Rd
San Diego, CA 92123
tel 619-279-9430
Robot manuals only.
#

Slep Electronics Co
PO Box 100

```
# Otto, NC 28763-0100
# tel 704-524-7519
#
# Operation and service manuals; schematic service for old and new
# amateur radios, commercial and military surplus test equipment,
# commercial and surplus military radios, antique radios and
# equipment manuals. Catalog not available due to large stock. Send
# an SASE for price and availability. Include make and model of each
# unit.
#
# ---
# Sony Publications
# PO Box 20407
# Kansas City, MO 64195
# tel 816-891-7550, extension 33 (Customer Service)
# Manuals for Sony shortwave receivers and other products.
#
# ---
# Steinmetz Electronics
# 7519 Maplewood Ave
# Hammond, IN 46324
# tel 219-931-9316
#
# Schematic copies from a complete set of Rider's and Beitman books,
# some older manufacturer's manuals (consumer radios only) and Sams
# Photofacts. The cost is $3 for the first schematic copy, $2.50 for
# the second and $1.50 for each additional copy. Include an extra
# dollar for research if the model number is unknown (SASE
# preferred). Also carries vacuum tubes and other parts. Catalog
# available.
#
# ---
# Surplus Sales of Nebraska
# 1502 Jones St
# Omaha, NE 68102
# tel 402-346-4750
#
# Stocks a complete line of manuals for Collins amateur equipment
# and partial collection of commercial equipment. Call or send an
# SASE for price and availability. Collins parts are also available.
#
# ---
# Ten-Tec, Inc
# PO Box 8010
# Sevierville, TN 37864
# tel 800-833-7373
#
# Manuals for Ten-Tec products only. Most older manuals are
# available and they will make photocopies. Call or write for
# specifics.
```

```
#
# ---
# US Army Military History Institute
# Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008
# tel 717-245-3611
#
# Technical manuals for military radio radio equipment. If possible,
# include the manual number with your request. If this is unknown,
# include a complete description of the equipment including the
# model name, model numbers and the time period in which the
# equipment was in use, if known. Once a specific manual is
# identified, it may be obtained in one of two ways. If the
# Institute possess three or me copies, one may be borrowed through
# interlibrary loan procedures. This process must be initiated at
# the your local library. Alternately, photocopies can be purchased.
# The minimum cost is $6 for up to ten pages. Each additional page
# is 25 cents. Each patron is allowed up to 300 pages per calendar
# year. Selected bibliographies of Institute holdings are available
# through interlibrary loan.
#
# ---
# Varian Associates, Inc
# 301 Industrial Way
# San Carlos, CA 94070-2682
# tel 800-432-4422
#
# EIMAC tube data for tubes from 1-kW to 1.5-kW plate dissipation
# including all glass-envelope tubes. 200-watt, 800-watt and larger
# tubes are manufactured in Salt Lake City, Utah. You can use the
# telephone number shown above to access either plant for data on
# any EIMAC tube.
#
# ---
# VISTA Technology Inc
# 3041 Rising Springs Ct
# Bellbrook OH 45305
# tel 513-426-6700
#
# Newly published manuals for selected models of Rockwell/Collins
# Amateur Radio equipment. Authorized by Rockwell International.
#
# ---
# Western Nebraska Electronics
# HC-84, Box 1
# Potter, NE 69156
# tel 308-879-4552
#
# A complete collection of Collins manuals. The cost is $12.50 for a
# reprint copy, or $35 for a printed copy. Also carries a large
# supply of Collins parts.
```

```
#
# ---
# Yaesu USA
# 17210 Edwards Rd
# Cerritos, CA 90701
# tel 310-404-2700
# Owners and service manuals for Yaesu products. Also sells
# components.
#
# ---Notes: \1/Published monthly by Barry Wiseman, N6CSW, 4 Aspen
# Pl, Durango, CO 81301.
#
# \2/Published monthly by John Terrey, 498 Cross St, PO Box 2,
# Carlisle, MA 01741, tel 508-371-0512.
#
------------------------------------------------------------

* Where can I find more information?
---------------------------------

Well, a good place to start is the boatanchors mailing list!
There are quite a few people with quite a few radios here,
and questions are always welcome. Ask away!

Alternate sounces of information:

* Electric Radio magazine.
Highly recommended! _The_ periodical for boatanchor operations.
Whether you are a ham or SWL, or restorer, there is something
in here for you. The classifieds alone are worth the price
of admission. Very professionally produced. Monthly.

Electric Radio Magazine
POB 57
Hesperus, CO.

* Antique Wireless Association.
Although a mixture of general old radio lore, and
communications gear, there is enough good stuff in here
to justify the price of $10 a year. Very nicely produced
and published! Quarterly.

[Address]

* AM Press Exchange

The "original" AM and boatanchor publication. Has been
rather slim in content of late, but interesting to get
if you already get E. Radio. Irregularly.

Don Chester-K4KYV
[address/cost?]
```

Where Do Hams Operate Boatanchors?

On CW you are likely to hear boatanchors lurking anywhere. There are probably more CW boatanchors in operation than anything else.

On AM the following frequencies frequently have AM activity, band conditions and seasonal variations withstanding:

3870-3890 Khz
7290-7300 Khz
14.286 Mhz
21.4-21.45 Mhz
29.0-29.2 Mhz

What are Typical Boatanchors and Prices?

This is a difficult one, as prices can vary from free to many hundreds of dollars. What follows is a list of popular radios and prices one would expect to see in the Electric Radio classifieds.

Transmitters: Collins 32V Series $175-$400
(32V1,2 and 3)

EF Johnson Ranger $90-$175
Viking I $75-$150
Viking II $60-$150
Valiant I,II $150-$300
Viking 500 $400-$700

Heath DX100 $40-$150 *
Apache $50-$150 *

* - Kits. Price should vary widely depending on how it was assembled.

Receivers: Collins 75A Series $125-$600
(75A1, 2,3 and 4)

National HRO60 $175-$350
National NC183D $100-$175

Hallicrafters
[someone help me here with a few models/prices?]

Hammarlund HQ129 $60-$150
HQ150 $75-$150
HQ160 $90-$175
HQ170 $100-$175
HQ180 $150-$250

Epilog

Dont look as boatanchors as an investment. Get a real grimy
specimen and clean and fix, and coax it back to life. Turn
in on with the rest of the room lights turned off. As it warms
up look into the insides and see the orange glow from the filaments
and the purple fire from the 866's. Watch the giant S-meter
come to life, and the dials emit that soft light, framed
by your carefully cleaned and waxed cabinet. Rotate the
knobs that are of sufficient size and layout to permit
easy, flywheel smooth adjustment.

Maybe tune to the BBC on your NC183.... watch the S-meter
climb as the full audio comes out from the 6 watt output stage
as you crank back the RF gain. Fiddle with a few more knobs
(boatanchor operation does not need to ba a passive experience)
to get it set just the way you want it.

Then you'll know why boatanchors are such pleasent
things to own. Like mine, your transceiver may become a
very expensive frequency counter and RF generator used
to align the 'Real Radios'.

------------------------------ Cut here ------------------------------

4803. Re: jnos docs/FAQ Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 12:30:09 UTC
From: ke6et@ke6et.clark.net
Message-ID: <941218.083009.8V7.rusnews.w165w@ke6et.clark.net>
Source record: 45795

Rob Freyder <freyder@gtetel.com> writes:

> Greetings,
>
> I am interested in a jnos FAQ and other docs. I have a file
> which covers the commands for JNOS but not the configuration
> files etc.
>

Look at ftp.ucsd.edu in hamradio/packet/tcpip for jnosdoc.zip.
That's off the top of my head but it's close.
--
73 - Paul
Packet: ke6et@ke6et.md.usa.noam | RIME ->CHESSIE
Internet: ke6et@ke6et.clark.net | FIDO 1:261/1063

4804. Mike Curtis 9600 manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 14:03:06 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.46.001CC5F5@primenet.com>
Source record: 45800

In an earlier post I mentioned Mike Curtis's (wd6ehr) update of the 9600 manual. It is available by ftp from tcet.unt.edu as /tapr/9600/96man2x0.txt.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4805. MFJ1270QC/Alinco 1200TH2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 14:21:47 UTC
From: kq4lo@rbdc.rbdc.com
Message-ID: <3d1ghr$2sr@rbdc.rbdc.com>
Source record: 45796

I recently purchased an Alinco 1200TH2 data radio (factory mod for 9600 baud) and an MJF1270QC TNC with 9600 baud modem. I'm currently experimenting with it and the local node stack that I'm involved with. The node stack is using a Kantronics DVR2 and Paccom Tiny-2 TNC w/current X1J bpqkiss eprom. I'm running bpq just as a node for experimental purposes. My setup seems to xmit fine. I'm in the stack's node list ... no problem ... and if I connect from the stack to home, anything I type back shows up fine. What I'm NOT doing is decoding packets well. Sometimes the tnc gets enough audio from the radio to decode ... most of the time it doesn't. I'm pulling the audio from the mic connector on the radio. WIth the minimal doc that came with the radio, that appears to be correct. If anyone is running this equipment successfully, please let me know how you're configured. Did you have to make any adjustments and, if so, what. Thanks for the help! 73 ...Hal...

4806. Help- looking for DTMF decode prog

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 20:05:47 UTC
From: Winston <76666.1001@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <3d24mrqcs1@mhade.production.compuserve.com>
Source record: 45799

I'm looking for a program that will decode DTMF tones that are
input to a suundblaster pro card. I found one that works
w/regular sundblaster, but not the pro or SB16. Any help would be
greatly appreciated.

--
In the pursuit of excellence in everything said and done...

4807. Re: Newbie Packet & SSTV questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 22:40:28 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec18.224028.23442@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45801
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <3d02r9$bgj@nyx10.cs.du.edu> gcortevi@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Greg Corteville) writes:
>Well, I'm expecting my license to arrive in mid-January. Meanwhile I'm
>looking at equipment. I think I'm going to get the Radio Shack HTX-202
>and some type of external antenna.
>
>My question is... What goes on in the world of packet radio? What will I
>be able to do if I get a TNC? I currently have a 386/40DX (soon to be
>486DX2/80) and a 14400bps modem. I've enjoyed using local BBSs and Internet
>(obviously) for a couple of years now. Is packet radio similar? "BBSs" set
>up on certain frequencies? If not, what are some of the pass-times? How
>much packet activity is there on 2 meter? What type of TNC should I get
>and how much would it cost? I've seen people in this group with what
>appear to be Internet addresses containing callsigns. Can one connect to
>Internet via packet?

Packet is somewhat like an ethernet without the wires. You'll find many
of the sorts of things you find on internet on packet radio (depending
on the interests of the local area), BBSs, newsgroups, file transfers,
etc. The big differences are that it's wireless, and in most cases it's
slow compared to what you are used to over the telco network. The biggest
shock most people get the first time they try packet is how long it takes
to do anything. The 1200 baud packet system is *really* more on the order
of 300 or even 50 baud effective throughput after allowing for several
relays, packet collisions, and the turn around time of the half duplex
system. There are internet gateways from the amateur systems, but because
most of the amateur network is so slow, about all you can use them for
is non-realtime Email.

It doesn't have to be this way, and it isn't in some local areas. There
are systems that operate at 9600 baud, 19.2 kbaud, and 56 kbaud available,
but they don't do you any good unless a *group* of hams all decide to get
them. In most areas, the default 1200 baud equipment is standard, and
slow, but in a few areas the faster equipment is in use. The 56 kb equipment
for example has a throughput very near to 19.2 kb telco modems after
subtracting all the turn around and packet overhead. That's very usable,
and you'd feel pretty much at home with that. At the lower speeds, your
operations will be very different from what you are used to via telco
modems.

>Also, what is slow scan TV all about? Is it talking normally except with
>video too? How much does this cost to get into and what bands generally
>permit this kind of operation? I've already got some video equipment
>including a camcorder. Am I closer?

Slow scan is the sending of still pictures over radio. The B&W standard
takes 8 seconds to send one frame. The color standard takes longer.
You can't talk while sending or receiving a picture, but you can talk
in between pictures. This activity is mostly on HF with SSB radios, but
you could do it at VHF/UHF with FM radios if you find someone else interested
in trying it. At UHF, however, you can send real TV, normal fast scan
pictures like your local broadcast station does. There's a fair amount
of activity around the country with this. Since this is UHF, the activity
depends on what local hams are doing. You can also exchange still frames
via packet in GIF format, for example.

>For additional info... I'm awaiting a Technician class license. I live
>in the suburban Detroit, Michigan area. These are generally questions of
>culture for which I am ignorant. I have a scanner so I can tell what
>happens on Phone, the others are foreign. Thanks for any info.

Since most of the activities you'll be doing will be local (other than
amateur satellite, your license won't allow you to reach far out of the
local area with these modes), it's important to join with the locals and
see what they're up to before investing a lot in equipment. Find and
join a local ham club. Different ham clubs have different interests
and personalities, shop around for one that fits with your interests.
If people aren't doing something you are interested in doing, then
you can take the lead and sell others on trying the mode. Remember
that when you get beyond FM voice, activities in other modes are
a group effort. You've got to build interest and cooperation among
other local hams in order to do high speed packet networking or
ATV or any of the other more technical modes.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4808. aresdata

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-18 23:34:45 UTC
From: rmackay@bud.peinet.pe.ca
Message-ID: <rmackay.8.00179501@bud.peinet.pe.ca>
Source record: 45806

Hello, I have an old copy of ARESpk30 and ARESda10 but have not been able to findanything current. I saw some stuff on ftp.funet.fi but that site is still QRT.

Does anyone know of more current versions and/or an ftp site for more information?

Thanks,
Ron
VE1AIC @ VE1AIC.PE.CAN.NOAM

4809. Re: Mir packet heard! Question.....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 02:25:15 UTC
From: wilsonsatx@aol.com
Message-ID: <3d2qub$t3g@newsbf01.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45803

In article <3d031p$m09@alterdial.UU.NET>, joes@uunet.uu.net writes:

Try using mir as a digi, send a cq via r0mir or pick a call of any station
you see attempting to connect and connect to it via r0mir.... works great.
Also, I worked mir on voice last Saturday, does anyone know the qsl info?

4810. SMTP and JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 03:06:32 UTC
From: jcksnste@ACFcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <3d2tbo$e7b@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>
Source record: 45811

Hello all--

Just making a plea for someone with experience moving mail via SMTP over wired SLIP and wireless AX25 links to contact me to give me a hand. In particular, using the wired SLIP connection as a POPserver.

I have a machine ready to be dedicated to full time AX25 access and a portable that I will use for all my mail reading/responding. I've been able to telnet bidirectionally, but my SMTP sessions are failing and mail is not moving back and forth. My goal is to not have any mail kept for reading on the gateway machine; it will only move mail between the AMPRnet and my portable. I tried to create the appropriate entries for the gateway machine to accept and deliver mail for the portable, but it just won't go.

As an aside, something that surprised me was that in order to get a packet out from my portable over the air (well, at least out to the TNC for broadcast), I needed to telnet to and sign into the gateway machine, and then access the port with the TNC on it. I couldn't CONNECT to any stations through the SLIP connection, even if it was ROUTE ADD DEFAULTed. I left the gateway machine in TRACE mode, and sure enough, the packet queued for output over the TNC showed the portable as the source machine even though I was telnetted to the gateway machine.

So if anyone who moves mail between the wireless network and any wired machines via SLIP connections can take a second to dump some data my way, I'd really appreciate it.

Many thanks in advance.

Steve (*still* waiting since 9/10/94)

--
Steven Jackson Action Consulting

4811. Entering the Packet world...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 04:55:40 UTC
From: dave@lynx.mn.org
Message-ID: <H8DkXc1w165w@lynx.mn.org>
Source record: 45804

Just for the fun of it this weekend I blew $5.75 to take the Technician test. A miracle happened and I managed to pass the thing, so now I have yet another hobby... :)

Anyway, how do I go about finding out what packet networks are running in my area (Minneapolis/St. Paul)? Is there a central clearing house for accessing "packet space" or is everyone on his own? I got a book on the subject, but it is 5 years old and probably doesn't represent the current state of the art.

Any help would be appreciated. Thanks.

93.2% of all statisitics are simply | David Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org)
made up on the spot. | Lynx Data Systems

4812. PC Elm 3.21 and NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 05:38:49 UTC
From: david@stat.com
Message-ID: <e8FkXc2w165w@stat.com>
Source record: 45805

I'm using PCElm 3.21 with NOS ... is there a more recent version, and if so, where can I ftp it from?

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

4813. KISS and FCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 08:39:45 UTC
From: tedwards@Glue.umd.edu
Message-ID: <3d3gsh$ej5@thrash.src.umd.edu>
Source record: 45824

I've been monitoring some connected mode packets using KISS, and
I can't see where the Frame Check Sequences (FCS) have gone. Does
KISS filter them out? It looks to me like the text runs all the
way up to the C0 FEND character KISS sends back to indicate the
packet is over. I know KISS doesn't send nor require the
packet FLAG (7E) characters, I wonder if it magically gets rid of/
adds the FCS.

Now the next interesting question is whether KISS will report
packets that don't pass the FCS? (like PASSALL ON does with
regular TNCs).

I notice TRACE ON on regular TNCs doesn't report the FCS either...

Anyway, I managed to get a home-grown program to send out a packet
in KISS mode that made a regular TNC think it was a UI packet.
Then I got it to accept an I packet also...I never added the
FCS to either, so that is what got me thinking along those lines.

-Thomas
N3HAU

4814. Re: 4800 Baud (was 2400+ Baud modem chips)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 08:50:37 UTC
From: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org
Message-ID: <D11v8E.2wo@pe1chl.ampr.org>
Source record: 45608
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <3co0pc$4kd@feenix.metronet.com> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:

>In <D0tKDr.2E2@pe1chl.ampr.org>, rob@pe1chl.ampr.org (Rob Janssen) writes:
>>Also it is possible to use direct FSK of the transmitter, instead of
>>Audio FSK (AFSK) which is what you get when you modulate an FM transmitter
>>with the audio tones from a TCM3105. There are several modems (also used
>>by radio amateurs) that give higher datarates by using FSK. One example
>>of a relatively simple modem is the design by the Hamilton Area Packet
>>Network (VE3DNL and others) that yields 4800 bps using a ternary FSK
>>system which has zero DC content without the use of a scrambler.
>>It is not a single-chip design, however.

> Does anyone know where I can get a pair of 4800b HAPN modems? Do they
>attach to a modem disconnect header like the standard 9600b modem? Also,
>you can get 9600b modems for around $100. How much do the HAPN modems
>cost. Thanks.

Over here in the Netherlands they are in very wide use, and you can get
kits and even assembled ones from many sources. They can normally be
attached to a disconnect header, although we usually have them on an SCC
card because that is so much more cost-effective and works better than a
TNC.

I think a $100 price for a G3RUH modem will be a kit, and probably for
only the board (no enclosure, supply etc). When comparing on an equal
basis with the HAPN modem it will be below $50.

Rob
--

| Rob Janssen | AMPRnet: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org |
| e-mail: pe1chl@rabo.nl | AX.25 BBS: PE1CHL@PI8UTR.#UTR.NLD.EU |

4815. Re: PC Elm 3.21 and NOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 12:12:05 UTC
From: adsb@bnr.co.uk
Message-ID: <3d3talINNc7j@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk>
Source record: 45807

In article <e8FkXc2w165w@stat.com>, David Dodell <david@stat.com> wrote:
>I'm using PCElm 3.21 with NOS ... is there a more recent version, and if
>so, where can I ftp it from?

There's a separate development thread now. Available from
ftp.demon.co.uk - currently at version 1.11, which is many mods
ahead of 3.21
--
Andrew Benham A.D.S.Benham@bnr.co.uk
BNR Europe Ltd, 140 Greenway, Harlow Business Park, Harlow,
Essex CM20 5QD, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1279 402372 Fax: +44 1279 402029

4816. Re: 4800 Baud (was 2400+ Baud modem chips)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 12:59:58 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3d404e$imo@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45609
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <D11v8E.2wo@pe1chl.ampr.org>, rob@pe1chl.ampr.org (Rob Janssen) writes:
>In <3co0pc$4kd@feenix.metronet.com> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:
>> Does anyone know where I can get a pair of 4800b HAPN modems? Do they
>>attach to a modem disconnect header like the standard 9600b modem? Also,
>>you can get 9600b modems for around $100. How much do the HAPN modems
>>cost. Thanks.
>
>Over here in the Netherlands they are in very wide use, and you can get
>kits and even assembled ones from many sources. They can normally be
>attached to a disconnect header, although we usually have them on an SCC
>card because that is so much more cost-effective and works better than a
>TNC.
>I think a $100 price for a G3RUH modem will be a kit, and probably for
>only the board (no enclosure, supply etc). When comparing on an equal
>basis with the HAPN modem it will be below $50.
>
>Rob

Thanks for the info Rob. Now I want to ask about the SCC Card. :) Is
that a Baycom SCC card I've heard about? Where can I get more info on the
SCC card you like to use? How much do those things cost, compared to a
TNC. In the US... we can get a TNC-2 clone (MFJ-1270c) for around $120
and a G3RUH modem is pre-built, ready to go, board for around $105. It
drops into the TNC-2 and plugs into the modem disconnect header.
I haven't had 100% success with 9600b on 2 meters. I'd like to try a
4800b link to see if through put is better of a good 4800b link compated
to a marginal 9600b link.
Also... I'd like to look at using a SCC card instead of a TNC-2 clone.
I've heard that there is a 4 port, Baycom SCC card but haven't seen
anything that talks about it, how much it cost, where to get it, etc.
Anyway if you (or anyone else) can tell me where I can fing ordering
info for SCC cards or HAPN modems, I'd appreciate knowing about it. Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4817. Re: 9600 Modem standard?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 13:53:11 UTC
From: ae517@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <D1298n.2nM@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 45808

In a previous posting, David Lapp (lapp@waterloo.hp.com) writes:
> Steve Diggs (steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us) wrote:
>
> : The modulation technique used in 9600 packet was originally spec'd by
> : k9NQ, later modified by G3RUH. I have a copy of the original description
> : of it done by James Miller, G3RUH, on my BBS. I will try to send it to
> : you when I get home. Remind me in a day or so if you haven't received
> : it.
>
> This is the first mention of a electronic version of such a
> description that I've seen.
>
> Any chance on putting it somewhere for anonymous ftp ?
>
The designer of the g3ruh has placed it on FTP.AMSAT.ORG under
amsat/articles/g3ruh, si I remember correctly. I think you can log on as
anonymous. Also some excellent articles on psk and error correction for
satellite work.

73 de russ va3rr/aa8lu

4818. FBB v5.15c renumber utility?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 14:24:36 UTC
From: cwm3@psu.edu
Message-ID: <cwm3.11.2EF597A4@psu.edu>
Source record: 45809

Hi Chuck, K3CM her in State College, PA. Does anybody have a message renumbering utility that works with FBB v5.15c. The one I have works fine with v5,15 but a fellow sysop who is running 5.15c tells me it doesn't work for him.

73 es thanks

4819. Re: 4800 Baud (was 2400+ Baud modem chips)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 14:59:59 UTC
From: adsb@bnr.co.uk
Message-ID: <3d475flNNcih@bhars12c.bnr.co.uk>
Source record: 45668
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <3d404e$imo@feenix.metronet.com>, <kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org> wrote:
>I've heard that there is a 4 port, Baycom SCC card but haven't seen
>anything that talks about it, how much it cost, where to get it, etc.

It's called the USCC card, and it is available in the UK for about
250 pounds or so.
It has 4 ports - 1 off 7910 300/1200 baud
1 off 3105 1200 baud
1 off RUH clone 9k6 (and other baud rates)
1 off space (a disconnect header)

It comes with software. Software than knows about it includes the
G8BPQ Packet Switch, later JNOS versions (after I updated SCC.C),
and Linux drivers.
I might be modifying the PI card Packet Driver to work with the
USCC card, but my first project is a double-headed Packet Driver
(so that one can use the Trumpet Winsock stack to talk to NOS on
the same machine).

I have a USCC card, and I'm very happy with it.
--
Andrew Benham A.D.S.Benham@bnr.co.uk
BNR Europe Ltd, 140 Greenway, Harlow Business Park, Harlow,
Essex CM20 5QD, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1279 402372 Fax: +44 1279 402029

4820. TCP/IP:Linux or WNOS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 15:09:13 UTC
From: stroup@gauss.usafa.af.mil
Message-ID: <3d4ba5$kt0@usafa2.usafa.af.mil>
Source record: 45810

I am currently running WNOS4 at my home station. I have seen some articles posted here that mention Linux and AX.25. My question is, does Linux route TCP/IP calls to the AX.25 protocol which is used on packet? And, if so, is Linux a more stable platform to use than WNOS? (I have had some problems running WNOS in the past, and wanted to find something that would accomplish the same things while allowing me to do other things one the same computer.)

Any help is greatly appreciated!!!!
--
****
Dave Stroup N0ZLZ
stroup@gauss.usafa.af.mil
stroup@vlsia.uccs.edu
dstroup@rmii.com
n0zlz@n0wpa.#seco.co.usa.na
n0zlz@n0zlz.ampr.org (44.32.0.212)
****

4821. FBB Documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 17:24:44 UTC
From: mweitzen@coho.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3d4fks$149@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 45812

I'm relatively new to packet but trying to learn. The Radio Club of Tacoma is running the F6FBB BBS system. They've recently been having some operating difficulty with the software. I believe it is just installation/configuration issues. Nonetheless, they cannot locate any documentation for the BBS software. Anyone out there that could point me in the right direction to find documentation?

Thanks a lot!

73, KC7FAA

4822. Packet Radio applications in Education

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 19:54:11 UTC
From: emillar@enlaces.ufro.CL
Message-ID: <m0rJo9r-000n4cC@lautaro>
Source record: 45813

Hello:

Does anyone could give me information about Packet Radio
applications in Eduaction?. I'll really appreciate your help.

I'm working in a Packet Radio project for rural chileans school and
I would like to know more about similar experiencies..

Thanks in Advance..

Eduardo Millar C.
email: emillar@enlaces.ufro.cl
Proyecto Enlaces
Temuco - CHILE

4823. aea fax 3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 20:33:17 UTC
From: don6@ix.netcom.com
Message-ID: <3d4qmd$o7@ixnews2.ix.netcom.com>
Source record: 45814

Has any one tryed aea fax 3 and how is it better than fax1 is the maps better or is there color and how about other features?

Don lloyd

Thanks

4824. AEA PK-88 vs. PCB-88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 20:42:22 UTC
From: DDDP59B@prodigy.com
Message-ID: <3d4r7e$p5e@usenetw1.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 45815

I'm deciding on buying my first TNC and the PK-88 and the PCB-88 are my final two choices. I want the PK-88 because it's external but the PCB-88 includes software and a power adapter. Does any body out there have any opinions? Tnx, 73
-
VICTOR MORANGE, DDDP59B@prodigy.com, tmorange@delphi.com, KE6MWA

4825. Any Windows programs for the KAM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 22:11:27 UTC
From: Ned Raybould <eraybould@delphi.com>
Message-ID: <xO30vcv.eraybould@delphi.com>
Source record: 45816

I was wondering if there was a Windows-based program for the Kantronics KAM all-mode TNC that behaved similarly to the Hostmaster II+. I enjoy having the the different "windows" for each packet conversation and the command mode, but would desire a program that is not DOS-based. I know that someone (AJ8B, I believe) has written a program for another brand of TNC using Visual Basic, but this needs to be for the KAM. I appreciate any help that you can give me. Please send replies via e-mail to erayboul@dnaco.net.

Thanks and 73's

Ned

****
Edward S. Raybould
1248 1/2 Maue Road
Miamisburg, OH 45342-3475 USA
(513) 859-4628

Internet: eee3768@descg2.desc.dla.mil
eraybould@delphi.com
erayboul@dnaco.net
Delphi: ERAYBOULD
AX.25: n8oif@n8acv.#day.#swoh.oh.usa.na
TCP/IP: 44.70.12.65 (n8oif.ampr.org)
****

4826. Re: 4800 Baud (was 2400+ Baud modem chips)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 22:43:39 UTC
From: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org
Message-ID: <D12xss.4Cs@pe1chl.ampr.org>
Source record: 45825
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <3d404e$imo@feenix.metronet.com> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:

> Thanks for the info Rob. Now I want to ask about the SCC Card. :) Is
>that a Baycom SCC card I've heard about? Where can I get more info on the
>SCC card you like to use? How much do those things cost, compared to a
>TNC. In the US... we can get a TNC-2 clone (MFJ-1270c) for around $120
>and a G3RUH modem is pre-built, ready to go, board for around $105. It
>drops into the TNC-2 and plugs into the modem disconnect header.

There exists an SCC card from Baycom, which is already mentioned in another
followup. It includes modems, which can be convenient to the end-user but
is usually not so convenient when building a node. I think they have a
special card for that.

In the Netherlands, many people use the so-called OptoPcScc card which
has been designed by PA0HZP and myself. It is a four-port card without
modems, but featuring optocoupler isolation of the digital signals. This
has some advantages w.r.t. grounding loops and surge protection.
The card goes for the equiv. of about $100 as a kit. Modems that have TTL
interface can be easily connected using a simple interface consisting of
a 74LS14 and 4 resistors to interface to the couplers.
Modems with this interface on-board are available for 1200, 4800, 1200+4800
and G3RUH-type (9600 or higher) locally. Prices range from about $25
to over $100 (I am not sure about the G3RUH price but I think it is well
over $100. there are quite some components on that modem, and some are
expensive. When you see a modem for significantly less, make sure it is
a genuine G3RUH modem and not a K9NG, which does not have the digital
filtering)

For a single 1200 bps channel the above kit is about the same price as
a TNC (about $130 total), but the advantage becomes clear when one wants
to operate more than one channel. E.g. 1200 bps on 2 meter, and 1200+4800
or maybe even 9600 bps on 70cm as well. In that case one SCC card and
a couple of modems is a lot less expensive (note that you don't need COM
ports either, which saves as well)

The PA0HZP OptoPcScc card has vectored interrupts, and a single interrupt
can be shared with 3 cards, yielding 12 channels. It is in wide use in
nodes in the Netherlands in this configuration. (2 or 3 cards)

> I haven't had 100% success with 9600b on 2 meters. I'd like to try a
>4800b link to see if through put is better of a good 4800b link compated
>to a marginal 9600b link.

The main difference between HAPN and G3RUH is that HAPN does not need the coverage from 10Hz. This makes it a lot easier to use with FM-only PLL synthesized transmitters. It can even be used with Phase-modulated transmitters.
When you are using such a transceiver (PLL) the switchover to HAPN will give a lot better eye-pattern and thereby better performance at lower signal levels. When your transmitter is already performing well (crystal controlled or all-mode transceiver) the difference is less clear, and will probably be offset by the lower datarate.

> Also... I'd like to look at using a SCC card instead of a TNC-2 clone.
>I've heard that there is a 4 port, Baycom SCC card but haven't seen
>anything that talks about it, how much it cost, where to get it, etc.
>Anyway if you (or anyone else) can tell me where I can fing ordering
>info for SCC cards or HAPN modems, I'd appreciate knowing about it. Thanks.

Ordering the OptoPcScc card described above can be done through PA0HZP.
His address details are:

Address: H.Z.Peek
Postbox 329
1440 AH Purmerend
The Netherlands

Email: PA0HZP@PI8NVP.NLD.EU (ax25 BBS)
pa0hzp@pi8nos (ax25 smtp)
henkp@nikhef.nl or henkp@nikhefk.nikhef.nl (internet, eunet, surfnet)

Phone: +31 2990 30977

73,
Rob
--

| Rob Janssen | AMPRnet: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org |
| e-mail: pe1chl@rabo.nl | AX.25 BBS: PE1CHL@PI8UTR.#UTR.NLD.EU |

4827. AEA DSP2232 Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 23:01:04 UTC
From: RMI Aachen <rmi-aachen@rmi.de>
Message-ID: <3d53bg$rrv@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 45821
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,de.comm.ham

```
======================================================================
This is the Mailserver at EUnet EUregio POP Aachen
======================================================================

If you are interested in exchanging information on the

AEA DSP 2232 - Digital Signal Processing Multi-Mode Data Controller

you are invited to join our Mailing list (started on May 12, 1994).
Please subscribe by sending a Mail to

dsp2232-request@rmi.de [or dsp2232-request@Aachen.Germany.EU.net]
with the subject: "subscribe" .

If you would like to share your experiences of knowledge on the
unit, write your contributions to

dsp2232@rmi.de [or dsp2232@Aachen.Germany.EU.net].

======================================================================
Automatic weekly mailing
======================================================================
```

4828. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 23:47:34 UTC
From: jking@gdls.com
Message-ID: <3d562m$4qc@gdls.com>
Source record: 45817

In article <D0usF0.JpI@discus.technion.ac.il>, s2301190@techst02.technion.ac.il (Yoram Rotbach) writes:
> Hello and thank you for reading this
> ----------
>
> For some time there are High Speed (14.4k - 28.8k) modems available for
> phone lines. looking at the similarity of the bandwidth of phone lines &
> voice radio, has anyone considered a way how to use this technology for
> amateur use?
>
> 73's de Yoram 4z9dea
>
> email - s2301190@techst02.technion.ac.il
>

Actually, I've given this considerable thought. For one, I did get some V.29 modem chips (16QPSK) working over amateur radio circuits. (written up in a 1991 issue of PSR, sometime in the fall).

However, V.29 is a half duplex format, this doesn't answer your question.

For V.32bis/V.34 you'd need to go with a full duplex path. Actually, with the complex line negotation process both go through, the only real value would be in full time dedicated links or possibly some sort of broadcast mode.

Actually, I'm working on a circuit now to try and make this work. First off, you'd need to provide a full duplex path (two radios and/or duplexers) so this in not for Joe Ham. My application is a link, so this doesn't matter.

The circuit basically would 'trick' the phone modem into thinking it was talking to a phone. A two to four wire hybrid would be the heart of it. 'Offhook' would control PTT. The squelch breaking on the radio would generate a 'ring' signal.

Here is the operational scenario (for use with KA9Q NOS/ Slip link):

NOS box #1 wishes to establish a slip link with NOS box #2 (over a RF path).

#1 issues a 'dial command' to the modem (which goes off hook, triggering PTT on radio #1)

Radio #2 (paired with NOS box #2) squelch breaks. This generates a 'ring' signal that causes modem #2 to 'answer' the phone, thereby asserting radio #2's PTT.

#1 sees the 'answer tone` from modem #2, and the process proceeds just like a normal V32/V34 negotiation process.

The KA9Q allows you to ping a host from time to time and issue a redial command in case you lose the connection. This could be used to periodically check the link and retrain if needed.

The short answer to your question, is V32bis/V34 technology is not really pratical for most amateurs use due to extremely long training times.

V.29 however is another story. I orginally gave up work with this due to the percieved 'long' training times this had (253ms). However, I'm finding that this may not be as 'long' relatively speaking, as I was lead to believe. I base this on the observation that most amateur operation, at least in my area (Michigan) at 9600 baud, are using TXD's in excess of 400ms. This is due to slow radios and hopefully will change in the near future.

V.29 in case you wondered, is what is used in FAX machines and it on many phone modems.

73

Jeff King WB8WKA

4829. BOATANCHORS elist has moved to a new host

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-19 23:54:53 UTC
From: ab4el@cybernetics.net
Message-ID: <3d56gd$kh1@jabba.cybernetics.net>
Source record: 45818
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.antiques.radio+phono,sci.electronics

NOTE: The BOATANCHORS elist moved to a new host. Below is the greetings sent this weekend to current subscribers. If joining the BOATANCHORS list is of interest to you, you ought to read the greetings.

In a subsequent message, I will broadcast the procedure for subscribing--now that it can be handled entirely by email to the list management program running on ThePorch.com.

--de Steve AB4EL ab4el@Cybernetics.NET in Raleigh, NC
----------------Cut Here----------------

BOATANCHORS CHANGEOVER RELAY GOES "KER-CHUNK"!!!

Greetings and welcome to the new and improved (but still vintage) "boatanchors" mailing list. An automated list manager should help things run more smoothly for everyone while still providing the same outstanding signal-to-noise ratio we have enjoyed since the list's beginning.

Jack Hill W4PPT has agreed to provide a new home for the list, with the blessings of Paul Prescott N1AAC who took over from Our Esteemed Founder Jim Lockwood KM6NK.

NOTE - You need not re-subscribe or take any special action other than noting the new addresses listed below. The subscription list was moved intact from the old mit.edu site and you are already on it if you got this message.

Subscribers of the satellite list on boatanchors@beacons.cts.com will also be moved to this new address.

The new mailing list address is now

boatanchors@ThePorch.com.

Use this now for messages of general interest to the entire group
Please don't use it to subscribe, change address, etc.

The new automated list manager address is

ListProc@ThePorch.com

Use this for subscribing, unsubscribing, getting archived info,
getting the FAQ message, changing your address, etc.
Now send a message to ListProc@ThePorch.com with just
HELP in the body to get info on how to do this.

The new list owner address is

ListOwn@jackatak.ThePorch.com

Use this address only when there is a problem which really
truly can't be resolved otherwise.

Now, yes right now, save this message so you'll have these addresses
handy. Whew, thanks - doesn't that feel better?

You will also soon receive a copy of the "Welcome" message that will be sent
to all new subscribers. It includes more useful info on things like the
purpose of the list, how to subscribe/unsubscribe, etc. It would be a
good idea if you save it along with this message for future reference
or to pass on to interested parties. Thanks.

The transition team has included long-time boatanchorites and folks who
have been helping keep "boatanchors" alive over the last couple of years.

We have tested this program on a variety of mail programs, but we know that
it is possible some behavior may be different (particularly in how you reply
to just an individual or to the entire list). There seems to be no way to
satisfy all possible e-mail software! Just relax, keep your eyes open, and
adjust your habits accordingly.

We hope that we'll all now have a stable, reliable, and useful list with
a minimum of disruption. Enjoy.

Happy Holidays and 73 from the transition team.

Jack W4PPT Larry KQ4BY Phil at theporch.com
Steve AB4EL Kevin KN6FQ Jim KR1S
Paul N1AAC Dan H at MIT Nick KD4CPL

4830. Re: FBB Documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 00:03:51 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <3d5717$cui@hpbab.wv>
Source record: 45820

In article <3d4fks$149@news.halcyon.com>, mweitzen@coho.halcyon.com (Mark D. Weitzenhoffer) writes:
|> I'm relatively new to packet but trying to learn. The Radio Club of
|> Tacoma is running the F6FBB BBS system. They've recently been having some
|> operating difficulty with the software. I believe it is just
|> installation/configuration issues. Nonetheless, they cannot locate any
|> documentation for the BBS software. Anyone out there that could point me
|> in the right direction to find documentation?
|>
|> Thanks a lot!
|>
|> 73, KC7FAA

Have you tried asking the sysops of the 20 or so other local FBB BBS systems in the Seattle/Tacoma/Olympia/Vancouver area?

If a request to them did not result in any useful response, try posting a message to SYSOP @ PNW, I'm sure one or another of us will be able to help you, once we know what your problem is.

... Hank

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM

4831. TAPR APRS SIG Formed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 00:06:53 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <3d576t$sk@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 45819

TAPR would like to welcome Keith Sproul, WU2Z, and the APRSSIG he will chair as the latest SIG to be formed in TAPR. APRSSIG joins HFSIG, BBSSIG, NETSIG, DSP, and DSP-93 mail groups.

```
_______________________________________
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```

Information on the TAPR APRS Special Interest Group (APRS SIG)

What is APRS? (Automatic Packet Reporting System)

What is GPS (Global Positioning System)

Where am I?

Where are you?

Where is the Hurricane?

What is the weather like?

Where are the emergency vehicles?

APRS is a system used for tracking people, weather, objects, weather balloons, and many other aspects of Amateur Radio.

This goal of this Special Interest Group is to create a forum for people interested in this type of activity so that they can ask questions and compare notes and exchanged ideas.

We will discuss things pertaining to APRS itself, GPS, GPS units applications of this type of technology, automatic weather reporting, uses of APRS in public events such as bike-a-thones, and uses of APRS in emergencies.

Your chairperson of the APRSSIG is Keith Sproul

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Keith Sproul |Amateur Radio: WU2Z
698 Magnolia Road |akasbb1@peabody.sct.ucarb.com
North Brunswick, NJ 08902-2647 |Packet Radio: wu2z@kb4cyc.nj.usa
Work: 908 563-5389 |AppleLink: Sproul.K
Fax: 908 563-5035 |Chairman ACG-NJ Mac Users Group
Home: 908 821-4828 |Author of MacAPRS
```

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399 * 817-383-0000
************************************************************************

To subscribe to this mailing list send a message to `listserv@tapr.org` with
the following line in the body of the message:

subscribe list full_name

Example:
subscribe aprssig FirstName LastName
```

4832. Just wondering...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 01:50:04 UTC
From: joen9yjz@aol.com
Message-ID: <3d5d8c$6pt@newsbf02.news-fddi.aol.com>
Source record: 45822

Are you trying to run 9600 baud packet through a handheld? That's still a very, very difficult thing to do. It involves tapping into direct modulation circuits in the rig. Also, if you want to save yourself a little time...take a look at MFJ's catalog..they have many ready made packet cables for Kantronics TNC's. 73's.

Joe N9YJZ
JoeN9YJZ@aol.com

4833. BPQ 4.08 TNC Menager in Kiss Mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 02:52:40 UTC
From: etfalcao@ci.ua.pt
Message-ID: <D139Bu.D9o@news.ci.ua.pt>
Source record: 45823

Hello

Thanks for reading this message.
Does anybody know if there are any FTP site where I can get
the BPQ 4.08? The TNC Menager in Kiss Mode?

Thanks in advance and 73 from

CT1DNF - Pedro Pais

--
Pedro Filipe Monica Falcao Pais [EMail: etfalcao@ci.ua.pt
R. Banda da Amizade N.6 4 Dto. [Ham Callsign : CT1DNF
3800 AVEIRO [Packet: CT1DNF@CT1EDY.CTAV.PRT.EU
PORTUGAL [Tel.: +351 34 383541

4834. 19200 baud with G3RUH-a-like

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 10:48:17 UTC
From: besten@faculty.chem.ruu.nl
Message-ID: <besten.787920497@faculty.chem.ruu.nl>
Source record: 45832

Are there any people who have experience in speeding up their equipment
to 19200 after successful 9600 experiments?
I.e. using the *same* transceivers etc. but only modifying the filters
in the modem or some other minor changes (increasing the bandwidth of
e.g. IF filters by bridging them with caps e.g.)

Remco PA3FYM

4835. Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 10:51:49 UTC
From: dave@lynx.mn.org
Message-ID: <3cPmXc1w165w@lynx.mn.org>
Source record: 45826

Please excuse me for what is probably a naive question (I'm new to this group and to amateur radio) but why are people fooling around with data-rates like 9600 and (*ghod*) 1200 BPS? Is there an FCC limitation on bandwidth or something that I don't know about? (Probably)

It seems to me that packet radio is about 5 years behind the modem industry.

Just asking... No offence intended. Thanks.

93.2% of all statisitics are simply | David Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org)
made up on the spot. | Lynx Data Systems

4836. Re: KISS and FCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 10:59:15 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3d6de3$kbi@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 45827

In article <3d3gsh$ej5@thrash.src.umd.edu>, tedwards@Glue.umd.edu (Thomas Grant Edwards) writes:
|> I've been monitoring some connected mode packets using KISS, and
|> I can't see where the Frame Check Sequences (FCS) have gone. Does
|> KISS filter them out?

Yes, it does filter them out on receive. They are also added automatically on transmit. The FCS is generally handled in hardware by the SCC or SIO in the TNC, and they don't appear on the asynch link.

|> Now the next interesting question is whether KISS will report
|> packets that don't pass the FCS? (like PASSALL ON does with
|> regular TNCs).

No, not unless you modify the SCC or SIO driver code in the TNC to do this.

Phil

4837. subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 12:45:57 UTC
From: phil_sch@antdiv.GOV.AU
Message-ID: <199412201245.EAA26694@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 45833

```
subscribe phil_sch@antdiv.gov.au
Phillip Scholz
Davis Base
Antarctica
EMAIL phil_sch@antdiv.gov.au
AX25 VK0FPS@VK4WAN
```

4838. Re: 4800 Baud (was 2400+ Baud modem chips)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 13:34:07 UTC
From: geosynq@indy.net
Message-ID: <geosynq.74.2EF6DD4F@indy.net>
Source record: 45541
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In <3co0pc$4kd@feenix.metronet.com> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:
>> Does anyone know where I can get a pair of 4800b HAPN modems? Do they
>>attach to a modem disconnect header like the standard 9600b modem? Also,
>>you can get 9600b modems for around $100. How much do the HAPN modems
>>cost. Thanks.
Hamtronics of Hilton, NY sells 9600 baud FSK modems designed for amatuer
packette, but there's no reason why they couldn't be used for other stuff.
You can get kits or assembled, the docs are excellent, and they're dirt cheap.

4839. Re: Cadeau de noel pour radio-amateurs !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 13:58:50 UTC
From: Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr
Message-ID: <3d6nuq$e33@anemone.saclay.cea.fr>
Source record: 45828
Cross-posted to: fr.petites-annonces.divers,fr.petites-annonces.informatique,misc.forsale,misc.forsale.non-computers,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,cern.radio,fr.misc.divers,fr.rec.divers

Le KAM+ est vendu ...

Cet article annule donc le precedent !

--
+--------------------------------------+------------------------------+
I Jean-Christophe MONIER I ATHESA - C.E.A. Defense I
I Ingenieur Reseaux / Networks Engineer I BP 28 I
I I C.E.N. de Saclay I
I E-Mail : Jean-Christophe.Monier@Cea.Fr I 91192 GIF SUR YVETTE CEDEX I
I Phone : (33/1) 69.08.56.41 I FRANCE I
I--------------------------------------+------------------------------+
I BinHex and MIME data accepted I
+---+

4840. Re: FBB Documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 14:08:37 UTC
From: rumbalj@govonca.gov.on.ca
Message-ID: <1994Dec20.140837.22529@govonca.gov.on.ca>
Source record: 45829

In <3d4fks$149@news.halcyon.com> mweitzen@coho.halcyon.com (Mark D. Weitzenhoffer) writes:

>I'm relatively new to packet but trying to learn. The Radio Club of
>Tacoma is running the F6FBB BBS system. They've recently been having some
>operating difficulty with the software. I believe it is just
>installation/configuration issues. Nonetheless, they cannot locate any
>documentation for the BBS software. Anyone out there that could point me
>in the right direction to find documentation?

Documentation and the software itself can be found by anonymous ftp to
ftp.ucsd.edu in the /hamradio/packet/f6fbb directry. The docs, I believe,
are contained in one of the zip files in this directory. Hope this helps.

>Thanks a lot!

Your welcome and Seasons Greetings.

>73, KC7FAA

73 de John. VA3BUS
--
JOHN RUMBALL
rumbalj@gov.on.ca
va3bus@gw.ve3sen.ampr.org
va3bus@va3bus.#ne.on.can.noam

4841. Re: Mir packet heard + question....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 14:45:45 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3d6qmp$7jp@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45690

TOM SUNMAN (tomsunman@aol.com) wrote:
:
: Not sure if this is the place but I thought I'd try.....

: Mir (the russian space station) just made a pass over my area and
: will make several more tonight. I just heard packet bursts on 145.550! I
: can't wait for my radio cable to come so I can attempt to connect. Whats
: the connect callsign for Mir currently? Their back on the air over the
: U.S. apparently! Also, What's the shuttle uplink packet freq? I've heard
: it's 144.490. I know the downlink is 145.550 (same as Mir).
: Another Mir pass will occure at 01:55 ut over Dutchess county, N.Y.

: Tom, KB2SMSTom Randall, KB2SMS
: Member: AAVSO Solar Division

Not sure but I think it may be R0MIR. I also believe that MIR operates on
simplex 145.550 for packet and FM voice. I stand to be corrected, as I
would like to verify this myself. I've digipeated through it but that was
a couple years ago.

73

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4842. Re: Digital Signal Processors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 14:51:08 UTC
From: sdl@eng.tridom.com
Message-ID: <D146L8.GI3@tridom.com>
Source record: 45831

>Don't forget the JPS filters. JPS brought DSP noise reduction to
>amateur radio, and is still the only company offering two different
>modes of broadband noise reduction, including spectral subtraction using
>FFT techniques.

>I obviously prefer the JPS equipment :-)

>Doug Hall, KF4KL
>JPS Communications, Inc.
>Raleigh, NC

This brings up a good point. Can anyone point me to recent articles that describe the use of DSP technology for ham's?

N5OXC

4843. reality check...IP with plain slip.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 15:12:55 UTC
From: richh@world.std.com
Message-ID: <D147LJ.CBr@world.std.com>
Source record: 45830

Can I just put my kamtroninc in kiss mode and run my Windows workstation slip implementation over it? I do have an address and the freq for ip switch (bedford ma).

Or do I have to run something like jnos?

Thanks.

de N1TML

4844. Re: BPQ 4.08 TNC Menager in Kiss Mode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 16:12:30 UTC
From: bnovak@kaiwan.com
Message-ID: <Y8mzk4WzUcmU069yn@kaiwan.com>
Source record: 45834

In article <D139Bu.D9o@news.ci.ua.pt>, etfalcao@ci.ua.pt (Pedro Monica) wrote:
> Hello
>
> Thanks for reading this message.
> Does anybody know if there are any FTP site where I can get
> the BPQ 4.08? The TNC Menager in Kiss Mode?
>
> Thanks in advance and 73 from
>
> CT1DNF - Pedro Pais
>
> --
Try FTP.FUNET.FI
pub/ham/packet/g8bpq/bpq408.zip

73,
Bob
K0OK

--

| E-mail: bnovak@kaiwan.com | Packet: k0ok@wb6omc.#soca.ca.usa.na |

4845. Kenwood TM-733A and 9600 baud

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 16:12:35 UTC
From: rwuhhu@pnw.net
Message-ID: <3d6vpj$dh5@cascade.pnw.net>
Source record: 45838

[No readable article body recovered]

4846. AEA PcPakratt for Windows v2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 16:33:49 UTC
From: rwuhhu@pnw.net
Message-ID: <3d711d$e2q@cascade.pnw.net>
Source record: 45835

[No readable article body recovered]

4847. BEST TNC for NETWORKING?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 17:38:08 UTC
From: mmunster@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <mmunster-2012940938080001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 45837

I don't want to start a war here, but if you had it to do all over again, what TNC would be best to build a new network. I want to use one "brand" of modem that will fit all applications.

Considerations:

X1J/2
1200 user port
9600 and _up_ network
Power sources (12 volt DC pref., low current?)
Hill top operation (not in a house - you know, temp. stability, etc.)
Standardization (same equipment at all sites)
Cost - (best bang for the $)
(add your own here)

Lets hear it all, good or bad; should or shouldn't; do or don't.

Don't forget to say why you like it or dis-like it.

Thanks for your input and thoughts on the subject.

Marvin Munster, WB6PKK
mmunster@qualcomm.com

--
Marvin Munster
mmunster@qualcomm.com

4848. Packet Repeater?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 17:41:34 UTC
From: mmunster@qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <mmunster-2012940941340001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 45836

I am seeking information on the pros and cons of a packet repeater.

What are the settings required?

Is bit regeneration a necissity?

Operating experience?

Porting a BBS into the repeater?

This information is needed to convert an old voice repeater with all of
the equipment associated, like duplexers etc.

I would appreciate any information.

Marvin - WB6PKK

mmunster@qualcomm.com

--
Marvin Munster
mmunster@qualcomm.com

4849. Re: reality check...IP with plain slip.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 18:52:57 UTC
From: miltonm@bga.com
Message-ID: <3d7969$h87@ghostwheel.bga.com>
Source record: 45839

In article <D147LJ.CBr@world.std.com>,
Richard M Hajinlian <richh@world.std.com> wrote:
>
>Can I just put my kamtroninc in kiss mode and run my Windows workstation
>slip implementation over it? I do have an address and the freq for ip
>switch (bedford ma).
>
>Or do I have to run something like jnos?

With the framing is the same, the standard windows software will not
be enclosing the data in AX.25 packets, which is used for various reasons
(eg third party traffic rules, "hardware" addressing/packet filtering,
etc). Some people use a dedicated old-iron box to convert from slip
or eithernet to radio protocols.

milton
--
Milton Miller KB5TKF miltonm@bga.com

4850. Re: BEST TNC for NETWORKING?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-20 23:26:40 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3d7p7g$94g@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45692

In <mmunster-2012940938080001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>, mmunster@qualcomm.com (Marvin J. Munster) writes:
>I don't want to start a war here, but if you had it to do all over again,
>what TNC would be best to build a new network. I want to use one "brand" of
>modem that will fit all applications.
>
> Considerations:
>
> X1J/2
> 1200 user port
> 9600 and _up_ network
> Power sources (12 volt DC pref., low current?)
> Hill top operation (not in a house - you know, temp. stability, etc.)
> Standardization (same equipment at all sites)
> Cost - (best bang for the $)
> (add your own here)
>
>Lets hear it all, good or bad; should or shouldn't; do or don't.
>
>Don't forget to say why you like it or dis-like it.

The only way to go is with a TNC-2 type TNC. This will let you add a
9600b modem, Networking EPROMs, software DCD, etc. I own several MFJ 1270b
tncs, and a couple of PacCom Tiny-2 TNCs. I prefer the PacComm TNC and
it's about the same price as the MFJ tnc.
PacComm builds both the PacComm and MFJ 9600b modems. The PacComm
version is a leter design so I'd recomend that. On the MFJ 9600b modem,
if you want to go to 19.2kb, you've got to locate/unsolder/replace several
resisters and capacitors. On the PacComm TNC, you unplug a DIP header that
has all the resistors and caps attached and replace it with a different DIP
header that has the stuff for 19.2kb.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4851. Re: Newbie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 00:30:19 UTC
From: Fred.Peerenboom@bbs.dmapub.dma.org
Message-ID: <1994Dec20.193019.20623@dmapub.dma.org>
Source record: 45694

Adam Lindsay <lindsay@cyberdyne.servtech.com> writes:

> I have so many questions I don't know were to begin. I am 18 and am
> like a sponge for information. I am still in high school but I love
> telecommunications. But what ever my friends and I were dreaming of
> networking computers through airwaves and not having to worry about
> the phones. Then I saw this newsgroup and my dream came true. But my
> dream was a little off so I need help here. I have figured out that
> this is called packet sending and that it does though certain frequencys
> but I have questions like Do you need a license and how does the modems
> work and were can one like myself get one and how does this all work?
>
> Also I have my own domain name(199.1.22.235)so could I set up a site,
> using packet and TCP/IP.
>
> What type of computer do I need?I have a mac and an IBm and I have tried
> Linux
>
> Could someone just tell me all about this. Think about it I am 18 and
> when I am old enough I could maybe develop this so the future of this
> lays in the hands of people like me. =}
>
> Thanx a million to whoever does.

Well, to begin with. You need an amateur radio operators license. For packet radio the no-code Tech is good enough because most of the networks and frequencies that you would use are up in the vhf and uhf range. You would then need to obtain the proper radios and tnc (terminal node controler) equipment to interface your computer to the radio networks.

As far as the IP address goes, you would have to contact your state IP address co-ordinator and get the proper address for sub-net area.

It is all not very difficult, but it does take some personal effort to get things started and to continue on with it. I am 54 years old and I do it. In fact, packet radio using the tcp/ip protocols is one of my favorite modes of communication. So there is only one thing that I can tell you. Look up your local ham radio group, go to a meeting, find out who the packet guys are and introduce yourself. Study for the test to get the ticket and then just *****GO FOR IT******* I guess is the best advice that could be given to anyone.
Fred

--
Fred Peerenboom, user of the UniBoard System @ dmapub.dma.org
E-Mail: Fred.Peerenboom@bbs.dmapub.dma.org

The Dayton Microcomputer Association Voice: (513) 222-4DMA (4362)
Public Unix Access System, Dayton, OH. Data: (513) 222-INET (4638) (USA)

4852. Re: Just wondering...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 02:22:47 UTC
From: rkm@vectorbd.com
Message-ID: <D152M0.MF2@vectorbd.com>
Source record: 45691

Joe N9YJZ (joen9yjz@aol.com) wrote:
: Also, if you want to save yourself a
: little time...take a look at MFJ's catalog..they have many ready made
: packet cables for Kantronics TNC's. 73's.

Just out of curiousity, how does waiting a week for your cable to
arrive save time over spending 5 minutes at Radio Shack and 15 minutes
to build a cable yourself? :-)

- Rich

4853. Re: Packet Repeater?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 03:36:47 UTC
From: dts@peanut.iii.net
Message-ID: <3d87t2$h88@nic.iii.net>
Source record: 45702

In article <mmunster-2012940941340001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>,
Marvin J. Munster <mmunster@qualcomm.com> wrote:
>I am seeking information on the pros and cons of a packet repeater.
>
>What are the settings required?

If you mean TNC settings, it would depend on the setup of everything.

>
>Is bit regeneration a necissity?

At 9600, the word is generally yes. TAPR's 9600 modem has a regen
option.

>
>Operating experience?

We've got a 9600bps repeater running TCP/IP in north central Massachusetts.
Users are able to run low power, and there is no hidden transmitter
problem. The channel is able to cook along at decent (for radio) speeds.

>
>Porting a BBS into the repeater?

A BBS can be just another system using the repeater. It does not have
to be AT the repeater site. It is possible to co-locate them and
attach the BBS to the repeater's modem/tnc, but not essential. If
no BBS is present, it's not clear how much of a TNC is really
required (perhaps just a bit regen?).

>
>This information is needed to convert an old voice repeater with all of
>the equipment associated, like duplexers etc.

Split your audio path with the bit regen. Don't know what else
is needed for your gear. Nice thing about bit regen is no voice
will be repeated...

>
>I would appreciate any information.

For anything further on the system near here, I think the fellow
who runs it has access to email via a packet/internet gateway. I
don't know his address offhand, but could probably find it.

Dan
--

Daniel Senie Internet: dan@senie.com, dts@iii.net
Daniel Senie Consulting n1jeb@senie.com
508-779-0439 Packet Radio: N1JEB@KA1SRD.MA

4854. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 05:45:05 UTC
From: ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu
Message-ID: <3d8fd1$o5l@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 45710

Jeff King (jking@gdls.com) wrote:

: talking to a phone. A two to four wire hybrid would be the heart of it.

A hybrid is what you don't want. Ever wonder where an echo comes from
on a phone line (such as a satellite link), it's hybrids that cause
echos. Bypass the 2 wire circuits completely and just rip it right out
or you could be asking for problems. Run straight 4 wire like it's
supposed to be. The only reason a hybrid circuit is builtin to modems
is for it's use on standard 2 wire lines. Radios are typically 4 wire
and no hybrids are needed.

: V.29 however is another story. I orginally gave up work with this due to the
: percieved 'long' training times this had (253ms). However, I'm finding that
: this may not be as 'long' relatively speaking, as I was lead to believe. I
: base this on the observation that most amateur operation, at least in my area
: (Michigan) at 9600 baud, are using TXD's in excess of 400ms. This is due to

Actually most people in this area (in Michigan) don't operate anything
higher than 300 ms maximum. Of course they only get about 200-300 bps
when I get 550-650 cps average on 9600 packet (I run 80 to 100 ms), 400
range on a bad day or when someone runs a high txdelay. I won't even
support anyone that requires a txdelay of more than 200 ms, and most
Alinco radios fall into this range, including the 9600 setup that most
SE Michigan hams are running. That's the reason why they usually run
200-300 ms txdelay, but I know of noone running higher.

Ron N8FOW

4855. DATA MODE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 06:25:21 UTC
From: John@metsys.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <787991121snz@metsys.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 45693

Can anyone tell me the mode and speed of the system known as
ACARP - Aircraft reporting data system on 131.725 UK and Europe
but don't know if this is used in the USA.

John.

4856. Re: *** PK232 HOKUP??? ***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 08:01:07 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <33-zkWml1iuO064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45714

In article <1994Dec17.121023.36561@cobra.uni.edu>, parickj4560@cobra.u wrote:
> I am soon to get the PK232MBX, and I am going to connect it to my Yaesu
> FT301AD, along with my Radio Shack HTX-202.
>
You should find all the connection info you need in the PK-232 manual.
When I worked there I did a major update (and improved the
maintainability) of the radio connection info.

> Any pointers on how to hook these up? I would appreciate the help, so
> I can get suplies ahead of time (resistors,caps) if needed! I have a Mac SE.
>
For the Radio Shack HT, you will need a 2.2k resistor and a .01 to 1.0
uF capacitor, along with the 2.5 and 3.5 mm plugs.

I don't recall enough about the FT-301 - you may be able to use use a
microphone plug. If the radio has FSK inputs, these are recommended, as
are using rear-panel connectors (such as are frequently available for
phone patching) on the radio.

For the Mac you will need a standard Hayes modem to Mac serial cable.
Because of the small number of connections in such a cable, it's
unlikely you will have a problem with it, but beware that the DB-25
connector on the PK-232 uses the 'extra' pins to implement a parallel
printer port. To prevent damage to the PK-232 make sure the cable you
use connects only pins 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,20 to the PK-232. If you are in
doubt, connect your cable to the one supplied with the PK-232, then plug
the other end of that cable into the PK-232.

> I am still looking for the "perfect" terminal program so please E-mail me for
>
Sorry - no real help there. I used AEA's product, but it has not been
upgraded in a long time (and won't be, at least by the same author) and
does not support a number of the newer features of the PK-232MBX.

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

--

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

4857. Re: jnos docs/FAQ Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 08:12:19 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <ZD-zkWml1m0B064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45715

Rob Freyder <freyder@gtetel.com> writes:

> Greetings,
>
> I am interested in a jnos FAQ and other docs. I have a file
> which covers the commands for JNOS but not the configuration
> files etc.
>
>

Another source of information is the 'nos-bbs' mailing list. This is
where the developers and other interested parties converse.

As I rcall, send mail to 'nos-bbs-request@hydra.carleton.ca' with mail
text of:
subscribe <your name (call optional)>

That should get you added to the list, and that list is where all the
latest info is discussed, etc.

73, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

--

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

4858. Re: SMTP and JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 08:17:23 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <JI-zkWml187U064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45716

In article <3d2tbo$e7b@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>, jcksnste@ACFcluster wrote:
>
> As an aside, something that surprised me was that in order to get a packet out
> from my portable over the air (well, at least out to the TNC for broadcast), I
> needed to telnet to and sign into the gateway machine, and then access the port
> with the TNC on it. I couldn't CONNECT to any stations through the SLIP
> connection, even if it was ROUTE ADD DEFAULTed. I left the gateway machine in
> TRACE mode, and sure enough, the packet queued for output over the TNC showed
> the portable as the source machine even though I was telnetted to the gateway
> machine.
>

What you probably need here is an 'arp publish' entry. Without this, a
station trying to answer will not know what AX25 address to use to reach
the portable. Arp publish tells your gateway to 'answer up' when an
on-air station sends an arp request for the portable computers' address.
The general form is:

arp publish <portable's IP addr> ax25 <call of gateway> <interface
name of on-air port>

It's really important to make sure the <call of gateway> matches what is
shown in the 'Link addr' field of the ifconfig display. In this case
NOS sends out exactly the call you specify, and if it does not match,
NOS will blithfully ignore the non-broadcast TCP and IP packets that you
want it to route to your portable. Note that this same info applies to
using ethernet cards, etc. Just think of the ethernet circuit as a much
faster slip...

> So if anyone who moves mail between the wireless network and any wired machines
> via SLIP connections can take a second to dump some data my way, I'd really
> appreciate it.
>
> Many thanks in advance.
>
> Steve (*still* waiting since 9/10/94)
>
> --
> Steven Jackson Action Consulting

If you'll give me a bit more info on your mail setup (like excerpts from
your autoexec.nos files, popmail file (on the gateway) and your alias
file, I might be able to help there too.

And I hope your 'ticket' comes soon. 73

Bob

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------

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-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

4859. Re: KISS and FCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 08:28:44 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <yS-zkWml1mcO064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45717

In article <3d3gsh$ej5@thrash.src.umd.edu>, Thomas Grant Edward wrote:
> I've been monitoring some connected mode packets using KISS, and
> I can't see where the Frame Check Sequences (FCS) have gone. Does
> KISS filter them out? It looks to me like the text runs all the
> way up to the C0 FEND character KISS sends back to indicate the
> packet is over. I know KISS doesn't send nor require the
> packet FLAG (7E) characters, I wonder if it magically gets rid of/
> adds the FCS.
>
Actually, the hardware HDLC chip is usually what filters out the FCS.
It keeps a running computation of the CRC, and when it gets the trailer
flag for the frame, compares its calculations with the 2 bytes
preceeding the flag. The results set a bit in the status register of
the HDLC chip that the TNC firmware can use to decide if the frame is a
'keeper'. Whether the CRC bytes actually make it into the ram of the
TNC probably depends on the HDLC chip.

> Now the next interesting question is whether KISS will report
> packets that don't pass the FCS? (like PASSALL ON does with
> regular TNCs).

PASSALL might affect the TNC's decision in the matter. I've never tried
that - I don't need any more bogus callsigns in my heard list than I
already get.

>
> -Thomas
> N3HAU
>

Hope that provides a little insight.

73, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

--

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

4860. Re: Macintosh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 10:10:31 UTC
From: protzekz@trick.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de
Message-ID: <D15o9L.J72@news.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de>
Source record: 45720

parickj4560@cobra.uni.edu wrote:
: What type of TNC software are you guys who are running Maintosh's using?

I know Virtuoso and Savant, also NETMac (TCP/IP). But these programs all use the KISS Mode. I've got a TNC2 with TF 2.6. I can use it with a terminal-program (Zterm 1.0b3) without problems. But is there a program which supports the WA8-Hostmode? There are many of them on the PC, but on the Mac?

73,
Karl-Heinz

--

| Ich habe die Lizenz zum Funken! |

| HAM Radio callsign: DG3SGC |
| FIDO: Karl-Heinz Protzer 2:2474/454.5 |
| protzekz@trick.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de |
| protzekz@minnie.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de |

4861. WTB: SURPLUS/OLD RADIOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 10:12:35 UTC
From: Dave AB5S/7 <72227.1640@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <3d8v2j$79c$3@mhadg.production.compuserve.com>
Source record: 45718

****

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I am not a dealer, nor do I resell to

non-US persons.

****

4862. Re: KISS and FCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 11:21:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <3914.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45695

```
-> From: rdonnell@eskimo.com (Robert B. Donnell - KD7NM)

-> 73, Bob
->
->
->
->
->
->
-> ------------------------------------------------------------------------
-> | Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org
-> rdonnell@eskimo.com | | Western Washington Amateur IP Address
-> Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
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-> ------------------------------------------------------------------------
-> | Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org
-> rdonnell@eskimo.com | | Western Washington Amateur IP Address
-> Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
->
->
->
->
->
->
->
->
-> ------------------------------------------------------------------------

Hey Bob,
Yer Mailer has gone kaflewey on you. (Mine isn't working too great
either.) You are sending two footers every message.
```

Regards,
Steve Diggs

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4863. DDS/NCO Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 13:45:43 UTC
From: Paul_N_Nix@aud.alcatel.com
Message-ID: <Paul_N_Nix-2112940845430001@paul_nix.aud.alcatel.com>
Source record: 45696

I'm trying to understand how Direct Digital Synthesis (some people call them Numerically Controlled Oscillators) work, and am having a real problem with figuring out how the 'phase accumulator' section works in conjunction with the 'look-up' ROM.

I've got the following references:

"A Digital Frequency Synthesizer", by Sheetz, in April 1984 'QST' plus corrections to the above article, "Feedback" in June 1984 'QST'

"Direct Digital Synthesis", by Bergeron, in Summer 1993 "Communications Quarterly"

The 4 part "Direct Digital Synthesis" series, by Hickman, running in the August through November 1992 issues of "Electronics World + Wireless World"

The 'Techno-Whizzy' articles (the original + computer intfc.) in "73 Magazine"

The 'Kendra' article, plus the 'sister' article in "73 Magazine"

The March 1991 "QEX" is supposed to have an article, but I haven't read it yet.

Has anyone had experience with Qualcomm or Sciteq? I've called Qualcomm, and left a voicemail message, but so far no response.

The series in 'Wireless World' seems to have, by far, the best description, but I'm still struggling, apparently missing some basic understanding of how the 'frequency tuning word' and phase increment' are related, and how they result in the ROM 'look-up' being read out to the D-A converter.

I'm fairly sure that I'm just 'missing' some particular detail, but I've read-and-reread all but the 'Wireless World' articles (just got them yesterday), and it just hasn't 'clicked'.

If anyone can 'point' me to further references, or can offer advise, it would be appreciated.

Regards;

Paul Nix (WB5AGF) InterNet: Paul_N_Nix@aud.alcatel.com

4864. Re: Packet Repeater?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 14:16:51 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3d9dcj$pln@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45697

In <3d87t2$h88@nic.iii.net>, dts@peanut.iii.net (Daniel Senie) writes:
>In article <mmunster-2012940941340001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com>,
>Marvin J. Munster <mmunster@qualcomm.com> wrote:
>>I am seeking information on the pros and cons of a packet repeater.
>>
>>
>>Is bit regeneration a necissity?
>
>At 9600, the word is generally yes. TAPR's 9600 modem has a regen
>option.

Another thing to consider... when you go the bit-regeneration
option,,, everone of the freq can adjust their TNC to talk to a single TNC
and listen to a single TNC. If you use a simple audio repeater... some
users will be able to talk to other users and won't be able to talk to
others. Haveing a single TNC to communicte with helps.
On the downside... (and maybe upside) if you have a 1200b
Bit-regenerater going, you can't do any other speed at the same time. With
an audio repeater, you can. Un fortunatly... most TNCs don't listen for
signals sent at other baudrates so they'd end up talking at the same time.
I'd go with the bitregenerator if possible.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4865. Re: Fantastic Book Store

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 15:34:43 UTC
From: rvanzant@oreally.sevenex.sol.net
Message-ID: <3d9huj$4eo@oreally.sevenex.sol.net>
Source record: 45724

```
: : We just had a store called Micro Center open here in Houston, TX. It has the
: : BEST technical bookstore I have ever seen.

: The MicroCenter here in the Irvine/Tustin area of Orange County, Southern
: California is equally magnificient.

Sure, rub it in. I called the Houston store, asked for a list of other
stores around the country, looking for the one in Chicago/Milwaukee area.
Of course there's one around here somewhere, right? We're only the second
or third largest metro area in the country, and it's obviously a mistake
that there ain't a decent bleedin' technical bookstore within 500 miles. As
Gomer would say, surprise, surprise, they don't have a branch here. Nearest
is Philly.

Yo, MC marketing...we're waiting....

happy trails,
rvz
--
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Robert Van Zant Sevenex Public Access Linux
rvanzant@sevenex.sol.net 414-843-4169 v.fc 24hrs
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
```

4866. AEA PK-88 vs. PCB-88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 16:06:33 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9412211606.AA07584@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 45698

> I'm deciding on buying my first TNC and the PK-88 and the PCB-88 are
> my final two choices. I want the PK-88 because it's external but the PCB-
> 88 includes software and a power adapter. Does any body out there have
> any opinions? Tnx, 73
> -
> VICTOR MORANGE, DDDP59B@prodigy.com, tmorange@delphi.com, KE6MWA

External. External modems/TNC's are far more flexible than internal. You can leave the external running 24 hours w/o computer and provide a useful service to your friends as a digipeater. Also mail can be left on your TNC. If your station gets hit by lightning it would be harder for an external TNC to damage your computer.

As for the included power supply: just use the same thing you use for your radio. As for included software: you want to try several packages before you know what you want.

Also a major concern is that internal TNCs are not Macintosh compatible.

73, David N4HHE

4867. WTB: MODEM AND SOFTWARE FOR C64

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 17:02:32 UTC
From: dgordon@sadira.gb.nrao.edu
Message-ID: <3d9n39$csq@solitaire.cv.nrao.edu>
Source record: 45699

I am looking for a 1200/2400 baud modem and its software for use with a C64. Email me with what you have... Thanks.

David - KB4LCI
dgordon@nrao.edu

4868. Re: AEA and MFJ address@inet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 18:09:34 UTC
From: hmulder@iaehv.nl
Message-ID: <3d9r1h$rt9@iaehv.IAEhv.nl>
Source record: 45700

In article <cgMykWml1uOF064yn@eskimo.com>, rdonnell@eskimo.com (Robert B. Donnell - KD7NM) says:
>
>In article <3co9oj$lu8@newsbf01.news.aol.com>, DavidByrum wrote:
>> Does any one know if AEA and MFJ have an email address? Is there a
>> location online that is a directory of vendor and dealer email addresses?

I have there tel # USA 206-774-5554
adress 2006-196th SW/PO BOX C2160.
Lynnwood WA 98036

```
----------------------------------------
| S-Mail:\Ir.H.Mulder
| Europalaan 12
| 5691EN,Son en Breugel
| The Netherlands
| Phone :\++31(0)4990-71511
| E-Mail:\*Internet:hmulder@iaehv.nl
| *CompuServe:100121,3112
----------------------------------------
```

4869. Re: aea fax 3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 18:13:23 UTC
From: hmulder@iaehv.nl
Message-ID: <3d9r8m$rt9@iaehv.IAEhv.nl>
Source record: 45701

In article <3d4qmd$o7@ixnews2.ix.netcom.com>, don6@ix.netcom.com (don lloyd) says:
>
>Has any one tryed aea fax 3 and how is it better than fax1 is the maps
>better or is there color and how about other features?

I tried rel 1 only, it does Ok in colors and B&W.

Rgrds Henk Mulder

____
| S-Mail:\Ir.H.Mulder
| Europalaan 12
| 5691EN,Son en Breugel
| The Netherlands
| Phone :\++31(0)4990-71511
| E-Mail:*Internet:hmulder@iaehv.nl
| *CompuServe:100121,3112
____

4870. Kam survey

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 18:35:21 UTC
From: mutual.advantage@filebank.COM
Message-ID: <9412211035.0EVJ800@filebank.com>
Source record: 45713

If you use a Kam for any of the HF digital modes, please take a moment to respond to this survey. I will post the results to the reflector, so unless you have major editorial comment to offer on the survey, please respond by direct email to:

Stan.Huntting@filebank.com

The Kam offers significant flexibility in selection of the afsk tones used to modulate and demodulate digital signals. I am interested in how Kam users employ this flexibility in their operating.

The "SHIFT" command of the Kam has two setting that are of primary interest to hams: "170" and "MODEM". "SHIFT 170" fixes the afsk tones at 2125 Hz and 2295 Hz for mark and space respectively. "SHIFT MODEM" sets the afsk tones to the current values of the "MARK" and "SPACE" parameters which accept values in the range 50-4000 Hz.

My questions are these:

For each HF digital mode that you active on (G-tor, Pactor, Rtty, etc.)...

1) What make and model HF transceiver do you use with your Kam?

2) What transceiver mode do you use (LSB, AFSK, RTTY, Packet, etc.)?

3) What Kam "SHIFT" setting do you use ("170" or "MODEM")?

4) If "MODEM", what "MARK" and "SPACE" tones do you use?

5) Given the configuration just defined, what is your understanding of the significance of the frequency displayed on the front panel of your transceiver? And, what is the relationship between that displayed frequency and the RF frequency of either of your radiated mark or space signal (e.g. "display shows mark frequency", or "display shows center frequency between mark and space", or "display shows lsb which is mark plus 1700 Hz", etc.)?

The intent of this survey is information gathering - not flame kindling - if the survey touches a sore point with anyone, I'm truly sorry - that's not the intent. Thank you.

Igottago, 73 de KF0IA ..
Stan.Huntting@filebank.com
Boulder, CO
USA
---
* CMPQwk #1.4 * UNREGISTERED EVALUATION COPY

4871. Re: Homebrew packet modem help needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 19:06:12 UTC
From: sdulaney@imtn.dsccc.com
Message-ID: <3d9ub4$oa4@tpd.dsccc.com>
Source record: 45703

I am new to the ham world, will get first radio this X-mas, RS HTX 202. I want to get into packet ASAP. I want to use a UDS 2440 modem on my Mac II. I understand that this is possible at 1200 baud with the correct software/cable setup. I can't get a TNC just yet.

I would be gratefull for any and all help. Please post to this news group, and also e-mail a copy. My site only keeps newsgroup feeds for one week. My addres is
" sdulaney@devel.dsccc.com "

Thanks
Steve
KC5FFK

4872. Re: DDS/NCO Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 19:14:50 UTC
From: ericj@primenet.com
Message-ID: <ericj.73.001B7B55@primenet.com>
Source record: 45784

In article <Paul_N_Nix-2112940845430001@paul_nix.aud.alcatel.com>
Paul_N_Nix@aud.alcatel.com (Paul N. Nix) writes:

>I'm trying to understand how Direct Digital Synthesis (some people call
>them Numerically Controlled Oscillators) work, and am having a real
>problem with figuring out how the 'phase accumulator' section works in
>conjunction with the 'look-up' ROM.

...

>Has anyone had experience with Qualcomm or Sciteq? I've called Qualcomm,
>and left a voicemail message, but so far no response.

Good luck. We buy loads of DDSs from them and they take forever to return our
calls, too.

>The series in 'Wireless World' seems to have, by far, the best description,
>but I'm still struggling, apparently missing some basic understanding of
>how the 'frequency tuning word' and phase increment' are related, and how
>they result in the ROM 'look-up' being read out to the D-A converter.

>I'm fairly sure that I'm just 'missing' some particular detail, but
>I've read-and-reread all but the 'Wireless World' articles (just got
>them yesterday), and it just hasn't 'clicked'.

>If anyone can 'point' me to further references, or can offer advise,
>it would be appreciated.

I'll just give a rudimentary description and maybe that will help congeal what
you have already read.

There are really only two fundamental parts to a DDS/NCO, the phase
accumulator and the lookup ROM. If you wanted to build your own, you can do it
with a latch and an adder (the phase accumulator), and a ROM.

The ROM contains one full cycle of a sine wave. If you just hook a counter on
the address input to the ROM, you get out the sine wave at a frequency
determined by the clock rate to the counter and the length of the ROM table.
If you want to double the output frequency you can either double the counter
frequency or have it increment by two instead of by one. You can quadruple the
frequency by having it increment by four instead of one. You can actually even
cut the frequency in half by using a counter with the LSB not connected to the
address bus.

Instead of using a counter, then, you can use an adder that successively loads
the sum of whatever was just in the adder with the contents of some fixed
register (or latch). If the register contains a 1, then the contents of the
adder will always increment by one every clock cycle which is just like the

first case with the counter. With the adder, though, you can increment by whatever number you like, 1,2,3,4, etc., to control the increment rate of the 'counter', which is now the phase accumulator. Most DDSs have bits that run far below the actual used address bus of the LUT. This means you can increment by fractions of a LUT address every cycle for fine control of the output frequency.

The remaining tricks in DDSs are generally ways to help cut the quantization noise in the output, the possibility of multiplexing more than one register (increment value) to the phase accumulator, and a few other things like that.

Hope that helps...

Eric Jacobsen ericj@primenet.com
EF Data Corp. Vox: (602)968-0447
2105 W. 5th Pl. Fax: (602)921-9012
Tempe, AZ 85281

My employer snickers heartily at my opinions.

4873. Re: 9600baud radio mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 19:59:47 UTC
From: rick_whiting@atk.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec21.195947.4930@omega.atk.com>
Source record: 45704

You can find a list of 9K6 Bd mods along with other info related to
medium to high-speed packet radio in the CompuServ HamNet Digital
Operations Library in file HSPKT.ZIP.


```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
| Rick Whiting Office Phone 612-931-5344 |
| 5780 Rosewood Lane N. Home Phone 612-550-1213 |
| Plymouth, MN 55442 Fax 612-931-5735 |
| U.S.A. E-mail rick_whiting@atk.com |
| Packet W0TN @ WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM |
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
```

4874. Re: ax.25 documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 20:16:10 UTC
From: mdf@io.org
Message-ID: <3da2ea$d0m@ionews.io.org>
Source record: 45705
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

kthompso@WichitaKS.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
>In article <3cnl9j$32k@ionews.io.org> mdf@io.org (Matthew Francey) writes:
>>be calculated in accordance with ISO 3309 (HDLC) Recommendations.

>and what might that recommendation be?

the text that follows is from CCITT Recommendation X.25 -- I checked
and ISO 3309 is almost word-for-word identical. the only difference is the
quickie introduction to cyclic codes in the first paragraph of the X.25
specification, and the ISO 3309 mentions a 32-bit extension (see below).

>2.2.7 Frame check sequence (FCS) field
>
> The notation used to describe the FCS is based on the property of
>cyclic codes that a code vector such as 1000000100001 can be represented
>by a polynomial P(x) = x^12 + x^5 + 1. The elements of an n-element code
>word are thus the coefficients of a polynomial of order n-1. In this
>application, these coefficients can have the value 0 and 1 and the
>polynomial operations are performed modulo 2. The polynomial representing
>the content of a frame is generated using the first bit received after the
>frame opening flag as the coefficient of the highest order term.
>
> The FCS field shall be a 16-bit sequence. It shall be the ones
> complement of the sum (modulo 2) of:
>
> 1) the remainder of x^k*(x^15 + x^14 + x^13 + x^12 + x^11 + x^10 +
> x^9 + x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x^1 + 1)
> divided (modulo 2) by the generator polynomial x^16 + x^12 +
> x^5 + 1, where k is the number of bits in the frame existing
> between, but not including, the final bit of the opening flag
> and the first bit of the FCS, excluding bits inserted for
> transparency[**], and
>
> 2) the remainder of the division (modulo 2) by the generator
> polynomial x^16 + x^12 + x^5 + 1 of the product of x^16 by
> the content of the frame, exisint between but not including,
> the final bit of the opening flag and the first bit of the FCS,
> excluding bits inserted for transparency.
>
> As a typical implementation, at the transmitter, the initial
>content of the register of the device computing the remainder of the
>division is preset to all 1s and is then modified by division by the
>generator polynomial (as described above) on the address, control and
>information fields; the ones complement of the resulting remainder

>is transmitted as the 16-bit FCS.
>
> At the receiver, the initial content of the register of the device
>computing the remainder is preset to all 1s. The final remainder,
>after multiplication by x^16 and then division (modulo 2) by the generator
>polynomial x^16 + x^12 + x^5 + 1 of the serial incoming protected bits
>and the FCS, will be 0001110100001111 (x^15 through x^0, respectively)
>in the absence of transmission errors.

[**] "transparency" is the insertion of "0" bits after a consecutive
string of five "1" bits.

Appendix I (to the Recommendation X.25) provides some simple examples.
i have removed the "transparency" bits -- they aren't part of the FCS
calculation.

> APPENDIX I
> (to Recommendation X.25)
>
>---flag-- -address- -control- --------FCS-------- --flag---
>0111 1110 1100 0000 1111 1100 1101 1010 0011 0111 0111 1110
>0111 1110 1000 0000 1100 1110 1100 0001 1110 1010 0111 1110
>0111 1110 1000 0000 1111 1100 1101 0111 1111 1011 0111 1110
>0111 1110 1100 0000 1100 1110 1100 1100 0010 0110 0111 1110

ISO 3309 also specifies a 32-bit CRC -- use is by "prior agreement
in those cases that need a higher degree of protection than can be
provided by the 16-bit frame checking sequence". identical semantics
as for the 16 bit version, except the FCS is 32 bits long and you use the
polynomial:

x^32 + x^26 + x^23 + x^22 + x^16 + x^12 + x^11 +
x^10 + x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x^1 + 1

and the check value (on receive) is:

1100 0111 0000 0100 1101 1101 0111 1011

as amateur packet networks get faster (we can always hope), and packets
get longer, this 32 bit FCS may be an Idea.

in any event, CRC calculation functions are available in many places.
check the source to the GNU "gzip" and "gunzip", the "zip" and "unzip"
programs (which read PKZIP files) probably have some, i recall seeing
some in the source to zmodem as well.

and CCITT/ISO standards can probably be found in most university libraries.
--
Matthew Francey | mdf@vigard.mef.org | "Live before you die."

4875. AmSoft 1/95 CD-ROM Press Release 1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 21:00:12 UTC
From: amsoft@epix.net
Message-ID: <3da50s$t8k@grape.epix.net>
Source record: 45706

```
Authorized use only, Copyright (C) 1994, AmSoft
CONTENTS OF THE AMATEUR RADIO SOFTWARE LIBRARY INCLUDED
ON THE JAN 1995 CALLSIGN v4 HAM RADIO CD-ROM BY AMSOFT

+AMCALL v1.1 LOGBOOK BY KC5JP USES THIS CD-ROM TO AUTO-LOG
+ANTENNA
ANT_01 AUTOMATIC RESONATING MOBILE ANTENNA
ANT_02 ANTENNA THEORY AND DESIGN
ANT_03 YAGI ANTENNA EVALUATION PROGRAMS BY N6BV
ANT_04 RFS ANTENNA TECHNICAL CALCULATOR
ANT_05 LOOP ANTENNA CALCULATOR BY WB2DYB
ANT_06 GUY WIRE CALCULATOR BY N6PE
ANT_07 HF RADIO ANTENNA DESIGNER V2.00
ANT_08 ANTENNA CALCULATOR BY K2TV
ANT_09 BEAM V2.1 GREAT CIRCLE CALCULATOR
ANT_10 YAGIMAX ANTENNA DESIGN BY K4UX
ANT_11 YAGICAD V4.1 BY VK3DIP
ANT_12 LONG WIRE ANTENNA CALCULATOR V1.00
ANT_13 MINI NEC BY KM4UL
ANT_14 DIPOLE DESIGN PROGRAM BY WA2ZIR
ANT_15 YAGISHWR V2.0 PHADEAN ENG. BY K1POO
ANT_16 ANTENNA DEMOS FROM PHADEAN ENG. BY K1POO
ANT_17 SLOPING VEE FROM PHADEAN ENG. BY K1POO
+BASIC A COLLECTION OF 86 AMATEUR RADIO PROGRAMS IN BASIC
+CAT
AOR_1 CONTROL YOUR AOR300
R8_1 R8 TUNER V2.0
R8_2 SMART R8 CONTROL V1.02
ICOM_01 ICOM PROGRAMMER BY N5MHZ
ICOM_02 RADIO REMOTE CONTROL PROGRAM FOR ICOM
ICOM_03 ICOM HF RADIO CONTROL PROGRAM
ICOM_04 ICOM IC-R7000 RECEIVER CONTROL PROGRAM
KEN_01 DIGI-COMM TS-850 RADIO CONTROL
KEN_02 RIG-EQF V2.10 KENWOOD RADIO CONTROL BY N3EQF
KEN_03 K-440 SPOILER V2.00 BY K5KNC
KEN_04 KENWOOD TS-940S INTERFACE CONTROLLER BY VE3COO
KEN_05 RADIO REMOTE CONTROL PROGRAM FOR KENWOOD RADIOS
KEN_06 HF440 TS-440 RADIO CONTROL V1.3 BY N7IPY
KEN_07 KENCON KENWOOD RADIO CONTROL BY KB3MY
KEN_08 KENW2OOD TS-440 RADIO CONTROL BY KB3MY
KEN_09 KENWOOD TS-440 RADIO CONTROL BY W9HXL
PROCAT GREAT ICOM AND YAESU CAT SOFTWARE BY WB8YQJ/6
SCANCAT VERSION 5.20 MULTI RADIO SUPPORT PROGRAM BY N5JMZ
YAESU_01 CATY767 V0.6 RADIO CONTROL PROGRAM BY N3HGQ
```

YAESU_02 YAESU 757 GX MK II CAT PROGRAM BY N1AED
YAESU_03 FRG-9600 CAT CONTROL PROGRAM BY WB4HRH
YAESU_04 CAT980 V1.8 FT-980 CONTROL PROGRAM BY K5YEF
+CW
CW_01 QUICK MORSE V1.00
CW_02 S A M F B V5.0 CW TRAINING PROGRAM
CW_03 EZCODE V2.0 CW TRAINING PROGRAM
CW_04 CW V2.09 QSO SIMULATOR & CW TRAINING BY W5CID
CW_05 CW SEND & RECEIVE PROGRAM FOR IBM BY W1HKJ
CW_06 THE CODE MACHINE CW TRAINING PROGRAM
CW_07 MORSEMAN PLUS CW TRAINING PROGRAM BY NE4L
CW_08 SUPER EASY MORSE CW TRAINING PROGRAM BY AB4IF
CW_09 SUPER MORSE V4.10 CW TRAINING PROGRAM BY WD5CID
CW_10 AUTOCW CW TRAINING PROGRAM BY NM1D
CW_11 CW V1.04 CW TRAINING PROGRAM BY W0NFU
CW_12 MORSE CODE MEMORY KEYBOARD IN VISUAL BASIC
CW_13 DAHDIT V4.00 CW TRAINING PROGRAM
CW_14 INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE TRAINER BY AC3L
CW_15 CW WITH QSO SIMULATOR CW TRAINING PROGRAM BY KC9X
CW_16 FFTMORSE MORSE CODE READER USING SOUNDBLASTER
CW_17 MORSE CW TRAINING PROGRAM BY N7CCB
CW_18 MORSE TUTOR CW TRAINING PROGRAM BY N0IAI
CW_19 CWSPEED v2.O SPEED MEASURING PROGRAM BY AE8G
+DX_CALLS
CANADA CANADIAN DATABASE & RETREIVAL SYSTEM FROM VE3PZR
CZECH REPUBLICS CALLSIGN DATABASE
RUSSIA DATABASE & RETREIVAL SYSTEM
TAIWAN ASCII CALLSIGN LIST
UNITED KINGDOM CALLSIGN DATABASE
+DIST_NET 435 HAM RADIO PROGRAMS FROM THE HAM DISTRIBUTION NET
+ENGINEER
AC_01 NETWORK V1.0 AC ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT ANALYSIS
AC_02 PC-ECAP V2.00 AC CIRCUIT ANALYSIS PROGRAM
AC_03 CAP FOR CALCULATING SERIES & PARALELL CAPACITORS
AC_04 FBN NETWORK AC SPECTRAL ANALYSIS TOOL
ANALOG_1 LAMB ANALOG DEVICES CATALOG
ANALOG_2 ANALOG-P RESISTANCE/INDUCTANCE/CAPACITANCE
ANALOG_3 P-SPICE PRENTICE-HALL STUDENT VERSION W/PROBE
CIRCAD v3.67b SCHEMATIC & PCB DEMO FROM WB0VNE
DC_01 RESISTOR A DC CALCULATOR FOR SERIES AND PARALELL CALC
EEPUB E.E. PUBLIC DOMAIN LIBRARIES COLLECTION OF SOFTWARE
LIB_01 LAMB PRECISION DECISIONS MONOLITHIC DEVICES CATALOG
LIB_02 IC DATABOOK V1.3
MOTOROLA MOTOROLA PARTS CATALOG V6.0
PCB_01 PC BREEZE II V2.1 PCB CAD DESIGN PROGRAM
PCB_02 PCROUTE V2.210 PCB CAD DESIGN PROGRAM
PCB_03 EDIT-PCB V2.0 PCB DESIGN PACKAGE
PCB_04 PCBCAD HAS TOOLS FOR DESIGN OF PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS
PHILLIPS HCMOS PHASE-LOCKED LOOP DESIGN PROGRAM BY PHILLIPS
RF_01 QCKT THE QUICK RF CIRCUIT ANALYZER V1.00

SCHEM_01 EDRAW EASY DRAW V3.2 SCHEMATIC DRAWING PROGRAM
SCHEM_02 SCHEMATIC FILER V2.1 SCHEMATIC DRAWING PROGRAM
SCHEM_03 LAYO CAD SCHEMATIC DRAWING PROGRAM WITH AUTOROUTING
SCHEM_04 SCHEMATIC PLUS V1.2 SCHEMATIC DRAWING PROGRAM
SCHEM_05 QUICKDRAW SCHEMATIC DRAWING PROGRAM
SCHEM_06 CKT DRAW V1.0 SCHEMATIC DRAWING PROGRAM
SCHEM_07 EDITSCH V2.0 SCHEMATIC DRAWING PROGRAM
SCHEM_08 SKEM V1.0 SCHEMATIC DRAWING PROGRAM
+EXAMS
ADV_01 LATEST EXAMINATION ELEMENTS FROM GHZ ENGINEERING
ALL_01 AA3C-HAMTUTOR V2.50 MULTI LICENSE CLASS EXAMS
ALL_02 QUIZ MULTI LICENSE CLASS EXAMS BY KB5GQO
ALL_03 HAMPAC V1.5 MULTI LICENSE CLASS EXAMS BY KB5DIX
ALL_04 AUTOEXAM MULTI LICENSE CLASS EXAMS BY NM1D
ALL_05 EXAM GENERATOR V2.0 MULTI CLASS EXAMS BY KB2FZH
ALL_06 AMATEUR RADIO STUDY GUIDE V1.0 MULTI CLASS EXAMS
ALL_07 FLASH CARD MULTI LICENSE CLASS EXAMS BY WA6SAL
ALL_08 N1GFQ FCC LICENSE EXAM STUDY ASSISTANT
ALL_09 HAMTEST MULTI LICENSE CLASS EXAMS BY AB5P
EXTRA_01 LATEST EXAMINATION ELEMENTS FROM GHZ ENGINEERING
GEN_1 LATEST EXAMINATION ELEMENTS FROM GHZ ENGINEERING
NOVICE LATEST EXAMINATION ELEMENTS FROM GHZ ENGINEERING
PART97_1 THE COMPLETE TEXT OF TITLE 47 CFR 97 RULES & REGS
PART97_2 HAMBONE V1.0 USES PART 97 TO BONE UP ON RULES & REGS
TECH_01 LATEST EXAMINATION ELEMENTS FROM GHZ ENGINEERING
VEC_01 VOLUNTEER EXAMINERS CODE EXAM GENERATOR V2.1 BY WA8YCD
+FORMULAS
DAVID COLLECTION OF ENGINEERING PROGRAMS BY DAVID ARMSTRONG
EEF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC FORMULAS V2.02
ELEC_01 ELECALC ELECTRONICS BASIC CALCULATIONS
ELEC_02 ELECFORM USEFULL ELECTRONIC FORMULA ROUTINES
ELEC_03 ELECTRON V2.5 ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC CALCULATIONS
ELEC_04 THE ELECTRONIC COMPANION V1.01
ELEC_05 THE FORMULA BANK BY ELTECH
IRVINE ELECTRONICS CALCULATIONS PROGRAMS BY DAVID IRVINE
MATH SCIENTIFIC EQUASION SOLVER, SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR
RF_01 SOME RFTOOLS #1 RF DESIGN TESTING FORMULA PROGRAMS
RF_02 SOME RFTOOLS #2 RF DESIGN TESTING FORMULA PROGRAMS
RF_03 RFS TECHNICAL PROGRAMS DISK V1.0
RF_04 TELEDYNE MICRO ELECTRONICS RF TOOLBOX
RF_05 BDS ENGINEERING TOOLKIT V2.0
RF_06 CALC V2.15 ELECTRONIC CALCULATIONS
RF_07 CHEBY V1.1B FILTER DESIGN PROGRAM
RF_08 LINELOSS CALCULATES LINELOSS ON TRANSMISSION LINES
RF_09 GAMMA CALCULATE YOUR GAMMA MATCHES BY WB0IKN & W7ITB
SOLVE V7.1a FOR AC/DC CIRCUITS & NETWORK CIRCUITS
+LOG
CON_01 AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK PACKAGE V3.5 BY G3ZCZ
CON_02 VHF TEST V2.30 4/94 CONTEST LOGBOOK BY WG3E
CON_03 CT V6.14 CONTEST LOGBOOK BY K1EA

CON_04 DUPE V2.6 CONTEST LOGBOOK
CON_05 FASTDUPE V1.0 CONTEST LOGBOOK BY WB2MAE
CON_06 LOGSHEET CONTEST LOG SHEET GENERATOR BY WB2MAE
CON_07 PCLOG CONTEST LOGBOOK BY VE3USA
CON_08 FIELDAY CONTEST LOGBOOK FOR FIELD DAY BY WA3FAE
CON_09 MICRO HAM TESTRIDE V4.02 CONTEST LOGBOOK
CON_10 FIELD DAY LOGGING SYSTEM V3.00 BY WR9R
CON_11 FIELD DAY LIGGING PROGRAM V4.00 BY W1HKJ
CON_12 PA LOGGER-1200d PA QSO PARTY LOGGER BY KM3D
COUNTY_1 COUNTY V1.2 AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY WB9SVH
DX_01 HYPERLOG V2.25 AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY AH8B/W4
DX_02 PXDB PREFIX DATABASE AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK
DX_03 ARS LOGBOOK/DXCC PROGRAM V4.2 BY KI6LO
DX_04 THE DXER V1.33 AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY WA6JOO
DX_05 HAMLOG AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY KE6DN
DX_06 DXCC AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK FOR DXCC AWARD TRACKING
DX_07 DXCC AWARD LOGGER AND LISTNER BY OH2DN & OH2BU
LOGMASTR WB2OPA LOGMASTER PLUS PLUS USES OUR CD-ROM
NET_01 NET-CONTROL V5.8 AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY VE3COO
NET_02 ROLL CALL V3.05 ROLODEX STYLE AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK
NTS_01 HAMGRAM NTS MESSAGE FORMAT FORM GENERATOR
NTS_02 NTS LOGGER VERSION 3.O BY BARBRA OSOFSKEY KB2HM
LOG_01 LOG-EQF V6.19 AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY N3EQF
LOG_02 THE TOTAL HAM V9.2 AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY WD4AZG
LOG_03 THE TOTAL HAM PLUS V8.1 HAM RADIO LOGBOOK BY WD4AZG
LOG_04 LOGGER V1.50 AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY KD2MT
LOG_05 HAM COMPUTER AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY WB8YQJ/6
LOG_06 LOGRPT AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY N5LDU
LOG_07 PC LOG AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK BY WB4UIH
LOG_08 SPLOG V3.01 ADVANCED AMATEUR RADIO LOGBOOK DATABASE
LOG_09 DZ-LOG USES INTERNET CALL SIGN DATABASE
+LOST & MISSING CHILDREN IMAGES FROM THE HEIDI SEARCH CENTER
+MAC A COLLECTION OF 51 MAC HAM PROGRAMS FOR AMATEUR RADIO
+MISC
1010CLUB 10-10 CLUB MEMBERSHIP DATABASE PROGRAM
AB5P GRAYLINE SUNRISE, SUNSET, AND GRAYLINE PROGRAM BY AB5P
ARRLART PCX CLIPART OF HAM RADIO RELATED SUBJECTS BY KB2ECI
BEAMER BEAMER V1.0 BEAM HEADING PROGRAM BY WK9T
CALLTIME NBSTIME SET PC TIME TO NATIONAL BUERAU OF STANDARDS
CLOCK CALLSIGN/CLOCK DISPLAY YOUR CALL AND TIME BY KC6QIS
COUNTRY A COLLECTION OF 248 DX COUNTRY MAPS IN PCX FORMAT
DK8JY JVFAX V5.0 FAX AND SSTV RECEIVE PROGRAM BY DK8JY
DXLOCATR THE DX LOCATOR BEAM HEADING PROGRAM BY KB2BK
ELMER ELMER V1.00 ARTIFICIAL INTELLEGENCE PROGRAM BY G3ZCZ
EZ_SSTV EZ SSTV v2b USABLE PASOKAN TV DEMO PROGRAM BY WB2OSZ
FFT128 FFT-128 FOURIER WAVE ANALYSIS PROGRAM
FFTDSP FFTDSP V3.00 DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING PROGRAM BY AF9Y
FILTER20 ACTIVE FILTER DESIGN TOOLS V2.01A
GATE_SIM A LOGIC GATE LEVEL SIMULATOR V1.0
GEOCLOCK GEOCLOCK V6.0 SHOWS GRAYLINE WITH TWILIGHT AREA

GRID_SQR GS V1.1 MAIDENHEAD GRID SQUARE CALCULATOR PROGRAM
HAMCLOCK HAM-CLOCK V1.0 MULTIPLE TIME ZONE WALLMAP DISPLAY
HAMFEST HAMFEST MAILING LIST TRACKS ATENDEES & VENDORS
HAM_GFX HAM GRAPHICS IN PRINTSHOP, PRINTMASTER, NEWSROOM +++
HAM_RAGS CROSS REFERENCE INDEX FOR OLD MAGAZINES BY K7NTV
HOMECTRL GAME PORT MONITOR V2.0 HOME ENVIROMENT CONTROL
KC7WW PCTOR V1.09 & TORBIOS V1.07 AMTOR WITHOUT A TNC
MAKE_QSL QSL REPORT LABEL MAKER V1.1 PROGRAM BY KC4AZL
N4FLZ QRB/ATE V1.01 BEAM HEADING & DISTANCE PROGRAM
N4TL SUN CALCULATES SUNRISE & SUNSET TIMES BY N4KTL
N5OWK GREAT CIRCLE BEARING & RANCE CALCULATOR BY N5OWK
NMATGRAM NAVY MARSGRAM AUTO ENTRY OF NMAT 1 & 8 MARSGRAMS
O_SCOPE TEST BENCH EQUIPMENT SIMULATION - NICE DEMONSTRATION
PAMS_20 PAMS/AMCS AMTOR MSG CENTER SYSTEM (MARS) BY W5SSM
PC_CABLE COMPUTER CABLE INFORMATION ON WIRING YOUR PC CABLES
PHONETIC FIND THE PHONETIC FOR ANY LETTER OF THE ALPHABET
PSQSL PSQSL V2.00 QSL LABEL SORTER & MAKER BY W9XT
QQSL_54 QQSL V5.4 QUICK QSL LABEL MAKING PROGRAM BY AA4M/6
QSLCARDS QSLCARDS QSL LABEL MAKING PROGRAM BY N7LBP
RESISTOR RESIST V1.5 MOUSE RUN RESISTOR COLOR CODE IMPEDENCE
ROOSTERS DATABASE OF THE ROOSTER NET 3.990 MHZ 6AM EST DAILY
SB_SSTV VIEW SLOW SCAN TELEVISION USING THE SOUND BLASTER
SHUTTLE TRACKER FOR EGA/VGA TRACKING OF SPACE SHUTTLES
SMTHCHRT SCAT V2.0 SCATTERING PARAMETERS USING SMITH CHART
SOLAR SOLAR PANEL TUNE UP & OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM BY WD9AHF
SSTV2 RDSSTV V2.0 SLOW SCAN TELEVISION READER BY WA5VLZ
SUNTIME ANYTIME/SUNTIME V1.2 SHOW TIME UP TO 11 WORLD CITIES
TERRATIM TERRATIME V2.1 DISPLAYS LOCAL TIME UP TO 44 CITIES
VE2IQ AUDIO SPECTRUM ANALYZER SYSTEM USING FFT BY VE2IQ
VE6AAP SARA PORT TO PORT TRANSFER PROGRAM BY VE6AAP
VK5BUB GCP A GREAT CIRCLE PROGRAM BY VK5BUB
WA9WJN HAMRAD-DSK1 SEVERAL HAM PROGRAMS BY WA9JWN
WB5VKX HAMTOOLS BEAM HEADING & DISTANCE PROGRAM BY WB5VXK
WORLD29 THE WORLD V2.9 LOOK AT THE WORLD FROM SPACE ZOOM IN
WORLDTIM WORLD TIME DISPLAYS TIME FOR UP TO 30 WORLD CITIES
ZCZBASIC LEARN BASIC PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE TUTORIAL BY G3ZCZ
+MODS OVER 1,350 RADIO MODIFICATIONS BY MODEL & MANUFACTURER
+MUF
MUF_01 HF_SYNCHRONIZER DETERMINES BEST TIME TO MAKE A HF QSO
MUF_02 PROPPLUS MUF LUF CALCULATOR FROM RADIO NETHERLANDS
MUF_03 BANDAID MUF PREDICTIONS, BEACONS, PREFIXES AND MORE MUF_04 WORLDFIX V5.5 DXCC
BEARING & DISTANCE PROGRAM BY NF4A
MUF_05 MAPPER EGA/VGA V3.0 VISUAL F2 LAYER PROPOGATION
MUF_06 MINIMUF V4.1 PLOTS MUF FROM YOUR QTH BY N6BV
MUF_07 DXHELP CALCULATES THE MUF FROM YOUR QTH BY WA5ZBC
MUF_08 DX-ONLINE SHOWS MUF FROM YOUR QTH BY KD5OL
+MULTMODE
AEA_01 ARoREN PK232/KENWOOD 440 DUAL CONTROL BY K5WNV
AEA_02 ACUTERM V0.410 PK232/KENWOOD 440/940 CONTROL BY N8BA
AEA_03 REALTIME FAX FOR PK232 BY WB3DBU

ALL_01 RTP V1.0 RADIO TERMINAL PROGRAM BY N4PY
ALL_02 LAN-LINK V2.32 FROM JOE KASSER, G3ZCZ, 5 STAR PROGRAM
KAM_01 PERSONAL MAIL-BOX TERMINAL EMULATOR BY N3DFD
KAM_02 KAM V4.0 HAMLOG AND CALLIST PROGRAMS USE DBASE III
MFJ_01 DFAX V1.24 MFJ-1278 FAX VIEW TEST PROGRAM
+PACKET
APLINK APLINK V6.04 AMTOR\PACKET PROGRAM BY W5SMM
DIGIS A COMPLETE LISTING OF DIGIPEATERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
DOCS READABLE FILES THAT TEACH YOU ABOUT PACKET
INTRFLEX COLLECTION OF PK_GOLD & KA_GOLD PROGRAMS
KA9Q_01 KA9Q INTERNET PROTOCOL PACKAGE V871225.31
KA9Q_02 SHORTNOS BY PA0GRI V2.0D (KA9Q V911229)
KA9Q_03 SOURCE CODE FOR KA9Q V131 SOFTWARE
KA9Q_04 LARGENET BY PE1CHL V900415 (KA9Q V871225.33)
KA9Q_05 WNOS BY DB3FL V2B DERIVATIVE OF KA9Q INTERNET
KA9Q_06 GRINOS 910702v0.4B BY N1BEE (KA9Q 910618)
KA9Q_07 KA9Q INTERNET PROTOCOL PACKAGE V910131 NOS
KA9Q_08 KA9Q INTERNET PROTOCOL PACKAGE V900214 NOS
KA9Q_09 JNOS V1.08C TCP/IP BY WG7J (KA9Q V911229)
KA9Q_10 GRINOS 910921v0.72s BY N1BEE (KA9Q V910618)
KA9Q_11 NET/ROM BY W9NK (KA9Q V890421.0 ds = 2dc9)
LAN_LINK LAN-LINK 2.32 MULTIMODE PACKET W/PACTOR BY G3ZCZ
MSYS_1 MSYST V1.00 YAPP PROTOCOL SYSTEM BY WA8BXN
MSYS_2 MSYS FBB MAIL CONVERSION UTILITY
MSYS_3 MSYS V1.12 PACKET RADIO BBS BY WA8BXN
PAK_01 STATS MONITORING PACKAGE V1.1 BY WB6YMH/NK6K
PAK_02 PACKET PICPRO WEFAX & PICTURE XFERS BY K4ABT & KF4JF
PAK_03 ROSE X.25 INTERACTIVE PACKET NETWORK BY W2VY
PAK_04 PTP V4.00 PACKET TERMINAL COMMUNICATOR BY N4PY
PAK_05 PAKET V5 THE AUSSIE'S BEST PACKET PROGRAMY BY VK2DHU
PAK_06 BAYCOM NO-TNC TERMINAL PROGRAM V1.50A BY DL8MBT/DG3RBU
PAK_07 WPL V1.02 WAVELET PACKET LABORATORY DIGITAL DIAGNOTICS
PAK_08 EZ PACKET V1.40 PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY AA4L
PAK_09 HAMCOM PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY AE6G
PAK_10 PACKCOM V0.75 PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY WB4ZJV
PAK_11 ARES\DATA V1.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE DBASE BY WN6I & N6KL
PAK_12 BSQ V2.0 TRANSFERS ARBITRARY BINARY FILES BY W1GOH
PAK_13 CHYNK 'N GLUE V1.5 PACKET FILE TRANSFER BY WD4OQC
PAK_31 GRAPHIC PACKET V1.00 PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY DH1DAE
PAK_15 ESTIMATE NETWORK THROUGHPUT ON PACKET RADIO BY KZ1O
PAK_16 PACKWIN V1.2 PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY N2CJ
PAK_17 THE CRYNWR COLLECTION OF PACKET DRIVERS
PAK_18 HOSTTERM V3.10 PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY WK2S
PAK_19 R95 BY WD5IVD, PATHCALC NW6H, SETPLUS BY NJ7P
PAK_20 PCT HOSTMODE PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY DD6CV
PAK_21 APRS V4.03 PACKET LOCATION FINDING PROGRAM
PAK_22 DXALERT V2.3 DX PACKET CLUSTER PROGRAM BY KA6JLT
PAK_23 RENAME UTILITIES FOR DX PACKET CLUSTER SYSTEMS
PAK_24 THS V2.50 TNC HOSTMODE SERVER PROGRAM BY HB9CVV
PAK_25 TNCKAM TNCMFJ SETS TIME ON THE KANTRONICS & MFJ TNC'S

PAK_26 FLEXPAC DX CLUSTER PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY ND2O
PAK_27 PHS V3.00 PK-232 HOSTMODE SERVER PROGRAM BY HB9CVV
PAK_28 NTS ALLOWS YOU TO PASS NTS TRAFFIC ON PACKET BY VE4UB
PAK_29 PACFAST HIGH SPEED PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY N5ARU
PAK_30 TPK V1.81 PACKET TERMINAL PROGRAM BY F1EBN
AA4RE_01 AA4RE PACKET BBS V2.11 PBBS PROGRAM BY AA4RE
AA4RE_02 AA4RE TOOLS AND UTILITIES FOR THE AA4RE PBBS
AA4RE_03 RC-85 REPEATER CONTROLLER PROGRAM BY AA4RE
BACKTALK BACKTALK V11.1.1 FORWARDING PBBS & TERMINAL BY N3DFD
CBBS CBBS V6.45 SUPERFAST PBBS WRITTEN IN C BY K3RLI
FBBS FBBS V5.12 10 LANGUAGES AVAILABLE IN THIS FRENCH PBBS
BPQ_01 THE G8BPQ AX25 V4.06E NETWORKING SOFTWARE PACKAGE
BPQ_02 MONITOR HEARD LIST V1.02 FOR BPQ NODES BY G4YFE
PACKTALK PACKTALK PBBS PACKET SOFTWARE PROGRAM BY N3DFD
ROSERVER ROSERVER V1.45 PACKET RADIO MAILBOX SYSTEM BY KA2BQE
W0RLI_01 W0RLI PC MAILBOX PBBS PACKET SOFTWARE BY W0RLI
W0RLI_02 W0RLI TOOLS USEFULL UTILITIES FOR THE WORLI PBBS
W0RLI_03 RLIMAIL V2.10 MAIL UTILITY FOR W0RLI BY WB2COY
MBL_01 LOG PROCESSOR FOR WA7MBL PBBS BY G3ZCZ & N4QQ
MBL_02 BIS V2.0 BBS INTERFACE FOR USE WITH WA7MBL PBBS
YAPP YAPP PROTOCOL FOR ADVANCED NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS
+RTTY
RTTY_01 RTP V1.2E RADIO TELETYPE PROGRAM BY KF4NB
RTTY_02 MSO232 V1.B RADIO TELETYPE PROGRAM BY N2IZB
RTTY_03 TTY V3.7 RADIO TELETYPE PROGRAM BY AA4L
RTTY_04 K2TATERM RADIO TELETYPE PROGRAM BY K2TA
RTTY_05 RTTY 2000 RADIO TELETYPE PROGRAM BY W0SE
RTTY_06 TTY READER V1.2B A RTTY/ASCII VIEWER
RTTY_07 RTTY RADIO TELETYPE PROGRAM BY W1HZH
RTTY_08 DL5YEC HAMCOMM V2.2 READ RTTY W/O CONVERTER
RTTY_09 COPYCAT V1.0 RTTY DECODER DEMO BY N5JMZ
RTTY_10 HOKA CODE3 RTTY DECODER DEMO BY N5JMZ
+SAT
SAT_01 STSORBIT PLUS V9415 SPACE SHUTTLE & SATELLITE TRACKER
SAT_02 PC-TRACK V2.14ATELLITE TRACKING PROGRAM
SAT_03 WHATS-UP V1.30 SATELLITE TRACKING PROGRAM BY G3ZCZ
SAT_04 TRAKSAT V3.00 SATELLITE TRACKING PROGRAM
SAT_05 SATEQ V7.4 SATELLITE TRACKING PROGRAM BY OE1HSI
SAT_06 ELEMENT MANAGER V1.8 SATELLITE ELEMENT MAINTENANCE
SAT_07 QUIKBBS SATELLITE SCHEDULE MANAGER FOR BBS OPERATORS
SAT_08 QUICK-KEP KEPLERIAN ELEMENTS TRANSLATION BY WB2MNF
SAT_09 TLM1 DECODES MICROSAT TELEMETRY FROM NON-KISS FILES
SAT_10 RS10/RS11 TELEMETRY BEACON CODE ANALYSIS PROGRAM
SAT_11 SEESATS SATELLITE TRACKING PROGRAM BY NM1D
SAT_12 SMART TRACK V0.92B SATELLITE TRACKING PROGRAM BY W6PIO
SAT_13 VECTOR TO 2 LINE ELEMENTS V9421 PROGRAM BY N2WWD
+SPACE THE LATEST SPACE IMAGES & SPACE NEWSLETTERS
+SVGA SVGA v1.12 SUPER VGA VIEWING UTILITY AUTO DETECTS CARDS
+SWL
DOCS DOCUMENTATION FILES WITH OVER 50,000 SWL LISTINGS

SWL_01 SCANPRO MONITORING DATABASE FOR 400 CHANNEL SCANNERS
SWL_02 SHORT V1.4 SHORTWAVE FREQUENCY DATABASE PROGRAM
SWL_03 THE RAC FREQUENCY CATALOG V1.1 & US GOVERNMENT DBASE
SWL_04 SCANNER FREQUENCY FINDER WITH NICE DC AREA DATABASE
SWL_05 SCANNER BUFF PRO V3.76 WITH LOS ANGELEA AREA DATABASE
SWL_06 SCANNER MANAGER V5.0 SCANNER DATABASE PROGRAM
SWL_07 CHART, ASCII FREQUENCY LIST CREATER & PRINTER UTILITY
SWL_08 FREQUENCY MINDER V1.0 SCANNER PROGRAM W/CA DATABASE
SWL_09 SCANNER FREQUENCY DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM V1.0
SWL_10 SCANNER FREQUENCIES V1.0 SCANNER DATABASE PROGRAM
SWL_11 SHORTWAVE LISTENING GUIDE V2.91 WORLDIDE SHORTWAVE
SWL_12 PC SHORTWAVE MONITOR V2.01 THE LOGGING ORGANIZER
SWL_13 SWRADIO, READ HOW TO BUILD A SWL RCVR BY MENDEL COOPER
SWL_14 TUNE-IN, SCANNER DATABASE PROGRAM W/TEXAS FREQUENCIES
SWL_15 SCANNER ALLOCATION PROGRAM (REQ. FOXBASE+ SOFTWARE)
SWL_16 SCANNER DATABASE V1.0 PROGRAM WITH CANADIAN FREQS
SWL_17 TFD v1.0 - THE FREQUENCY DATABASE BY VE3HAM/VE3UCM
+WEATHER
WEA_01 STORM V6.1 HURRICANE TRACKING PROGRAM WITH PAST TRACKS
WEA_02 WXRDR V3.0 PRODUCE IMAGES BY DOWNLOADING RADAR INFO
WEA_03 TIDES V2.00 FORCASTS TIDAL INFORMATION ANYWHERE
WEA_04 RADARSCAN V1.1 MAKES HIGH RES PLOTTED WEATHER MAPS
+WINDOWS
BMP_GFX1 Part1; AMATEUR RADIO IMAGES FOR WINDOWS PROGRAMS OR
BMP_GFX2 Part2; USE AS WALL PAPER, OR IN PUBLISHING PROGRAMS
WIN_01 WAS MAP V2.1A DISPLAY & TRACK WAS AWARD BY KC4B
WIN_02 KENTROL CAT CONTROL FOR KENWOOD RADIOS BY VE3BGB
WIN_03 PACKY V1.03 PK88/PK232 PACKET SOFTWARE BY N7SNQ
WIN_04 OHMS-LAW V1.3 CALCULATE CAPACITOR & RESISTOR CIRCUITS
WIN_05 RF POWER DENSITY 2 MEGAHERTZ TO 10 MEGAHERTZ CALC
WIN_06 SCANBASE V2.1 SCANNER DATABASE WITH SAN FRANCISCO AREA
WIN_07 WINLOG VERSION 1.1 LOGGING PROGRAM BY DL1DAE
WIN_08 WORLDTIME V2.1 DISPLAYS THE TIME IN 6 WORLD LOCATIONS
WIN_09 WINTZ DISPLAY TIME IN 24 WORLD TIMEZONES ON 1 SCREEN
WIN_10 RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TUTOR REQUIRES SOUNDBLASTER CARD
WIN_11 160m-10cm v2.0 BANDPLAN DISPLAY PROGRAM BY KA2KQP
WIN_12 GMT CLOCK DISPLAY IN SMALL WINDOW BY KA2KQP
WIN_13 TECH EXAM DEMO BY PRACTICA-LY REQUIRES VBRUN200.DLL
WIN_14 GENERAL EXAM DEMO BY PRACTICA-LY REQUIRES VBRUN200.DLL
WIN_15 ADVANCD EXAM DEMO BY PRACTICA-LY REQUIRES VBRUN200.DLL
WIN_16 EXTRA EXAM DEMO BY PRACTICA-LY REQUIRES VBRUN200.DLL
WIN_17 FREQUENCY MANAGER DATABASE BY BEN SALADINO
WIN_18 DIPOLE DESIGNER PROGRAM BY N4PVU
WIN_19 10 MINUTE ID TIMER V1.12 BY KK7A
WIN_20 NUMORSE V0.9 MORSE CODE TRAINER BY G4AUD
WIN_21 WRITELOG DEMO LOGGING PROGRAM BY W5XD
WIN_22 R-7000 CONTROLLER DATABASE BY BEN SALADINO
WIN_23 WINPACK V1.0 PACKET SOFTWARE BY KI7CU
WIN_24 PKTWIN V1.1 PACKET SOFTWARE BY G4YFE
WIN_25 PACKETPET LITE FOR WINDOWS PACKET SOFTWARE

WIN_26 747-CAT v1.12 CAT CONTROL PROGRAM BY WB6IZG
WIN_27 R7000 v1.12 CAT CONTROL PROGRAM BY WB6IZG
WIN_28 ID LOGIC SIMULATOR FOR WINDOWS BY PRS CORP.
WIN_29 SHORTWAVE SIMULATOR FOR WINDOWS BY PRS CORP.
WIN_30 WORLD TIME CLOCK FOR WINDOWS BY PRS CORP.
WIN_31 ORBIT TRACK v1.0a FOR WINDOWS BY KE9PU SOFTWARE
WIN_32 PRO-CAT CAT CONTROL FOR WINDOWS BY WB8YQJ

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4876. TAPR 95 Annual Meeting

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Tucson Amateur Packet Radio December 21, 1994

TAPR 1995 Annual Meeting to be held in St Louis

TAPR 1995 Annual Meeting * March 3, 4, & 5 * St. Louis, Mo

Join some of the brightest and most enthusiastic of today's packet developers/users, with a weekend full of Packet Radio and Digital Communications talks, presentations, SIG meetings, and two SPECIAL Sunday Workshops. In addition, an advanced DSP symposium is planned for Friday, March 3rd.

TAPR 1995 Annual Meeting

TAPR's annual meeting will be co-hosted by MoAmPS (Missouri Amateur Packet Society) on March 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1995, in St Louis, Mo. TAPR (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio), a non-profit research and development corporation, works on the advancement of digital communications and education. This year's annual meeting will be the first held outside of Arizona and presents a unique opportunity for those unable to travel to Tucson to attend meetings.

The annual meeting informally begins Friday afternoon with the opening of the hospitality suite and continues later that evening with dinner. Dinner is always low-key and provides a great opportunity for those who arrive Friday to discuss and chat about projects before the rest of the weekend begins. Friday evening, after dinner, the Regional Networkers Special Interest Group will met.

An advanced DSP symposium will be held Friday, March 3rd starting at 3pm, through dinner (which will be provided), and concluding sometime that evening. The purpose of the Friday symposium is to bring developers of DSP technology together to discuss future directions and technology. The DSP symposium will be conducted by Jon Bloom, KE3Z.

The annual meeting formally begins Saturday morning with presentations and papers, as well as discussion on other projects of interest throughout the day. Issues concerning packet networking and BBS operation are also anticipated. Lunch will be up to the participant this year. Facilities at the College will be available to cater individual tastes. Dinner will be held after the Saturday afternoon session and will include a prize drawing. After dinner, Special Interest Groups will meet and discuss issues.

On Sunday, two workshops will be held. One will focus on Error Correction Techniques, by Phil Karn, KA9Q, while the second will focus on higher level interests for the development of hardware/software for the TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93, by Bob Stricklin, N5BRG.

These are exciting times for digital communications and TAPR. This year's meeting should be a super-charging event for everyone who can attend!

Call for Papers

Papers are welcome from everyone. Although there is limited time during the weekend, all attempts will be made to allow those present to talk. Deadline for submission of papers is Monday, February 7th, 1995. Contact the TAPR office to request an author's information package.

Meeting Place and Hotel

The TAPR Annual Meeting presentations, meetings, and workshops, will be held at the St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley. Lodging will be at the Henry VIII Hotel and Conference Center, 4690 North Lindberg Blvd, St. Louis (Bridgeton), MO, 63044, Phone (lots of them): 800-325-1588, 800-392-1660 (in MO. only), 314 731-3040, or FAX 314 731-4210. Rooms rates are $58 for single or double or $68 will get you a "suite" for single or double. The hotel has a coffee shop and nice restaurant, with another restaurant/bar next to it (in same parking lot). It is approximately 4 miles west of St Louis Lambert Airport with shuttle service and approximately 10 miles book your room prior to Feb 4th, 1994.

Schedule of Events

Friday Afternoon, March 3rd
Registration
Hospitality Suite
Informal Dinner
Special Interest Group Meetings
DSP Symposium, conducted by Jon Bloom, KE3Z

Saturday, March 4th
Registration
Presentations
Lunch
Presentations / Symposium
Dinner
Special Interest Group Meetings

Sunday, March 5th
Special Error Correction Techniques Workshop
conducted by Phil Karn, KA9Q
Special DSP-93 Workshop
conducted by Bob Stricklin, N5BRG

Detailed conference information and schedule will be mailed to all
pre-registered participants.

Annual Meeting Registration Costs

(without dinner) (with dinner)
Pre-Registration (before Feb 17th) $15.00 * $25.00 **
Late Registration or at door $20.00 * $30.00 **

* Annual Meeting Registration includes:
A copy of the TAPR 1995 Proceedings
Dinner Friday Night (pizza out)
Lunch is not included this year.
The College provides food facilities.

** TAPR Dinner Saturday evening (limited space),
Prize Drawing, Speaker (TBD)

DSP Developers Symposium, Friday

3pm. Conducted by Jon Bloom, KE3Z

Pre-Registration (before Feb 17th) $10.00
Late Registration or at door $15.00

Error Correction Techniques, Half-Day Workshop, Sunday

8:30am - 11:30am. Phil Karn, KA9Q

Pre-Registration (before Feb 17th) $10.00
Late Registration or at door $15.00

TAPR/AMSAT DSP-93, Half-Day Workshop, Sunday

12noon - 3:00pm. Bob Stricklin, N5BRG

Pre-Registration (before Feb 17th) $10.00
Late Registration or at door $15.00

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399
Voice: (817) 383-0000 Fax: (817) 565-2544 Internet: tapr@tapr.org

4877. Re: ax.25 & Linux

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 22:28:13 UTC
From: tdonahue@dsys.com
Message-ID: <3daa5t$jdj@news-2.csn.net>
Source record: 45708

Steven R. Bible (srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil) wrote:
: sunsite.unc.edu in /pub/Linux/docs/howto
:
: Terry explains in section 12 how to get the code needed to compile
: into the Linux Kernel and how to set it up for operation. I won't
: go into it all here, but sufice to say the HOWTO will get you
: going. It is not hard to do.

: I have AX.25 up and running on several machines. I can ftp and telnet
: between them using 9600 bps packet. You can run AX.25/Linux to TNCs
: in KISS mode. I have 2 Ottawa PI2 cards that I am going to put into
: my machines next.

Steve,

Using this info, I grabbed the latest kernel source with NET3 and
AX.25 from sunacm.swan.ac.uk. Every time I try to do the axattach the
program, and sometimes even the OS, panics. What version of the
kernel, ax.25 kernel code, and ax25utils are you using?

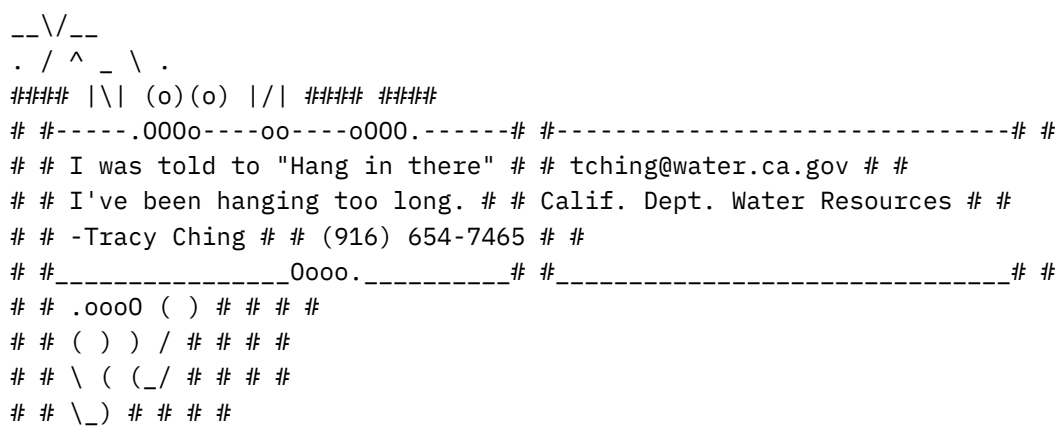
Thanks,

Tom

4878. CTCSS IC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 23:18:20 UTC
From: tching@bilge.water.ca.gov
Message-ID: <3dad3s$251@news.csus.edu>
Source record: 45660
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner

I was looking at a catalog with a CTCSS encoder/decoder. I see
a (maybe) 28 or 40 pin DIP on the board and a few passive parts -
that's all.
1) Who makes a CTCSS chip?
2) What's the part number?


__\/__
. / ^ _ \ .
|\| (o)(o) |/|
I was told to "Hang in there" I've been hanging too long.
tching@water.ca.gov
Calif. Dept. Water Resources
-Tracy Ching (916) 654-7465

4879. AmSoft 1/95 CD-ROM Press Release 2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 23:28:38 UTC
From: amsoft@epix.net
Message-ID: <3dadn6$50v@grape.epix.net>
Source record: 45709

The Jan 95 AmSoft CD-ROM will be shipping December 23, 1994.
Cost is $39 plus shipping $3 USA, $5 Foreign. Over 20,000
files for amateur radio. Plus the CALLSIGN call book, and
AMCALL the new logbook from AmSoft that will auto log from
the CD for you. Over 1,350 Radio Mods. The latest HST images.
Over 700 Megabytes of Amateur Radio Software packed into 1 CD.

Version 4.0 Callsign will search for US & Foreign amateurs by
CALL or partial CALL
LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, or partial NAME
STATE, CITY or partial CITY
ZIP CODE or partial ZIP CODE
Create Avery label mailing lists
Create QSL address labels
When used with AmCall Logbook, will create your QSl contact information labels.

Help locate lost & missing children too. The complete list of
1,100 .gif images from the Heidi Search Center is constantly
maintained with up to the minute changes shown on the WWW at
http://www.halcyon.com./alt.missing-kids.gifs

This CD is published every 4 months without delay every JANUARY, MAY, & SEPTEMBER.

If you would like to know what others think about the AmSoft CD-ROM then read what
the authors of Amatuer Radio & Electronics magazines are writing:

Popular Electronics January 1995 pages 8, & 92
Nuts & Volts November 94 pages 21, 22, & 23
CQ November 1994 page 97
World Radio September 1994 (Hams at Seaside article)
Communication Quarterly Fall 1994 pages 41-52 & 95-98
Monitoring Times August 1994 page 91
The Amateur Communicator May/June 1994 page 23
73 Amateur Radio Today March 94 page 88
Monitoring Times March 1994 page 96
World Radio February 1994 page 70
CQ December 1993 (Karl Thurber article)
QST December 1993 page 90
Monitoring Times August 1993 pages 98, & 99
Popular Electronics July 1993 pages 53, 60, & 96
CQ March 1993 page 77

If you would like to order with Visa/MasterCard call 717-938-8249
If you want to fax your order in fax to 717-938-6767
Or Email us your order at amsoft@epix.net

If you would like to get a FREE copy of the January 1995 AmSoft CD-ROM newsletter
please leave me your mail or E-mail information or internet id at: amsoft@epix.net
---
Reply to: Pete KC3TL at (amsoft@epix.net) or call 717-938-8249

4880. AmSoft 1/95 CD-ROM Press Release 2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 23:34:20 UTC
From: amsoft@epix.net
Message-ID: <3dae1s$50v@grape.epix.net>
Source record: 45711
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The Jan 95 AmSoft CD-ROM will be shipping December 23, 1994.
Cost is $39 plus shipping $3 USA, $5 Foreign. Over 20,000
files for amateur radio. Plus the CALLSIGN call book, and
AMCALL the new logbook from AmSoft that will auto log from
the CD for you. Over 1,350 Radio Mods. The latest HST images.
Over 700 Megabytes of Amateur Radio Software packed into 1 CD.

Version 4.0 Callsign will search for US & Foreign amateurs by
CALL or partial CALL
LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, or partial NAME
STATE, CITY or partial CITY
ZIP CODE or partial ZIP CODE
Create Avery label mailing lists
Create QSL address labels
When used with AmCall Logbook, will create your QSl contact information labels.

Help locate lost & missing children too. The complete list of
1,100 .gif images from the Heidi Search Center is constantly
maintained with up to the minute changes shown on the WWW at
http://www.halcyon.com./alt.missing-kids.gifs

This CD is published every 4 months without delay every JANUARY, MAY, & SEPTEMBER.

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If you would like to order with Visa/MasterCard call 717-938-8249
If you want to fax your order in fax to 717-938-6767
Or Email us your order at amsoft@epix.net

If you would like to get a FREE copy of the January 1995 AmSoft CD-ROM newsletter
please leave me your mail or E-mail information or internet id at: amsoft@epix.net
---
Reply to: Pete KC3TL at (amsoft@epix.net) or call 717-938-8249

4881. JNOS1.10g...AX25 Forwarding

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-21 23:40:42 UTC
From: MKFR00C@prodigy.com
Message-ID: <3daedq$47ve@usenetp1.news.prodigy.com>
Source record: 45712

I have JNOS1.10g running on a 386 computer in a remote location. I would like to set it up so that it will be able to recive and forwarded AX25 messages form a PBBS. Also I would like to have it setup where it would work like a regular PBBS and at the same time still have the TCP/IP features work. Is this possible and what files to I have to change to make it possible.

73,
Jon N2XFZ

-
JONATHAN MINER N2XFZ MKFR00C@prodigy.com

4882. AEA FAX 3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 05:50:48 UTC
From: erik@ve7mdl.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <15974@ve7mdl.ampr.org>
Source record: 45719

Don,

I have both the "old" AEA Fax and the new AEA Fax 3. The hardware appears to be the same, but the software is substantially upgraded:

1. They have included a database of Fax stations. You can search on location and scheduled start time. It is not possible to search on callsigns :-(

2. You now have some choices in how you display the fax. It is possible to "false colour" the images. Most of the time I found this to be useless, but the occational time, it greatly enhances an image.

3. The user interface is somewhat enhanced.

4. The manual is MUCH better.

5. The software also allows you to receive RTTY, morse and Navtex/Sitor

The user interface could easily be improved, but overall, this is a much better deal and certainly an inexpensive way to get going on receiving Wefax. It is worth the price.

Note that the initial release of the software had some problems (this was explained to me by the local toy store) and a new release is now out. I still have to pick up mine.

73 de VE7MDL ....Erik.

4883. SSTV Scan Converter Suggestions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 08:29:05 UTC
From: rmccoy@alb.asctmd.com
Message-ID: <rmccoy.3.00087C5C@alb.asctmd.com>
Source record: 45726

I am new into SSTV and would appreciate any suggestions on different models of scan converter hardware that will convert a color video signal to SSTV format.

Thanks for your help.

Russ AA5FP

4884. Re: 19200 baud with G3RUH-a-like

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 09:13:25 UTC
From: icesb@iroe.fi.cnr.it
Message-ID: <icesb.51.2EF94334@iroe.fi.cnr.it>
Source record: 45721

In article <besten.787920497@faculty.chem.ruu.nl> besten@faculty.chem.ruu.nl (Remco den Besten) writes:
>From: besten@faculty.chem.ruu.nl (Remco den Besten)
>Subject: 19200 baud with G3RUH-a-like
>Date: Tue, 20 Dec 1994 10:48:17 GMT

>Are there any people who have experience in speeding up their equipment
>to 19200 after successful 9600 experiments?
>I.e. using the *same* transceivers etc. but only modifying the filters
>in the modem or some other minor changes (increasing the bandwidth of
>e.g. IF filters by bridging them with caps e.g.)

>Remco PA3FYM

I read some time ago on Radio Rivista (the official magazine of Italian Amateur) that a 19200 modem was developed using various block of G3RUH modem.
No difference in radio-modem interface were found, but the modem was completely differente.
E-mail me if you are interested in such realization.

4885. subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 10:23:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.375.27.0N35D0AC@sahara.com>
Source record: 45752

Hello dear .
I have DSP2232 TNC abt 3 years ago,
I am sure that i did not use whlle the features on that TNC.
so i am glad that i found some one who help me wit that as far as i am
having some diffeculties with it.
Best 73,s and HAPPY NEW YEAR.
****
Packet 7Z1IS@7Z1IS.DAM.SAU.MDLE
Internet Ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
****

4886. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 10:41:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.104122.9646@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45722

In article <3cPmXc1w165w@lynx.mn.org> dave@lynx.mn.org (David L. Messer) writes:
>Please excuse me for what is probably a naive question (I'm new to this
>group and to amateur radio) but why are people fooling around with data-
>rates like 9600 and (*ghod*) 1200 BPS? Is there an FCC limitation on
>bandwidth or something that I don't know about? (Probably)

Yes, see 97.305, both baudrates and occupied bandwidths are limited.

>It seems to me that packet radio is about 5 years behind the modem
>industry.

There's more to it than that. Telco modems achieve their high throughputs
by use of training sequences over their point to point duplex paths, which
have fixed characteristics for the duration of the connection. The connection
is established out of band by the telco network, and connection signalling is
done out of band, IE by the ring signal or busy signal. Once a connection is
made, it is neither shared nor interrupted until the conversation is complete.

Amateurs, on the other hand, operate simplex half duplex on shared channels,
often with fading and multipath. Packet identification is done in band in
the headers of each packet. That means training can't be done, and modulations
have to be decoded by every station on the network on a packet by packet basis
in order to determine if the packet is addressed to that station or not.

If amateurs wish to nail up a duplex fixed RF path between two stations,
they too can use telco style modems and achieve telco style throughputs
on voice bandwidth channels. But most of amateur operation is not this
way, so different, and somewhat less efficient, methods have to be used
that are adapted to the realities of operation on shared simplex channels.

There are, however, higher speed modems in use on amateur radio. The
GRAPES 56 kb RF modem is an example. It achieves a 56 kb rate via MSK,
without training or compression, but occupies 1.2 Hz per baud to do so,
and thus won't operate through voice equipment or over voice bandwidth
channels.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4887. Re: BEST TNC for NETWORKING?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 11:05:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.110554.9807@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45723

In article <mmunster-2012940938080001@mmunster-mac.qualcomm.com> mmunster@qualcomm.com (Marvin J. Munster) writes:
>I don't want to start a war here, but if you had it to do all over again,
>what TNC would be best to build a new network. I want to use one "brand" of
>modem that will fit all applications.
>
> Considerations:
>
> X1J/2
> 1200 user port
> 9600 and _up_ network
> Power sources (12 volt DC pref., low current?)
> Hill top operation (not in a house - you know, temp. stability, etc.)
> Standardization (same equipment at all sites)
> Cost - (best bang for the $)
> (add your own here)
>
>Lets hear it all, good or bad; should or shouldn't; do or don't.
>
>Don't forget to say why you like it or dis-like it.
>
>Thanks for your input and thoughts on the subject.

We decided that the best *switch* for mountaintop use in our network is the lowly PC, with an Ottawa PI card or cards on board. PCs are cheap, and replacement components are available everywhere on demand. They have proven to be reliable in the mountaintop environment. And because they have enough memory and processor horsepower, are able to run more advanced networking software for our 56 kb networks. The only TNC that came close to meeting our needs was the Kantronics Data Engine, but because it's single sourced, and more expensive than a PC clone assembled from parts, we opted to use the PC. We started with simple 8088 systems, but as prices have fallen, use of 80386SX systems has become standard for us. No keyboard or monitor need be left at the site. Those can be brought along when troubleshooting or on site updating are required. Normally, we do system maintenance and software upgrades over the network.

We use a locally modified version of Karn's NOS as our switch software, but now that we've upgraded to 386s, we may switch to Linux with native drivers.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary

Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4888. PaKet 6.1 registration

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 12:43:49 UTC
From: pwalker@mbi.moody.edu
Message-ID: <pwalker.242.01894DAD@mbi.moody.edu>
Source record: 45730

Is there a stateside place to register PaKet? My 6.1 distribution seems to be the original Australian. The archive in oak.oakland.edu is the UK distribution. In the registration docs, the author indicates that there should be a "local" site to register through.

Any ideas welcomed

Paul Walker - N9WHG
pwalker@mbi.moody.edu
n9whg@ka9ylv.#nwin.in.usa.na

4889. Digitally Encrypted Voice TX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 15:33:03 UTC
From: x91sensnovis@wmich.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.113303.25687@wmichgw>
Source record: 45728

Help !!!
My local police dept. has gone to an 800 MHz trunked system. That in itself is not a problem but what is, is the fact that they now have the capability to TX in a digitally encrypted mode. I'm pretty sure it is digital because when monitoring a freq. that is being encrypted all I hear is white noise (sounds like static) The question I have is does anyone out there know of software that will run on my 486 dx33 machine that will allow me to interface to my AR3000A to follow trunked channels (just to cut out the local bus service and future public utilities radios that will all soon be using the same freqs. and all I want is the police). Either that or software to decode the encrypted voice transmissions. One more thing, a friend of mine showed me a demo of a program from somewhere in Canada that could interface to my radio and follow cellular phone calls does anyone know any more about this software and if it is modifiable to follow individual radios in a trunked radio system. It might be some sort of test\diagnostic program. Does anyone else out there have a similar problem, if you do I would like to know how you are dealing with it. Any and all help would be greatly appreciated. Thanks a lot in advance for all replies concerning this matter. Happy Holidays and thanks again.

4890. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 15:53:17 UTC
From: jwl@cray.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.095317.25511@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 45725

David L. Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org) wrote:
: Please excuse me for what is probably a naive question (I'm new to this
: group and to amateur radio) but why are people fooling around with data-
: rates like 9600 and (*ghod*) 1200 BPS? Is there an FCC limitation on
: bandwidth or something that I don't know about? (Probably)

: It seems to me that packet radio is about 5 years behind the modem
: industry.
Well, probably, but there are some valid reasons and others not so valid.

The FCC does limit bandwidth. Packet is (with a few exceptions) a
half duplex operation. Rather than operating as a dedicated channel between
two stations, it is usually configured as a shared channel so when the
channel gets busy, collisions become a problem. What is really bad
about packet is that the effective baud rate on a busy channel is
sometimes less than 10% of the rated speed.

There are other reasons, 9600 baud and up requires either mods to existing
radios, or special radios. Not as easy as just plugging into the mic jack
and speaker like you can at 1200 and 2400. I'm sure others will
comment as they have in the past.

73, Jim.

: Just asking... No offence intended. Thanks.

: ---
: 93.2% of all statisitics are simply | David Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org)
: made up on the spot. | Lynx Data Systems

--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

4891. Re: aresdata and arespk

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 16:34:59 UTC
From: peterson@physc1.byu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.093459.1949@physc1.byu.edu>
Source record: 45727

In article <rmackay.8.00179501@bud.peinet.pe.ca>, rmackay@bud.peinet.pe.ca (Ron MacKay) writes:
> Hello, I have an old copy of ARESpk30 and ARESda10 but have not been able to
> findanything current. I saw some stuff on ftp.funet.fi but that site is still
> QRT.
>
> Does anyone know of more current versions and/or an ftp site for more
> information?
>
> Thanks,
> Ron
> VE1AIC @ VE1AIC.PE.CAN.NOAM
>

I have both of these on my anonymous ftp server - physc1.byu.edu in directory hamradio. arespk30 is still the current version (the developers live in this area and they basically haven't touched it in years). I believe that aresdata is version 1.6. My source was KD7UM in Salt Lake who claims that it is the "definitive version" but I'm not positive on that.

Bryan Peterson, KI7TD

4892. Re: 19200 baud with G3RUH-a-like

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 19:31:27 UTC
From: dave@llondel.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <788149887snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 45754

In article <icesb.51.2EF94334@iroe.fi.cnr.it>
icesb@iroe.fi.cnr.it (Lapo Pieri) writes:
>In article <besten.787920497@faculty.chem.ruu.nl> besten@faculty.chem.ruu.nl (Remco den Besten) writes:
>>From: besten@faculty.chem.ruu.nl (Remco den Besten)
>>Subject: 19200 baud with G3RUH-a-like
>>Date: Tue, 20 Dec 1994 10:48:17 GMT
>
>>Are there any people who have experience in speeding up their equipment
>>to 19200 after successful 9600 experiments?
>>I.e. using the *same* transceivers etc. but only modifying the filters
>>in the modem or some other minor changes (increasing the bandwidth of
>>e.g. IF filters by bridging them with caps e.g.)
>
>
>>Remco PA3FYM
>
>I read some time ago on Radio Rivista (the official magazine of Italian
>Amateur) that a 19200 modem was developed using various block of G3RUH modem.
>No difference in radio-modem interface were found, but the modem was
>completely differente.
It is possible to soup up an RUH to run at 64kbit/s. There was such a
link running in the UK not too far from me, although I think it has gone
now because one of the amateurs concerned moved QTH.

Dave
--

****
* G4WRW @ GB7WRW.#41.GBR.EU AX25 * *
* dave@llondel.demon.co.uk Internet * Stop the World! I want to get off! *
* g4wrw@g4wrw.ampr.org Amprnet * *
****

4893. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 19:34:56 UTC
From: pete@freenet.grfn.org
Message-ID: <3dckd0$o2m@locutus.Bethany.ORG>
Source record: 45729

David L. Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org) wrote:
: Please excuse me for what is probably a naive question (I'm new to this
: group and to amateur radio) but why are people fooling around with data-
: rates like 9600 and (*ghod*) 1200 BPS? Is there an FCC limitation on
: bandwidth or something that I don't know about? (Probably)

Thats a very good question! My main answer to that is Cuz the Amateur
Radio industry is a bunch of money grubbing greed mongers, but I'm
sure there's better explainations.

9600 baud does require faster TX/RX switching out of a radio, and
(?) more sensetive receiving. (I think!?!) The techies here can
tell you that.

56K is available, but cost prohibitive. Nobody's there if you do speak 56K,
either, so it's hard go get the ball rolling.
--
-=-
Pete Hoffswell |pete@grfn.org |616-336-2304
Holland, Michigan |N9SSA |http://www.grfn.org/~pete
-=-

4894. Re: TAPR 95 Annual Meeting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 20:58:36 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <3dcp9s$ipv@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 45731

Greg Jones WD5IVD /999999 (gjones@tcet.unt.edu) wrote:

: --
: Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
: 8987-309 E Tanque Verde Rd #337 * Tucson, Az * 85749-9399
: Voice: (817) 383-0000 Fax: (817) 565-2544 Internet: tapr@tapr.org

Sorry - I put the wrong fax number down.

The TAPR Fax is : (817) 566-2544

Cheers - Greg

4895. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 21:11:29 UTC
From: barryc@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.211129.1612@integrity.uucp>
Source record: 45732

RE:

>Barry, this is not right! Beware. You are taking a Part 15 device
>and adding a power amp will remove the type acceptance. It will no
>longer be under the part 15 rules and regulations. Now, you can add
>an antenna, but only to certain devices made during a specified time
>period. Look at the Part 15 rules and regs.

Part 15 is irrelavent. Since you (as an amateur) have privleges in
the 900 mhz band I would assume modifying a Part 15 device (therefore
making it un-type accepted) for Amateur use is no different than
modifying a Video Rabbit for 900 ATV (using an amp). Legal, as long
as it used under Part 97 regulations. Works great for my remote robot
video link (drifts a little though). Yes, I ID my robot video link
according to the FCC rules.

If modifying type accepted equipment for ham use is wrong then I guess
modifying CB's for 10 meters, commercial VHF/UHF radios for repeaters,
and microwave ovens for ATV, etc. is all illegal. Stuff hams NEVER do...

As for adding an antenna, many SS modems used today can and are used
with an external antenna (yagi usually) for point to point service.
In fact the ad I saw today in a Data comm rag spec'ed "up to 6 miles
in LOS PtoP service". That's using 1 watt into a 9 or so element yagi.
Hell, with that range it would't even need a power amp for many ap-
plications as long as one had a good site and decent antennas on both
ends.

>The other sticky point is that amateurs are only allowed 3 spreading
>sequences. Chances are good that these surplus modems do not use
>one of these codes. Thus if your idea is to add an amp and then
>operate under part 97, you'll still be missing the mark.

Agreed, the spreading sequence should be one of the ones allowed by
the FCC for amateur use. However, since these devices were originally
type accepted under Part 15 service, it is a known spreading sequence
and getting FCC approval for amateur use should be relatively easy.
(Note I said should...)

I assume the main goal of the FCC defining the types of spread spectrum
sequences for amateur use was so they could monitor them (no secret codes,
languages, etc. allowed). Not an issue here. 900 Mhz SS modems are a common
item and using I assume the FCC already has methods of monitoring / decoding
them.

>See how easy all of this is. Read your rules and regs. If you feel
>that they are too restrictive (which they are) then comment to your

>ARRL Section Manager and tell him that the rules need to be changed.

I'd want the changes to occur fast. Factoring in the ARRL would probably add a couple years to the approval. They'd need to set up multiple studies, spend lots of ARRL members money and then they'd table it since it lacks tubes and doesn't use morse code. Remember all the crap we went through to get ASCII approved for ham use? If the FCC was really serious about amateur radio as a way of developing new technologies they need to minimize the rules and/or have a much faster process of amending the rules.

With the new Congress wanting to deregulate and get the government out of peoples lives what a better place to start?

The End:

I attempted to make two points in my post about WWW over 9600 baud packet. One, is that 9600 baud packet is not really 9600 baud in the real world. The other point of my post was that there are other ways of getting data back and forth than AX.25 over RF. We need to start looking towards better and faster methods for amateur data communications.

How about setting up ISDN speed (64-128K) for local links, faster ATM (25+ mb/s) based RF links for backbones (or eventually local links)? Frame relay is another technology that we could leverage on.

With such a backbones we could use MPEG for video and audio for video/audio nets (everyone sees everyone else - at the same time), WWW pages, TCP/IP based services, repeater links, client/server types of applications (databases, shared file systems, multimedia, etc.), the frontier is endless.

We need to be on the bleeding edge of technology, not waiting for it to come to us. With the exception of the Microsats, Phase IV and some of the original AX.25 efforts I really don't see amateur radio being much of a pioneering force any more.

It's hard to get a kid excited about 1200 baud packet when she can sit at home and net surf at 14.4kps and beyond. Or be impressed with the capability to communicate via a handheld across town when he talks to Mom anywhere in the world via cellular.

Folks it's time that Amateur Radio started making some WAVES again. (pun intended). Support AMSAT, TAPR, join your local ham club, start a high tech net, get your fellow techies at work to get a license, design, experiment, above all don't settle for the status quo.

Hams, LETS INNOVATE...

Let the flames begin...

CUL and 73,
-barryc

Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI Tandem Computers ISD, Austin,TX

Work: (512) 244-8723 The Home of "UNIX with Integrity"
EMAIL: barryc@isd.tandem.com and the "Tandem Amateur Radio
76500.2177@compuserve.com Group of Austin" - TARGA

4896. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 21:14:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.211454.12945@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45733

In article <3dckd0$o2m@locutus.Bethany.ORG> pete@freenet.grfn.org (Pete Hoffswell) writes:
>David L. Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org) wrote:
>: Please excuse me for what is probably a naive question (I'm new to this
>: group and to amateur radio) but why are people fooling around with data-
>: rates like 9600 and (*ghod*) 1200 BPS? Is there an FCC limitation on
>: bandwidth or something that I don't know about? (Probably)
>
>Thats a very good question! My main answer to that is Cuz the Amateur
>Radio industry is a bunch of money grubbing greed mongers, but I'm
>sure there's better explainations.

??? They sell what people will buy.

>9600 baud does require faster TX/RX switching out of a radio, and
>(?) more sensetive receiving. (I think!?!) The techies here can
>tell you that.

9600 baud requires a true FM radio, not PM as many voice rigs are.
It usually requires a crystal controlled radio rather than a synthesized
one since the PLL loop can cancel some of the lower frequency components
of the modulation (response down to 10 Hz required, DC response a plus).
It requires a receiver with an IF filter and discriminator with a linear
frequency and phase response of +/- 13 kHz of channel center, which few
voice radios can meet. It requires a radio with direct VCO modulator access
and direct discriminator access, which usually requires internal surgery
to voice radios. And fast Tx/Rx switching is a nice bonus if you can get it,
though it isn't a strict requirement. Many radios can be modified to do 9600
baud, but the modifications are often extensive.

>56K is available, but cost prohibitive. Nobody's there if you do speak 56K,
>either, so it's hard go get the ball rolling.

I don't call $250 for a GRAPES RF modem prohibitive. It *is* the radio
after all. You do need a transverter to kick it to UHF, but Down East
now has one that will do it for $155. That's still less than the HT
that many hams want to use for packet. I do agree that it's hard to
get the ball rolling. Doing a group buy is the only reasonable way to
get 56 kb going in your area.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4897. Re: 9600baud radio mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 21:25:45 UTC
From: kjh@seas.smu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.212545.26014@seas.smu.edu>
Source record: 45756

In article <1994Dec21.195947.4930@omega.atk.com>,
Rick Whiting <rick_whiting@atk.com> wrote:
>You can find a list of 9K6 Bd mods along with other info related to
>medium to high-speed packet radio in the CompuServ HamNet Digital
>Operations Library in file HSPKT.ZIP.

Can you refer us to a non-Compu$erv source? I don't have a Compu$erv
account, and I'm not going to get one either. Is this available
elsewhere by ftp, www, gopher, etc.?

I'm thinking about getting into packet, and using a Yaesu FT2700RH. I'm
willing to perform any modifications required to the radio, or even to
determine what modifications are necessary and then post them for
others. What specs are required from the radio?

--
"Arguing about predestination is virtually irresistible." --RC Sproul
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/5 kjh@usc.edu kjh@seas.smu.edu

4898. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 21:41:24 UTC
From: kjh@seas.smu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.214124.27967@seas.smu.edu>
Source record: 45676

In article <1994Dec22.095317.25511@walter.cray.com>,
James W. Lynch <jwl@cray.com> wrote:
>The FCC does limit bandwidth.

What are the limits for 2m? 70cm? 33cm? 23cm? 13cm? above?

--
"Arguing about predestination is virtually irresistible." --RC Sproul
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/5 kjh@usc.edu kjh@seas.smu.edu

4899. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 21:59:51 UTC
From: kjh@seas.smu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.215951.29654@seas.smu.edu>
Source record: 45755

In article <3d8fd1$o5l@oak.oakland.edu>,
Ron Atkinson <ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu> wrote:
>Actually most people in this area (in Michigan) don't operate anything
>higher than 300 ms maximum. Of course they only get about 200-300 bps
>when I get 550-650 cps average on 9600 packet (I run 80 to 100 ms), 400
>range on a bad day or when someone runs a high txdelay.

Pardon any ignorance on my part, but ...

The latency of a delay before sending data over a transmitter, to wait for stabilization etc., will be made negligible if the packet lengths are increased to a large enough value. As bit rate increases, packet length ought to also increase so as not to be swamped by the startup latencies.

The bit error rates for a given transmission channel are roughly constant. This means that as packet length increases linearly, the probability of an error in the packet increases exponentially. Forward error correcting protocols can be used to offset these effects--effectively lowering the apparent bit error rate for the channel. However, the principle of exponentially increasing probability of packet error requiring retransmission as packet length increases linearly still remains.

Therefore, for any given [channel / error-correcting-protocol / bit-rate / bit-error-rate / latency] combination, there is an optimum packet length. Perhaps the packet length being used at 9600 bps is too small?

--
"Arguing about predestination is virtually irresistible." --RC Sproul
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/5 kjh@usc.edu kjh@seas.smu.edu

4900. Re: BEST TNC for NETWORKING?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 22:24:37 UTC
From: kjh@seas.smu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.222437.11748@seas.smu.edu>
Source record: 45753

In article <3d7p7g$94g@feenix.metronet.com>, <kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org> wrote:
> The only way to go is with a TNC-2 type TNC. This will let you add a
>9600b modem, Networking EPROMs, software DCD, etc. I own several MFJ 1270b
>tncs, and a couple of PacCom Tiny-2 TNCs. I prefer the PacComm TNC and
>it's about the same price as the MFJ tnc.

Pardon any ignorance on my part, but ...

I am thinking of getting into packet radio. I also have some very definite biases, and would like folks here to respond--both to my biases and to my questions.

Hardware is hardware and software is software. The only interface between hardware and software should be through device drivers. Thus, new software can be written for old hardware, and new hardware can be used with existing software by simply writing new device drivers. For this reason, I am against the idea of a TNC. I would much rather buy a simplex modem to connect to the radio, and write (or obtain) device drivers and software to use that hardware. This software can provide ax.25, tcp/ip, tnc functions, bbs functions, networking functions, or whatever else is desired.

I refuse to use any OS other than Unix. I run Linux on IBM PC hardware. I will not use DOS under any circumstances. I will not even have any DOS partitions on my disks. Therefore, if unix based software is not available, I will either write my own, or avoid packet radio.

What simplex modems for packet radio use are available?

What software is available?

Where are the required specs for packet transmitters and receivers, such as bandwidth and maximum allowed settling time for VCOs?

It appears to me that a very simple solution to increase the bandwidth of local vhf/uhf packet networks is to use more channels. Similar to trunked radio systems, where a controller tells both radios which frequency to use, and traffic nets where the net control operator sends stations off the net frequency to pass traffic, two or more packet stations could be automatically sent to another frequency to transfer files, if they could control their transmitter and receiver frequencies. Is this being done? If not, why not?

--
"Arguing about predestination is virtually irresistible." --RC Sproul
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/5 kjh@usc.edu kjh@seas.smu.edu

4901. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 22:39:10 UTC
From: amsoft@epix.net
Message-ID: <3dcv6e$6uc@grape.epix.net>
Source record: 45734

Well put Barry!

4902. Re: 9600 radio mod database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 23:19:59 UTC
From: rick_whiting@atk.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec22.231959.18269@omega.atk.com>
Source record: 45735

In article <nielsen.45.0018373A@primenet.com>
nielsen@primenet.com (Bob Nielsen) writes:

> >> Joe, you will find the latest copy of Curtis' 9600 Bd Packet Hdbk, a
> >> large file of mods, and a lot of other information on high-speed packet
> >> on the CompuServe Hamnet in the Digital Operations library in file
> >> HSPKT.ZIP.
> >>
>
> >Rick,
> >Is there anywhere on the internet that this can be had also?
>
>
> As soon as tapr.org is set up for ftp, it will be there (I don't know when
> that will happen. I can email a limited number of copies (boy, I hope I don't
> regret saying that!)

I will also upload a lot of good stuff re radio mods and medium and
high-speed packet radio when an ftp site is available!

| Rick Whiting Office Phone 612-931-5344 |
| 5780 Rosewood Lane N. Home Phone 612-550-1213 |
| Plymouth, MN 55442 Fax 612-931-5735 |
| U.S.A. E-mail rick_whiting@atk.com |
| Packet W0TN @ WB0GDB.MN.USA.NOAM |

4903. Re: Packet Radio applications in Education

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-22 23:51:37 UTC
From: "R. Barry Ulrich" <rulrich@cello.gina.calstate.edu>
Message-ID: <3dd3e9$n5q@cello.gina.calstate.edu>
Source record: 45747

Well, I've done a little bit of that. We have a station at our school and we usually sent penpal letters. There are lots of schools in the U.S. doing packet penpals. I'm am not doing it anymore but I'm sure if you get on 15m at 20.395mHz at about 9-1 pm EDT you can talk to Joe (WB2JKJ). He's always on there and you can get some info on it. He can refer you.

My name is Barry and I'm a teacher at Montebello Intermediate school in Montebello, CA...about 5 mi east of Los Angeles. I teach Technology to 7th and 8th grade.

Best to you and good luck. If you like, we could talk on 15m sometime. Usually good into SW United States. My call is KB6RAA.

Keep in touch.
R. Barry Ulrich
Montebello Intermediate School, Explorations in Technology

4904. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 01:02:31 UTC
From: kjh@seas.smu.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec23.010231.19135@seas.smu.edu>
Source record: 45758

In article <1994Dec22.211454.12945@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>9600 baud requires a true FM radio, not PM as many voice rigs are.
>It usually requires a crystal controlled radio rather than a synthesized
>one since the PLL loop can cancel some of the lower frequency components
>of the modulation (response down to 10 Hz required, DC response a plus).

No radio is going to provide DC response. OK--if you were to encode
analog signal levels and send them by an encoding of a digital signal,
and then at the receiver send that recovered digital signal to an A/D
converter, you could get DC response out of a radio link--but this is
not true DC response. It is not possible to provide DC response on a
radio link of any type.

I can understand why a PLL is undesirable if low frequency response is
required, but why is true FM required instead of phase modulation?

--
"Arguing about predestination is virtually irresistible." --RC Sproul
Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/5 kjh@usc.edu kjh@seas.smu.edu

4905. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 02:19:10 UTC
From: Chuck Harrington <packpet@america.com>
Message-ID: <3ddc2u$r8t@enterprise.america.com>
Source record: 45748

>
> It's hard to get a kid excited about 1200 baud packet when she can sit at
> home and net surf at 14.4kps and beyond. Or be impressed with the capability
> to communicate via a handheld across town when he talks to Mom anywhere
> in the world via cellular.
>
>

Your right about this. With Internet and such, what is there to keep
all interested in packet radio 1200 baud, not to mention 200 baud on
the HF freqs.

73 Chuck, WA4GPF
packpet@amercia.com

4906. Position Opening

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 03:39:28 UTC
From: gfiber@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <gfiber.5.2EFA4670@halcyon.com>
Source record: 45749

Customer Service Technician
Ham Radio

Advanced Electronic Applications in Lynnwood, WA has an immediate opening for an experienced ham radio operator. Job requires heavy customer phone contact resolving technicial problems. Must have excellent verbal and written communication skills.
Qualifications include: licensed amateur radio operator with packet radio, DOS and Windows experience. No Smokers, eoe.

No phone calls please,

Please reply to AEA's internet E-Mail address: 76702.1013@compuserve.com
Send resume or apply at : AEA Personnel
1750 112th Ave. NE
D-159
Bellevue, WA 98004

The above posted as information, Any replies to this senders address will not be forwarded as this account does not belong to AEA
GPFIBER

4907. Re: FBB Documentation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 04:32:19 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3ddjsj$96s@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45750

Mark D. Weitzenhoffer (mweitzen@coho.halcyon.com) wrote:
: I'm relatively new to packet but trying to learn. The Radio Club of
: Tacoma is running the F6FBB BBS system. They've recently been having some
: operating difficulty with the software. I believe it is just
: installation/configuration issues. Nonetheless, they cannot locate any
: documentation for the BBS software. Anyone out there that could point me
: in the right direction to find documentation?

: Thanks a lot!

: 73, KC7FAA

The documentation files should be a part of the initial FBB file that has
all the .exe and setup files. It is rather large but is easily scanned
from many text readers. You should also be able to find doc files on
either ftp.ucsd.edu and/or pc.usl.edu anonymous ftp sites. Hope this helps.

73

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

4908. Re: CDMA IS-95 and PCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 04:50:13 UTC
From: en305661@hkpu01.hkp.hk
Message-ID: <D18yrp.E2s@hkpu01.hkp.hk>
Source record: 45737
Cross-posted to: comp.dcom.telecom.tech,alt.cellular-phone-tech,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

GY>I know about the qualcomm site and have already retrieved the CDMA
GY>docs
GY>there but they are in .PS format which I do not have the ability to view,
GY>edit, or print out. I would appreciate any help in finding more
GY>information.
I think it is a postscript file format. If I'm right, this file can be printed
out by using a laserjet which can support the postscript language. Such as
Apple LaserWriter.
I also want to know the site name of Qualcomm Co., I will be grateful if u
can tell me.
Best Regards
Charles Cheung
EN305661@hkpu01.hkp.hk

4909. Re: Best or worst Callsign

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 05:01:07 UTC
From: "Geri Kinzel", DK8KW <100326.2627@CompuServe.COM>
Message-ID: <3ddlij$bd3$1@mhade.production.compuserve.com>
Source record: 45751
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hi Steve

> I hate it when people use "Kilowhat" instead of the standard > >
> "Kilo"...I'm always writing down "KW.."

What's wrong with KiloWatt <g>?
73
Geri, DK8 Kilo Watt

--
vy 73
Geri, DK8KW (WD3B) Packet Radio: DK8KW@DK0MAV.DEU.EU

4910. Where can I get EMI filters for my PC ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 05:17:22 UTC
From: gkennedy@helix.net
Message-ID: <Cfb-kClgnY$T073yn@helix.net>
Source record: 45736
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hi Folks !!

I'm trying to get rid of RF emissions from my PC, and need to find a source of plug-on EMI filters (9 pin and 25 pin) for the serial and parallel ports....does anyone know WHERE in Canada or the U.S. I can buy these goodies ??

I checked with one source here in Vancouver....but the pricing was absolutely ridiculous - $25 to $40 U.S. ** EACH ** (!!!!) with a 10 piece minimum order....surely these things are available in small quantities at a more reasonable price.....

Oh, yes, I am interested in supressing radiations near the 2M ham band......

Thanks in advance for any ideas !!

****
* Geoff L. Kennedy ** Located on the WE[s]T Coast of *
* "Kennedy's Space Centre" 8-) ** Beautiful British Columbia ! *
* E-mail: gkennedy@helix.net ** Coquitlam, BC, Canada *
****

4911. Aea Pk-88 Vs. Pcb-88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 08:52:00 UTC
From: Daniel.Velez@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5e8_9412231134@blkcat.fidonet.org>
Source record: 45767

DD>From: DDDP59B@prodigy.com (Victor Morange)
DD>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
DD>Organization: Prodigy Services Company 1-800-PRODIGY

DD> I'm deciding on buying my first TNC and the PK-88 and the PCB-88 are
DD>my final two choices. I want the PK-88 because it's external but the PCB-
DD>88 includes software and a power adapter. Does any body out there have
DD>any opinions? Tnx, 73
DD>-
DD> VICTOR MORANGE, DDDP59B@prodigy.com, tmorange@delphi.com, KE6MWA

Victor -

Go for a KPC-3. It's the most versatile, easy to use, full featured TNC
for 1200 Baud packet around. In fact, why not round up a copy of QST
DEC 1993, page 80 and see their comparison of these low end TNCs. Keep
in mind there may have been some ROM updates since then, but it will
offer a good comparison. I own 2 KPC-3s, one for home use, and one for
portable packet operations with a HP-95 palmtop...one year later I feel
I made a great decision.

Dan N4WZR
---
djvelez@aol.com N4WZR@N4LXI.VA.USA.NOAM

***
* SLMR 2.1a * Don't say LIABILITY!

Fidonet: Daniel Velez 1:109/239
Internet: Daniel.Velez@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org

4912. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 09:27:49 UTC
From: ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu
Message-ID: <3de56l$2j7@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 45757

Kenneth J. Hendrickson (kjh@seas.smu.edu) wrote:
: In article <3d8fd1$o5l@oak.oakland.edu>,
: Ron Atkinson <ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu> wrote:
: >Actually most people in this area (in Michigan) don't operate anything
: >higher than 300 ms maximum. Of course they only get about 200-300 bps
: >when I get 550-650 cps average on 9600 packet (I run 80 to 100 ms), 400
: >range on a bad day or when someone runs a high txdelay.

: Pardon any ignorance on my part, but ...

: The latency of a delay before sending data over a transmitter, to wait
: for stabilization etc., will be made negligible if the packet lengths
: are increased to a large enough value. As bit rate increases, packet
: length ought to also increase so as not to be swamped by the startup
: latencies.

: The bit error rates for a given transmission channel are roughly
: constant. This means that as packet length increases linearly, the
: probability of an error in the packet increases exponentially. Forward
: error correcting protocols can be used to offset these effects--
: effectively lowering the apparent bit error rate for the channel.
: However, the principle of exponentially increasing probability of packet
: error requiring retransmission as packet length increases linearly still
: remains.

: Therefore, for any given [channel / error-correcting-protocol / bit-rate /
: bit-error-rate / latency] combination, there is an optimum packet
: length. Perhaps the packet length being used at 9600 bps is too small?

: --
: "Arguing about predestination is virtually irresistible." --RC Sproul
: Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/5 kjh@usc.edu kjh@seas.smu.edu

4913. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 09:51:11 UTC
From: ron@chaos.eng.wayne.edu
Message-ID: <3de6if$2j7@oak.oakland.edu>
Source record: 45759

Kenneth J. Hendrickson (kjh@seas.smu.edu) wrote:

: The latency of a delay before sending data over a transmitter, to wait
: for stabilization etc., will be made negligible if the packet lengths
: are increased to a large enough value. As bit rate increases, packet
: length ought to also increase so as not to be swamped by the startup
: latencies.

First off, ignore my last post of resending your message, goofed up
my follow-up. I'm entitled to a mistake a year, I'll use mine now :-)

After beating on 9600 for a while I found a few things about packet
sizes and txdelay. First the biggest factor in running from the
mid 400 cps range to going up into the 600-650 cps range was a simple
switch from 9600 to 19200 on the serial port. Another way to increase
it is to run larger packets. I'm running a tcp mss 1024 and tcp
window 2048 now and thruput is faster on ftp's.

The above tests though are with your 'not-so-normal' everyday packet
use. That was by doing a lot of ftp's of various sizes of files. In
normal use though the single biggest factor in response time over packet
was always the txdelay. Someone running 300 ms seems pretty sluggish
at 9600, but 80 or 100 ms seems a lot faster. It's the smaller packets
that are sent in normal everyday use such a wandering around a BBS,
sitting on a DX cluster, keyboard-to-keyboard. When you go up into
higher speeds your txdelay may become longer than the transmission
of actual data, and this is what makes it start appearing sluggish.
On a relatively continuous transmission over a period of time, like
an ftp, varying the txdelay from 100-300 ms doesn't seem to make a
whole lot of difference though, it's the packet size that does it
there.

I got pretty strict on txdelay around here. I had a lot of people say
"my radio can't use a fast txdelay". These are folks running modern
radios too. I finally sat down on a busy freq with some friends and
I found that when I ran 150 ms at 1200 baud even an Icom O2 HT running
closed squelch will decode every packet with no problems. Most radios
I ran across worked fine at 150 ms, even HT's did. Of course our
tnc's were all calibrated correctly too and we weren't runing high
audio levels or deviation eithers. The brand of radios though that
did have the biggest problems were always the Alinco radios. If someone
starts to miss packets from me my first question is always "Are you
running an Alinco?", and they almost always are. Open squelch doesn't
help either, it's the radio. My Kenwood TM-731A dual-band is the
fastest mobile rig I found. I can transmit with 80 ms and receive
at 50 ms txdelay. I now run 150 ms at home and 200 ms on a switch

site for 1200 and 100 ms for 9600 and I wont' go higher either, but I will go lower with them.

Ron N8FOW

4914. Re: DDS/NCO Design

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 09:59:55 UTC
From: hduff@humnet.westonia.com
Message-ID: <7575101072302@humnet.westonia.com>
Source record: 45739

Ie> >Has anyone had experience with Qualcomm or Sciteq? I've called Qualcomm,
Ie> >and left a voicemail message, but so far no response.
Ie>
Ie> Good luck. We buy loads of DDSs from them and they take forever to return o
Ie> calls, too.

Hi Eric...wondering what version of the Qualcomm DDS you use at work ?
Also wondering where you get them from ? I'm interested in
experimenting with one. I've been looking at the Harris DDS but I think
the Qualcomm will operate to a higher frequency.
Your comments are welcome !
Thanks...Hugh VE3OYH Toronto
hduff@humnet.westonia.com

 NFX v1.3 [000] NOT an appliance operator !

--

HumberNet LSS (Learning Support System) - Humber College, Toronto
"Tomorrow's communication and learning environment, today"

4915. Re: PaKet 6.1 registration

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 10:38:34 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.48.0019E944@primenet.com>
Source record: 45763

In article <pwalker.242.01894DAD@mbi.moody.edu> pwalker@mbi.moody.edu (Paul D. Walker II) writes:

>Is there a stateside place to register PaKet? My 6.1 distribution seems to be
>the original Australian. The archive in oak.oakland.edu is the UK
>distribution. In the registration docs, the author indicates that there
>should be a "local" site to register through.

You can register at :

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
8987-309 E. Tanque Verde Rd. #337
Tucson, AZ 85749-9399
(817) 383-0000
(817) 566-2544 FAX

Registration is $20 U.S. A disk with the latest version is $3.00 including mailing (VISA and MasterCard accepted). You will be sent your serial number by return mail.

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4916. Re: 9600baud radio mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 10:41:46 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.49.001CD643@primenet.com>
Source record: 45764

In article <1994Dec22.212545.26014@seas.smu.edu> kjh@seas.smu.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:

>In article <1994Dec21.195947.4930@omega.atk.com>,
>Rick Whiting <rick_whiting@atk.com> wrote:
>>You can find a list of 9K6 Bd mods along with other info related to
>>medium to high-speed packet radio in the CompuServ HamNet Digital
>>Operations Library in file HSPKT.ZIP.

>Can you refer us to a non-Compu$erv source? I don't have a Compu$erv
>account, and I'm not going to get one either. Is this available
>elsewhere by ftp, www, gopher, etc.?

>I'm thinking about getting into packet, and using a Yaesu FT2700RH. I'm
>willing to perform any modifications required to the radio, or even to
>determine what modifications are necessary and then post them for
>others. What specs are required from the radio?

Try tcet.unt.edu in /tapr/9600/96man2x0.txt

Bob

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4917. Re: TCP/IP:Linux or WNOS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 10:42:13 UTC
From: ganter@fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at
Message-ID: <3de9i5$f8a@fstgds15.tu-graz.ac.at>
Source record: 45738

Dave Stroup (stroup@gauss.usafa.af.mil) wrote:

: I am currently running WNOS4 at my home station. I have seen some
: articles posted here that mention Linux and AX.25. My question is, does
: Linux route TCP/IP calls to the AX.25 protocol which is used on packet?
: And, if so, is Linux a more stable platform to use than WNOS? (I have had
: some problems running WNOS in the past, and wanted to find something
: that would accomplish the same things while allowing me to do other things
: one the same computer.)
I don't now about a WNOS port to Linux. There is a JNOS port for Linux,
which runs fine. You can also use the builtin AX.25. But before you use
Linux, see if you can find a Linux-user who can help you. Linux is a
Unix-Clone and much more complicated than DOS or OS/2. But it is real
multitasking and 32-bit and more stable than other operating systems.
If you are interested in computers, than Linux is the best Plattform for
Packet Radio.

--
Fritz, always linuxing...

Fritz Ganter Graz University of Technology, Austria
WWW: http://fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at/ganter.html
Email: ganter@fvkmapc02.tu-graz.ac.at, ganter@vkma.tu-graz.ac.at
HAM-Radio: OE6FAD@OE6XYG.AUT.EU,OE6FAD@OE6FAD.AMPR.ORG,Tel. +43 316-873-7222
********** Linux... try it, use it, love it. **********

4918. Re: 19200 baud with G3RUH-a-like

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 11:34:11 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3decjj$poq@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45760

In <788149887snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>, dave@llondel.demon.co.uk (David Hough) writes:
>It is possible to soup up an RUH to run at 64kbit/s. There was such a
>link running in the UK not too far from me, although I think it has gone
>now because one of the amateurs concerned moved QTH.

I've heard that you can run a pair of g3ruh modems at 64kb on a test
bench, but I've never heard them working on the air. What type of radio
would you use to do 64kb with a g3ruh modem?

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4919. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 13:16:04 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D19MF8.GEw@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45761

In article <1994Dec23.010231.19135@seas.smu.edu>, kjh@seas.smu.edu says...
>
>In article <1994Dec22.211454.12945@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>>9600 baud requires a true FM radio, not PM as many voice rigs are.
>>It usually requires a crystal controlled radio rather than a synthesized
>>one since the PLL loop can cancel some of the lower frequency components
>>of the modulation (response down to 10 Hz required, DC response a plus).
>
>No radio is going to provide DC response. OK--if you were to encode
>analog signal levels and send them by an encoding of a digital signal,
>and then at the receiver send that recovered digital signal to an A/D
>converter, you could get DC response out of a radio link--but this is
>not true DC response. It is not possible to provide DC response on a
>radio link of any type.
>
>I can understand why a PLL is undesirable if low frequency response is
>required, but why is true FM required instead of phase modulation?
>
>--

I'm a little over my head, but my understanding is that it's more than bandwidth, it's the shape of the passband that often counts. 9600 requires (as I understand it) only 12kHz, (2 meter FM is limited to 16khz, so that isn't a problem, btw). However 9600 is FSK not AFSK, so phase distortion becomes very important. Also, it seems like the best way to go for 9600 is with simple xtal radios. Easier to modulate/demodulate; you can get Motorola Moxies for under $50 and I'm told that they are an excellent radio for 9600.

(don't know first-hand, though - I'm still trying to get some!)

Larry W1HJF
--

L. M. Rappaport & Associates, Inc Voice: +1 603 237 8400
Post Office Box 158 Fax: +1 603 237 8430
Colebrook, New Hampshire 03576 CIS: 72427,2567

4920. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 13:50:54 UTC
From: gfiber@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <gfiber.6.2EFAD5BE@halcyon.com>
Source record: 45762

In article <1994Dec22.211129.1612@integrity.uucp> barryc@mpd.tandem.com (Barry Chalcroft,2136,x8723,18849,) writes:
>From: barryc@mpd.tandem.com (Barry Chalcroft,2136,x8723,18849,)
>Subject: Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????
>Date: Thu, 22 Dec 1994 21:11:29 GMT

>RE:

>>Barry, this is not right! Beware. You are taking a Part 15 device
>>and adding a power amp will remove the type acceptance. It will no
>>longer be under the part 15 rules and regulations. Now, you can add
>>an antenna, but only to certain devices made during a specified time
>>period. Look at the Part 15 rules and regs.

>Part 15 is irrelavent. Since you (as an amateur) have privleges in
>the 900 mhz band I would assume modifying a Part 15 device (therefore
>making it un-type accepted) for Amateur use is no different than
>modifying a Video Rabbit for 900 ATV (using an amp). Legal, as long
>as it used under Part 97 regulations. Works great for my remote robot
>video link (drifts a little though). Yes, I ID my robot video link
>according to the FCC rules.

>CUL and 73,
>-barryc

>---
>Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI Tandem Computers ISD, Austin,TX
>Work: (512) 244-8723 The Home of "UNIX with Integrity"
>EMAIL: barryc@isd.tandem.com and the "Tandem Amateur Radio
> 76500.2177@compuserve.com Group of Austin" - TARGA

Amateur Radio Equipment verses FCC rules:

All commerically manufactured equipment where the receiver operates over 30 MHz must pass Part 15 rules. The transmitter only must pass Part 97 rules. And is never tested at the F.C.C. testing site.
Amateur amplifiers that operate below 30 MHz must be type accepted,

AmateurTransmitters and receivers that operate below 30 MHz only are required to operate under Part 97 rules, actually the FCC does not care about the H.F. equipment except for the amplifiers, a manufacturer never has to present a H.F. radio for testing, or paperwork about the product, unless there is some sort of problem big spurs etc. Now an Amateur manufacturer dare not advertise the unit is able to operate on frequencies outside of the Amateur bands though. That is what got Kenwood into trouble with the TS-50 a year or so back they published the transmitter would cover 27.500 MHz, all that was changed was the brochure. The F.C.C. does not really care where the H.F.

radai is able to transmit, just DO NOT advertise or show INTENT that it can transmit outside the Amateur Bands as a manufacturer will get pinched on the intention of selling the unit for use in another service where type acceptance is required. In the commerical marine and land mobile radio world, a manufacturer can not even post a price on a new piece of equipment until it has been type accepted. The F.C.C. does make it to the trade shows and will cite you if this is done. It all gets pretty interesting just how rules affect the radio equipment. I use to work for Icom and learned all of this there.

For Homebrew equipment, all the Amateur Radio operator needs to be concerned with is Part 97, and your are correct that most likely Part 15 would not matter here, unless he tried to return it to the original service it was designed for.

73' and Merry Christmas

Gary P. FIBER KF7XV

4921. Re: AEA PK-88 vs. PCB-88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 14:14:12 UTC
From: mweitzen@chinook.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3delvk$kbu@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 45742

david kelly (dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM) wrote:
: > I'm deciding on buying my first TNC and the PK-88 and the PCB-88 are
: > my final two choices. I want the PK-88 because it's external but the PCB-
: > 88 includes software and a power adapter. Does any body out there have
: > any opinions? Tnx, 73
: > -
: > VICTOR MORANGE, DDDP59B@prodigy.com, tmorange@delphi.com, KE6MWA

I believe that external is the way to go. I just went through some of the
same process and opted to go with a used PK88. I have no complaints for a
starter and I'm very happy

73

de Mark, KC7FAA

KC7FAA @W7DK.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM

4922. Re: AEA and MFJ address@inet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 14:19:23 UTC
From: mweitzen@chinook.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3dem9b$9gg@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 45743

Robert B. Donnell - KD7NM (rdonnell@eskimo.com) wrote:
: In article <3co9oj$lu8@newsbf01.news.aol.com>, DavidByrum wrote:
: > Does any one know if AEA and MFJ have an email address? Is there a
: > location online that is a directory of vendor and dealer email addresses?
: >
: >
: > Thx Ka4ebx/Dave

: If you drop a note to "rproctor@u.washington.edu" and ask him for AEA's
: Compuserve internet email address, I'm sure he'd be happy to send it to
: you. 'rproctor' is Rod Proctor, the president of AEA... As a former
: employee, I was very suprised to see Rod actually post on the net.

: 73, Bob

: ---
: | Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
: | Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
: ---

: --
: ---
: | Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
: | Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
: ---

I just noticed elswhere in the newsgroup AEA's E-mail address it is

76702.1013@compuserve.com

de Mark, KC7FAA

4923. Re: 19200 baud with G3RUH-a-like

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 14:26:12 UTC
From: icesb@iroe.fi.cnr.it
Message-ID: <icesb.58.2EFADE04@iroe.fi.cnr.it>
Source record: 45740

In article <3decjj$poq@feenix.metronet.com> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:
>From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
>Subject: Re: 19200 baud with G3RUH-a-like
>Date: 23 Dec 1994 11:34:11 GMT

>In <788149887snx@llondel.demon.co.uk>, dave@llondel.demon.co.uk (David Hough) writes:
>>It is possible to soup up an RUH to run at 64kbit/s. There was such a
>>link running in the UK not too far from me, although I think it has gone
>>now because one of the amateurs concerned moved QTH.

> I've heard that you can run a pair of g3ruh modems at 64kb on a test
>bench, but I've never heard them working on the air. What type of radio
>would you use to do 64kb with a g3ruh modem?

>73's de Jack - kf5mg
>Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
> - kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
>AX25net - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
>+===+
>+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
>+===+

I think we have to distinguish between mdem for usual ham rigs (25KHz BW of RF
channel) and modem developed for dedicate RTX such as the YT3MV's 38400 bit/s
Manchester modem/ 23cm RTX.
G3RUH modem can be operate at higher speed but the necessary BW will be
consequentely higher.
Hope this help

4924. PC Software for PK88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 14:27:47 UTC
From: mweitzen@chinook.halcyon.com
Message-ID: <3demp3$bcf@news.halcyon.com>
Source record: 45744

Looking for recommendations for PC software (DOS) for use with the PK88.
Probably would prefer shareware.

Thanks!

73

de Mark, KC7FAA

KC7FAA @W7DK.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM

4925. Re: AEA PK-88 vs. PCB-88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 15:12:37 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3depd5$ile@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45741

Victor Morange (DDDP59B@prodigy.com) wrote:

: I'm deciding on buying my first TNC and the PK-88 and the PCB-88 are
: my final two choices. I want the PK-88 because it's external but the PCB-
: 88 includes software and a power adapter. Does any body out there have
: any opinions? Tnx, 73
: -
: VICTOR MORANGE, DDDP59B@prodigy.com, tmorange@delphi.com, KE6MWA

If you have a desktop computer, the PCB-88 is a nice machine but would require some juggling of the IRQs if you have a lot of add-ons. I have a PK-88 and it is a nice TNC. I also have a KPC-3 and KPC-9612 and these are good for portable use as they run from a 9-volt battery. I would go with PK-88 for a first TNC as it is pretty good in the command set dept and is easily changed from KISS to normal modes if you happen to run a NOS program. They are all pretty good for a first TNC.

Good luck, Merry Christmas and 73.

--
==========
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==========

4926. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 16:56:21 UTC
From: john.ackermann@daytonOH.ncr.com
Message-ID: <john.ackermann.282.000BF0D0@daytonOH.ncr.com>
Source record: 45745

In article <1994Dec23.010231.19135@seas.smu.edu>, kjh@seas.smu.edu says...

>No radio is going to provide DC response. OK--if you were to encode >analog signal levels and send them by an encoding of a digital signal, >and then at the receiver send that recovered digital signal to an A/D >converter, you could get DC response out of a radio link--but this is >not true DC response. It is not possible to provide DC response on a >radio link of any type.

I don't know how technically-precise you intend that statement to be, but in practice DC is just very, very low frequency AC, and you <can> reproduce a DC level through an analog radio link.

As used here, DC response means that there's no capacitive coupling in either the modulator or demodulator. A DC coupled radio <can> reproduce a DC signal; it's represented by a shift in carrier frequency to a new steady state, rather than a varying shift.

For example, the Kantronics D4-10 data radio is DC coupled, and you can put a DC signal into the modulator and walk the carrier frequency +/- 10kHz from center with it. A receiver with DC coupling would develop a steady DC output voltage based on that input.

This is valuable in data applications, because a long string of the same bit looks like DC. Sending this through a radio without DC coupling will result in a "wander" of the discriminator's output as the capacitors in the mod and demod circuits charge/discharge due to the steady-state of the modulation.

John AG9V
jra@lawdept.daytonOH.ncr.com

4927. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 18:20:34 UTC
From: stevew@sheridan.ncd.com
Message-ID: <3df4diqju3@rosebud.ncd.com>
Source record: 45765

In article <1994Dec22.211129.1612@integrity.uucp>, barryc@mpd.tandem.com (Barry Chalcroft,2136,x8723,18849,) writes:
|> RE:

My mailer seems to have lost the original poster...sorry!

|> >Barry, this is not right! Beware. You are taking a Part 15 device
|> >and adding a power amp will remove the type acceptance. It will no
|> >longer be under the part 15 rules and regulations. Now, you can add
|> >an antenna, but only to certain devices made during a specified time
|> >period. Look at the Part 15 rules and regs.
|>
|> stuff deleted.
|>
|> Agreed, the spreading sequence should be one of the ones allowed by
|> the FCC for amateur use. However, since these devices were originally
|> type accepted under Part 15 service, it is a known spreading sequence
|> and getting FCC approval for amateur use should be relatively easy.
|> (Note I said should...)
|>
|> I assume the main goal of the FCC defining the types of spread spectrum
|> sequences for amateur use was so they could monitor them (no secret codes,
|> languages, etc. allowed). Not an issue here. 900 Mhz SS modems are a common
|> item and using I assume the FCC already has methods of monitoring / decoding
|> them.
|>
|> >See how easy all of this is. Read your rules and regs. If you feel
|> >that they are too restrictive (which they are) then comment to your
|> >ARRL Section Manager and tell him that the rules need to be changed.

First point. Don't bother talking to a Section Manager. Talk to your ARRL DIRECTOR. He is the guy who can affect ARRL policy changes. The SM's are only responsible for the local section operations. They don't have any major input in to ARRL policy.

|>
|> I'd want the changes to occur fast. Factoring in the ARRL would probably
|> add a couple years to the approval. They'd need to set up multiple studies,
|> spend lots of ARRL members money and then they'd table it since it lacks
|> tubes and doesn't use morse code. Remember all the crap we went through to
|> get ASCII approved for ham use? If the FCC was really serious about amateur
|> radio as a way of developing new technologies they need to minimize the
|> rules and/or have a much faster process of amending the rules.

Second point, and the main reason for the post. I guess Barry is going to be a little put out by this. ARRL has already taken on this fight as of the

Jan 94 board meeting. Their legal council was directed to seek an NPRM
to loosen up the rules you are talking about. I'm not sure whether Chris
has had a chance to submit the request yet, but he has had a pretty busy
year this year what with things like the 2400 Mhz band grab, et al, occuring.

And from my observations of how this occured, it was really do to just a couple
members pointing out the problems to both FCC and the ARRL BOD members that
caused ARRL to move, and actually, within a couple months. (So there
goes your complaints about ARRL being slow (just this once) ;-)

There are some historical things you are also ignoring that caused the
current situation. For the hams to even GET Spread Spectrum allowances the
first time, it took approval of more than just the FCC. The NSA, amongst
others, had to approve. I'm not certain that this situation will occur
this time around, especially with the plethora of part 15 SS devices
running around today. NSA, et al, just won't have that much to complain
about since the cow is already out of the barn.

Read the ARRL Spread Spectrum source book for a good history of how
we got our current rules, and why they are so restrictive!

Steve KA6S

|> more stuff deleted.
|>
|> CUL and 73,
|> -barryc
|>
|>
|> ---
|> Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI Tandem Computers ISD, Austin,TX
|> Work: (512) 244-8723 The Home of "UNIX with Integrity"
|> EMAIL: barryc@isd.tandem.com and the "Tandem Amateur Radio
|> 76500.2177@compuserve.com Group of Austin" - TARGA
|>

4928. Re: jnos docs/FAQ Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 18:32:16 UTC
From: bm@hydra.carleton.ca
Message-ID: <D1A0ts.KC@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 45766

Robert B. Donnell - KD7NM (rdonnell@eskimo.com) wrote:
: Rob Freyder <freyder@gtetel.com> writes:

: > Greetings,
: >
: > I am interested in a jnos FAQ and other docs. I have a file
: > which covers the commands for JNOS but not the configuration
: > files etc.
: >
: >

: Another source of information is the 'nos-bbs' mailing list. This is
: where the developers and other interested parties converse.

: As I rcall, send mail to 'nos-bbs-request@hydra.carleton.ca' with mail
: text of:
: subscribe <your name (call optional)>

: That should get you added to the list, and that list is where all the
: latest info is discussed, etc.

This info is a little out of date... here's the current scoop on the
nos-bbs mailing list:

Please send your request to: listproc@hydra.carleton.ca

The request should be in the first line of text. Syntax is:

subscribe nos-bbs <your name> <callsign, if any>

If you want the daily digest distribution instead of individual messages,
add the line:

set nos-bbs mail digest

--
Barry McLarnon VE3JF/VA3TCP | Internet: bm@hydra.carleton.ca
Ottawa Amateur Radio Club | AMPRnet: barry@va3tcp.ampr.org
Packet Working Group | FreeNet: aa187@freenet.carleton.ca

4929. Re: BEST TNC for NETWORKING?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 18:43:21 UTC
From: hanko@wv.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <3df5o9$8dm@hpbab.wv.mentorg.COM>
Source record: 45746

Check out the Kantronics KPC-9612.

This is a two port TNC, does 1200 and 9600 at the same time
on two radio channels.

In my opinion, it is the best price/feature tnc available
at this time, and is a cheaper solution for 9600 even if
you don't use the 1200 baud port - which can be used at the
same time the 9600 baud port is in use.

I have one on my system at home, and am quite pleased with it.

(I also have an MFJ, a TAPR TNC1, a Tasco, an AEA PK-232,
HAL PCI-4000, KAM, KPC-3, probably missed a couple.
They seem to breed once you acquire more than one ...)

... Hank

In article <1994Dec22.222437.11748@seas.smu.edu>, kjh@seas.smu.edu (Kenneth J.
Hendrickson) writes:
|> In article <3d7p7g$94g@feenix.metronet.com>, <kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org> wrote:
|> > The only way to go is with a TNC-2 type TNC. This will let you add a
|> >9600b modem, Networking EPROMs, software DCD, etc. I own several MFJ 1270b
|> >tncs, and a couple of PacCom Tiny-2 TNCs. I prefer the PacComm TNC and
|> >it's about the same price as the MFJ tnc.
|>
|> Pardon any ignorance on my part, but ...
|>
|> I am thinking of getting into packet radio. I also have some very
|> definite biases, and would like folks here to respond--both to my biases
|> and to my questions.
|>
|> Hardware is hardware and software is software. The only interface
|> between hardware and software should be through device drivers. Thus,
|> new software can be written for old hardware, and new hardware can be
|> used with existing software by simply writing new device drivers. For
|> this reason, I am against the idea of a TNC. I would much rather buy a
|> simplex modem to connect to the radio, and write (or obtain) device
|> drivers and software to use that hardware. This software can provide
|> ax.25, tcp/ip, tnc functions, bbs functions, networking functions, or
|> whatever else is desired.
|>
|> I refuse to use any OS other than Unix. I run Linux on IBM PC
|> hardware. I will not use DOS under any circumstances. I will not even
|> have any DOS partitions on my disks. Therefore, if unix based software
|> is not available, I will either write my own, or avoid packet radio.

```
|>
|> What simplex modems for packet radio use are available?
|>
|> What software is available?
|>
|> Where are the required specs for packet transmitters and receivers,
|> such as bandwidth and maximum allowed settling time for VCOs?
|>
|> It appears to me that a very simple solution to increase the bandwidth
|> of local vhf/uhf packet networks is to use more channels. Similar to
|> trunked radio systems, where a controller tells both radios which
|> frequency to use, and traffic nets where the net control operator sends
|> stations off the net frequency to pass traffic, two or more packet
|> stations could be automatically sent to another frequency to transfer
|> files, if they could control their transmitter and receiver
|> frequencies. Is this being done? If not, why not?
|>
|> --
|> "Arguing about predestination is virtually irresistible." --RC Sproul
|> Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/5 kjh@usc.edu kjh@seas.smu.edu

--

Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics Library Operations
Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com "Parts 'R Us!"
Amateur Radio: W0RLI@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
```

4930. RRRRe: CDMA IS-95 and PCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 19:05:00 UTC
From: fathi_aljishi@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.386.27.0N35D0BD@sahara.com>
Source record: 45772

SC>530280001@151.116.140.188>
SC>Newsgroup: comp.dcom.telecom.tech,alt.cellular-phone-tech
SC>rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
SC>Organization: U S WEST Communications

SC>Shellye T. Clark
SC>E-mail: sxclar5@ntsqm1.mnet.uswest.com

Hello,
Please send me information about U S west comm. Is there databases or
something to offer to people?
What is the DNIC number to call this network from PTT network.
We can use telnet and sprintnet as a moderate.
Please send me information about ham radio and what the brands for this
radio, and what magazines write about it?
Regards,
Fathi Aljishi
Internet: Fathi_Aljishi@Sahara.Com

* QMPro 1.01 56-4568 * Soon To Be A Major Motion Picture.

4931. RRRRe: 9600 Modem standar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 19:05:00 UTC
From: fathi_aljishi@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.388.27.0N35D0BF@sahara.com>
Source record: 45773

R>Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
R>Organization: kd7nm.ampr.org

R>is applied directly to an FM (not PM) modulator in the transmitter. On
R>the receive side the signal is 'squared up' again by a data slicer and

Is this send in the air or through the phone?

R>Some expermentation with FAX modems has been done in Japan, but the
R>main problem is with the training cycle required so that the receiver

Who done these experiments people or companies?
When and where begun the use of ham radios.?
Is the license for it renewed or just one in life. Regards, Fathi
Internet: Fathi_Aljishi@Sahara.Com

* QMPro 1.01 56-4568 * He does the work of 3 Men...Moe, Larry & Curly

4932. Re: AEA and MFJ address@i

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 19:05:00 UTC
From: fathi_aljishi@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.387.27.0N35D0BE@sahara.com>
Source record: 45774

R>Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
R>Organization: kd7nm.ampr.org

R>--
R>| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
R>| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
R>--
Hello,

I want to know more information about ham radio. Is there licence
for it in saudi arabia. is it carried every where. or in the computer.
Is there radios for notebooks computer?
Is this radio can be by voice and written messages?
Is your company make radios.
Is the radio send like the normal radio from the air?

* QMPro 1.01 56-4568 * MSI HQ! BBS 805-395-0650 Home of Off-Line Xpress!

4933. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 20:24:14 UTC
From: zlau@arrl.org
Message-ID: <1994Dec23.202414.3716@arrl.org>
Source record: 45769

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: In article <3cPmXc1w165w@lynx.mn.org> dave@lynx.mn.org (David L. Messer) writes:
: >Please excuse me for what is probably a naive question (I'm new to this
: >group and to amateur radio) but why are people fooling around with data-
: >rates like 9600 and (*ghod*) 1200 BPS? Is there an FCC limitation on
: >bandwidth or something that I don't know about? (Probably)

: Yes, see 97.305, both baudrates and occupied bandwidths are limited.

As Gary says, "there is more to it than that."

People want to run data through existing voice radio's
microphone and speaker connections. This is a much bigger
limitation than legal limitations at the most popular
frequencies used. Typically, voice radios have extremely
large amounts of phase distortion, resulting from the filters
that allow closely spaced channels. This is why people use
1200 bps.

: Amateurs, on the other hand, operate simplex half duplex on shared channels,
: often with fading and multipath. Packet identification is done in band in
: the headers of each packet. That means training can't be done, and modulations
: have to be decoded by every station on the network on a packet by packet basis
: in order to determine if the packet is addressed to that station or not.

This is done for economics. People like Gary use transverters
marketed for other purposes (primarily making long distance SSB/CW
contacts). You could use a pair of transverters on separate bands
to obtain a full duplex link, but this doubles the RF hardware cost.

I might add that people underestimate the difficulty of linking
computers with RF links. An analogy might be looking at distant
stars at daytime versus night. It can be done, but the noise
from the Sun complicates the task considerably. For the most
part, the RF designer does not get to turn off the noise sources.

--
Zack Lau KH6CP/1 2 way QRP WAS
8 States on 10 GHz
Internet: zlau@arrl.org 10 grids on 2304 MHz

4934. FM subcarrier technology for tx data

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 21:26:34 UTC
From: bmcmulli@fox.nstn.ns.ca
Message-ID: <bmcmulli-231294162634@halifax-ts1-49.nstn.ca>
Source record: 45768

Trying to learn more about using FM subcarrier technology to deliver data.
What equipment is involved? What does it cost? What (if any) regulations
govern its use?

Any help appreciated.

--
Bill McMullin E-mail: bmcmulli@fox.nstn.ns.ca
InterActive Telecom ph: 902-832-1014
1550 Bedford Hwy Sun Tower #304 fx: 902-832-1015
Bedford, Nova Scotia,
Canada B4A 1E6

4935. Way to transmit phone over airwaves...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-23 22:59:16 UTC
From: gtompk@teleport.com
Message-ID: <gtompk.61.0016FD8B@teleport.com>
Source record: 45776

I am trying to figure out a way to get a phone to a remote location using digital radio modems. What equipment do I need? The distance is about 11.5 miles and there is nothing significant that would block a transmission (such as a hill or tall building).

From what I have been reading this is what I would need. Please correct me if I'm wrong! Any help will be greatly appreciated!!

--[POTS analog phone line (FXO)]----[MUX]-----[RADIO MODEM]---[AIR]---[RADIO MODEM]----[MUX]----[SIGNALLING DEVICE]-----[POTS analog telephone]

Would this be the correct setup or do I need modems, too??

--GREG--

4936. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 00:55:28 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec24.005528.17564@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45770

In article <1994Dec23.010231.19135@seas.smu.edu> kjh@seas.smu.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>In article <1994Dec22.211454.12945@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>>9600 baud requires a true FM radio, not PM as many voice rigs are.
>>It usually requires a crystal controlled radio rather than a synthesized
>>one since the PLL loop can cancel some of the lower frequency components
>>of the modulation (response down to 10 Hz required, DC response a plus).
>
>No radio is going to provide DC response. OK--if you were to encode
>analog signal levels and send them by an encoding of a digital signal,
>and then at the receiver send that recovered digital signal to an A/D
>converter, you could get DC response out of a radio link--but this is
>not true DC response. It is not possible to provide DC response on a
>radio link of any type.

Ah, perhaps it was clumsy wording on my part. With a discriminator based demodulator, it is possible to get zero volts out for a signal that is exactly on center frequency, and correspondingly larger + or - voltages as the carrier swings to one side or the other. With other forms of demodulator, such as a ratio detector, this "DC response" isn't possible. Also, any capacitor coupled stages between the demodulator and the modem will also remove the "DC response". With a radio like the Kantronics D4-10, it's possible to transmit baseband data via direct FSK because a slicer can take the "DC" levels coming out of the demodulator and convert them back to baseband data. In fact, that's how the D4-10 works at 19.2 kb. A G3RUH waveform also needs this baseband type of response from the radio.

>I can understand why a PLL is undesirable if low frequency response is
>required, but why is true FM required instead of phase modulation?

A phase modulator can't reproduce the "DC response" of an FM modulator. The PM only responds to the derivative of the modulating waveform. A steeper slope results in a larger shift. Without a changing slope, the output center voltage is undefined. This automatically gives a 6 db per octave pre-emphasis above DC, and no reproducible DC response at all. This pre-emphasis puts a bias in the signal that's undesirable for a data modulation. In practice, response near zero Hertz is either absent or grossly distored with a PM modulator.

The reason that all this is important is that clock recovery depends on precisely locating zero crossings in the signal. A PM mod/demod introduces an uncertainty to the precise location of the zero crossing. That in turn results in clock jitter.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4937. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #425

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 02:51:03 UTC
From: bill@halcyon.COM
Message-ID: <199412240248.AA20361@halcyon.com>
Source record: 45778

>Date: 21 Dec 1994 18:13:23 GMT
>From: hmulder@iaehv.nl (H.Mulder)
>Subject: aea fax 3
>
>In article <3d4qmd$o7@ixnews2.ix.netcom.com>, don6@ix.netcom.com (don
lloyd) says:
>>
>>Has any one tryed aea fax 3 and how is it better than fax1 is the maps
>>better or is there color and how about other features?
>
>
>I tried rel 1 only, it does Ok in colors and B&W.
>
>Rgrds Henk Mulder
>
I have used AEA's FAX III. Yes it does add color. In version 2 they also
added the ability to copy CW and RTTY.

The color is not sent by FAX. The user defines a folor for each level of
gray scale.

Maps are not better since the service sending them has not changed. The
same is true for the color of the FAXs send. They are all black and white.
All color programs have the color added after the user has received the picture.

I saw in a different message that you wanted AEA's Internet address. It is
76702.1013@compuserve.com

They are active each day of the working week.

Bill
Reply to bill@halcyon.com

4938. Help re: slottime & persistance?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 05:12:50 UTC
From: davidm@news-server
Message-ID: <1994Dec24.051250.7196@adobe.com>
Source record: 45771

Can anyone make some suggestions about tweaking the TNC? Watching the screen on the machine running JNOS 110h I can see that lots of packets get repeated, apparently because the distant station (not very distant, at that!) hasn't got confirmation from the last packet. I know there's some danger here; if I started messing with the 802.3 packet timing I'd be a most unpopular guy on my company net.

Thanks, and happy holidays.
.david.

David Mitchell
Adobe Systems Incorporated david.mitchell@adobe.com
Bainbridge Ometepe Sister Islands Association davidm@bosia.org
Amateur Radio AB7DM * YN5NPM davidm@ab7dm.ampr.org
For a great pound of coffee dial 1-800-400-CAFE

4939. yes..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 06:12:18 UTC
From: joen9yjz@aol.com
Message-ID: <3dge42$cip@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45775

I agree with Dan, N4WZR. The KPC-3 is a superior TNC to the "starter" TNC's. It's very easy to use, goes for a moderate price, and works very well with most shareware packet programs. (Namely paKet 6.1...a very good program that can be had on your local ham BBS.) 73's

Joe N9YJZ
---
joen9yjz@aol.com

4940. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 11:46:39 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3dh1mv$mf6@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 45777

In article <1994Dec22.211454.12945@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> 9600 baud requires a true FM radio, not PM as many voice rigs are.

Only because NRZI-encoded data is used. If some clever coding for baseband spectrum shaping were used, PM rigs would be entirely suitable for high speed data. (Of course you'd still want to remove all of the phase-distorting audio filtering).

Manchester coding is one example of baseband spectrum shaping, but there are better schemes that don't require quite as much overhead.

The Compact Disc had a similar problem with a similar solution. The servo mechanisms that keep the optical pickup on track are sensitive to low-frequency components (< 20 Khz) in the data stream. So the data stream is encoded using Eight-to-Fourteen (EFM) modulation. A lookup table converts each group of 8 user data bits into 14 channel bits plus three padding bits chosen such that the pits on the disk are always at least 3 channel bits long but never more than 11.

The result is a channel signal with no low frequency components to screw up the tracking servos, and no frequencies beyond the resolution of the laser pickup's operating wavelength.

This particular scheme was designed specifically for the CD and I'm not advocating that we use it as is. But it does show the general idea. If we had good figures for a variety of existing radios I'm sure we could apply the same idea to the design of a channel code that would work well with them.

Phil

4941. Modify Yaesu FT736R for 9600 packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 13:54:43 UTC
From: dssn@uhura.cc.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec24.135443.29437@galileo.cc.rochester.edu>
Source record: 45779

Greetings,
I am assembling a satellite packet system for use in Ghana,
West Africa. I have a Yaesu FT736R and a KPC9612 TNC/modem. Where
must I take my input/output leads to connect my radio to my TNC? There
is a data plug on the Yaesu. Can this be used? From what I have
heard, I must open the Yaesu, solder wires to two different points
(what are these), and then feed these to the TNC. Is this information
correct? If anyone can give an idiot directions, please respond by
e-mail. Thanks in advance.

Douglas Stockman, N2ZYE
dssn@uhura.cc.rochester.edu

4942. X1Jr2 Ping problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 13:57:48 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D1BJ18.2Aq@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45782

I am having a problem pinging an X1J revision 2 node (with the buffers patch). I (and others) can ping a similar node burned from the same software. The only difference (other than callsign, etc.) is that the node that we can't ping is an MFJ 1270. I believe we modified it for use with X1J, but we might not have done the wink 'n' blink mod if that matters.

Any suggestions? Thanks, and have a merry Christmas!

Larry W1HJF
--
tcp/ip: w1hjf.ampr.org telephone: (603) 237-8400
bbs: w1hjf@k1uaq.nh CIS: 72427,2567

4943. Re: AEA and MFJ address@i

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 14:02:14 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D1BJ7v.2BI@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45783

In article <292.387.27.0N35D0BE@sahara.com>, fathi_aljishi@sahara.com
says...

... stuff deleted

> Hello,
>
> I want to know more information about ham radio. Is there licence
>for it in saudi arabia. is it carried every where. or in the computer.
>Is there radios for notebooks computer?
>Is this radio can be by voice and written messages?
>Is your company make radios.
>Is the radio send like the normal radio from the air?

Yes, there is ham radio in Saudi Arabia. The callsigns all begin with
"HZ". Your best bet would be to get in touch with some local hams.
There are some in Riyadh. Good luck!

Larry W1HJF
--

4944. Re: BEST TNC for NETWORKING?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 15:05:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec24.150509.20145@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45781

In article <1994Dec22.222437.11748@seas.smu.edu> kjh@seas.smu.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>In article <3d7p7g$94g@feenix.metronet.com>, <kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org> wrote:
>> The only way to go is with a TNC-2 type TNC. This will let you add a
>>9600b modem, Networking EPROMs, software DCD, etc. I own several MFJ 1270b
>>tncs, and a couple of PacCom Tiny-2 TNCs. I prefer the PacComm TNC and
>>it's about the same price as the MFJ tnc.
>
>Pardon any ignorance on my part, but ...
>
>I am thinking of getting into packet radio. I also have some very
>definite biases, and would like folks here to respond--both to my biases
>and to my questions.
>
>Hardware is hardware and software is software. The only interface
>between hardware and software should be through device drivers. Thus,
>new software can be written for old hardware, and new hardware can be
>used with existing software by simply writing new device drivers. For
>this reason, I am against the idea of a TNC. I would much rather buy a
>simplex modem to connect to the radio, and write (or obtain) device
>drivers and software to use that hardware. This software can provide
>ax.25, tcp/ip, tnc functions, bbs functions, networking functions, or
>whatever else is desired.

Hardware acceleration is generally either, a) very desirable, or b) necessary for packet operation on PC class machines. This is one reason a TNC may be desirable. It does the HDLC conversion in hardware, does channel management and data buffering via it's on board microprocessor, and speaks the KISS protocol to the PC serial port. On the PC, you then run higher protocol programs which speak KISS on the serial port via a device driver, or directly by a driver module in the program, and do AX25, TCP/IP, BBS, etc functions on the PC side. Almost all TNCs will handle 9600 baud (with an external modem), and a couple will successfully deal with 19.2 kb.

There is another option, and that's a plugin card for the PC that does the hardware HDLC and direct DMA to/from memory of the packet data. This avoids the async bottleneck in the PC architecture. Two such cards are the Ottawa PI card and the Gracillis PacketTwin card. They communicate with the PC program via a device driver or direct program interface. This is the way to go for higher speed packet, such as with the GRAPES 56 kb RF modem.

At the very lowest packet speeds (300, 1200) software bit banging
can be done using a simple modem (Baycom, etc). However, this is
a very poor solution if you want to run multiple ports, or any
speed faster than 1200 baud. The PC's processor has to dedicate
substantial realtime capacity to doing this bit banging, and
while it works under DOS at up to 1200 baud, it's very unlikely
to work with a multitasking OS like Linux.

>I refuse to use any OS other than Unix. I run Linux on IBM PC
>hardware. I will not use DOS under any circumstances. I will not even
>have any DOS partitions on my disks. Therefore, if unix based software
>is not available, I will either write my own, or avoid packet radio.

Ah, well you are in luck. There is a device driver available for the
Ottawa PI card under Linux, and an AX25 module that interfaces with
the native TCP/IP in the OS. Or, there is a version of JNOS for Linux
that will duplicate the functionality of the DOS KA9Q NOS program.
That program offers its own version of TCP/IP optimized for packet
radio, and includes AX25 connect capabilities and a BBS as well as
the ability to interoperate with the NetRom network.

>What simplex modems for packet radio use are available?

TNCs have built in modems for 300 and 1200 baud. Kantronics
offers one that has 1200 and 9600 baud modems, PacComm does
too. However, for most higher speed access, external modems
are used for the TNC, or for an internal HDLC card. These
include the G3RUH modem for 9600 baud, and the GRAPES 56 kb RF
modem. If you want a standalone 300 or 1200 baud modem, you'll
have to build it yourself, or buy the daughter card for the
Gracillis board. Note: the GRAPES 56 kb RF modem is capable of
full duplex operation, and *is* the radio as well as the modem.
You add a transverter from 29 MHz to the band of choice.

>What software is available?

Well, with a TNC, you can use its user firmware and any
async communications program, even cu, though Procomm is
a favorite in the DOS world. Or you can use a TNC speaking
the KISS protocol with a number of packet programs, including
all the versions of KA9Q NOS. For Linux, you can use the
AX25 driver and the native TCP/IP, or you can use JNOS for
Linux.

>Where are the required specs for packet transmitters and receivers,
>such as bandwidth and maximum allowed settling time for VCOs?

Part 97.305 and 97.307. There is no specified settling time, everyone
is trying to make it as quick as possible. Something below 80 ms is a
good target for the slower speeds. Something below 5 ms is good for
56 kb.

>It appears to me that a very simple solution to increase the bandwidth
>of local vhf/uhf packet networks is to use more channels. Similar to

>trunked radio systems, where a controller tells both radios which
>frequency to use, and traffic nets where the net control operator sends
>stations off the net frequency to pass traffic, two or more packet
>stations could be automatically sent to another frequency to transfer
>files, if they could control their transmitter and receiver
>frequencies. Is this being done? If not, why not?

No, we don't do it exactly that way. We break our user communities
up into LANs (actually MAN would be a better term, but LAN has become
the accepted usage). These LANs are interconnected by high speed
backbone trunks via the switches in each LAN. This keeps loading on
any given frequency reasonable while still allowing automatic routing
to any station at any time. The problem with the trunking scheme you
propose is that packet typically is multiconnect rather than just
pairs of stations exclusively swapping data. Several stations may
be connected to several other stations at the same time, doing different
transfers. It's important that stations remain on a fixed frequency
where they can be easily found, otherwise the routing tables become
very complex, volatile, and difficult to maintain.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4945. TRANSFER TAPES TO CD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 15:35:58 UTC
From: markr94742@aol.com
Message-ID: <3dhf4u$e8p@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45780

Transfer tapes to CD for $40. Send e-mail for more details.
75024.452@compuserve.com

4946. Homebrew packet modem help needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 18:17:06 UTC
From: dkelly@nebula.tbe.COM
Message-ID: <9412241817.AA16226@nebula.tbe.com>
Source record: 45785

> I am new to the ham world, will get first radio this X-mas, RS HTX 202. I want
> to get into packet ASAP. I want to use a UDS 2440 modem on my Mac II. I unders
> tand that this is possible at 1200 baud with the correct software/cable setup.
> I can't get a TNC just yet.
>
> I would be gratefull for any and all help. Please post to this news group, and
> also e-mail a copy. My site only keeps newsgroup feeds for one week. My addres
> is
> " sdulaney@devel.dsccc.com "
>
> Thanks
> Steve
> KC5FFK

Forget about trying to reuse the UDS modem for radio use. Its much much much
easier to start from scratch. The following were found at ftp.cdrom.com
and are probably also at oak.oakland.edu.

In the directory /.14/hamradio/mac/digital, start with this:
-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 127375 Mar 17 1994 Pkt-Macs-188.sea.hqx

I think this is an older version of the same:
-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 203551 Jun 29 1993 PMM.cpt.hqx

You will find a Hypercard stack with schematic and instructions on building
a PocketMac Modem for packet radio use on a Macintosh. NET_Mac is the
recommended software to use with this modem, also the SoftKiss driver.
So you would proably want the following too:

-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 406242 Dec 6 16:12 NET_Mac2.3.46.sea.hqx
-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 211585 Nov 4 14:27 IM_Mac_1.0b28d.sea.hqx
-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 1113233 Sep 13 13:50 NET_Mac-environment.hqx
-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 4145 Oct 28 1993 softkiss.notes
-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 155580 Oct 28 1993 softkiss.1.8.sit.hqx

Pretty good reading:
-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 94720 Feb 13 1992 BeginTCP.sit.hqx

A demo of commercial Mac software for KISS TNC's (much easier to use than
NET_Mac, but does not include TCP/IP)
-r--r--r-- 1 root wheel 179399 May 4 1994 Savant_1.0.2_demo.sea.hqx

Other essential things you need include Comapct Pro, UnStuffit, and BBEdit
Lite 3.0. All of these are available at ftp.cdrom.com and any good ftp
site with Macintosh stuff.

73, David N4HHE

4947. Re: KISS and FCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 20:13:31 UTC
From: imotion@iu.NET
Message-ID: <199412241948.OAA13750@bb.iu.net>
Source record: 45786

tedwards@Glue.umd.edu (Thomas Grant Edwards):

>I notice TRACE ON on regular TNCs doesn't report the FCS either...

Can't speak for other authors, but TNC-2 doesn't bother reporting FCS
because the SIO doesn't capture the entire sequence.

With PASSALL on, TNC-2 TRACEs grunged packets if they're less than 330 bytes
long and surrounded by flags.

Have fun

Howie N2WX imotion@iu.net

4948. Re: CDMA IS-95 and PCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 22:37:43 UTC
From: zeta@skypoint.com
Message-ID: <zeta.64.0016A193@skypoint.com>
Source record: 45641
Cross-posted to: comp.dcom.telecom.tech,alt.cellular-phone-tech,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <D18yrp.E2s@hkpu01.hkp.hk> en305661@hkpu01.hkp.hk (en) writes:
>From: en305661@hkpu01.hkp.hk (en)
>Subject: Re: CDMA IS-95 and PCS
>Date: Fri, 23 Dec 1994 04:50:13 GMT

>GY>I know about the qualcomm site and have already retrieved the CDMA
>GY>docs
>GY>there but they are in .PS format which I do not have the ability to view,
>GY>edit, or print out. I would appreciate any help in finding more
>GY>information.
>I think it is a postscript file format. If I'm right, this file can be printed
>out by using a laserjet which can support the postscript language. Such as
>Apple LaserWriter.
>I also want to know the site name of Qualcomm Co., I will be grateful if u
>can tell me.
> Best Regards
> Charles Cheung
> EN305661@hkpu01.hkp.hk
ftp.qualcomm.com

greg

4949. PK-232 & 19k2 on RS-232 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 23:23:57 UTC
From: f5pje@stdin.gatelink.fr.net
Message-ID: <1994Dec24.232357.8076@stdin.gatelink.fr.net>
Source record: 45789

Hello,

Who knows how to modify a PK-232MBX, so that it could run 19k2 Baud on its serial port ? I've been testing some 9k6 FSK uploads with a friend running Graphic Packet + TFPCX + PK-232 in KISS mode. Datas arriving at 9k6 don't go fast enough to the computer, and the controlers just hangs ;-)

I've personnaly been using an internal USCC card (4 modems) from BayCom for a few months and never had such troubles, using the same software configuration.

Thanks in advance for any answer.

73.

Eric BERTREM / f5pje @ stdin.gatelink.fr.net

4950. 10 GHz high-speed links ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 23:24:04 UTC
From: f5pje@stdin.gatelink.fr.net
Message-ID: <1994Dec24.232404.8145@stdin.gatelink.fr.net>
Source record: 45640

Hello,

I've recently read an article a the ARRL HANDBOOK, dealing with a 2 MBits 10 GHz link. I'd like to know if 10 GHz data transceiver exist, where to find them, and how much they could cost. 9600 Baud isn't enough, and I'd like to use higher speeds for on-sight packet radio links.

Vy 73s

Eric BERTREM, f5pje@stdin.gatelink.fr.net

4951. KAM 7.1E EPROM Bug?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-24 23:41:32 UTC
From: alann5na@aol.com
Message-ID: <3dibjc$g9f@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45787

I've heard there may be a bug in the 7.1E EPROM for the KAM enhancement board. Does anyone have any info on this?

73, Alan

4952. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 01:10:03 UTC
From: jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com
Message-ID: <gR8uXc1w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>
Source record: 45788

```
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

kjh@seas.smu.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:

> In article <1994Dec22.095317.25511@walter.cray.com>,
> James W. Lynch <jwl@cray.com> wrote:
> >The FCC does limit bandwidth.
>
> What are the limits for 2m? 70cm? 33cm? 23cm? 13cm? above?

Kilobits/s 19.2 56 none none none none
kHz (unspecified codes) 20.0 100 band band band band

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: 2.6.2

iQCVAwUBLvzH4N74r4kaz3mVAQFkiAQAqlr5jdFlLAoCzYboi3BzNIq9B+L0ZniI
qeHG5R5O1MLH4jCTvACTXGe5VUI/MRTkgGky/YD2YKC9/BLDJaCEsYnc0sr/s1jj
6cMDYEBZMkfu9+nOxCeFrrnzULDvDOn2R5vCFm5sdiPEAGCDVG91QglRPIso+uID
HawY0zGCyAE=
=HZB1
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
```

4953. TimeWave DSP59+ & FBB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 07:04:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.432.27.0N35D0EA@sahara.com>
Source record: 45684

Hello And thanks 4 reading this message.
I am using DSP 59+ TimeWave Filter with FBB for HF Packet.
It works fine and happy abt the performance at all modes including
HF Packet. but when i use it for HF Packet forwarding with another
station it links me out after 1 or 2 mnts.
Thats only happend when transmitting compressed data.
I wounde if there is any thing to do abt it.
Any idea or help is greatly appreciated.
******* H A P P Y N E W Y E A R ********
****
Packet 7Z1IS @ 7Z1IS.DAM.SAU.MDLE
Internet Ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
****

4954. Re: 9600baud radio mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 09:00:03 UTC
From: wb6w@netcom.com
Message-ID: <wb6wD1Czo3.9vq@netcom.com>
Source record: 45642

Kenneth J. Hendrickson (kjh@seas.smu.edu) wrote:
: In article <1994Dec21.195947.4930@omega.atk.com>,
: Rick Whiting <rick_whiting@atk.com> wrote:
: >You can find a list of 9K6 Bd mods along with other info related to
: >medium to high-speed packet radio in the CompuServ HamNet Digital
: >Operations Library in file HSPKT.ZIP.

: Can you refer us to a non-Compu$erv source? I don't have a Compu$erv
: account, and I'm not going to get one either. Is this available
: elsewhere by ftp, www, gopher, etc.?

: I'm thinking about getting into packet, and using a Yaesu FT2700RH. I'm
: willing to perform any modifications required to the radio, or even to
: determine what modifications are necessary and then post them for
: others. What specs are required from the radio?

: --
: "Arguing about predestination is virtually irresistible." --RC Sproul
: Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/5 kjh@usc.edu kjh@seas.smu.edu

Ken - The basic process is to pick off the received signal right at the FM detector output, ahead of any de-emphasis or other frequency shaping circuitry. The transmit signal must be injected directly at the FM modulator (usually right on the varactor via a blocking cap) A radio that actually uses PM instead of FM won't work at all on transmit. The phase linearity and bandwidth on the receiver bandpass filters is very important - some radios have problems with this though they are fine for analog FM or 1200 baud AFSK/FM packet. Finally, the frequency accuracy is much more important than it is for analog FM or packet - a 1KHz error will seriously degrade performance and a 2KHz error won't work at all. (according to experiments done with my Icom 271E) Note that a 3KHz error on analog FM is just noticable, 1 to 2 KHz frequency errors on 2m are very common.

Good luck! 73 de Glenn wb6w@netcom.com

4955. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 13:46:10 UTC
From: dennis@g4ckf.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <788363170snz@g4ckf.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 45643

: Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: : In article <3cPmXc1w165w@lynx.mn.org> dave@lynx.mn.org (David L. Messer)
: writes:
: : >Please excuse me for what is probably a naive question (I'm new to this
: : >group and to amateur radio) but why are people fooling around with data-
: : >rates like 9600 and (*ghod*) 1200 BPS? Is there an FCC limitation on
: : >bandwidth or something that I don't know about? (Probably)
:
It is possible to accommodate up to 9600 baud with commercial ham rigs,
providing it is a **true** FM job, not phase mod. Even then to obviate
audio phase distortion it is usually necessary to make internal mods to
both tx and rx. I did my Kenwood TM-702E, but unless you have the
courage to put a soldering iron into an environment of surface-mounted
and miniaturised components, forget it. I had the alternative to
courage (i.e foolishness :-)) to do my rig, and have been using it on
both 144 MHz and 432 MHz tcp/ip for about 18 months now.

The problem of going to a higher baud rate produces bandwidth problems
as the majority of current rigs are filtered with a view to 12.5Khz
spacing, at least in the UK. To go to 19200 baud is really beyond the
reasonable scope of many black boxes because of the constrained
bandwidth available.

Accuracy and stability of frequency is an essential for 9600; some
synthesised rigs are ok, some are not. I think xtal frequency control
is probably a must for getting baud rates up in to 5 figures
--

dennis@g4ckf.demon.co.uk Manchester, U.K.

4956. Re: PK-232 & 19k2 on RS-232 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 14:56:23 UTC
From: gfiber@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <gfiber.9.2EFD8817@halcyon.com>
Source record: 45644

In article <1994Dec24.232357.8076@stdin.gatelink.fr.net> f5pje@stdin.gatelink.fr.net (Eric Bertrem) writes:
>From: f5pje@stdin.gatelink.fr.net (Eric Bertrem)
>Subject: PK-232 & 19k2 on RS-232 ?
>Date: Sat, 24 Dec 1994 23:23:57 GMT

>Hello,

> Who knows how to modify a PK-232MBX, so that it could run 19k2 Baud on
>its serial port ? I've been testing some 9k6 FSK uploads with a friend
>running Graphic Packet + TFPCX + PK-232 in KISS mode. Datas arriving at
>9k6 don't go fast enough to the computer, and the controlers just
>hangs ;-)

> I've personnaly been using an internal USCC card (4 modems) from BayCom
>for a few months and never had such troubles, using the same software
>configuration.

>Thanks in advance for any answer.

>73.

>Eric BERTREM / f5pje @ stdin.gatelink.fr.net
>
Eric,

I have doubled the clock speed in my PK-232. Just install an 8.00 MHz crystal
and up the 2.4 to the approipate value. I am running JNOS and tell it to chat
at 19,200. When you do this all of the values like TX delay, HBaud etc now
need to be set exactly one half of what you desire as the unit is running
twice as fast. So with to operate 1200 baud packet you will now set the unit
to HB 600, for19,200 Tbaud you will set the unit to TB 9600, for a TX delay of
200 Milliseconds you will set TX to 10.
On some processors, this does not work an the Pk-232 merely will not start,
here you may need to get a faster Z80 and 8530, 8536 chips
Gary Fiber

4957. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 17:05:03 UTC
From: rvanzant@oreally.sevenex.sol.net
Message-ID: <3dk8nv$9p0@oreally.sevenex.sol.net>
Source record: 45645

: The circuit basically would 'trick' the phone modem into thinking it was
: talking to a phone. A two to four wire hybrid would be the heart of it.
: 'Offhook' would control PTT. The squelch breaking on the radio would
: generate a 'ring' signal.
: Here is the operational scenario (for use with KA9Q NOS/ Slip link):
....stuff deleted....

Looks like we're on the same track, more or less. I'm kicking around a full-time link of about 20 miles (faster the better of course), PPP under linux. Only real difference I saw was I'm thinking about a hardware timer to hold ptt x seconds. Premise here is that ip activity will tend to come in clusters. IE, user(s) come online, things get busy, link stays up. User(s) go away, things quiet down, ptt switch times out, linux networking daemons rebuild routing tables, arp caches, etc. Actually, there's even a dial-on-demand package floating around lately. Since this is a link, not a public access broadcast I'm fishing for, most other concerns about training time, etc, seem to be trivial.

Anyway, point is, I'm sure from other ip networking experiences that the only missing link is physical marriage of radio to modem. Only thing I've heard from the many nay-sayers that concerns me is the legality of it. Can we legally put a v.34 signal on 440 or higher, without government seizure of our homes?

: base this on the observation that most amateur operation, at least in my area
: (Michigan) at 9600 baud,

Where are you in Michigan? Business takes me there often, but we're getting personal now, so I'll take it to email.

later,
rvz
--
=-=
Robert Van Zant Sevenex Public Access Linux
rvanzant@sevenex.sol.net 414-843-4169 v.fc 24hrs
=-=

4958. tr 4500

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 19:14:00 UTC
From: tim.frank@woodybbs.com
Message-ID: <93.5120.7582.0NFB883C@woodybbs.com>
Source record: 45675

Any comments on the trident tr4500 for digital reception capibilty and intermod suppression ??

thanks in advance
***
• OLX 2.1 TD • I'm in shape ... round's a shape isn't it?

--- TriToss (tm) 1.03 - #50
* Origin: * The RF Deck * 608-356-4777 * 28.8k * (1:121/53)

4959. Re: Way to transmit phone over airwaves...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 20:53:52 UTC
From: pete@bearnet.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <788388832snz@bearnet.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 45655

In article <gtompk.61.0016FD8B@teleport.com>
gtompk@teleport.com "Greg Tompkins" writes:

> I am trying to figure out a way to get a phone to a remote location using
> digital radio modems. What equipment do I need? The distance is about 11.5
> miles and there is nothing significant that would block a transmission (such
> as a hill or tall building).
>
> From what I have been reading this is what I would need. Please correct me if
> I'm wrong! Any help will be greatly appreciated!!
>
> --[POTS analog phone line (FXO)]----[MUX]-----[RADIO MODEM]---[AIR]---[RADIO
> MODEM]----[MUX]----[SIGNALLING DEVICE]-----[POTS analog telephone]
>
>
> Would this be the correct setup or do I need modems, too??
>

Hi Greg, that looks about right. ACT (Advanced Compression Technology) make
a suitable speech / data MUX that allows digitised speech at either 7.2 or
9.6 Kbits to be multiplexed with a synchronous data stream and sent over
a composite, synchronous, link. The ACT units handle all the telephone
signalling etc.

We have installed a system in the middle east where the composite link
is a UHF radio link. The only modems you need are the ones shown as "RADIO
MODEM" in your diagram. These have to be sync, and at least 9600bps.

Pete
--
Pete Baston, Clwyd, North Wales, U.K.

4960. RRRRe: 9600 Modem standar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 20:59:00 UTC
From: fathi_aljishi@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.435.27.0N35D0ED@sahara.com>
Source record: 45683

R>Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
R>Organization: kd7nm.ampr.org

R>is applied directly to an FM (not PM) modulator in the transmitter. On
R>the receive side the signal is 'squared up' again by a data slicer and

Is this send in the air or through the phone?

R>Some expermentation with FAX modems has been done in Japan, but the
R>main problem is with the training cycle required so that the receiver

Who done these experiments people or companies?
When and where begun the use of ham radios.?
Is the license for it renewed or just one in life. Regards, Fathi
Internet: Fathi_Aljishi@Sahara.Com

* QMPro 1.01 56-4568 * He does the work of 3 Men...Moe, Larry & Curly

4961. RRRRe: CDMA IS-95 and PCS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 20:59:00 UTC
From: fathi_aljishi@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.433.27.0N35D0EB@sahara.com>
Source record: 45685

SC>530280001@151.116.140.188>
SC>Newsgroup: comp.dcom.telecom.tech,alt.cellular-phone-tech
SC>rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
SC>Organization: U S WEST Communications

SC>Shellye T. Clark
SC>E-mail: sxclar5@ntsqm1.mnet.uswest.com

Hello,
Please send me information about U S west comm. Is there databases or
something to offer to people?
What is the DNIC number to call this network from PTT network.
We can use telnet and sprintnet as a moderate.
Please send me information about ham radio and what the brands for this
radio, and what magazines write about it?
Regards,
Fathi Aljishi
Internet: Fathi_Aljishi@Sahara.Com

* QMPro 1.01 56-4568 * Soon To Be A Major Motion Picture.

4962. Re: AEA and MFJ address@i

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 20:59:00 UTC
From: fathi_aljishi@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.434.27.0N35D0EC@sahara.com>
Source record: 45686

R>Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
R>Organization: kd7nm.ampr.org

R>--
R>| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
R>| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
R>--
Hello,

I want to know more information about ham radio. Is there licence
for it in saudi arabia. is it carried every where. or in the computer.
Is there radios for notebooks computer?
Is this radio can be by voice and written messages?
Is your company make radios.
Is the radio send like the normal radio from the air?

* QMPro 1.01 56-4568 * MSI HQ! BBS 805-395-0650 Home of Off-Line Xpress!

4963. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 21:28:20 UTC
From: brian@nothing.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <3dko5k$97n@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 45646

john.ackermann@daytonOH.ncr.com (John Ackermann) writes:
>This is valuable in data applications, because a long string of the same bit
>looks like DC. Sending this through a radio without DC coupling will result
>in a "wander" of the discriminator's output as the capacitors in the mod and
>demod circuits charge/discharge due to the steady-state of the modulation.

At high enough frequencies, you pretty much MUST use AFC, which
means you won't get DC response from the system.

That is why almost all ham digital modems have a scrambler in them, to
enforce a minimum number of bit transitions and maintain a zero. Even
if you don't use a scrambler, the HDLC spec has a zero-stuffing requirement
to ensure a minimum number of transitions (for clock recovery), and if your
equipment is stable enough, the HDLC will probably be enough.
Personally, it seems silly NOT to use the scramblers.

Note that TELCO methods works similarly - B8ZS, AMI, etc, all operate to
ensure sufficient +/- transitions that you can recover clock and maintain
a center.
- Brian

4964. Re: 9600baud radio mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 21:36:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <4009.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45649

-> From: kjh@seas.smu.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
-> Subject: Re: 9600baud radio mods

-> In article <1994Dec21.195947.4930@omega.atk.com>,
-> Rick Whiting <rick_whiting@atk.com> wrote:
-> >You can find a list of 9K6 Bd mods along with other info related to
-> >medium to high-speed packet radio in the CompuServ HamNet Digital
-> >Operations Library in file HSPKT.ZIP.
->
-> Can you refer us to a non-Compu$erv source? I don't have a Compu$erv
-> account, and I'm not going to get one either. Is this available
-> elsewhere by ftp, www, gopher, etc.?

HSPKT.ZIP is now available via anonymous ftp from wa4mei.radio.org. It
can be found in /pub/hamradio/packet.

Never figured that the packet crazies around Atlanta would EVER get an
an anonymous ftp site working...<g> Well..I guess miracles do happen at
Christmas time..

Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4965. Re: 10 GHz high-speed links ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-25 22:42:34 UTC
From: joen9yjz@aol.com
Message-ID: <3dksgq$kec@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45647

Yes, 10 GHz links are definetely a possibility for faster communications...I don't know if there are 10 GHz DATA radios available...but I imagine that with some work, a regular voice radio could do the job. Many TV networks now are using microwave band dishes to do nearly the exact same thing you are speaking of. I believe our local NBC affiliate here uses them to transmit network data feeds. 73's!

Joe N9YJZ

4966. TCP-IP Packet programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 03:03:26 UTC
From: cdlevin <cdlevin@shadow.net>
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91.941225215921.8237A-100000@anshar.shadow.net>
Source record: 45648

Does anyone know of an FTP site for TCP-IP packet programs? Specifically,
a communications program that will run both tcp/ip and LL links?
I'm pretty new to packet, and am hoping for above compatible with HAPN-2
internal card. The one that I know of is PA0GRI, but I don't know where
to find it. Any help at all is appreciated. E-MAIL preffered, but not
necessary. TnX/73/CUL.

| Curtis D. Levin KD4ZKW 1st year / Computer Engineering Technology |
| cdlevin@shadow.net / Grantham College of Engineering |

4967. KPC-3 to HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 06:27:53 UTC
From: shansen@cello.gina.calstate.edu
Message-ID: <3dlnp9$snu@cello.gina.calstate.edu>
Source record: 45592

I am trying to connect my Kantronics KPC-3 TNC to my Radio Shack Realistic HTX-202. I am looking for the correct hook up. If anyone could supply me with the correct information, or tell me where to get it. Some information on the KPC-3 is below.

KPC-3 (db-9)
1. Transmit Audio
3. Push to Talk
5. Receive audio
6. Ground

Radio Shack HTX-202
One Microphone connector and
One Speaker Connector

Any suggestions?

Thanks in advance.
Todd Hansen, KD6YPS
--

```
_____________________________________________________________
|o| Steve V. Hansen |o|
|o| 73 -- Todd S. Hansen, KD6YPS |o|
|o| shansen@cello.gina.calstate.edu |o|
|o| Yorba Linda, California |o|
|o| I am going to live forever or die in the attempt! |o|
|v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^v^|
```

4968. Windows & FBB

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 06:27:54 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <9412252329101977@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 45659

Hi All,
Yep, I'm about to ask about that horrible thing called WINDOZE!

Unfortunately I have no other choice than to bring up Windows and run FBB under it. I've run into a problem trying to make BPQ work properly with it however.

I load BPQ outside of Windows for efficiency reasons. I have 5 radio ports, one of the ports utilizes a COMM port. Every time I load windows after running BPQCODE, the COMM port that BPQ is talking to is taken away by Windows. I am running BPQKISS in POLLED mode so I can see the very second that Windows takes the COMM port away. Now I can quit windows and it still does not return. I have to totally re-boot the machine to make the COMM port active again. I have tried multiple different changes and can not make it behave, this includes trying other COMM ports.

Now when I load BPQCODE Inside of the WINDOW under WINDOWS with APPEL.BAT it works great UNTIL I switch away from the window. I have BACKGROUND and FOREGROUND set to 100 for attention to the program. When I switch away the Polling drops to nill and my DRSI CARDS have extremely long delayed TXDELAY, and the BBS functions incredibly slow. The very second I switch back to the FOREGROUND the program takes right off. Note, I am NOT running anything else at the time, just switching back to MAIN.

System: 486-66Dx2 with 20Megs memory.

Can anyone help here? Am I simply missing something????

Help!

Dan

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-489-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@AzNetIG.Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio VHF/UHF Digital Coordinator

4969. 9600 on the FT-2500

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 06:40:12 UTC
From: cjvan@worf.infonet.net
Message-ID: <3dlogc$j6q@insosf1.infonet.net>
Source record: 45650

Hi,

I just bought a Yaesu FT-2500M. I know you can modify this rig for 9600 baud operation. If I do have it modified, will the rig still function normally, as far as will I still be able to use it on voice? Thanks!

73,
Chris

--
+---+
| Chris VanOosbree -- Emmetsburg, Iowa |
| High school student & Advanced Class Amateur Radio Operator N0WHI |
| E-mail: cjvan@worf.infonet.net _____________|
| Packet radio: N0WHI@KE0WO.#NWIA.IA.USA.NA | 73 de N0WHI|
+---+

4970. MFJ 1276 TNC Info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 08:56:06 UTC
From: twright@freenet1.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <3dm0f6$96t@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 45651

Thanks

--
Tim Wright KD4OVM | T.Wright@msuacad.morehead.edu | Morehead State University
| TWright@freenet.fsu.edu | Tallahassie Freenet Service
| AR098@yfn.ysu.edu | Youngstown Ohio Freenet Service
| KD4OVM@WSU.N8FOW.AMPR.ORG | Try one, I'll get it.

4971. re: MFJ 1276 TNC Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 09:00:22 UTC
From: twright@freenet1.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <3dm0n6$990@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 45652

Any information about this TNC and what would be the best program to
use with it is what I am looking for....I am thinking on gatewaying it
if this can be done with this TNC.

Thanks

--
Tim Wright KD4OVM | T.Wright@msuacad.morehead.edu | Morehead State University
| TWright@freenet.fsu.edu | Tallahassie Freenet Service
| AR098@yfn.ysu.edu | Youngstown Ohio Freenet Service
| KD4OVM@WSU.N8FOW.AMPR.ORG | Try one, I'll get it.

4972. Re: MFJ 1276 TNC Info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 09:02:22 UTC
From: twright@freenet1.scri.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <3dm0qu$9a3@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu>
Source record: 45653

sorrry about this...new editor see the next post please..

thanks

--
Tim Wright KD4OVM | T.Wright@msuacad.morehead.edu | Morehead State University
| TWright@freenet.fsu.edu | Tallahassie Freenet Service
| AR098@yfn.ysu.edu | Youngstown Ohio Freenet Service
| KD4OVM@WSU.N8FOW.AMPR.ORG | Try one, I'll get it.

4973. Re: TCP-IP Packet programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 09:37:19 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.50.001382BE@primenet.com>
Source record: 45656

In article <Pine.SUN.3.91.941225215921.8237A-100000@anshar.shadow.net> cdlevin <cdlevin@shadow.net> writes:

>Does anyone know of an FTP site for TCP-IP packet programs? Specifically,
>a communications program that will run both tcp/ip and LL links?
>I'm pretty new to packet, and am hoping for above compatible with HAPN-2
>internal card. The one that I know of is PA0GRI, but I don't know where
>to find it. Any help at all is appreciated. E-MAIL preffered, but not
>necessary. TnX/73/CUL.

Try ftp.ucsd.edu in /hamradio/packet/tcpip/.....

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4974. Re: ESKAY Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 09:39:13 UTC
From: nielsen@primenet.com
Message-ID: <nielsen.51.00154395@primenet.com>
Source record: 45657

In article <D1F18H.AH@freenet.carleton.ca> ar390@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Antonio Tiongson) writes:

>Hi ! Does anyone know of an FTP site where ESKAY Packet (a.k.a. SP) can be
>found. Supposed to be a good piece of software for Baycom type modems.
>Thanks in advance, Merry Christmas, Happy New Year and 73.
>Tony VE3FDU

Well, DL1MEN, the author does not permit it to be distributed electronically, but if you check ftp.funet.fi you will find it (I don't remember the exact path, but the last subdirectory was "terminal".

Bob Nielsen, W6SWE
Tucson, AZ
nielsen@primenet.com

4975. ESKAY Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 11:29:04 UTC
From: ar390@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <D1F18H.AH@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 45654

Hi ! Does anyone know of an FTP site where ESKAY Packet (a.k.a. SP) can be found. Supposed to be a good piece of software for Baycom type modems.
Thanks in advance, Merry Christmas, Happy New Year and 73.
Tony VE3FDU

4976. TAPR DSP Project

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 15:06:36 UTC
From: dudley@pinn.net
Message-ID: <dudley.17.000F1CA5@pinn.net>
Source record: 45661

I thought for a long time about the TAPR DSP project recently made available. Now that I think I want to get it I can't find any docs or anything around the shack. Will someone please e-mail to me the file describing the kit, availability and cost? Also forward to me any good/bad comments if you have one. thanks in advance.

HO HO HO

Dudley

4977. QRP-L at NEtcom.com blew up!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 16:37:11 UTC
From: samodena@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <3dmrfn$cg6@taco.cc.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 45658
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antennas,rec.radio,amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Thanks to Tim AB5OU...I've been alerted that we *all* were unsubscribed
from QRP-L at Netcom.com.

I was able to confirm his info (see forwarded message below). I resubscribed
by sending email to: LISTSERV@netcom.com
with no subject
and the msg was: subscribe QRP-L

The only thing it accepts after "subscribe QRP-L" is an address...
but if you put nothing there, it assumes you mean the reply address
on your email. If you put your name there, it will send an error
message back.

You can see how many are on the list by sending an email to:
LISTSERV@netcom.com -- no subject -- put msg: who QRP-L
and the list of current subscribers (about 15) comes back.

SO RESUBSCRIBE YOURSELF NOW! :^)

And send a copy of this message to a couple of others who you know
are on QRP-L...because they will need to resubscribe...

Until N1IST (got only his ansering machine) is able to alert or
restore the original mailing list, this round-robin method may
be the only way to bring most people back quickly.

--de Steve AB4EL (digester of QRP-L) ab4el@Cybernetics.NETB

4978. Re: ESKAY Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 19:20:30 UTC
From: patrick@thorax.xs4all.nl
Message-ID: <1e14onv5e@thorax.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 45670

>Hi ! Does anyone know of an FTP site where ESKAY Packet (a.k.a. SP) can be
>found. Supposed to be a good piece of software for Baycom type modems.
>Thanks in advance, Merry Christmas, Happy New Year and 73.
>Tony VE3FDU

You can give it a try at the ftp-by-mail-server ftp@tdd.in-berlin.de .

to: ftp@tdd.in-berlin.de
subj: FILE <filename>

or

subj: LIST <for a complete list of HAM-software>

Filenames are SP650.ZIP (freeware) or SP902.ZIP (payware ?)

Patrick PE1NTU
--

4979. Re: Aea Pk-88 Vs. Pcb-88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 21:17:21 UTC
From: abernat@metronet.com
Message-ID: <3dnbt1$1u6@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45662

In article <5e8_9412231134@blkcat.fidonet.org>,
Daniel.Velez@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org says...
>
>DD>From: DDDP59B@prodigy.com (Victor Morange)
>DD>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
>DD>Organization: Prodigy Services Company 1-800-PRODIGY
>
>DD> I'm deciding on buying my first TNC and the PK-88 and the PCB-88
are
>DD>my final two choices. I want the PK-88 because it's external but the
PCB-
>DD>88 includes software and a power adapter. Does any body out there
have
>DD>any opinions? Tnx, 73
>DD>-
>DD> VICTOR MORANGE, DDDP59B@prodigy.com, tmorange@delphi.com, KE6MWA
>
>Victor -
>
>Go for a KPC-3. It's the most versatile, easy to use, full featured TNC
>for 1200 Baud packet around. In fact, why not round up a copy of QST
>DEC 1993, page 80 and see their comparison of these low end TNCs. Keep
>in mind there may have been some ROM updates since then, but it will
>offer a good comparison. I own 2 KPC-3s, one for home use, and one for
>portable packet operations with a HP-95 palmtop...one year later I feel
>I made a great decision.
>
>Dan N4WZR
>---
>djvelez@aol.com N4WZR@N4LXI.VA.USA.NOAM
>____
>
>***
> * SLMR 2.1a * Don't say LIABILITY!
>---------
>Fidonet: Daniel Velez 1:109/239
>Internet: Daniel.Velez@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org
>
Another point - the pk88 does not offer "state dcd" without a mod
and both the pcb-88 and kpc-3 do.

4980. Re: TAPR DSP Project

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 21:50:51 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <3dndrr$ga5@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 45663

Hi Dudley,

You can get all the info off the TAPR.ORG listserv.

The basic start is:

TAPR can be reached via the Internet. The Automated Information Server that
TAPR provides allows anyone to request information on TAPR, products,
newsletters, and lots of other files. To find out more about this service,
send an e-mail message to listserv@tapr.org with the subject line "Request"
and the following text in the body of the message:

help (for a brief set of instructions)
index -all (for a list of all file by topic area)
get tapr taprinfo.txt (or info on TAPR)

In the above message example, "help" retrieves a brief set of instructions
for info, "index -all" retrieves a list of available files by topic and
"taprinfo.txt" retrieves a text file containing information on TAPR and what
TAPR is all about. If you want to retrieve several text files with one
message, use a separate line for each "get filename" request.

Basically the cost is $430.

Orders are being taken until Jan 15th now for the March production.

The system has a wide range of software and supports both Mac and
Windows interfaces. The list of modems in the first release is:

Current Software released with first production:
APT demod
CW Filter
9600 baud FSK full-duplex Satellite Modem
HF 300 baud Packet Modem
HF Modem for RTTY, PCTOR, AMTOR
1200 AFSK Packet Modem
1200 PSK Modem
9600 baud FSK half-duplex modem
Windows and Macintosh DSP-93 Interface Programs
which support: Osc, Spec Ana, Function Generator Applications
DOS Loader for those using DOS

Software under test for next release:
400bps satellite telemetry
Audio Filters (which were ready but didn't get in this first run for
some reason)

Updated Modems of the above with new features and improvements
and probably more stuff I can't remember off the top of my head.

Source is distributed with some of the code. There should be enough
source availavble to give examples of all the main modulation techniques
and ways to use the unit.

The document on TAPR.ORG has a description of the design.

Cheers - Greg

Dudley Atkinson (dudley@pinn.net) wrote:
:I thought for a long time about the TAPR DSP project recently made available.
:Now that I think I want to get it I can't find any docs or anything around
:shack. Will someone please e-mail to me the file describing the kit,
:availability and cost? Also forward to me any good/bad comments if you have
:one. thanks in advance.

: HO HO HO

: Dudley

4981. Re: Modify Yaesu FT736R for 9600 packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-26 23:07:42 UTC
From: gsmlrn@gsm001.mendelson.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec26.230742.10168@gsm001.mendelson.com>
Source record: 45664

Douglas Stockman (dssn@uhura.cc.rochester.edu) wrote:
: Greetings,
: I am assembling a satellite packet system for use in Ghana,
: West Africa. I have a Yaesu FT736R and a KPC9612 TNC/modem. Where
: must I take my input/output leads to connect my radio to my TNC? There
: is a data plug on the Yaesu. Can this be used? From what I have
: heard, I must open the Yaesu, solder wires to two different points
: (what are these), and then feed these to the TNC. Is this information
: correct? If anyone can give an idiot directions, please respond by
: e-mail. Thanks in advance.

The data jack is the correct place to connect up a tnc or other modem
to the 736r. It is already connected ahead of any filtering on receive and
after any on transmit.

To work properly you will need to transmit data via a mini-stereo headphone
plug and push to talk via an rca plug.

It's well documented in the manual.

Geoff.

--
"I am number six. Others come and others go, but I am always number six."
(From the movie "Eminent Domain".)

Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ/AA (215) 242-8712 gsm@mendelson.com

4982. 9600 Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 01:21:39 UTC
From: jojo@asti.dost.GOV.PH
Message-ID: <199412270121.JAA12971@christine.asti.dost.gov.ph>
Source record: 45665

I will be setting up a full TCP/IP radio network here in the Philippines for universities and research institutions. The system will cover mountainous areas , and will even cross bodies of water.

I intend to use TEKK xcvrs and gracilis or pi2 cards for the end nodes. I am still scouting for 50watt UHF (430 - 470) commercial transceivers (PIN diode switched) (non-surplus) that can be used for 9600 baud. It will be used as mountaintop repeaters. I am looking for commercial (ICOM, KENWOOD, YAESU etc.) xcvrs that will require minimal modifications, but will provide reliable performance at 9600.

Can anybody help me on this? Info on distributors or vendors will be greatly appreciated. Advice on hardware matters will also be very welcome.

TNX in advance!

Victorio A. Ochave, Jr.
Communications Engineering Division
Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI)
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
4/F NEC Bldg., University of the Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City, PHILIPPINES 1101

voice: 632 995071-9 loc.5106
fax: 632 9224714
Internet: jojo@asti.dost.gov.ph
victorio.ochave@itu.ch
X.400: G=victorio; S=ochave; P=itu; A=arcom; C=ch

4983. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 05:12:49 UTC
From: mdf@io.org
Message-ID: <3do7oh$do6@ionews.io.org>
Source record: 45667

brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>if you don't use a scrambler, the HDLC spec has a zero-stuffing requirement
>to ensure a minimum number of transitions (for clock recovery), and if your
>equipment is stable enough, the HDLC will probably be enough.

the HDLC bit-stuffing is done to break up "flag" patterns (01111110, 0x7e)
in the data. as such, it only works on streams of "1" bits. clock recovery
is a lower-level issue in the HDLC scheme of things.

>Personally, it seems silly NOT to use the scramblers.

ya, scramblers are Good. the GRAPES modem uses one; i would be very
surprised to learn that the 9600 or 19200 modems do not.
--
Matthew Francey | "Nobody with a good computer needs to be justified."
mdf@vigard.mef.org | GPS(NAD27): N43o34.210' W079o34.563' +0093m

4984. APRS and OS/2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 07:05:58 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3doecm$ml6@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45666

Has anyone gotten APRS to run in an OS/2 DOS Box. (I assume that there's no OS/2 version of APRS) I can get it to start, but the graphics seem to write over other graphics instead of clearing the screen first. This doesn't happen all the time, but it happens enough so I get confused. :) Once I get APRS running ok in the OS/2 DOS Box, I'd like to find a way for APRS to get the info it needs from a second OS/2 DOS Box running TCP/IP. The DOS Box running TCP/IP controls a couple of TNCs and has an ethernet link to a seperate machine with additional TNCs. I'm hoping that I'll be able to look at my APRS 'window' and see info that the TCP/IP system has heard on it's radios. If anyone can help, please let me know. Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4985. IM_Mac1.0b28e.sea.hqx.text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 08:52:23 UTC
From: adam@iag.TNO.NL
Message-ID: <9412270852.AA21473@iag.tno.nl>
Source record: 45669

```
Release Notes - IM/Mac 1.0b28e

- Added eWorld e-mail address.

- Delete of sent outbound message no longer produces a fatal error.

- Updating of the Outbound Mail window was wrong when opening a
message that was already sent by NET/Mac.

- Reorganized AppleScript suites.

- When an 'alias' file was created for a new IM/Mac-user a mail loop
was created because '<user><tab><tab><user>@<host>' was put in the
file. Sending mail to yourself resulted in an endless try of
NET/Mac to deliver the mail. Changed into
'_<user>_<tab><tab><user>@<host>'.

- Solved date problem in Inbound Mail window.

- Added ISO 8859-1 transliterate table.

Friday, December 23, 1994 - 18:46:51

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

Best 73's, es cuagn de Ivo, ON1XK @ ON6AR.#AN.BEL.EU [44.144.8.5]
On Friday, December 23, 1994 at 19:16:09 +0000 UTC

PS (by PA2AGA)

This version obsoletes all versions of info-mac/comm/radio-im-mac in
the Sumex-Aim archives.

The new IM/Mac has (hopefully) been uploaded to oak.oakland.edu, to
the directory /pub/hamradio/mac/digital and to ftp.ucsd.edu, to directory
/hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming. If it's not there (anymore), then look
at /hamradio/packet/tcpip/mac.
```

4986. HF packet QSO frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 13:21:00 UTC
From: ccmfran@gatekeeper.ddp.state.me.us
Message-ID: <ccmfran.7.000D5A0D@gatekeeper.ddp.state.me.us>
Source record: 45674

I'm interested in what frequencies other HF packet operators are using for general purpose keyboard QSO's. I'm aware of 10.145 and 18.107 mhz as being used as such. I would like to know where to strike up a keyboard QSO on the other bands when conditions permit.

Thanks in advance.

Mike, N1NAF

4987. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 14:25:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec27.142505.3206@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45673

In article <3do7oh$do6@ionews.io.org> mdf@io.org (Matthew Francey) writes:
>brian@nothing.ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>if you don't use a scrambler, the HDLC spec has a zero-stuffing requirement
>>to ensure a minimum number of transitions (for clock recovery), and if your
>>equipment is stable enough, the HDLC will probably be enough.
>
>the HDLC bit-stuffing is done to break up "flag" patterns (01111110, 0x7e)
>in the data. as such, it only works on streams of "1" bits. clock recovery
>is a lower-level issue in the HDLC scheme of things.
>
>>Personally, it seems silly NOT to use the scramblers.
>
>ya, scramblers are Good. the GRAPES modem uses one; i would be very
>surprised to learn that the 9600 or 19200 modems do not.

The G3RUH/K9NG modems use a 17 bit LFSR scrambler with a scrambling
polynomial of 1+X12+X17. This is a simple one tap maximal length
scrambler. But this doesn't negate the need for DC response in the
modulator and demodulator for good clock recovery. The proto-clock
signal is derived from a zero crossing detector. Remember this is
direct FSK modulation, so if the radio system doesn't have a response
around zero shift, the ZCD will deliver a proto-clock with a lot of
jitter, and that will give you a hunting PLL clock that won't generate
the sample pulses precisely in the center of the eye. That in turn will
lead to a high BER. You don't want a notch in the response centered
around zero shift, and that's what you get with PM modulators and
ratio detectors, or with capacitor coupled input or output stages.
So you need radios with direct FM modulators and discriminator
demodulators that are DC coupled to the modem.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

4988. KENWOOD TM-201B vs 9600?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 16:29:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <4033.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45679

-> From: sp9mzi@sp9mzi.ampr.ORG

-> Hi everybody!
->
-> Did anybodu know if Kenwood trx TM201B (2m) can I modify for use with
-> 9600 bd operation. I'll try receiving 9600 packets and its ok,
-> but some troubles with trx...
-> Any help will be appreciated
->
->
->
-> ==
-> AX25 mail: SP9MZI@SP9KBY.POL.EU
-> Janusz Cislowski AMPRNet: sp9mzi@ampr-gate.oa.uj.edu.pl
-> Internet: 44.165.152.20
->
->
-> ==

I tried converting the TM401, 440 version to 9600 packet. It won't work without a major effort, because the PLL is closely coupled with the varactor. This causes the low frequency components of the modem's signal (<50hz) to be cancelled out on long packets. I explored an alternate technique called "two-point modulation" wherein you modulate both the varactor in the VCO and the master reference oscillator of the PLL. In this manner, the PLL never senses a freq. drift, and therefor the signal is transmitted undistorted. Based on the effort required, I decided not to complete the project, as the radio just wasn't worth the effort. With TEKK radios going for about $100 9600 ready out of the box, one can't justify much effort on a so-so radio to start out with.

If you're really determined to make *this* radio work, I'll try to help. (BTW, the TM201 and TM401 are identical designs). Let me know how you want to proceed.

Regards,
Steve Diggs
East Atlanta LAN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

4989. KENWOOD TM-201B vs 9600?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 16:36:53 UTC
From: sp9mzi@sp9mzi.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <113@sp9mzi.ampr.org>
Source record: 45671

Hi everybody!

Did anybodu know if Kenwood trx TM201B (2m) can I modify for use with
9600 bd operation. I'll try receiving 9600 packets and its ok,
but some troubles with trx...
Any help will be appreciated

==
AX25 mail: SP9MZI@SP9KBY.POL.EU
Janusz Cislowski AMPRNet: sp9mzi@ampr-gate.oa.uj.edu.pl
Internet: 44.165.152.20
==

4990. Re: APRS and OS/2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 17:04:14 UTC
From: "John L. Sielke" <jsielke@acy.digex.net>
Message-ID: <3dphee$sbg@news1.digex.net>
Source record: 45672

kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org wrote:
>
> Has anyone gotten APRS to run in an OS/2 DOS Box. (

Yes, no unusual problems. You must run it full screen and not in
a Window. Otherwise, I had no problems with OS/2 2.1

4991. Cellular Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 21:22:42 UTC
From: Salvatore Innaimi <MC1612@mclink.it>
Message-ID: <788559762.MC1612@mclink.it>
Source record: 45678

Hello!

I am looking for the mods for receive the cellular bands
with a NOKIA 300 and all the other cellular phone...
Please send me in my mailbox all the info....

Thank you in advanced...

Salvatore Innaimi - Team OS/2
IW0DHH 44.134.32.120 Rome,Italy JN61GV

Internet : MC1612@MCLINK.IT

4992. PICPRO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 23:04:49 UTC
From: Eric.Bader@launchpad.unc.edu
Message-ID: <3dq6ih$25qv@bigblue.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 45681

I'm posting this for a friend, so I'm not sure if all the details are right...

My friend is looking for a program called Pic-Pro. He said it was shareware, and he saw it on sale at a swap, but didn't want to pay for the disk, so he asked me if I could find it on the Internet and get it for him. I believe he said it was a program for the KPC-3 that interpreated Weather satelite data. Any help is appreciated, TNX

ttyl, KB8TUL

--
-- --
Launchpad is an experimental internet BBS. The views of its users do not necessarily represent those of UNC-Chapel Hill, OIT, or the SysOps.
-- --

4993. Re: 9600 Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 23:14:46 UTC
From: joopv@etprs.phys.tue.nl
Message-ID: <joopv.788570086@etprs.phys.tue.nl>
Source record: 45680

jojo@asti.dost.GOV.PH (Victorio O. Ochave) writes:

>I will be setting up a full TCP/IP radio network here in the Philippines for universities and research institutions. The system will cover mountainous areas , and will even cross bodies of water.

>I intend to use TEKK xcvrs and gracilis or pi2 cards for the end nodes. I am still scouting for 50watt UHF (430 - 470) commercial transceivers (PIN diode switched) (non-surplus) that can be used for 9600 baud. It will be used as mountaintop repeaters. I am looking for commercial (ICOM, KENWOOD, YAESU etc.) xcvrs that will require minimal modifications, but will provide reliable performance at 9600.

>Can anybody help me on this? Info on distributors or vendors will be greatly appreciated. Advice on hardware matters will also be very welcome.

The current generations of so-called '9600bd ready' boxes is'nt.

Unless you want to buy the allmode boxes like IC820, FT736, TM455.. but
the FM mobile transceivers all use VCO modulation, and are therefore
(and because the turnaround times are too large) not usable for 9600bd operation

You may check out the new AZDEN transceiver which is advertised in QST
(dec 94, pg 177). It seems they know wat is important for 9600bd packet.

Good hunting,
Joop, PE1DNA

4994. More APRS questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-27 23:49:44 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3dq96o$9eg@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45677

I've been playing with APRS V62B for a day or two now. It really looks like it's got some neat possibilites but it also looks like it wants to use a dedicated TNC in Terminal Mode. Does anyone know how you can interface APRS to a BPQ switch, KISS Mode TNC or something other than a dedicated TNC? Could you have APRS take it's input/updates from a file instead of a TNC?
I'd really like to find a way for JNOS to route APRS info to the APRS program via a null modem cable or file. My JNOS box has 4 radios/tncs and routing APRS traffic that it hears to the APRS system should be do-able. If anyone has any info, please let me know. Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

4995. Re: DATA MODE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 02:29:55 UTC
From: Neil Hughes <ve1yz@fox.nstn.ca>
Message-ID: <90397.ve1yz@fox.nstn.ca>
Source record: 45687

On Wed, 21 Dec 1994 06:25:21 +0000,
Douglas John Standen <John@metsys.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>Can anyone tell me the mode and speed of the system known as
>ACARP - Aircraft reporting data system on 131.725 UK and Europe
>but don't know if this is used in the USA.
>
>
>John.
Its A.M. at 2400b AX25

73 - Neil
--
Neil Hughes
ve1yz@fox.nstn.ca

4996. Linux/AX.25 - which versions work together?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 05:56:39 UTC
From: tdonahue@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_DOMAIN_FILE
Message-ID: <3dqumn$j38@news-2.csn.net>
Source record: 45593

Has anyone gotten arp/axarp/axaddarp/etc to work correctly with Linux and the AX.25 drivers on sunacm.swan.ac.uk? I'm currently using Linux 1.1.59 from the latest Slackware release and version 026 AX25 kernel patches from sunacm (although I sequentially tried every available rev from 017 on) - no luck.

The arp table seems to be permanently empty (except for Ethernet addresses, which work correctly). It isn't being updated as AX25/IP stations try to connect to me. When I try to enter an address/call manually, the axaddarp command doesn't indicate any error, but immediately afterward, an axarp still shows no AX25 entries in the arp table. As a result, ping, call, and mheard work fine, but no TCP applications do.

Can anyone recommend a working combination of a Linux kernel >= 1.1.59 and *any* rev of the AX.25 drivers?

Thanks,

Tom, KF0JC

4997. Re: HF packet QSO frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 09:41:51 UTC
From: ccmfran@gatekeeper.ddp.state.me.us
Message-ID: <ccmfran.9.0009B2E0@gatekeeper.ddp.state.me.us>
Source record: 45597

In article <3drr26$rtu@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us> gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us (Gerard Foley) writes:
>From: gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us (Gerard Foley)
>Subject: Re: HF packet QSO frequencies
>Date: 28 Dec 1994 09:00:38 -0500

>Michael Francoeur (ccmfran@gatekeeper.ddp.state.me.us) wrote:
>: I'm interested in what frequencies other HF packet operators are using for
>: general purpose keyboard QSO's. I'm aware of 10.145 and 18.107 mhz as being
>: used as such. I would like to know where to strike up a keyboard QSO on the
>: other bands when conditions permit.

>: Thanks in advance.

>: Mike, N1NAF

>Hope this doesn't go out to the group twice!
>It's a lot slower than novice cw, and throwing bottles containing messages
>off ships is more reliable. Happy New Year Gerry K8EF@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA

Just want to add that I work HF packet alot and have found it to be a very
good media for holding keyboard QSO's and fairly reliable. A lot of us hang
out on 10.145 and 18.107 mhz. I was wondering what other frequencies on
the other HF bands are used for packet keyboarding.

73 de Mike, N1NAF@KA1RTW.ME.USA.NA

4998. X1J problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 12:20:05 UTC
From: VK2YQA@vk2djg.une.EDU.AU
Message-ID: <6110@vk2djg.une.edu.au>
Source record: 45682

Gidday,

We are having a number of problems here linking 2 X1J nodes and a number of NOS boxes. (HDX on the same frequency mind you) We want them to work with IP and Netrom traffic but at the moment find straight digipeating much faster!

I have the documentation that comes with X1J but what I'd really like is a dump of the working parameters of a node near you. The items I want to capture are;

parm mtu ipstat mode arp ip ipbroad stats

We are seriously considering dumping these nodes for NOS machines but one of the sites is a solar one.

Only send me data if your node passes IP packets as well as Netrom.

Any other thoughts would also be appreciated.

Many thanks

73's from Bob in Armidale NSW Australia.
- Amprnet vk2yqa@vk2yqa.ampr.org (44.136.33.8)
- Internet vk2yqa@vk2djg.une.edu.au (UNE Armidale)
- AX25 VK2YQA@VK2DOQ (Glen Innes)

4999. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 13:39:47 UTC
From: rtm@newton.apple.com
Message-ID: <rtm-2812941439470001@kip-76.apple.com>
Source record: 45599

In article <3drqsa$f25@feenix.metronet.com>, kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org wrote:

> I know/think/assume that GPS receivers receive signals from GPS
> satellites

Correct so far.

> stationed in Geosyncronus orbit.

Nope. Not geosynchronous orbits, either.

> The GPS receivers receive
> data/signals from multiple satellites and based on signal strength,
> determine the location of the receiver in latitude, longitude and
> altitude. Is that close?

Sort of. Based on the calculated position of the satellites, and the time it takes for the signal from each bird to reach the receiver, you can calculate your position. Signal strength isn't used.

> If so... does anyone know more details like what freqs. the GPS stuff
> broadcast on... if it's continuous, how/if the data is encoded, etc.
> Thanks.

Frequency for the civilian part of the system is around 1575 MHz.
The system uses a constellation of satellites, with 24 active, and a number of hot spares. Continuous coverage over most of the planet.

The accuracy of the civilian part of the system has limited accuracy, and its accuracy can be further degraded through a "feature" known as SA, or "selective availability". The military portion of the system gives far more accurate results, and uses encrypted transmissions.

Check out sci.geo.satellite-nav and its faq. Much good info. If you're connecting a computer to a commercial GPS receiver, most likely you'll be using the NMEA-0183 communications protocol. Some anonymous person posted a COMPLETE copy of this spec to sci.geo.satellite-nav recently, much to the disgust of the folks that sell the aforementioned spec for $$.

Besides being good for position and nav info, GPS also provides accurate time info, as the birds carry their own atomic clocks (at least block II birds).

Cheers-

--

Bob Martin N6MZV * rtm@newton.apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc * #include <disclaimer.h>

--
This Green Card .sig is here to piss off Canter and Siegel.

5000. How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 13:57:30 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3drqsa$f25@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45688

I know/think/assume that GPS receivers receive signals from GPS satellites stationed in Geosyncronus orbit. The GPS receivers receive data/signals from multiple satellites and based on signal strength, determine the location of the receiver in latitude, longitude and altitude. Is that close?
If so... does anyone know more details like what freqs. the GPS stuff broadcast on... if it's continuous, how/if the data is encoded, etc.
Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

5001. Re: HF packet QSO frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 14:00:38 UTC
From: gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <3drr26$rtu@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 45591

Michael Francoeur (ccmfran@gatekeeper.ddp.state.me.us) wrote:
: I'm interested in what frequencies other HF packet operators are using for
: general purpose keyboard QSO's. I'm aware of 10.145 and 18.107 mhz as being
: used as such. I would like to know where to strike up a keyboard QSO on the
: other bands when conditions permit.

: Thanks in advance.

: Mike, N1NAF

Hope this doesn't go out to the group twice!
It's a lot slower than novice cw, and throwing bottles containing messages
off ships is more reliable. Happy New Year Gerry K8EF@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA

5002. APRS on COM3 or COM4?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 14:01:05 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3drr31$gqc@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45689

Does anyone know how to get APRS to talk to COM3 (0x3e8, irq2) or
COM4 (0x2e8, irq5)? My mouse and internal modem are on COM1 and COM2.
I've tried to patch APRS to use COM3 and COM4 instead of COM1 and COM2,
but it doesn't seem to work. Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

5003. TAPR list server?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 14:02:21 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3drr5d$gqc@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45590

I've sent a couple of messages to the TAPR list server with no
responses. Has anyone been able to get a response from this server
in the last day or two? Thanks.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

5004. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 14:08:06 UTC
From: gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <3drrg6$snk@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 45596

kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org wrote:
: I know/think/assume that GPS receivers receive signals from GPS
: satellites stationed in Geosyncronus orbit. The GPS receivers receive
: data/signals from multiple satellites and based on signal strength,
: determine the location of the receiver in latitude, longitude and
: altitude. Is that close?
: If so... does anyone know more details like what freqs. the GPS stuff
: broadcast on... if it's continuous, how/if the data is encoded, etc.
: Thanks.

: 73's de Jack - kf5mg
: Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
: - kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
: PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
: +===+
: + D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
: +===+
GPS doesn't work on signal strength, it works on relative time of reception
of the various satellite signals. They are spread spectrum signals, around
1200 and 1500 mHz. The exact frequencies have been published, and I
used to see Keplerian data for the satellites somewhere, but not very
recently. I would love to know what power they are, whether stabilized
and what kind of radiation pattern.
Happy New Year Gerry K8EF@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA

5005. Re: 9600 Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 15:01:30 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec28.150130.7509@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45594

In article <199412270121.JAA12971@christine.asti.dost.gov.ph> jojo@asti.dost.GOV.PH (Victorio O. Ochave) writes:
>I will be setting up a full TCP/IP radio network here in the Philippines for universities and research institutions. The system will cover mountainous areas , and will even cross bodies of water.
>
>I intend to use TEKK xcvrs and gracilis or pi2 cards for the end nodes. I am still scouting for 50watt UHF (430 - 470) commercial transceivers (PIN diode switched) (non-surplus) that can be used for 9600 baud. It will be used as mountaintop repeaters. I am looking for commercial (ICOM, KENWOOD, YAESU etc.) xcvrs that will require minimal modifications, but will provide reliable performance at 9600.
>
>Can anybody help me on this? Info on distributors or vendors will be greatly appreciated. Advice on hardware matters will also be very welcome.

I don't think you'll have much luck with the big commercial vendors. They haven't quite gotten their act together on this yet. Kantronics sells the D4-10, a 10 watt diode switched transceiver that is designed specially for data. To get 50 watts, you'll likely need a fast switching external amplifier. A better antenna may be the preferred route. A repeater doesn't need a lot of power if it's in a good location with a good antenna. Even the TEKK radio would work at the repeater site if you put a tight set of filters in front of it. (That's probably mandatory with any radio at repeater sites shared with other equipment.) Remember, you don't want an alligator, all mouth and no ears, you want a balanced system. It does little good to have the repeater run more power than the user radios it has to hear.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

5006. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 15:15:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec28.151541.7643@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45595

In article <3drqsa$f25@feenix.metronet.com> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:
> I know/think/assume that GPS receivers receive signals from GPS
>satellites stationed in Geosyncronus orbit. The GPS receivers receive
>data/signals from multiple satellites and based on signal strength,
>determine the location of the receiver in latitude, longitude and
>altitude. Is that close?

No, that's not even in the same ballpark. There are 24 active GPS satellites in medium Earth orbit (abt 900 km). The orbits are roughly polar. The receivers don't use signal strength to determine their location. They use atomic time signals broadcast from the satellites in conjunction with a satellite epidermis downloaded at startup from the satellites. By comparing the time of arrival of a "tick" with the atomic time, the receiver can calculate the distance to the satellite. Knowing it's orbital position at that time, a line of position can be calculated. Given at least 3 satellites, 3 intersecting lines of position can be calculated, and the intersection is then solved, which is the location on the Earth of the receiver. With 4 satellite LOPS, altitude can also be determined.

> If so... does anyone know more details like what freqs. the GPS stuff
>broadcast on... if it's continuous, how/if the data is encoded, etc.

It's a SS emission in two bands, the 1.5 GHz and 1.8 GHz bands. Civilian receivers only use the lower band, and due to deliberately introduced dither in the signal, get a degraded position fix. Military receivers receive both bands, and use the encrypted signals in the upper band to achieve precise fixes.

The newsgroup sci.geo.nav has all the dope on GPS.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

5007. Yaesu FT-5100 and 9600B Packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 16:08:13 UTC
From: n3odx@aol.com
Message-ID: <3ds2hd$8t2@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45598

Hello!

I am interested in getting into higher speed (9600 baud) packet. I currently use a Yaesu FT-5100 for 1200 baud operation. I have heard that this radio is capable of higher packet speeds via the packet connection on the rear panel.

Does anyone know what I would need to do (modifications, etc.) to "upgrade" the radio to higher speeds?

Thanks in advance!

Dave Marra/n3odx
n3odx@aol.com

5008. More Aprs Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 16:38:00 UTC
From: Daniel.Velez@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <d5d_9412282057@blkcat.fidonet.org>
Source record: 45606

KF>From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
KF>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
KF>Organization: ampr.org
KF>Reply-To: kf5mg@metronet.com

KF> I've been playing with APRS V62B for a day or two now. It really
looks
KF>like it's got some neat possibilites but it also looks like it wants to
use
KF>a dedicated TNC in Terminal Mode. Does anyone know how you can interface
KF>APRS to a BPQ switch, KISS Mode TNC or something other than a dedicated
KF>TNC? Could you have APRS take it's input/updates from a file instead of a
KF>TNC?
KF> I'd really like to find a way for JNOS to route APRS info to the APRS
KF>program via a null modem cable or file. My JNOS box has 4 radios/tncs and
KF>routing APRS traffic that it hears to the APRS system should be do-able.
KF>If anyone has any info, please let me know. Thanks.

KF>73's de Jack - kf5mg

Jack - I recommend you subscribe to the APRS mail list
aprssig@tapr.org...lot's of APRS discussion there.

73 de Dan N4WZR

***
* SLMR 2.1a * Submariners once, submariners twice...

Fidonet: Daniel Velez 1:109/239
Internet: Daniel.Velez@f239.n109.z1.fidonet.org

5009. Re: Linux/AX.25 - which versions work together?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 16:48:50 UTC
From: kkudielk@cacofonix.nt.tuwien.ac.at
Message-ID: <3ds4ti$p7c@news.tuwien.ac.at>
Source record: 45602

Thomas P. Donahue (tdonahue@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_DOMAIN_FILE) wrote:
: Can anyone recommend a working combination of a Linux kernel >= 1.1.59
: and *any* rev of the AX.25 drivers?

: Thanks,

: Tom, KF0JC

I use 1.1.55 with AX25.026, and everything works very well so far.
I have recompiled arp with AX.25 support from net-tools-1.1.46.

If only the arp program is the problem, then 'cat /proc/net/arp' should
display the ARP table correctly.
If this doesn't work either, you have a problem with your kernel - maybe
you should have a look at your ifconfig?

Hope this helps...

73 de Klaus OE1KIB

--
Dipl.-Ing. Klaus Kudielka
Institut fuer Nachrichtentechnik und Hochfrequenztechnik
Technische Universitaet Wien
Gusshausstr. 25/389
A-1040 Wien, AUSTRIA
Phone: (+43 1) 58801-3556
Fax: (+43 1) 5870583
E-mail: kkudielk@email.tuwien.ac.at

5010. TAPR list server?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 17:25:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <4058.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45600

```
-> From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
-> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
-> Subject: TAPR list server?

-> I've sent a couple of messages to the TAPR list server with no
-> responses. Has anyone been able to get a response from this server in
-> the last day or two? Thanks.

My subscription from the NETSIG list died on 12-24-94, Message Sequence
#303. I sent a msg. off to the TAPR Chairman who is responsible for
such...nothing heard yet...

Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

---
Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407
```

5011. Kenwood control programs??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 17:34:00 UTC
From: steve.diggs@totrbbs.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <4059.18.uupcb@totrbbs.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45601

-> From: djw@unlinfo.unl.edu (daniel wright)

-> Subject: Kenwood control programs??

-> Greetings.....anybody know of a good/great control program for the
-> Kenwood radios??
-> Thanks es 73 de Dan -- WA0JRD

Sure. Try RIGMGR20D.ZIP, written by Tony Contrada. It is available for download off my bbs, or via anonymous ftp from wa4mei.radio.org in the /pub/hamradio/windows directory. It isn't there at the moment, but I'll have it there by the time you get this message. Send a message to the author at tony.contrada@totrbbs.atl.ga.us, just to let him know you got a shareware copy of it. He would appreciate the feedback, I'm sure.

Regards,
Steve Diggs, KB4ZTN

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687 Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

5012. Kenwood control programs??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 17:58:55 UTC
From: djw@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <3ds90v$7am@crcnis3.unl.edu>
Source record: 45603

```
Greetings.....anybody know of a good/great control program for the
Kenwood radios??
Thanks es 73 de Dan -- WA0JRD
```

5013. 9600 6pin din

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-28 23:35:39 UTC
From: slutz@dtc.hp.com
Message-ID: <3dssob$994@news.dtc.hp.com>
Source record: 45610

I would like to know what the pin out is on the 6pin mini din
connector for 9600 baud packet.

N6XQD Eric

5014. Re: Linux/AX.25 - which versions work together?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 01:06:36 UTC
From: tdonahue@dsys.com
Message-ID: <3dt22t$asu@news-2.csn.net>
Source record: 45612

Klaus Kudielka (kkudielk@cacofonix.nt.tuwien.ac.at) wrote:
: Thomas P. Donahue (tdonahue@PROBLEM_WITH_INEWS_DOMAIN_FILE) wrote:
: : Can anyone recommend a working combination of a Linux kernel >= 1.1.59
: : and *any* rev of the AX.25 drivers?

: : Thanks,

: : Tom, KF0JC

: I use 1.1.55 with AX25.026, and everything works very well so far.
: I have recompiled arp with AX.25 support from net-tools-1.1.46.

: If only the arp program is the problem, then 'cat /proc/net/arp' should
: display the ARP table correctly.
: If this doesn't work either, you have a problem with your kernel - maybe
: you should have a look at your ifconfig?

: Hope this helps...

: 73 de Klaus OE1KIB

Klaus,

Thanks very much for the info. Although axarp and arp failed to show
any ax25 arp table entries, the cat did. After adding some ax25
entries, TCP applications worked! (but intermittently)

I'll give net-tools-1.1.46 a try.

73,

Tom

5015. Re: Help - Mosaic by Packet?????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 02:05:13 UTC
From: "Steven R. Bible" <srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <3dt5gp$t15@nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 45604

Steven R. Bible / N7HPR said,

> >>Barry, this is not right! Beware. You are taking a Part 15 device
> >>and adding a power amp will remove the type acceptance. It will no
> >>longer be under the part 15 rules and regulations. Now, you can add
> >>an antenna, but only to certain devices made during a specified time
> >>period. Look at the Part 15 rules and regs.
> >

Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI replied,

> >Part 15 is irrelavent. Since you (as an amateur) have privleges in
> >the 900 mhz band I would assume modifying a Part 15 device (therefore
> >making it un-type accepted) for Amateur use is no different than
> >modifying a Video Rabbit for 900 ATV (using an amp). Legal, as long
> >as it used under Part 97 regulations. Works great for my remote robot
> >video link (drifts a little though). Yes, I ID my robot video link
> >according to the FCC rules.

When I first started reading your reply Barry, I thought you were missing the point I was trying to make. But as I read further I see that you do understand. That was a very eloquaint reply and I applaud you. This is the reason why I have been experimenting with Linux & AX.25 to get Mosaic to run over 9600 bps packet modems. Yes we need faster modems and they will come in time. They require a great deal of technically knowledge and I know there are several engineers working on this very problem. The trouble is amateur packet radio is a hobby and each of them has a day job.

I wasn't trying to say that you were breaking type acceptance. I was warning anyone doing as you orginally described wholesale that you will be violating part 97. I doubt that the spreading code used in these part 15 devices is one of the three allowed amateurs. Thus this is the stumbling point, not the adding of an amp nor the adding of a yagi antenna.

My suggesting is don't bog yourself down with the "I want to do Mosaic over packet but I don't have ISDN speeds yet" mind set. We do have 56K and we can do Mosaic. I'm doing Mosaic now using 9600 bps packet. We need to set these stations up now and show them to our fellow hams, then they will see that packet does have potential. Then the higher speed modems will come.

Steve N7HPR (srbible@cs.nps.navy.mil)

5016. Electronic Organizer packet terminal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 02:58:41 UTC
From: ak858@freenet.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <D1JxLt.9zv@freenet.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 45605

I would like to see comments from users of those small
calculator sized electronic organizers that have the
capability of being used as a terminal for a
packet tnc. Comments such as make and model
number of organizer and why you like it for
amateur digital modes would be appreciated.
73 -al N0REF@amsat.org
--
Al Kullman
ak858@freenet.buffalo.edu

5017. Wanted ZDOS ZBasic Packet program for Z100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 03:16:48 UTC
From: wjlukits@earth.execpc.com
Message-ID: <3dt9n0$n5@homer.alpha.net>
Source record: 45615

Have Heath Z100 Computer and woukd like to put it on packet. Have KAM
but basic program in manual does not work. Need packet or terminal
program for ZDOS (not MSDOS or PCDOS).

If you have a program or know where I can get one E-Mail me at:
wjlukits@earth.excecpc.com

73's Walt AC9H

5018. Re: TAPR list server?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 03:24:13 UTC
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com
Message-ID: <9412290042082034@aznetig.stat.com>
Source record: 45625

```
-> I've sent a couple of messages to the TAPR list server with no
-> responses. Has anyone been able to get a response from this server
-> in the last day or two? Thanks.
->
-> 73's de Jack - kf5mg
-> Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
-> - kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking
-> PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-
-> +=========================================================================
-> + D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia
-> +=========================================================================
->

Jack,
I've sent 2 messages as well...No response...I'm certain it must be
down.

Dan

----- \---------------/ -----
Arizona Network Intertie Group
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP Voice: +1-602-489-7384
P.O. Box 44563 Fax : +1-602-956-2566
Phoenix, Arizona BBS : +1-602-912-0225
85064-4563

List Owner: F6fbb-List@AzNetIG.Stat.Com
Arizona Amateur Radio VHF/UHF Digital Coordinator
```

5019. Re: PC Software for PK88

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 03:29:35 UTC
From: "Mark D. Weitzenhoffer" <mweitzen@halcyon.halcyon.com>
Message-ID: <Pine.ULT.3.91.941228192903.17218A-100000@chinook.halcyon.com>
Source record: 45607

On Tue, 27 Dec 1994, James W. Lynch wrote:

> In article <3demp3$bcf@news.halcyon.com> you wrote:
> : Looking for recommendations for PC software (DOS) for use with the PK88.
> : Probably would prefer shareware.
>
> : Thanks!
>
> : 73
>
> : de Mark, KC7FAA
>
> : KC7FAA @W7DK.#WWA.WA.USA.NOAM
>
> How about free? I have a program that I wrote called SimpTerm.
> Version 2.1 is available on oak.oakland.edu in /SimTel/msdos/hamradio as
> simtr21.zip available via anonymous ftp.
>
> Not shareware, but free ware.
>
> --
> ---
> Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
> Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
> Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269
>

Thanks for the info. I'll get it

MW

5020. Re: TAPR list server?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 06:11:30 UTC
From: gjones@tcet.unt.edu
Message-ID: <3dtjui$i3k@hermes.unt.edu>
Source record: 45611

Hi Jack. The listserv has been down since about the 26th. Lee has been
informed, but he is out of town until later this week so will have to
wait. Hopefully this will not happen again, since we will be relocating
to our final home and more than one person will have access.

Sorry for the trouble.

greg

kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org wrote:
: I've sent a couple of messages to the TAPR list server with no
: responses. Has anyone been able to get a response from this server
: in the last day or two? Thanks.

: 73's de Jack - kf5mg
: Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
: - kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
: PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
: +===+
: + D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
: +===+

5021. HELP: Attaching ARCNET cards with JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 06:18:31 UTC
From: jwsnyder@email.unc.edu
Message-ID: <jwsnyder.788681911@email.unc.edu>
Source record: 45614

I have recently procured two working 8-bit arcnet cards which I would like to use to link my 486 and my 8088 XT (the latter being my primary NOS machine) I am able to link the two via a 4800 baud SLIP link, but I am looking for some improvement in speed as well as avoiding the inconvenience of having to give up the use of my modem in order to run the SLIP link.

Here's basically the problem: One of the cards is a SMC PC130 and the other is an SMC-compatable for a star network. I generated an IPX.COM file for the 130 using Novell WSGEN and installed it prior to invoking NOS. When I tried to run the "attach" command, supplying, of course, the interrupt address, JNOS responded that no packet driver was available at that interrupt. Can anyone provide some techinical assistance on getting JNOS to recognize and attach these network cards so that I can run a simple 2-node ARCNET? (Currently using JNOS v1.10x15).

Thank you for any help anyone may be able to provide.

Sincerely,
Will Snyder / KB4LFD

--
J. William Snyder, Jr. (Will) | Internet: jwsnyder@email.unc.edu
UNC Class of 1992 | snyder@uncvx1.oit.unc.edu
UNC School of Law (3L) | AMPRNet : kb4lfd@kb4lfd.ampr.org [44.74.0.61]
ARS: KB4LFD | AX.25 : KB4LFD@N1GMV.#RTP.NC.USA.NOAM

5022. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 06:28:31 UTC
From: haynes@cats.ucsc.edu
Message-ID: <3dtkuf$4g1@darkstar.UCSC.EDU>
Source record: 45613

In article <1994Dec28.151541.7643@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>in conjunction with a satellite epidermis downloaded at startup from
^^^^^^^^^
Are you trying for the Malapropism of the Week award? That is a good one!

5023. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 07:51:24 UTC
From: dave@lynx.mn.org
Message-ID: <D153Xc1w165w@lynx.mn.org>
Source record: 45621

gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us (Gerard Foley) writes:

> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org wrote:
> : I know/think/assume that GPS receivers receive signals from GPS
> : satellites stationed in Geosyncronus orbit. The GPS receivers receive
> : data/signals from multiple satellites and based on signal strength,
> : determine the location of the receiver in latitude, longitude and
> : altitude. Is that close?
> : If so... does anyone know more details like what freqs. the GPS stuff
> : broadcast on... if it's continuous, how/if the data is encoded, etc.
> GPS doesn't work on signal strength, it works on relative time of reception
> of the various satellite signals. They are spread spectrum signals, around
> 1200 and 1500 mHz. The exact frequencies have been published, and I
> used to see Keplerian data for the satellites somewhere, but not very
> recently. I would love to know what power they are, whether stabilized
> and what kind of radiation pattern.
> Happy New Year Gerry K8EF@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA
>

Here is my $0.02 worth from what I've read about GPS:

The GPS sats are in low-earth-orbit and transmit a spread-spectrum,
omni-directional signal, at (I believe) 40 watts!. All the satellites
transmit on the same band with different pseudo-random sequences to
differentiate them. With this technique, a single wide-band receiver
can receive all the signals which are compared to seperate psuedo-random
comparaters to seperate the individual sats.

Each satellite has an atomic clock so the time of transmittion of each
signal is known so by using four satellites simultaniously, the reciever
can figure out latitude, longitude, altitude and time.

The data sent contains orbital information that the receiver needs to
figure out where the satellites where when the signal was sent.

The government degrades the performance of the GPS system by jittering
the send time (I imagine using another psuedo-random sequence) and/or
by sending slightly incorrect orbital elements. By using two receivers
that are close to each other, however, you can obtain a *VERY* accurate
distance measurement between them -- like a couple of centimeters.

93.2% of all statisitics are simply | David Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org)
made up on the spot. | Lynx Data Systems

5024. Re: line modems for amateur use?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 08:15:26 UTC
From: jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us
Message-ID: <3dtr6u$csv@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us>
Source record: 45616

Robert B. Donnell - KD7NM (rdonnell@eskimo.com) wrote:
: In article <D0usF0.JpI@discus.technion.ac.il>, Yoram Rotbach wrote:
: > For some time there are High Speed (14.4k - 28.8k) modems available for
: > phone lines. looking at the similarity of the bandwidth of phone lines &
: > voice radio, has anyone considered a way how to use this technology for
: > amateur use?

: Unfortunatly it's not too practical. An assumption of a telephone
: is that a full-duplex circuit exists. That way the modems can interact
: to establish the equalization needed to operate at that speed over a
: voice-grade circuit.

Assumption is the mother of all screwups. In this case, the assumptions are:
1. the radio circuit is full duplex
2. the modem in question is a modern V.32 or V.32bis.

V.29 is a half duplex standard that is directly supported by some
(not all) of the modern V.32 modems in that it's the basis for
FAX transmission. It meets all my basic requirements for radio
data comm:
1. Half duplex (2 wire).
2. Adaptive equalizer can be disarmed or preset.
3. Baud rate fall back for crummy paths.
4. Ossified in standards.
5. Can be crammed down a voice grade (2.7Khz) wide channel.
6. Does not require frequency response to DC.
7. Scrambler to reduce peak channel power and improve C/N ratio.

*** V.29 *****
CCITT standard for 9,600 bits per second modem for use on point-to-point
leased circuits. Virtually all 9,600 bps leased line modems adhere to this
standard. V.29 uses a carrier frequency of 1700 Hz which is varied in both
phase and amplitude. V.29 also provides fallback rates of 4800 and 7200
bps. V.29 can be full-duplex on 4-wire leased circuits, or half-duplex on
two-wire and dial-up circuits. V.29 is the modulation technique used in
Group 3 fax for image transfer at 7200 and 9600bps.

The modulation is 8 phase, 4 aplitude quadrature amplitude modulation.
I've been using V.29 modems for 4wire lease line circuits to run
statistical multiplexers for about 10 years. Nobody seems to want
them. I pay about $10/ea for this late 1970's technology. The only
butchery required was shortening the carrier detect delay and adding
a one-shot to the RTS for transmit keying. I had a marginally working
setup running for about a week until I had to install the system.
I was running an 8 port stat mux over a 49Mhz cordless phone link
without too many suprises. The biggest problem I had was dealing

with the synchronous clock. It would lock in 15ms but had to go through both modems twice before the orignating modem was convinced that it had a valid clock signal. Added to the TXDELAY, the total transmit delay was about 600msec which is exessive. I also had to do some creative wiring to seperate the tx and rx audio and still maintain half-duplex operation. Half-duplex is normally a 2-wire circuit instead of a 4-wire (full duplex) circuit.

Before anyone proclaims this as the new 9600 baud packet radio standard, please consider that V.29 does NOT offer any real benifits over G3RUH style 9600 baud packet. It is also more complicated, more expensive, and NOT easily available in V.32bis modems. If you want to try it, be sure to get the complete command set for your V.32bis modem's chip set. The modem manuals list only a subset of the available commands. For example, the full command summary for my Supra 144LC modem is 1100 lines long (available on their bbs). Since the phone lines are basically 300-2700Hz, you can probably just cram the audio into the microphone and speaker for tolerable results. Also, tell us if it works.

Drivel: Did you know that AT%T will turn a USR Courier or Sportster modem into a touch-tone to ascii decoder? Even the ancient 2400 baud Courier's have this feature.

--
Jeff Liebermann Box 272 1540 Jackson Ave Ben Lomond CA 95005
408.336.2558 voice wb6ssy@ki6eh.#nocal.ca.usa wb6ssy.ampr.org [44.4.18.10]
408.699.0483 digital_pager 73557,2074 cis [don't]
jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us scruz.ucsc.edu!comix!jeffl

5025. Re: APRS on COM3 or COM4?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 10:29:10 UTC
From: dbraun@scdtintel.com
Message-ID: <3du31m$ler@inewssc.intel.com>
Source record: 45618

In article <3drr31$gqc@feenix.metronet.com>, kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:
|> Does anyone know how to get APRS to talk to COM3 (0x3e8, irq2) or
|> COM4 (0x2e8, irq5)? My mouse and internal modem are on COM1 and COM2.
|> I've tried to patch APRS to use COM3 and COM4 instead of COM1 and COM2,
|> but it doesn't seem to work. Thanks.

My advice to software developers: Give the user the ability
to specify ANY serial port address and IRQ. Programs like Telix
do this, and when you need it, you need it bad.

Doug Braun Intel Israel, Ltd. M/S: IDC-42
Tel: 011-972-4-655069 dbraun@inside.intel.com

5026. Re: HELP: Attaching ARCNET cards with JNOS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 12:25:15 UTC
From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3du9rb$oe3@feenix.metronet.com>
Source record: 45617

In <jwsnyder.788681911@email.unc.edu>, jwsnyder@email.unc.edu (J. William Snyder Jr.) writes:
>I have recently procured two working 8-bit arcnet cards which I would
>like to use to link my 486 and my 8088 XT (the latter being my primary
>NOS machine) I am able to link the two via a 4800 baud SLIP link, but I
>am looking for some improvement in speed as well as avoiding the
>inconvenience of having to give up the use of my modem in order to run
>the SLIP link.

Another.... faster.... alternative would be to pick up an NE2000 and NE1000 clone cards. Locally they can be purchased for about $30 each (new). Two of those (thin-net) and $10 worth of cable and you've got a 10 Mbit link.

>Here's basically the problem: One of the cards is a SMC PC130 and the
>other is an SMC-compatable for a star network. I generated an IPX.COM
>file for the 130 using Novell WSGEN and installed it prior to invoking
>NOS. When I tried to run the "attach" command, supplying, of course, the
>interrupt address, JNOS responded that no packet driver was available at
>that interrupt. Can anyone provide some techinical assistance on getting
>JNOS to recognize and attach these network cards so that I can run a
>simple 2-node ARCNET? (Currently using JNOS v1.10x15).

With either the NEx000 card or the Arcnet card... you need a packet driver to talk to nos. When you load the packet driver, it will use a 'virtual' Interrupt 0x60 - 0x64 (or so). In your attach statement in NOS, you'll supply the virtual interupt for NOS to use. I'm not sure if the IPX.COM and WSGEN programs give you a FTP Packet Driver or not. pc.usl.edu has a .zip file with tons of packet drivers. I'm almost positive that there were arc-net card packet drivers in there. Look for a pktdrvr directory or file. GL.

73's de Jack - kf5mg
Internet - kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org - 44.28.0.14
- kf5mg@metronet.com - work (looking for)
PBBSnet - kf5mg@kf5mg.#dfw.tx.usa.noam - home (817) 488-4386
+===+
+ D.A.M. - Mothers Against Dyslexia +
+===+

5027. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 13:41:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec29.134155.12181@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45624

In article <3dtkuf$4g1@darkstar.UCSC.EDU> haynes@cats.ucsc.edu (James H. Haynes) writes:
>
>In article <1994Dec28.151541.7643@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
>Gary Coffman <gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> wrote:
>>in conjunction with a satellite epidermis downloaded at startup from
> ^^^^^^^^^
>Are you trying for the Malapropism of the Week award? That is a good one!

Well skinning satellites is "just a hobby". :-)

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

5028. Re: Where can I get EMI filters for my PC ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 14:16:09 UTC
From: mack@ncifcrf.gov
Message-ID: <D1Ksyx.Fpr@ncifcrf.gov>
Source record: 45619
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

In article <Cfb-kClgnY$T073yn@helix.net> gkennedy@helix.net (Geoff L. Kennedy) writes:
> Hi Folks !!
>
> I'm trying to get rid of RF emissions from my PC, and need to find a
> source of plug-on EMI filters (9 pin and 25 pin) for the serial and
> parallel ports....does anyone know WHERE in Canada or the U.S. I can
> buy these goodies ??
>
> I checked with one source here in Vancouver....but the pricing was
> absolutely ridiculous - $25 to $40 U.S. ** EACH ** (!!!!) with a 10
> piece minimum order....surely these things are available in small
> quantities at a more reasonable price.....
>
> Oh, yes, I am interested in supressing radiations near the 2M ham
> band......
>
> Thanks in advance for any ideas !!
>
>
>***
>* Geoff L. Kennedy ** Located on the WE[s]T Coast of *
>* "Kennedy's Space Centre" 8-) ** Beautiful British Columbia ! *
>* E-mail: gkennedy@helix.net ** Coquitlam, BC, Canada *
>***
>

I haven't looked into this much, but I should, since I my 432 antennas
100feet away from the shack can hear my 486 computer quite well.

What about threading your cables through toroids or using
split ring material for clamping over the cables.

There are also flat pieces of ferrite for clampling on flat
cable that I've seen too.

If you fix it, let us know how you did it.

Joe Mack NA3T
mack@ncifcrf.gov

5029. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 14:35:18 UTC
From: gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <3duhf6$m27@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 45620

```
: The GPS sats are in low-earth-orbit and transmit a spread-spectrum,
: omni-directional signal, at (I believe) 40 watts!.
: ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
: 93.2% of all statisitics are simply | David Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org)
: made up on the spot. | Lynx Data Systems
I wouldn't call the 12 hour period orbits of GPS exactly low-earth-orbit.
If I remember, it's around 10,000 km or is it miles? Pretty high, anyway.
Happy New Year Gerry K8EF
```

5030. HAMCOMM and PACTOR.. HELP.. PLEASE..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 15:11:43 UTC
From: desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <1994Dec29.111143.3432@muvms6>
Source record: 45628

Hello All:

I made hamcomm interface and I can use it for cw, rtty, and amtor. i
would like to know is there any software available that can do
pactor with this hamcomm interface. I would really appreicate
if someone point me to the sourse of software.

Thank you very much.

73
dinakar kb8vhc
desaid@marshall.edu

5031. Are single-chip ICs for RF Xmitter/Reveiver available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 15:52:46 UTC
From: c23mkb@kocrsv01.delcoelect.com
Message-ID: <3dum0e$fu8@kocrsv08.delcoelect.com>
Source record: 45623
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,sci.electronics

Hello People!

Can anybody please let me know as to if there is a single chip IC available for RF Transmitter and RF Receivers?

I would be greatful to anybody who can provide me with the IC number, manufacturer and other pointers such as frquency range, etc....

Hoping to get some quick responses.

Thank You

Mahesh Bagade

5032. DSP filters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 16:25:38 UTC
From: al434@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <D1Kyyr.4pp@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 45622

I'd appreciate any comments and, especially, experience in using
the MFJ-784 and Timewave DSP filters. I'm thinking of buying a DSP to be
used mainly on low band HF CW.

Thanks and 73 . . . David

****
David A. George Internet: al434@freenet.carleton.ca
VE3UOL QTH: RR#2, Dunrobin, Ontario, Canada.
Tel: 613-832-8265 --73-- (Nr. Ottawa. Vry Nr.Carp)
****

5033. [Q] Linux 1.1.59 adding ax25026?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 16:47:08 UTC
From: pete@freenet.grfn.org
Message-ID: <3dup6c$333@locutus.Bethany.ORG>
Source record: 45632

My friend and I are wrking on setting up the current Slackware
release of Linux (1.1.59) with AX25 drivers. We have been using
AX25026 from swan.uk, and it compiles. Now:

is AX25026 the right cource for kernel 1.1.59?
axattach, ifconfig seem to work fine, but listen gives nothing. what gives?
We have a Linux 1.1.31 kernel pre-built with ax25 - Are we better off
using that? I hope not.

Thanks for listening!

--
-=-
Pete Hoffswell |pete@grfn.org |616-336-2304
Holland, Michigan |N9SSA |http://www.grfn.org/~pete
-=-

5034. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-29 18:26:28 UTC
From: henniger@cisco.com
Message-ID: <henniger.788725588@cisco.com>
Source record: 45626

In <1994Dec28.151541.7643@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <3drqsa$f25@feenix.metronet.com> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:
[...]
>By comparing the time of arrival of a "tick" with the
>atomic time, the receiver can calculate the distance to the satellite.
>Knowing it's orbital position at that time, a line of position can
>be calculated. Given at least 3 satellites, 3 intersecting lines of
>position can be calculated, and the intersection is then solved, which
>is the location on the Earth of the receiver. With 4 satellite LOPS,
>altitude can also be determined.

It seems to me that 3 satellites can solve for position (including altitude)
while 4 satellites can solve for time as well.

I suppose in a more general sense, more satellites give more accuracy,
but mathematically, you should be able to determine your altitude from
just three satellites, assuming you don't know what time it is (e.g. have
your own atomic clock.)

Mick
(ac6eu)

5035. dsp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 00:04:42 UTC
From: poco@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu
Message-ID: <poco-2912941904420001@ppp-23-nerdc-ts1.nerdc.ufl.edu>
Source record: 45627

Wondering if anyone out there has run across amateur-type software
(modems, cw filter, etc) for Texas Instruments' DSK?

Gary
KA9RAO

5036. Deviation adjust on a KPC-3?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 03:11:20 UTC
From: tomsunman@aol.com
Message-ID: <3dvtoo$jcd@newsbf02.news.aol.com>
Source record: 45630

I'd like to adjust the deviation on my KPC-3. Where is the adjustment pot located on the board? I haven't really looked at the board yet so if someone could point me in the right direction I'd appreciate it. I need to adjust it a bit from where it is now (4.7) to about 3.0. Also which direction lowers and raises it?
Any help appreciated via here or e-mail.

73 de KB2SMS

Tom

5037. help pleez! mfj-1278b data controller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 03:13:27 UTC
From: genz0003@gold.tc.umn.edu
Message-ID: <genz0003-291294221003@dialup-1-4.gw.umn.edu>
Source record: 45631

help! I just got this MFJ 1278 data controller and I'm having problem
getting it up and running on hf. the cw seems to work fine but i'm having
trouble picking anything up on rtty of amtor. this thing is supposed to
work on LSB right? (i have a kenwood ts-940s) is seem i can read pactor if
it is in cw or fsk mode...
also when i go into amtor mode, all i have is a cursor and no other
response...no a_cmd:, no nothing!
please send any help to genz0003@gold.tc.umn.edu

thanks in advance,
steve wi0e

5038. Re: Deviation adjust on a KPC-3?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 05:05:52 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3e04fg$c1r@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45633

TOM SUNMAN (tomsunman@aol.com) wrote:
: I'd like to adjust the deviation on my KPC-3. Where is the adjustment
: pot located on the board? I haven't really looked at the board yet so if
: someone could point me in the right direction I'd appreciate it. I need to
: adjust it a bit from where it is now (4.7) to about 3.0. Also which
: direction lowers and raises it?
: Any help appreciated via here or e-mail.

: 73 de KB2SMS

: Tom

I believe that there is no pot for deviation adjustment in the KPC-3 but
AFSK level output is adjusted by Jumper 3, on being high and off being
low. You would have to adjust the deviation from within the rig to get
true FM deviation levels. I stand to be corrected though.

73

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

5039. Re: dsp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 05:11:18 UTC
From: wjchen@ozu
Message-ID: <3e04pm$h5k@news.csie.nctu.edu.tw>
Source record: 45634

poco@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu wrote:
: Wondering if anyone out there has run across amateur-type software
: (modems, cw filter, etc) for Texas Instruments' DSK?

: Gary
: KA9RAO

You may try the ftp site of TI: ti.com

Leo
BV3DC
wjchen@ozu.ccl.itri.org.tw

5040. DSP filters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 06:11:54 UTC
From: tetrault@mv.mv.com
Message-ID: <D1M17u.BKC@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45629

To: al434@FreeNet.Carleton.CA

In a recent message, you wrote;

> I'd appreciate any comments and, especially, experience in using
>the MFJ-784 and Timewave DSP filters. I'm thinking of buying a DSP to be
>used mainly on low band HF CW.
>
>
I have had the MFJ for a couple of weeks and find it does a good job.
Infinately adjustable for just about any kind of noise. I bought it
mainly for CW (bad ears) and it works well. Mine is for sale too.
Although I like it and would like to keep it, and unexpected expense
came up and forces me to place it for sale. E-mail me if interetsed.

Mark

---
* UniQWK #2067*

--

Mark D. Tetrault	tetrault@mv.mv.com
6 Colonial Drive	1:132/169@fidonet.org
Pembroke, NH 03275	kd1vk.ampr.org_44.52.7.8
603-485-5852	Have a Nice Day!

5041. Ricochet Spread Spectrum modems...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 07:34:50 UTC
From: pipenet@bonk.io.org
Message-ID: <3e0d6q$68b@ionews.io.org>
Source record: 45635

Does anyone have any experience using these? Any comments on the claimed operating distance, or advice on replacement aerials to make them perform better? What about data throughput?

Any comments greatly appreciated as I plan to use these in a data transfer application....

-marc
--

Marc Nicholas
pipeNet Inc. <-- The Internetworking Company
Suite 204 * 500 Main East * Hamilton * Ontario * L8N 1K7
vox: 905-522-5658 * fax: 905-522-6732 * email: pipenet@io.org

5042. Re: HAMCOMM and PACTOR.. HELP.. PLEASE..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 12:28:29 UTC
From: jwl@cray.com
Message-ID: <1994Dec30.062830.23719@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 45636

Dinakar (desaid@muvms6.wvnet.edu) wrote:
: Hello All:

: I made hamcomm interface and I can use it for cw, rtty, and amtor. i
: would like to know is there any software available that can do
: pactor with this hamcomm interface. I would really appreicate
: if someone point me to the sourse of software.

: Thank you very much.

: 73
: dinakar kb8vhc
: desaid@marshall.edu

I haven't seen any and don't expect to see any free or shareware software
just yet. Here's why. It is my understanding that the protocol is
considered proprietary by the authors, even though most of the specs
have been published. I am pretty sure that the authors are asking
for a cut of sales of software incorporating the pactor protocol.
This probably precludes free software from using pactor and may
limit the shareware, depending on the attitudes of the authors.

The above statement is just my impression of the state of affairs after
reading various posts and articles, so it could be entirely wrong, so
please don't flame me if you know something I haven't included.

73 and Happy New Year!
Jim.

--

Jim Lynch, Sales Analyst, Cray Research, Inc. / ARS: K4GVO
Southeast District, Phone: (404) 631-2254, Email: jwl@cray.com
Suite 270, 200 Westpark Drive, Peachtree City, GA 30269

5043. Re: DSP filters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 14:06:50 UTC
From: jwc@crl.com
Message-ID: <3e145q$r42@nntp.crl.com>
Source record: 45637

In article <D1Kyyr.4pp@freenet.carleton.ca>, al434@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (David George) says:
>
> I'd appreciate any comments and, especially, experience in using
>the MFJ-784 and Timewave DSP filters. I'm thinking of buying a DSP to be
>used mainly on low band HF CW.
>
> Thanks and 73 . . . David
>**
>David A. George Internet: al434@freenet.carleton.ca
>VE3UOL QTH: RR#2, Dunrobin, Ontario, Canada.
>Tel: 613-832-8265 --73-- (Nr. Ottawa. Vry Nr.Carp)
>**

I have heard good things about the W9GR DSP filter kit. I received one for
Christmas and should have it put together later today. I will let you know
my impressions.
--
Jim Chandler, N0VAH
jwc@crl.com
finger crl for PGP 2.6 public key

5044. Re: Cellular Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 15:10:05 UTC
From: kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com
Message-ID: <kevin.jessup.238.001E21F5@mail.mei.com>
Source record: 45546

In article <788559762.MC1612@mclink.it> Salvatore Innaimi <MC1612@mclink.it>
writes:

>I am looking for the mods for receive the cellular bands
>with a NOKIA 300 and all the other cellular phone...

What!? You mean the cell-phones do NOT receive the cellular band right
outta the box?? ;-))) Hope the thing's still under warranty. ;-))

This past summer, Nuts & Volts magazine (I forget wich issue) had an article
containing the test modes and low-level programming commands for Motorola
AMPS MC^2 series flip-phones. Among these, were commands to specify a
cellular channel which the phone would then monitor. There was, however,
no "scanning" function to search for and stop on active channels.

---
kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com "It is dangerous to put limits on wireless."
marquette electronics inc Guglielmo Marconi, 1932
milwaukee, wi 53223
LIVE FREE OR DIE! N9SQB ARRL

5045. Re: Electronic Organizer packet terminal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 16:06:28 UTC
From: rtm@newton.apple.com
Message-ID: <rtm-3012941706280001@kip-2.apple.com>
Source record: 45550

In article <D1JxLt.9zv@freenet.buffalo.edu>, ak858@freenet.buffalo.edu (Al
A. Kullman) wrote:

> I would like to see comments from users of those small
> calculator sized electronic organizers that have the
> capability of being used as a terminal for a
> packet tnc. Comments such as make and model
> number of organizer and why you like it for
> amateur digital modes would be appreciated.
> 73 -al N0REF@amsat.org
> --

At a recent radio club meeting on packet, a number of folks brought in
portable packet stations. Two very portable ones of note- one was a HP 100
handheld, the other a Newton.

I've used my Newton with a KPC-3 and a terminal program on packet. Data
entry is a pain, but it works well monitoring the local DX cluster. With
this setup, RX/TX power is the big problem- the TNC (KPC-3) and terminal
(Newton) will run for a long time.

73-

--

Bob Martin N6MZV * rtm@newton.apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc * #include <disclaimer.h>
--
This Green Card .sig is here to piss off Canter and Siegel.

5046. Re: DSP filters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 16:10:09 UTC
From: rtm@newton.apple.com
Message-ID: <rtm-3012941710090001@kip-2.apple.com>
Source record: 45551

In article <D1Kyyr.4pp@freenet.carleton.ca>, al434@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
(David George) wrote:

> I'd appreciate any comments and, especially, experience in using
> the MFJ-784 and Timewave DSP filters. I'm thinking of buying a DSP to be
> used mainly on low band HF CW.
>

I've got a Timewave DSP-59+ connected to my TS440. Use it mainly for
HF, particularly pactor. Very useful- the only problem I have is remembering
to turn off the Tone filter before going to Pactor.

73-

--

Bob Martin N6MZV * rtm@newton.apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc * #include <disclaimer.h>
--
This Green Card .sig is here to piss off Canter and Siegel.

5047. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 17:44:25 UTC
From: imotion@iu.NET
Message-ID: <199412301750.MAA23444@bb.iu.net>
Source record: 45638

See the excellent article "The Global Positioning System", Ivan Getting,
IEEE Spectrum, Dec. 93, pp. 36-47, for an introduction, description of
freqs, data formats, capabilities, and biblio.

Have fun

Howie N2WX imotion@iu.net

kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:

> I know/think/assume that GPS receivers receive signals from GPS
>satellites stationed in Geosyncronus orbit. The GPS receivers receive
>data/signals from multiple satellites and based on signal strength,
>determine the location of the receiver in latitude, longitude and
>altitude. Is that close?
> If so... does anyone know more details like what freqs. the GPS stuff
>broadcast on... if it's continuous, how/if the data is encoded, etc.

Howard Goldstein | "Not even computers will replace | imotion@iu.net
N2WX | committees, because committees | CIS:75006,702
InfoMotion, Inc. | buy computers" E.S. Mead |
| |
http://bb.iu.net/infomotion/hghome.html

5048. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 18:04:33 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Message-ID: <1994Dec30.180433.18530@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Source record: 45639

In article <henniger.788725588@cisco.com> henniger@cisco.com (Mickey Henniger) writes:
>
>It seems to me that 3 satellites can solve for position (including altitude)
>while 4 satellites can solve for time as well.
>
>I suppose in a more general sense, more satellites give more accuracy,
>but mathematically, you should be able to determine your altitude from
>just three satellites, assuming you don't know what time it is (e.g. have
>your own atomic clock.)

Yes, but you don't. One of the quantities you are solving for is the
time offset of your local clock from the atomic clocks on the spacecraft.
So 3 satellites allow you to solve for time, longitude, and latitude.
With 4, you can also solve for altitude.

Gary
--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

5049. Re: Deviation adjust on a KPC-3?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 19:06:34 UTC
From: pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <D1n12z.49n@utnetw.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 45540

In article <3e04fg$c1r@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>, ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca (Paul Piercey) writes:
>TOM SUNMAN (tomsunman@aol.com) wrote:
>: I'd like to adjust the deviation on my KPC-3. Where is the adjustment
>: pot located on the board? I haven't really looked at the board yet so if
>: someone could point me in the right direction I'd appreciate it. I need to
>: adjust it a bit from where it is now (4.7) to about 3.0. Also which
>: direction lowers and raises it?
>: Any help appreciated via here or e-mail.
>
>: 73 de KB2SMS
>
>: Tom
>
>I believe that there is no pot for deviation adjustment in the KPC-3 but
>AFSK level output is adjusted by Jumper 3, on being high and off being
>low. You would have to adjust the deviation from within the rig to get
>true FM deviation levels. I stand to be corrected though.
>
>73
>
>--
>==
>Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)
>
>Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
>Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
> ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
>==
OK guys & gals - the KPC-3 does have an AFSK output jumper AND A POT to
set the level. I don't have my manual here right now, but I seem to recall
there is only one pot on the board (in mine it has a blue wheel on top)

Patrick
KB8PYM
pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu

5050. Re: [Q] Linux 1.1.59 adding ax25026?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 20:20:37 UTC
From: tdonahue@dsys.com
Message-ID: <3e1q2l$4eq@news-2.csn.net>
Source record: 45545

Pete Hoffswell (pete@freenet.grfn.org) wrote:
: My friend and I are wrking on setting up the current Slackware
: release of Linux (1.1.59) with AX25 drivers. We have been using
: AX25026 from swan.uk, and it compiles. Now:

: is AX25026 the right cource for kernel 1.1.59?
: axattach, ifconfig seem to work fine, but listen gives nothing. what gives?
: We have a Linux 1.1.31 kernel pre-built with ax25 - Are we better off
: using that? I hope not.

Pete,

Those two revs (sort of) worked for me. Make sure you recompile the
ax25utils. The binaries that came in the tar file didn't work for me.
Actually, the axarp command still didn't work after I recompiled it,
but everything else, including listen did. BTW, you have to be root
to run listen (maybe this was your problem all along).

I tried 026 with 1.1.74. It didn't fix the axarp problem, and it
added the inconvenience of having to be root to run call (I could run
it as a normal user under 1.1.59). I'd stick with 1.1.59 if I were
you.

Call, listen, ping, and mheard work perfectly. I'm still only able to
use telnet, sendmail, and other TCP applications intermittently. They
work about one out of every three or four tries. Monitoring with
listen while trying to connect, shows that the destination host
replies the same way each time - very strange. I suspect that some
TCP timers need to be tweaked in the kernel somewhere.

Good luck and 73,

Tom, KF0JC

5051. TM733 and KPC9612

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 22:19:06 UTC
From: johnk@owl.UUCP
Message-ID: <9412302219.AA21506@owl.rwf>
Source record: 45547

I am looking for infomration on connecting either a Kantronics 9612
or a PK-96 to a Kenwood TM-733 data jack. The documentation from
Kenwood explaining the in/out of the mini-din data jack leaves a little
for the brave at heart. Any help or quick diagrams would be
appreciated! Please e-mail responses to:

zytec!owl!johnk@uunet.UU.NET

73, John Krohn
KB0CGJ

5052. How to use a Tandy 100 and an Icom micro2-At on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-30 22:33:31 UTC
From: pisichko@uwpg02.uwinnipeg.ca
Message-ID: <30DEC94.22333187@uwpg02.uwinnipeg.ca>
Source record: 45553

Hi,

As the header states what is the cheapest way to use my old M100 with
my HT on packet? Can I use the Tuscon TNC kit? What about software?

E-mail please. Thank you.

73. VE4ZD

Ken Pisichko "pisichko@uwpg02.uwinnipeg.ca"

5053. Re: dsp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 01:27:19 UTC
From: jwt@shrine.cyber.ad.jp
Message-ID: <tDB1lKhq1Wo5075yn@shrine.cyber.ad.jp>
Source record: 45552

In article <poco-2912941904420001@ppp-23-nerdc-ts1.nerdc.ufl.edu>,
poco@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu wrote:
> Wondering if anyone out there has run across amateur-type software
> (modems, cw filter, etc) for Texas Instruments' DSK?

Yes, there are some on ftp.ucsd.edu. The last time I checked
they were in hamradio/packet/tcpip/incoming (but may have been
moved to permanent directories).

73, Jim 7J1AJH/AI8A jwt@twics.com
http://www.twics.com/~jwt/hamradio.html

5054. Re: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #436

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 02:19:10 UTC
From: bill@halcyon.COM
Message-ID: <199412310216.AA19276@halcyon.com>
Source record: 45548

>Date: 28 Dec 1994 13:57:30 GMT
>From: kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org
>Subject: How does GPS work?
>
> I know/think/assume that GPS receivers receive signals from GPS
>satellites stationed in Geosyncronus orbit. The GPS receivers receive
>data/signals from multiple satellites and based on signal strength,
>determine the location of the receiver in latitude, longitude and
>altitude. Is that close?
> If so... does anyone know more details like what freqs. the GPS stuff
>broadcast on... if it's continuous, how/if the data is encoded, etc.

Hi,

There are no geosyncronus GPS satellites. The constilation of GPS satellites are all low orbit. To get Lat, Lon, and altitude you need to be receiving signals from 4 healthy satellites. You can get lat and Lon from 3 of them.

When more than 4 satellites are in view your receiver knows where they are and selects the ones that are widely spaced to give you the most accurate information. It is not done based on signal strength.

The satellites broadcast continuously. The signal is spread spectrum. You will not be able to hear it with a normal receiver.

The frequency for the CA mode transmission is 1500 plus MHz. I don't remember the exact frequency.

Hope that helps.

Bill

Reply to bill@halcyon.com

5055. Re: Deviation adjust on a KPC-3?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 02:30:25 UTC
From: ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <3e2fo1$8bp@coranto.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 45549

pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu wrote:
: OK guys & gals - the KPC-3 does have an AFSK output jumper AND A POT to
: set the level. I don't have my manual here right now, but I seem to recall
: there is only one pot on the board (in mine it has a blue wheel on top)

: Patrick
: KB8PYM
: pouelle@uoft02.utoledo.edu

My mistake, yes there is a pot that varies the output of the AFSK in
conjunction with the jumper 3. On two pins, the pot goes from 140
millivolts to 4 volts peak to peak and with the jumper off it goes from 2
millivolts to 60 millivolts peak to peak. This from the manual. The pot
is R 13.

--
==
Paul J. Piercey (VO1HE)

Packet Address VO1HE@VO1SIG.#ENF.NF.CAN.NA
Internet Address ppiercey@random.ucs.mun.ca
ppiercey@morgan.ucs.mun.ca
==

5056. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 04:45:11 UTC
From: dave@lynx.mn.org
Message-ID: <1PL7Xc5w165w@lynx.mn.org>
Source record: 45556

gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us (Gerard Foley) writes:

>
> : The GPS sats are in low-earth-orbit and transmit a spread-spectrum,
> : omni-directional signal, at (I believe) 40 watts!.
> I wouldn't call the 12 hour period orbits of GPS exactly low-earth-orbit.
> If I remember, it's around 10,000 km or is it miles? Pretty high, anyway.
> Happy New Year Gerry K8EF

You may be right. Just what is the limits of low earth orbit? I have
been using the term to mean "below geostationary orbit" but that
might not be correct. Are there satellites in "high earth orbit"?

93.2% of all statisitics are simply | David Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org)
made up on the spot. | Lynx Data Systems

5057. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 04:48:11 UTC
From: dave@lynx.mn.org
Message-ID: <1uL7Xc6w165w@lynx.mn.org>
Source record: 45557

henniger@cisco.com (Mickey Henniger) writes:

> In <1994Dec28.151541.7643@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman
>
> >In article <3drqsa$f25@feenix.metronet.com> kf5mg@kf5mg.ampr.org writes:
> [...]
> >By comparing the time of arrival of a "tick" with the
> >atomic time, the receiver can calculate the distance to the satellite.
> >Knowing it's orbital position at that time, a line of position can
> >be calculated. Given at least 3 satellites, 3 intersecting lines of
> >position can be calculated, and the intersection is then solved, which
> >is the location on the Earth of the receiver. With 4 satellite LOPS,
> >altitude can also be determined.
>
> It seems to me that 3 satellites can solve for position (including altitude)
> while 4 satellites can solve for time as well.
>
> I suppose in a more general sense, more satellites give more accuracy,
> but mathematically, you should be able to determine your altitude from
> just three satellites, assuming you don't know what time it is (e.g. have
> your own atomic clock.)
>
> Mick
> (ac6eu)

That is one of the things I find really clever about the GPS system --
although it uses time differences to calculate distance from the
satellite, you don't need to lug an atomic clock around to find
out what time it is. You just need a clock that is accurate for
whatever time it takes to receive all the signals (a few seconds?)

The other neat thing is the use of spread-spectrum to allow all
the satellites to use the same band at the same time.

Although you only need 4 sats to determine position theoretically,
I think most receivers warn you if they don't have at least 5.

93.2% of all statisitics are simply | David Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org)
made up on the spot. | Lynx Data Systems

5058. WANTED: Multimode TNC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 04:49:00 UTC
From: darryl.linkow@grinder.org
Message-ID: <8A0A4E1.019C0005D1.uuout@grinder.org>
Source record: 45554

N3MCX,

I tried leaving you Email at the address below, but the message got
kicked out. Something about not finding a user "TR1610" on
delphi.com. At any rate, here is the body of the message. Get
back to me via Email and please leave me a mailbox address that
will work!

To: TR1610@delphi.com

Subject: Re: WANTED: Multimode TNC
From: darryl.linkow@grinder.org (DARRYL LINKOW)

TR>Darryl,

TR>The software is "PC-PAKRATT for Windows" version 2.0. The everything else
TR>simply meant cables, manual, etc. Let me know.

Sorry, but I do a lot of messaging on Internet Email, and do not
remember what exactly what it is that you are selling! It
helps if you quote part of the previous message when replying to
someone on these nets. That being the case, would you be so kind
as to reply with the full description of the package that you are
selling? I am very interested in getting PC-PAKRATT for Windows
2.0 from you. Just let me know the what the rest is and I'm sure
we can work a deal.
73 de KE6IHA - Darryl

Email: darryl.linkow@ledge.com
OR
darryl.linkow@grinder.org
---
* OLX 2.2 * Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PST

5059. JVFax 7.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 04:51:50 UTC
From: ve2cnd@CAM.ORG
Message-ID: <3e2o16$l05@stratus.CAM.ORG>
Source record: 45555

Does anybody heard about JVFax version 7.1?... Is there a FTP
site where I can find it?

73's de Alex, VE2CND <ve2cnd@CAM.org>

5060. Re: [Q] Linux 1.1.59 adding ax25026?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 06:05:51 UTC
From: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <788853951snz@gw6hva.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 45542

In article <3dup6c$333@locutus.Bethany.ORG>
pete@freenet.grfn.org "Pete Hoffswell" writes:

> My friend and I are wrking on setting up the current Slackware
> release of Linux (1.1.59) with AX25 drivers. We have been using
> AX25026 from swan.uk, and it compiles. Now:
>
> is AX25026 the right cource for kernel 1.1.59?

Well, it's the most recent (or was a week or two back) and seems pretty
robust.

> axattach, ifconfig seem to work fine, but listen gives nothing. what gives?
> We have a Linux 1.1.31 kernel pre-built with ax25 - Are we better off
> using that? I hope not.

Don't know if this is of much help but the 1.1.70 kernel works nicely
with the 0.26 code.

> Thanks for listening!

Pleasure.
--
Martin Vernon, Supavision
Sysop GB7OS & GB7OSP
BBSnet: GW6HVA@GB7OSP
AMPRnet: gw6hva@gb7osp.ampr.org
Internet: martin@gw6hva.demon.co.uk

5061. Re: Are single-chip ICs for RF Xmitter/Reveiver available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 06:27:14 UTC
From: wnewkirk@bb.iu.net
Message-ID: <D1nwLE.DC0@zeno.fit.edu>
Source record: 45544
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,sci.electronics

i would say to start, check out Motorola's offerings..

(i would think Delco would have some official contact with Moto on a formal basis...that means Delco should have something like a component applications engineering library just chock full of reference books from the suppliers....and probably tools for looking for parts that fit an application regardless of vendor.

just a thought.)

--

Bill Newkirk WB9IVR The Space Coast Amateur Technical Group
Melbourne, FL duty now for the future of amateur radio

5062. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 07:04:20 UTC
From: jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us
Message-ID: <3e2vpk$rak@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us>
Source record: 45567

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

(trimmed)
: Remember this is
: direct FSK modulation, so if the radio system doesn't have a response
: around zero shift, the ZCD will deliver a proto-clock with a lot of
: jitter, and that will give you a hunting PLL clock that won't generate
: the sample pulses precisely in the center of the eye. That in turn will
: lead to a high BER.

Given sufficient time, the PLL will extract a usable clock signal.
This is not reasonable with a packetized signal that requires almost
instantaneous lock times. The reasons for using scrambling are:

1. Reduction in *PEAK* power within the channel bandwidth (by
spreading the power over the entire channel) thereby reducing
the required dynamic range of all the analog gizmos thrown into
the signal path. This is why all phone line modems 1200 baud
and above have scramblers. (Detailed explanation if anyone wants it.)

2. Elimination of single frequency "tones" in the channel bandwidth
which may result in crosstalk to adjacent channels. This is a real
problem in multiplexed radios. [It is NOT a ham consideration unless
9600+ baud packet radio gets very popular]. This is also why modulation
schemes that intentionally concentrate all the power into a narrow
frequency band (Manchester Coding) are un-popular with the mux mob.

3. Speed of lockup should not be dependent upon any long term averaging
or long word digestion scheme. A scrambled signal can be assumed to
have a symmetrical power density (equal amounts of power above and below
centre frequency). Therefore a data slicer or PLL will not waste its
time hunting for a center value and start belching bits almost immediately.
Note that you do NOT need to be sending data with a scrambled signal
to start the locking process and extract the clock, while a
non-scrambled signal will (usually) require data to begin locking.

--
Jeff Liebermann Box 272 1540 Jackson Ave Ben Lomond CA 95005
408.336.2558 voice wb6ssy@ki6eh.#nocal.ca.usa wb6ssy.ampr.org [44.4.18.10]
408.699.0483 digital_pager 73557,2074 cis [don't]
jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us scruz.ucsc.edu!comix!jeffl

5063. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 07:33:20 UTC
From: jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us
Message-ID: <3e31g0$rco@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us>
Source record: 45568

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: The newsgroup sci.geo.nav has all the dope on GPS.

The correct GPS newsgroup name is:
sci.geo.satellite-nav
You'll also find some occasional GPS glop in:
rec.boats
rec.aviation.products
rec.aviation.answers
The best depository of GPS information are the CANSPACE
archives at:
unbmvs1.csd.unb.ca
which is accessible via either gopher or ftp.

--
Jeff Liebermann Box 272 1540 Jackson Ave Ben Lomond CA 95005
408.336.2558 voice wb6ssy@ki6eh.#nocal.ca.usa wb6ssy.ampr.org [44.4.18.10]
408.699.0483 digital_pager 73557,2074 cis [don't]
jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us scruz.ucsc.edu!comix!jeffl

5064. DSP filters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 07:40:00 UTC
From: ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
Message-ID: <292.538.27.0N35D165@sahara.com>
Source record: 45543

```
-> I've got a Timewave DSP-59+ connected to my TS440. Use it mainly for
-> HF, particularly pactor. Very useful- the only problem I have is
-> remembering to turn off the Tone filter before going to Pactor.
Hi Bob.
I have got Also Timewave DSP- 59+ with my TS-450s.
It works fine and happy abt out it.
The only problem i have with it when use it for HF packet it also great
but when i connect with another BBS for FORWARDING link is didconnected
after a one or tow mnts and says cannot send binary files , have u faced
this problem....?
**********************************************************************
Packet 7Z1IS @ 7Z1IS.DAM.SAU.MDLE
Internet Ibrahim_alshugair@sahara.com
**********************************************************************
```

5065. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 09:00:40 UTC
From: jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us
Message-ID: <3e36jo$s33@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us>
Source record: 45569

Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:
: > If so... does anyone know more details like what freqs. the GPS stuff
: >broadcast on... if it's continuous, how/if the data is encoded, etc.

: It's a SS emission in two bands, the 1.5 GHz and 1.8 GHz bands. Civilian

It's all spread spectrum. Some additional detail...

Navigation Signal L1 1575.42 Mhz
Navigation Signal L2 and P 1227.60 Mhz
Command and Control Upload 2227.50 Mhz
Telemetry Downlink 1783.74 Mhz

The C/A (clear/acquisition) signal on L1 is for public consumption.
The P (protected) signal is scrambled and for the military.
Some receivers uses L1 and L2 with atmospheric refraction correction
to improve accuracy.

--
Jeff Liebermann Box 272 1540 Jackson Ave Ben Lomond CA 95005
408.336.2558 voice wb6ssy@ki6eh.#nocal.ca.usa wb6ssy.ampr.org [44.4.18.10]
408.699.0483 digital_pager 73557,2074 cis [don't]
jeffl@comix.santa-cruz.ca.us scruz.ucsc.edu!comix!jeffl

5066. DSP fiter software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 09:20:00 UTC
From: artkloc@freenet.edmonton.ab.ca
Message-ID: <3e37o0$6l@news.sas.ab.ca>
Source record: 45558

I woder if anybody here came across a DSP audio filter software for SoundBlaster 16 PC card??

Happy New Year and 73 de VE6BOE

<artkloc@freenet.edmonton.ab.ca>

5067. FCC denies my petition for reconsideration

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 09:51:47 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3e39jj$c4k@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 45559

This appeared on the FCC's web server. Guess they must consider TCP/IP, which has been operating on the ham bands for something like 9 years now, to be a "future system" they'll worry about later.

I heard Johnny Johnston and Bill Cross say at the Dayton FCC forum that the Commission really wanted to set amateur rules that didn't need constant revision to adapt to changing technology. Guess they changed their minds.

--Phil

Report No. DC-2700 ACTION IN DOCKET CASE December 29, 1994

COMMISSION DENIES RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER CONCERNING MESSAGE FORWARDING SYSTEMS IN THE AMATEUR SERVICE
(PR DOCKET NO. 93-85)

The Commission has denied Phil Karn reconsideration of its decision concerning message forwarding systems in the Amateur Service. Karn sought reconsideration of the Commission's decision that requires the licensee of the forwarding station to either authenticate the identity of the station from which its accepts communications on behalf of the system, or accept accountability for the content of the message.

On March 30, 1994, the FCC adopted an Order which provided that in contemporary message forwarding systems, the control operators of intermediate forwarding stations, other than the first forwarding station, would not be held accountable when their stations retransmitted improper communications inadvertently. The purpose of the Order was to relax the amateur service rules to enable these systems to operate at high speed while retaining the minimum safeguards necessary to prevent misuse.

Denying reconsideration, the Commission said the Order did not address, nor was it intended to address, what accommodations should be made for message forwarding systems that may be developed in the future. This issue appeared to be the main concern of Karn's request for reconsideration. The Commission said that if the present accommodation becomes unworkable in a system using a different architecture, the manages of that system can request necessary rule changes at the appropriate time.

Action by the Commission December 23, 1994, by Memorandum Opinion and Order (FCC 94-344). Chairman Hundt, Commissioners Quello, Barrett, Ness, and Chong.

-FCC-

News Media contact: Patricia A. Chew at (202) 418-0500.
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau contact: William T. Cross at (202) 418-0680.

5068. Re: Why so slow?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 10:00:28 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3e3a3s$c4k@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 45560

In article <1994Dec27.142505.3206@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:
|> The G3RUH/K9NG modems use a 17 bit LFSR scrambler with a scrambling
|> polynomial of 1+X12+X17. This is a simple one tap maximal length
|> scrambler. But this doesn't negate the need for DC response in the
|> modulator and demodulator for good clock recovery.

Gary is quite right. A scrambler only gets rid of the discrete spectral lines that occur in non-random data. It doesn't change the spectral density function, which for NRZ (and probably NRZI) is maximum near DC. So even with scrambling you still get baseline wander in an AC-coupled channel.

Phil

5069. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 10:24:34 UTC
From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org
Message-ID: <3e3bh2$fm6@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 45561

In article <1uL7Xc6w165w@lynx.mn.org>, dave@lynx.mn.org (David L. Messer) writes:
|> That is one of the things I find really clever about the GPS system --
|> although it uses time differences to calculate distance from the
|> satellite, you don't need to lug an atomic clock around to find
|> out what time it is. You just need a clock that is accurate for
|> whatever time it takes to receive all the signals (a few seconds?)

Right. And you *must* solve for time as one of your unknowns if you expect any accuracy at all. Since the speed of light is about 300 meters/microsecond, you'd need a local clock accurate to a microsecond to get this kind of accuracy in your range measurements. That not being possible for most receivers, you make time one of your unknowns.

GPS's requirement for precise timing has made it the preferred way to get accurate time. Many GPS receivers are designed to operate in fixed locations for just this purpose. Once it knows its own location, it needs only 1 satellite to provide good timing.

You *can* still make use of 3 satellites for position location by getting rid of another unknown, namely altitude. Most receivers will give you a "2D" fix with only 3 satellites by assuming a known altitude. This can be entered externally to some receivers, while on others it will use the altitude determined from the last 4-satellite (3D) fix, and on others still it will default to sea level. This last approach is common on marine units like my Icom GP-22, which can produce some nasty errors when used in places like Colorado.

Phil

5070. Re: DSP filters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 11:05:48 UTC
From: al434@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <D1o9Hp.Awn@freenet.carleton.ca>
Source record: 45562

In a previous posting, Bob Martin N6MZV (rtm@newton.apple.com) writes:
>
> I've got a Timewave DSP-59+ connected to my TS440. Use it mainly for
> HF, particularly pactor. Very useful- the only problem I have is remembering
> to turn off the Tone filter before going to Pactor.

Thanks Bob,

I gather they deal with QRM very well but how are they with QRN on
160M and 80M?

73 . . . David VE3UOL

5071. poste restante systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 14:27:53 UTC
From: rapp@lmr.mv.com
Message-ID: <D1oJ1F.D6n@mv.mv.com>
Source record: 45564

Does anybody have any information about how to attach a poste restante tcp/ip pop mail server to an X1Jr2 node? Does all tcp/ip traffic have to go "through" it, or is it smart enough to figure out what is mail and intercept it? How do you set up routing through both the tcp/ip machine and netrom?

Thanks, 73, and happy new year!

Larry W1HJF
--

5072. Re: FCC denies my petition for reconsideration

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 14:58:18 UTC
From: parker@primenet.com
Message-ID: <parker.7.00314BE0@primenet.com>
Source record: 45563

In article <3e39jj$c4k@qualcomm.com> karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org (Phil Karn) writes:
>From: karn@unix.ka9q.ampr.org (Phil Karn)
>Subject: FCC denies my petition for reconsideration

>This appeared on the FCC's web server. Guess they must consider
>TCP/IP, which has been operating on the ham bands for something like 9
>years now, to be a "future system" they'll worry about later.

> Karn sought reconsideration of the Commission's
>decision that requires the licensee of the forwarding station to
>either authenticate the identity of the station from which its
>accepts communications on behalf of the system, or accept
>accountability for the content of the message.

So what's the next step Phil? Any suggestions?

If hams have to authenticate identities, any indication as to how
good the authentication has to be? Are there reasonable steps
we could take that, if not perfect, would satisfy the bureaucrats?

If this has already been covered, my apologies.

Mike Parker, KT7D

5073. Help with KA9Q NOS.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 17:48:45 UTC
From: Huge@axalotl.demon.co.uk
Message-ID: <788896125snz@axalotl.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 45565

I have a some questions relating to the KA9Q NOS/NET system. Is this a good place to ask them? And if not, then where?

Regards,

Hugh, G0CNR.

--
Hugh Davies. Computer Consultant, Bedfordshire, England.
The road to Paradise is through Intercourse.

5074. Re: FCC denies my petition for reconsideration

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 18:03:30 UTC
From: jgrubs@voxbox.norden1.com
Message-ID: <Jom8Xc2w165w@voxbox.norden1.com>
Source record: 45566

```
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

parker@primenet.com (Mike Parker) writes:

> >accepts communications on behalf of the system, or accept
> >accountability for the content of the message.
>
> So what's the next step Phil? Any suggestions?
>
> If hams have to authenticate identities, any indication as to how
> good the authentication has to be? Are there reasonable steps
> we could take that, if not perfect, would satisfy the bureaucrats?

Seems like a good time to bring up public key authentication.

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: 2.6.2

iQCVAwUBLwWdMd74r4kaz3mVAQGwKwP+P16T2jqvNzswmopVZege40XkVk5J+6I8
wr1HGi8oJEnEcbTKEE63nPsG9mPv9eNxBDJfJV16NVGQmvYwGwYwCFOWS+KxPMCZ
D3ZET6++Jph48QzaDSD6WkhBgHQjQPnbgbnx2bd3lb3LgYP4bGWLPRw5PeL1dwEr
JDTWQeQjRWI=
=DfoP
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
```

5075. PAKRATT 2.0 & TNC WANTED!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 19:15:00 UTC
From: darryl.linkow@ledge.com
Message-ID: <8A0B2A3.01B300078E.uuout@ledge.com>
Source record: 45575

I am looking to acquire a copy of Pakratt 2.0 for Windows and one
of the AEA TNC's to go with it. If you have anything like this,
please leave Email for me.
73 de KE6IHA

Internet: darryl.linkow@ledge.com
OR
darryl.linkow@grinder.org

---
* OLX 2.2 * Darryl Linkow (818)346-5278 9 am - 5 pm PST

5076. NEW YEAR'S #1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 19:40:26 UTC
From: bb268@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <3e4c3a$8l6@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 45570

Hey! I'm writing from Michigan, and am wondering something. What
was the #1 most requested or played song of the year in your part
of the country? Please reply personally. Any info you can give
me will be helpful. Please state where you're from, and what kind of
station you got this info from. Thanks.
--

Jason Lynch	Remember the rules of
AB604@DETROIT.FREENET.ORG	Computer Repair:
BB268@YFN2.YSU.EDU	One hit is maintenance, Two is abuse

5077. Re: RRRRe: 9600 Modem standar

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 20:53:44 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <OJS1lWml1i0R064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45576

In article <292.388.27.0N35D0BF@sahara.com>, Fathi Aljishi wrote:
> R>Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
> R>Organization: kd7nm.ampr.org
>
>
> R>is applied directly to an FM (not PM) modulator in the transmitter. On
> R>the receive side the signal is 'squared up' again by a data slicer and
>
> Is this send in the air or through the phone?

This description is for a radio circuit on a multipoint to multipoint
(shared) channel. Of course, it can also be used on point to point
circuits, and optimized for even lower bit error rate.

>
>
> R>Some expermentation with FAX modems has been done in Japan, but the
> R>main problem is with the training cycle required so that the receiver
>
> Who done these experiments people or companies?

Individuals and groups of hams.

> When and where begun the use of ham radios.?

Japan.

> Is the license for it renewed or just one in life. Regards, Fathi

For information on amateur radio licensing you will have to locate and
contact the proper government agency or another amateur radio operator
in your country. In the U.S. licenses are issued for 10 years,
and are renewable.

> Internet: Fathi_Aljishi@Sahara.Com
>
> * QMPro 1.01 56-4568 * He does the work of 3 Men...Moe, Larry & Curly
>

Hope that helps,

Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

--

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

5078. Re: Way to transmit phone over airwaves...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:02:44 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <qRS1lWml1yKA064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45577

Hi Greg,

If you're willing to settle for analog, but pretty much ready to plug
and play, there is a company that offers a package to accomplish this
end. I don't have a copy of the magazine at hand, but in 'Home Power'
magazine a company was advertising such a system. The magazine caters
to those that live out of reach of wired power and communications, so is
a great resource for these types of needs.

Hope that helps!

Bob

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
------------------------------------------------------------------------

--
------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

5079. Help sending messages over the Internet to my Dad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:05:37 UTC
From: Richard Dillon <saicrd@sam.neosoft.com>
Message-ID: <3e4h31$sci@uuneo.neosoft.com>
Source record: 45571

Perhaps this is not the best place to post this, but I don't know of a better place. My father is a Ham radio operator, W8JLW, and lives in Westchester Ohio. He is active in a "net" of folks who relay messages over Ham radio, and every evening at a specified time, he takes part in this activity. He is blind, and this activity is very pleasurable to him, as he doesn't leave the house. I was wondering if someone knew of an internet address whereby I could send him messages via the internet, and he could have them read to him. I understand that packet radio networks are used to relay these messages around the world, so I'm sure that there must be someone in Cincinatti Ohio who has access to both the internet and the packet radio network. Any advice or suggestion would be greatly appreciated. Thanks, Richard Dillon, SAICRD@sam.neosoft.com

5080. Re: Modify Yaesu FT736R for 9600 packet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:07:19 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <7WS1lWml1aTI064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45572

In article <1994Dec26.230742.10168@gsm001.mendelson.com>, Geoffrey S. Mendels wrote:
> Douglas Stockman (dssn@uhura.cc.rochester.edu) wrote:
> : Greetings,
> : I am assembling a satellite packet system for use in Ghana,
> : West Africa. I have a Yaesu FT736R and a KPC9612 TNC/modem. Where
> : must I take my input/output leads to connect my radio to my TNC? There
> : is a data plug on the Yaesu. Can this be used? From what I have
> : heard, I must open the Yaesu, solder wires to two different points
> : (what are these), and then feed these to the TNC. Is this information
> : correct? If anyone can give an idiot directions, please respond by
> : e-mail. Thanks in advance.
>
>
> The data jack is the correct place to connect up a tnc or other modem
> to the 736r. It is already connected ahead of any filtering on receive and
> after any on transmit.
>

This is not correct, as it applies to 9600 baud communications!!!

> To work properly you will need to transmit data via a mini-stereo headphone
> plug and push to talk via an rca plug.
>
> It's well documented in the manual.
>
> Geoff.
>
> --
> "I am number six. Others come and others go, but I am always number six."
> (From the movie "Eminent Domain".)
>
> Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ/AA (215) 242-8712 gsm@mendelson.com

Call Yaesu and ask them to FAX (or mail) the information to you. I used
to have access to it but am not employed in the amateur packet business
any more. Also, if you may want to consider a wider RX IF filter.
Yaesu has information on these also, including part numbers an prices of
options they have available. Just don't bother with the data jack when
it comes to 9600 baud packet. It'd be plug but don't play.

73, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

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| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |
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5081. Re: 9600 on the FT-2500

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:12:07 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <daS1lWml1qlT064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45578

In article <3dlogc$j6q@insosf1.infonet.net>, Chris VanOosbree wrote:
> Hi,
>
> I just bought a Yaesu FT-2500M. I know you can modify this rig for 9600
> baud operation. If I do have it modified, will the rig still function
> normally, as far as will I still be able to use it on voice? Thanks!
>

If the modifications simply 'tap into' a circuit to bring out
connections for 9600 packet, then other functions of the radio should
not be affected. If you have to open circuits, this will probably
prevent the radio from being used for normal voice communications.

> 73,
> Chris
>
> --
> +---+
> | Chris VanOosbree -- Emmetsburg, Iowa |
> | High school student & Advanced Class Amateur Radio Operator N0WHI |
> | E-mail: cjvan@worf.infonet.net _____________|
> | Packet radio: N0WHI@KE0WO.#NWIA.IA.USA.NA | 73 de N0WHI|
> +---+
>
>
>

Good Luck, and hope it works for you. 9600 is fun!

73, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

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| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
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5082. Re: 9600 Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:20:28 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <SiS1lWml18zH064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45579

In article <199412270121.JAA12971@christine.asti.dost.gov.ph>, Victorio O. Ochave wrote:
> I will be setting up a full TCP/IP radio network here in the
> Philippines for universities and research institutions. The system will
> cover mountainous areas , and will even cross bodies of water.
>
> I intend to use TEKK xcvrs and gracilis or pi2 cards for the end
> nodes. I am still scouting for 50watt UHF (430 - 470) commercial
> transceivers (PIN diode switched) (non-surplus) that can be used for
> 9600 baud. It will be used as mountaintop repeaters. I am looking for
> commercial (ICOM, KENWOOD, YAESU etc.) xcvrs that will require minimal
> modifications, but will provide reliable performance at 9600.
>

If you are indeed planning full-duplex repeaters as part of the system, you will not need T/R switching. The transmitter will relay in real time what the receiver is hearing. To accomplish this will require either a lot of antenna seperation (not recommended) or cavity duplexers to prevent your repeater transmitter from 'desensitizing' the repeaters' receiver. You will likely have to look to Motorola or other similar vendors of data-over-radio products for 9600 baud ready repeater hardware.

Also, pin-diode T/R switching does'nt buy you anything if the radio is synthsized and the synthesizer takes a long time to lock up. Here in the Seattle Washington area, we've had (by far) better luck and performance with surplus GE MVP crystal controlled radios using a mercury wetted relay for antenna T/R than with >any< recent production PLL-equipped and modulated radios. Stock operation has a RX -> TX time of about 60 mSec and a TX -> RX time of about 30 mSec. By changing a couple of capacitors, the RX -> TX time becomes 7 mSec (the relay only takes 3 mSec) and TX -> RX is 4 mSec.

The only radios we've seen that are comparable are the all-mode (SSB/CW/FM) radios, and a couple of synthesized radios that generate their modulation the same way, i.e. use an FM modulator in the TX IF and convert from there to the desired on-air transmit frequency.

Most synthesized transmitters don't have a transmit IF, so have no equivalent modulation point. A lot of these radios take up to (and some times in excess of) 200 mSec to get up on the air, and an equivalent amount of time to get back to receive.

If you're planning a network that will be of a long-term nature, I'd stay away from synthesized radios except for testing and temporary installations. Make sure all the permanent radios realize the rapid

switching times needed to allow the network to perform. And look to the
'data over radio' commercial vendors for the best solutions. Products
designed to voice communications requirements won't make the grade, or
will require extensive skilled modification to work well.

> Can anybody help me on this? Info on distributors or vendors will be
> greatly appreciated. Advice on hardware matters will also be very welcome.
>
> TNX in advance!
>

Or design/build your own! That's the way to assure you get exactly what
you want.

Regards, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
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| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
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5083. Re: 9600 radio mod database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:22:29 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <D1p21H.A7B@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 45574

In article <nielsen.45.0018373A@primenet.com>,
Bob Nielsen <nielsen@primenet.com> wrote:
>In article <3cpo8d$98@distrib.jriver.COM> Robert Brose <bob@jriver.com> writes:
>
>>> Joe, you will find the latest copy of Curtis' 9600 Bd Packet Hdbk, a
>>> large file of mods, and a lot of other information on high-speed packet
>>> on the CompuServe Hamnet in the Digital Operations library in file
>>> HSPKT.ZIP.
>>>
>
>>Rick,
>>Is there anywhere on the internet that this can be had also?
>
>
>As soon as tapr.org is set up for ftp, it will be there (I don't know when
>that will happen. I can email a limited number of copies (boy, I hope I don't
>regret saying that!)

Hello Bob,

If somebody will get me a copy of the 9600 mods I will at a minimum place
them on my anonymous ftp site here at wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com. I also don't
see any reason why sites like ftp.ucsd.edu or oak.oakland.edu would have
any problems with having the file available. The mods are not all that
big, at least not any I have ever seen.

Please forward a copy of them to me and I will make sure that are available
to other intersted intenetters...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
PHONE : (410)-661-0447 | 4107 Martin Avenue
FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA |

5084. High-Speed Packet Mailing List (was: 9600 radio mod database?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:41:27 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <D1p2x3.B4x@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 45583

In article <1994Dec22.231959.18269@omega.atk.com>,
Rick Whiting <rick_whiting@atk.com> wrote:
>In article <nielsen.45.0018373A@primenet.com>
>nielsen@primenet.com (Bob Nielsen) writes:
>
>> >> Joe, you will find the latest copy of Curtis' 9600 Bd Packet Hdbk, a
>> >> large file of mods, and a lot of other information on high-speed packet
>> >> on the CompuServe Hamnet in the Digital Operations library in file
>> >> HSPKT.ZIP.
>> >>
>
>I will also upload a lot of good stuff re radio mods and medium and
>high-speed packet radio when an ftp site is available!

Well I am glad to see some interest brewing in high speed packet, as I
hope we will see more of it implemented in the future. I guess I take a
moment to mention the hs-modem mailling list that I created many years
ago for just this type of information. It has seen no activity in recent
times, but maybe things are changing. I will leave the information on the
list below, but if interest warrants I will by all means also create a
file area for High Speed Packet Modems on my FTP site which is also
available to the BBS users who dialin to my system. Hopefully this
gives everyone a chance to get to the information. I have an incoming
directory, so feel free to sent high-speed packet stuff to wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com.

Here is the info on the ihs-modem mailling list:

This list was designed to cover the discussion of RF based packet modems
that run at speeds of 9600bps and faster (like the 56Kbps GRAPES modem,
multimegabit microwave modems, and the 9600bps modems by various other
companys). I also have no problem with discussing state of the art dialup
modems (like V.34) on this list though the list is mode HAM oriented, as I
am sure such modems will be used to interconnect radio LAN's.

To submit a message to this list, just send your message to the address:

hs-modem@wb3ffv.ampr.org

To join the HS-Modem mailling list, just send a message to the address of
hs-modem-request@wb3ffv.ampr.org, and in the body of the message just put
subscribe (not the subject line).

PLEASE NOTE: This list is mantained by Majordomo which is an automated
listmantainer. For more help with the Majordomo system
send a message to Majordomo@wb3ffv.ampr.org and in the body
of the message put HELP on it's own line.

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
PHONE : (410)-661-0447 | 4107 Martin Avenue
FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA |

5085. Re: How to use a Tandy 100 and an Icom micro2-At on packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:51:43 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <l9T1lWml1WDA064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45580

In article <30DEC94.22333187@uwpg02.uwinnipeg.ca>, pisichko@uwpg02.uwi wrote:
> Hi,
>
> As the header states what is the cheapest way to use my old M100 with
> my HT on packet? Can I use the Tuscon TNC kit? What about software?
>
> E-mail please. Thank you.
>
> 73. VE4ZD
>
> Ken Pisichko "pisichko@uwpg02.uwinnipeg.ca"

Any of the stand-alone TNCs that support RS-232 communications and 1200 baud operations will do the job. And at this point I don't know of any stand-alone TNCs that don't support RS-232 communications.

For software you use the terminal emulator (term) that's in the Model 100, configured to use the serial port rather than the internal modem. The low power and the (as I recall) slow switching time of the micro-2AT will put you at a disatvantage in situations where the channel is busy.

I actually use an IC-2AT (the old original Icom HT) for packet. It's easy on batteries, and has better T/R switching times than many other handytalkies.

For small (and very small) TNCs that will run on batteries, look at Kantronics and Paccom TNCs. With a little care in planning your setup you can get the computer, TNC, radio, spare batteries, cables, pull-up whip antenna, and maybe even the wall supplies into a pistol case.

73, Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

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| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
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5086. The Amateur Radio INTERNET BBS!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 21:55:06 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <D1p3Ju.BH6@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 45584
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

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+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO INTERNET BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there are plenty of other wares on-line). Through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
The BBS also offers access to nearly all of the Internet (USENET) NetNews
groups, plus access to most Internet services such as Email, FTP, TELNET,
Gopher, WWW, Callsign Lookup, Etc... Below is the information that is
needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone, Telnet, or FTP. Please
pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs

410-661-2475 - 12/24/48/96/14.4/16.8/19.2/21.6/28.8
(V.32bis,V.32terbo,V.34,V.FC,HST,V.42bis)

410-661-2648 - 1200/2400/4800/9600/14400/23000
(MNP2-5, V.32bis, V.42bis, Turbo-PEP)

TELNET/FTP - wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com (20.2.1.80)

Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: UniBoard UNIX BBS Software (Version 1.30b)
Misc. Info: Machine is an Pentium-90/MP running UNIX System V Release 4.2
and features more than 4 Gigabytes of on-line file storage.
Most transfer protocols are available!! (5 phone lines)

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
KA9Q TCP/IP (Version by G1EMM, PE1CHL, PA0GRI, Etc.)
N2GTE Packet Message Switch [GTEPMS]
WA7MBL BBS for the PC
W0RLI BBS for the PC
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's
AA4RE BBS for the PC (plus BETA versions)
F6FBB BBS for the PC
```

G8BPQ PC-Node (Version 4.08)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /var/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic (ASCII Text)
-or-
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES.Z /usr/spool/uucppublic (16-Bit Compressed)
-or-
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES.gz /usr/spool/uucppublic (GNU Gzipped)

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory.

If you want to access the BBS via Telnet all you have to do is TELNET to wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com, and login is 'bbs' with no password required. To use anonymous FTP just ftp to wb3ffv1.sed.csc.com and login as 'anonymous'. This system is currently attached to the Internet via a dialup SLIP link, and should generally be available 24hrs, but at times the modem will drop the line. Also since this isn't the fastest link, I will be limiting the maximum number of anonymous sessions for the moment.

If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Advanced Business Solutions
PHONE : (410)-661-0447 | 4107 Martin Avenue
FAX : (410)-661-0644 | Baltimore, MD 21236
PACKET : WB3FFV @ WB3FFV.MD.USA.NA |

5087. DSP-based SINAD 'meter'???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 22:06:44 UTC
From: rdonnell@eskimo.com
Message-ID: <qNT1lWml1mZK064yn@eskimo.com>
Source record: 45581

Hello all,

It seems like several months ago I recall a mention of software or source code for a DSP or sound card based SINAD calculator.

I'd like to locate this information both for myself, and because at the company where I work we depend on analog SINAD meters ("Sinadders") to tune and verify that radios we manufacture meet audio distortion and sensitivity specifications.

The analog meters have been an ongoing headache in that their calibration is not stable, and recalibrating is such a tedious and touchy process that the meters have individual 'fudge factor' post-its on them.

It seems like we ought to be able to do better with a DSP-based solution, and I thought I saw it mentioned here. Anyone 'fess up?

Thanks, Happy New Year, and 73

Bob

| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

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| Bob Donnell, KD7NM bob@ethanac.kd7nm.ampr.org rdonnell@eskimo.com |
| Western Washington Amateur IP Address Coordinator (206) 775-3651 |

5088. Re: How does GPS work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Date: 1994-12-31 22:17:06 UTC
From: gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <3e4l92$saj@acme.freenet.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 45573

David L. Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org) wrote:
: gfoley@freenet.columbus.oh.us (Gerard Foley) writes:

: >
: > : The GPS sats are in low-earth-orbit and transmit a spread-spectrum,
: > : omni-directional signal, at (I believe) 40 watts!.
: > I wouldn't call the 12 hour period orbits of GPS exactly low-earth-orbit.
: > If I remember, it's around 10,000 km or is it miles? Pretty high, anyway.
: > Happy New Year Gerry K8EF

: You may be right. Just what is the limits of low earth orbit? I have
: been using the term to mean "below geostationary orbit" but that
: might not be correct. Are there satellites in "high earth orbit"?

: --
: 93.2% of all statisitics are simply | David Messer (dave@lynx.mn.org)
: made up on the spot. | Lynx Data Systems
I doubt if there is any generally accepted definition. My own thought
was that ones with a period of under a couple of hours are certainly
low. Above geostationary would certainly be high, too! I would
suspect with the moon around, it might be pretty hard to keep the
latter in a very useful state. The whole business is pretty marvelous,
anyway. Gerry